

Shire of Mount Alexander

**Heritage Study
of the
Shire of Newstead**

STAGE 2



Section 3

Heritage Citations: Volume 2

Campbelltown to Muckleford South

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May 2004

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Section 2

Executive Summary

Thematic Environmental History

Section 3

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Executive Summary

1.0 Introduction

The Heritage Study of the Shire of Newstead was commissioned in two stages between 1998 and 2003 by the Mount Alexander Shire Council. The study area was the municipality of the former Newstead Shire and included (but was not limited to) the towns and rural centres of Campbells Creek, Fryerstown Guildford, Newstead and Vaughan.

Wendy Jacobs, Architect & Heritage Consultant, was commissioned as the principal consultant for both stages of the study. Stage 1 also involved Phil Taylor, Historian; Stage 2 also involved Vicki Johnson, Architectural Historian; Phil Taylor, Historian; Robyn Ballinger, Historian and Dr David Rowe, Architectural Historian, Authentic Heritage Services Pty Ltd.

2.0 Project Objectives

Stage 1

The objectives of stage 1 were to:

- Prepare a thematic environmental history of post-contact settlement and development of the study area;
- Identify all post-contact places of potential cultural significance in the study area;
- Estimate the resources required to fully research, document, and assess the cultural significance of all the places identified in Stage 1;

Stage 2

The objectives of Stage 2 were to:

- Rigorously assess and document the identified places of post-contact cultural significance against the Australian Heritage Commission's criteria. This largely involved the assessment of those potential places identified in Stage 1, together with heritage area precincts
- Review of the Thematic Environmental History;
- Provide recommendations for statutory registers;
- Provide recommendations for a heritage conservation program for the study area;

3.0 Professional Criteria & Basis for Study

The basis to the preparation, identification and documentation of this study was the *Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter (November 1999)*. Assessment of all heritage places within the study area was in accordance with the Criteria of the Register of the National Estate, as prescribed in the *VPP: Applying the Heritage Overlay*.

4.0 Community Consultation

Community consultation formed an essential part of this project, with informal meetings held to meet with community members in Stage 1. Stage 2 involved interviews (in person or by phone) with interested and knowledgeable individuals about the history and developments of particular parts of the study area or particular individual places; visits to historical societies where historical information was gathered; and site visits and follow-up meetings with individuals from Stage 1.

5.0 Results of the Study

Stage 2 of the Heritage Study of the Shire of Newstead has identified and assessed 413 places of cultural heritage significance. Most of these places have been identified in townships and smaller settlements.

Of this total:

- 328 places have been recommended for inclusion or retention as a heritage overlay on the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme (either as individual places or places within a heritage precinct);
- 23 places have been recommended for retention as an individual heritage overlay on the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme (Note HO971 and HO978 appear to relate to the same place);
- 116 places have been recommended for individual inclusion as a heritage overlay on the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme;
- 25 places have been recommended for retention on the Victorian Heritage Register;
- 10 places have been recommended for addition to the Victorian Heritage Register.
- 18 places have been recommended for retention on the Victorian Heritage Inventory (approximately 30 other places on the Victorian Heritage Inventory are within the Castlemaine Diggings Heritage National Park and are not listed separately);
- 31 places have been recommended for addition to the Victorian Heritage Inventory;

All of these places have been assessed according to the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter (November 1999) (see Section 4 and Appendix 6.02) and the criteria for the Register of the National Estate, as prescribed in the VPP Practice Note: Applying the Heritage Overlay (Appendix 6.07). The total number of places identified also includes (for details of the terms used, refer to Section 4):

- 55 places of contributory significance within heritage precincts;
- 85 conservation desirable places;

5.1 Individual Places

The following breakdown indicates of the number of heritage places assessed, according to their location and level of significance:

Location	Total Number of Places	Places of State Significance	Places of Local Significance	Contributory within a Heritage Precinct	Conservation Desirable Places	Heritage Inventory
Campbells Creek	94	5	47	19	23	1
Campbelltown	6	1	2		3	1
Fryerstown	42	5	25	8	4	3
Glenluce	4		1		3	
Green Gully	5		2		3	1
Guildford	37	3	20	5	9	5
Irishtown	5	2			3	2
Joyces Creek	5	2	2		1	
Muckleford South	6	1	5			2
Newstead	94	1	71	14	8	1
Sandon	10	1	7		2	1
Spring Gully	16	7	3		6	13
Strangways	13		11		2	3
Strathlea	4				4	
Tarilta	5		2		3	5
Vaughan	18	2	7	9		3
Welshmans Reef	9		7		2	1
Werona	4	1	1		2	1
Yandoit Hills	10	2	5		3	3
Yapeen	26	2	20		4	3
	413	35	238	55	85	49

Note that Heritage Inventory places have been assessed as of Local Significance, Contributory or Conservation Desirable in addition to being recommended for addition to the Victorian Heritage Inventory.

5.2 Heritage Precincts

Five heritage precincts were surveyed in the study.

1. Campbells Creek Heritage Precinct
2. Fryerstown Heritage Precinct
3. Guildford Heritage Precinct
4. Newstead Heritage Precinct
5. Vaughan Heritage Precinct

6.0 Heritage Program Recommendations

A. Statutory Registers

- It is recommended that the heritage places identified, assessed and documented according to the ICOMOS Burra Charter (November 1999) and the Criteria for the Register of the National Estate (as prescribed in the VPP Practice Note: Applying the Heritage Overlay) be nominated for the following statutory registers:
 - 116 additional places of individual significance for the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme (outside of heritage precincts). These are in addition to the places already on the Planning Scheme.
 - 10 places for the Victorian Heritage Register. These are in addition to the places already on the Register.

- 31 places for the Victorian Heritage Inventory. These are in addition to the places already on the Inventory.

B. Mount Alexander Shire Policy Review & Implementation

- It is recommended that an amendment to the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme be prepared that makes changes and/or additions to the following municipal heritage policies, as outlined below:
- Municipal Strategic Statement- Heritage (Clause 21.11);
- Local Planning Policy Framework
- Local Planning Policies (Clause 22)
 - Heritage
 - Local Heritage Policy;
Campbells Creek Heritage Precinct
Fryerstown Heritage Precinct
Guildford Heritage Precinct
Newstead Heritage Precinct
Vaughan Heritage Precinct
- **Heritage Overlay**
 - Incorporation of five (5) nominated precinct areas;
 - Incorporation of 136 nominated additional individual heritage places identified in the former Newstead Shire (including those individual heritage places within heritage precincts where controls other than those provided for the precinct are recommended);

Municipal Strategic Statement

- It is recommended that Council review the current Municipal Strategic Statement (MSS) to reflect the outcomes of the Heritage Study of the Shire of Newstead. When preparing amendments to this scheme and before making decisions about permit applications, the responsible authority must take the MSS into account. It is therefore essential that the MSS reflect the Shire's Vision, Objectives and Strategies regarding cultural heritage. The revised MSS should be in accordance with the *VPP Practice Note: Format of Municipal Strategic Statements*.

It is recommended that the revised Municipal Profile include a brief overview of the extent, type and location of the heritage places of cultural significance within the Shire.

It is recommended that the Key Influences section of the MSS briefly examine the potential impacts of commercial, residential, rural, tourism and other developments on cultural heritage in the Shire, and the importance of retaining, enhancing and managing the Shire's cultural heritage as part of its identity. The Key Influences section may also briefly explain the importance of the Heritage Study of the Shire of Newstead as a critical tool in providing an understanding and appreciation of the Shire's heritage assets, together with the importance of continuing the Shire's Heritage Advisory Service to assist both the Shire and owners/managers/occupiers of heritage

places with conservation and new development. Additional funding requirements may also be stipulated.

It is recommended that the Objectives, Strategies and Implementation section of the MSS:

- Promote the conservation and enhancement of places of individual or contributory cultural heritage significance within the Shire;
- Promote the conservation and enhancement of those identified heritage areas of cultural heritage significance within the Shire;
- Discourage demolition of heritage places;
- Promote other measures of conserving and understanding the significance of heritage places through the preparation of Conservation Management Plans and community awareness programs;
- Promote new work for sites and buildings in heritage areas that responds to the character, form, scale and context of its surroundings through innovative design;

Local Planning Policy Framework

- It is recommended that a Local Heritage Policy in Clause 22: Local Planning Policies in the Local Planning Policy Framework (LPPF) of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme be reviewed. This policy should be reviewed in accordance with the *VPP Practice Note: Writing a Local Planning Policy* and divided into an overall Heritage Policy with objectives and policy statements, and 5 proposed individual policies that apply specifically to those heritage areas within the Municipality. Each individual policy to have its own objectives and policy statements;
- These objectives set out how Council will exercise its discretion in the consideration of planning permit applications. Additional objectives should ensure appropriate protection and control of the significant individual and contributory heritage places and should include (but not be limited to):
 - An explanation of the number of individual heritage policies and the extent of the heritage policies and objectives (as an introduction);
 - A cross reference to the Municipal Strategic Statement in the policy basis, to reinforce the Shire's commitment to cultural heritage;
 - More comprehensive policy basis, based on the information of this Report;
 - Objectives and policies that encourage the retention of significant individual and contributory heritage places;
 - Specific detailed policies on the conservation and retention of contributory places within heritage overlay precincts. An overriding policy could read as follows:
"All heritage places of contributory significance which have been identified and assessed as part of a Heritage Overlay

Precinct through a process of public consultation should be subject to a Heritage Overlay control in the Planning Scheme. These places have local heritage significance within the heritage area and assist in defining the character of the area”;

- A specific policy on archaeological places, which are automatically protected under the Heritage Act 1995;
- A reference to all new developments within heritage overlays to be carried out in accordance with the ICOMOS Burra Charter as part of the objectives;
- Objectives and policies on the conservation and enhancement of heritage places, engineering and street works infrastructure and landscapes;
- A Demolition Policy that considers the processes required and establishes guidelines for demolition proposals of heritage places;

These additional heritage policies and objectives are required to support the conservation and retention of both the individual and contributory heritage places of cultural significance within the Shire, especially at VCAT hearings. The additional policies and objectives will also compliment and reinforce the specific policies and objectives for each heritage precinct.

Specific Policies for Heritage Precincts (Heritage Overlay Areas)

- It is recommended that the specific objectives and policies provided for each of the nominated heritage precincts (Heritage Overlay Areas) be considered by Council and implemented. The policy basis for each of these policies has been formed from the supporting background for each precinct (including the statement of significance). Together with the policy basis, the objectives and policies (which set out how Council will exercise discretion) should be derived from sound conservation principles.

C. Recommended Planning Scheme Amendment Process

It is recommended that the Mount Alexander Shire Council undertake the following process in order to carry out an amendment to the Planning Scheme as a result of the recommendations of this study, including:

- Implementation of policies and objectives as set out in this report.
- After careful review of the final draft of the Report, the Council should form an independent opinion of the study, consider any alterations deemed necessary and subsequently proceed to public exhibition. It is suggested that an informal exhibition of the study be undertaken prior to the formal planning scheme amendment under the Planning and Environment Act 1987.
- Under the formal planning scheme amendment, if no objections have been received and Council agrees with the Study recommendations,

Council should forward the exhibited amendment to the Minister for Planning requesting approval.

- If Council receives submissions objecting to the planning scheme amendment, it is recommended that Council should not automatically remove the particular heritage place/s from the proposed precinct, but where appropriate, negotiate with the objector. Council should refer objecting submissions to the Heritage Advisor for review and to make comment where appropriate. If an objecting submission cannot be accommodated to the satisfaction of the objector and Council in the Amendment, then the submission should be referred to an Independent Panel (appointed by the Minister for Planning) for assessment. Council will then consider the Panel's recommendations and decide to change the Amendment, adopt it unchanged or abandon it. Unless Council decides to abandon the proposal, the amendment is then sent to the Minister for Planning and Local Government requesting approval.
- It is recommended that the individual heritage places and the five heritage precincts (including the heritage places of individual and contributory significance within them), which have been researched, assessed and developed according to the ICOMOS Burra Charter and the Criteria for the Register of the National Estate (as prescribed in the *VPP Practice Note: Applying the Heritage Overlay*), be nominated for inclusion in the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme), subject to the normal statutory amending processes provided under the Planning and Environment Act 1987.
- It should be noted that the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay in the new format Planning Scheme does not specifically indicate the significance of specific individual and contributory places or list every individual and contributory place. Rather, the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay identifies each of the heritage precincts, together with individual heritage places outside the precincts and individual heritage places within the precincts that may have a varying planning control (ie. external or internal paint controls, tree controls, etc.). Reference to the Heritage Study of the Shire of Newstead for information about each individual and contributory place will be required.
- It is recommended that the extent of heritage controls to all objects and monuments (but not buildings) also apply to an area of 5-10 metres from the object or monument. The extent of the heritage overlay for heritage places ie buildings should be carefully assessed particularly for places in rural areas. Views of the place from the street are important and should be included as part of the heritage overlay where possible.
- It is recommended that a Schedule to the Heritage Overlay be prepared, in accordance with the adopted VPP format (to Clause

43.01), for the five heritage precincts, individual heritage places outside the heritage precincts and individual heritage places within the heritage precincts where the planning controls may vary (reference to each of the heritage citations in the Heritage Study of the Shire of Newstead is required to determine those places to be included on the Schedule). The Schedule should be prepared in accordance with the *VPP Practice Note: Applying the Heritage Overlay*.

D. Additional Planning Issues to be considered by Council

- It is recommended that a briefing paper be prepared (by Council officers) for the consideration of Council. This paper should outline the recommendations of the Study and direction to be undertaken.
- It is recommended that the Town Planner notify the relevant Council staff effected by the outcomes of the former Newstead Study including (but not limited to):
 - Rates and revenue (with regard to identifying the heritage property on the rate data).
 - Engineering (particularly with regard to the recommendations on bridges and street construction details).
- It is recommended that a workshop be provided about the Study and its outcomes, for the benefit of Councillors and key Council officers.

E. Council Heritage Incentives

- It is recommended that the Mount Alexander Shire Council consider developing financial and other incentives to assist owners of places within heritage precincts. These incentives may include (but are not be limited to):
 - Promoting further awareness of the availability of Council's Heritage Advisor, to assist owners of heritage properties with basic advice on restoration, reconstruction, and alteration.
 - Developing a discount rates scheme for owners of heritage properties. This scheme could be used to encourage restoration, reconstruction or refurbishment of heritage places (buildings, streetscapes and areas). It could be the basis of townscape improvement schemes in the towns which form heritage precincts, whereby local traders are actively involved in contributing funds appropriate restoration and improvement projects, such as painting shopfronts, improving signage on buildings, and introducing street furniture appropriate to the period and character of the precinct.

F. Public Awareness Program

- In addition to the exhibition of the Heritage Study of the Shire of Newstead to the public and the formal notification to effected owners, it is recommended that the Mount Alexander Shire Council conduct local information sessions for the benefit of owners effected by the study.

Other recommendations are also provided in the main Report.

7.0 Study Format

The study document is comprised of 3 sections.

Section 1 comprises the main Report (including the study methodology, statistical results, heritage precincts and heritage program recommendations).

Section 2 forms the Thematic Environmental History prepared by Phil Taylor.

Section 3 comprises 4 volumes which contain the heritage citations for each of the individual and contributory heritage places within the study area. Volumes 1 to 4 include location maps and lists of each heritage place.

PLACE: Glengower Homestead and Outbuildings

Place No:

CT/01

ADDRESS: off Creswick Newstead Road, Campbelltown

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 9/07/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Campbelltown 7623-1-2, BU 619 793

PROPERTY DETAILS: Allotment 34 of Section ?, Parish of Rodborough

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No: 003958 Registered

National Trust (Victoria) Register: File No. 2226 - Classified

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be nominated for addition to the Victorian Heritage Register, included in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme and retained on the Register of the National Estate.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

State

PRECINCT:

PLACE: *Glengower* Homestead and Outbuildings

Place No:

CT/01

ADDRESS: off Creswick Newstead Road, Campbelltown

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The *Glengower* homestead and outbuildings are located on the original *Glengower* pre-emptive right, in an open field setting off the Creswick Newstead Road, Campbelltown. The farm complex is comprised of approximately seven buildings some of which were erected by the original owner, Captain Dugald McLachlan, between c.1839-40 and 1854, and others by the run's manager and later owner, Donald Campbell, between 1854 and 1867.

The *Glengower* homestead and outbuildings are of **architectural** significance at a **STATE** level. Although most of the structures are in only fair condition they are a significant legacy of the early establishment and development of the property, and form an important complex of substantially intact examples of early farm buildings. These buildings demonstrate original design qualities of a Victorian vernacular style. These qualities include the original building materials and finishes, the roof forms, fenestration, detailing and all other original elements. The garden setting, which includes the *Washingtonia* palms tree, contribute to the significance of the place. It is strongly recommended that a Conservation Management Plan be prepared on this complex before any additional works on the original buildings are undertaken.

The *Glengower* homestead and outbuildings are also of **aesthetic** significance at a **LOCAL** level. The prominent siting of the complex of buildings near the main road from Newstead to Creswick, and beyond, has made it something of a landmark in the area.

The *Glengower* homestead and outbuildings are of **historic** significance at a **STATE** level. They are associated with the early settlement of the Campbelltown district and with the development of the *Glengower* property from its earliest days as a pastoral run to its establishment as an extensive pastoral property in the district. They are also particularly associated with the overlander and pastoralist, Captain Dugald McLachlan, with the grazier Donald Campbell, after whom the early Campbelltown township is said to have been named, and with the Clarke family who first took over the lease of *Glengower* in 1887, purchased much of the original pastoral property in 1921, and continue to own the property to this day.

Overall, the *Glengower* homestead and outbuildings, Creswick Newstead Road, Campbelltown are of **STATE** significance.

DESCRIPTION:

Access to the *Glengower* homestead and outbuildings was requested but not granted. The following descriptions are taken from National Trust File No.2226 in which there are a hand-drawn plan and photographs taken by John Collins on a visit to the property in 1968 and later in 1985. Electronic images of the same photographs can also be seen on the internet site of the State Library of Victoria.

The *Glengower* homestead and outbuildings are located on Allotment 34 in the Parish of Rodborough, which was once part of the *Glengower* pre-emptive right. The homestead is set well back from the Creswick Newstead Road amongst agricultural fields. Its appearance from the road is distinguished by a number of tall palms (*Washingtonia filifera*?). The complex of structures can also be seen from the road, and is comprised of approximately seven buildings some of which were erected by the original owner, Dugald McLachlan, between c.1839-40 and 1854, and others by the run's manager and later owner, Donald Campbell, between 1854 and 1867.

PLACE: *Glengower* Homestead and Outbuildings

Place No:

CT/01

ADDRESS: off Creswick Newstead Road, Campbelltown

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

Buildings on this site probably associated with McLachlan are the original stone homestead, and rear structure in similar material (c.1840) and a cook house (c.1840). The original stone homestead is a large, long rectangular building constructed of rubble bluestone that has later been whitewashed. The gable roof is of corrugated iron, which may cover original timber shingles. The deep reveals of the doors and windows indicate that the walls are thick. The timber framed windows have 16 paned double hung sashes and appear to be original. There are a number of doors in the long side wall facing the later homestead. The chimney is of brick with a corbelled top. In front of the original homestead there is a rubble bluestone structure covering an underground well. This building is probably also associated with McLachlan and has a hipped roof of corrugated iron. The former cook house to the south-west of these buildings is a rectangular structure constructed of brick on a stone base. The hip roof is of corrugated iron, which may cover original timber shingles. Parts of the walling and chimneys have collapsed. The window opening has lost its window frame.

It is uncertain who built the present brick and stone barn and stables building, although it may have been McLachlan. This structure is generally of one-storey with an attic storey in the gable roofline. The gable and lower skillion roofs are of corrugated iron. There are bluestone buttresses on one wall. On one end of the building there is an external brick chimney, and an external brick stairway leading to the attic storey. A large gable roofed, corrugated iron shed extension has been added to the other end.

Campbell is known to have erected the stone woolshed and the large stone homestead (c.1867), and probably was responsible for several outbuildings during his tenure, such as a shed described in 1976 as being of corrugated iron imported from Britain. (The location or condition of this shed has not been established.) The one-storied homestead, with twelve rooms, has an L-shaped plan and a hipped iron roof with gable ends. It is said to have been built of stone, which is concealed with render. The window openings feature decorative rendered brick quoins and the chimneys are also rendered. The timber framed windows have 16 paned double hung sashes and appear to be original. The convex cast iron verandah on the north and east sides probably was probably added well after 1867 and its pattern is unusual. The large two-storey woolshed was constructed of coursed roughfaced bluestone blocks of varying sizes. The gable roof is of corrugated iron. At each end of the woolshed there are the more recent additions of gabled and skillion roofed corrugated iron structures.

The outbuildings in brick and bluestone, and the main homestead, were described in 1968 as being 'structurally sound', but in 'neglected' condition. Part of a wall on the cook house, however, had collapsed and the building was described as a 'ruin'.

HISTORY:

Early in 1839, *Glengower* pastoral run (44,000 acres) was taken up and named by Dugald McLachlan (1801-1855), a Scottish highlander from Argyllshire and retired army captain. The run had only one prior owner, W. Kirk, who briefly occupied it in 1838 before abandoning it.

Dugald McLachlan (1801-1855), a Scottish highlander and retired army captain, was one of many overlanders who followed Major Mitchell's 1836 track across Central Victoria. Arriving with his nephew Donald Cameron (b. 1819) early in 1839 the pair took up adjacent runs. Cameron selected

PLACE: *Glengower* Homestead and Outbuildings

Place No:

CT/01

ADDRESS: off Creswick Newstead Road, Campbelltown

OTHER NAME/S:

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the northern portion of Alexander Irvine's *Seven Hills* run and named it *Clunes*. McLachlan reputedly named his run *Glengower* after a place of the same name in his native Argyllshire.

McLachlan, a bachelor, had a strong personality. Known as 'the fiery Scot', reputedly he was 'a hard grasping and ruthless exploiter of land, stock - and men, . . . who would go to any lengths to obtain his ends.' His relations with local Aborigines generally were peaceable, but after his cook was murdered by Aborigines in the spring of 1840, McLachlan organised a punitive expedition and shot down members of the fleeing band one by one. To secure his perimeter against a night reprisal raid, McLachlan released a pack of savage dogs to prowl the homestead grounds. One night in 1841 they killed an itinerant traveller. The mutilated bodies of the unnamed cook and the traveller, and the body of George McDonnell, a shepherd's son who died of natural causes, were buried some 800 yards north-east of the homestead in graves that are now in a paddock beside the Strathlea Road.

McLachlan owned *Glengower* for fifteen years, one of few resident pastoralists in the area to hold his licence continuously. At some early stage, perhaps in late 1839 or early 1840, he transferred his home station from the creek's west bank to the present site on the east bank and erected a single-storey homestead, cook house, and outbuildings, 'most of them in pebbled blue stone & bad cement, or lack of it', according to a descendant. Local historian Edgar Morrison, of Yandoit, wrote of the shearing shed: 'One interesting feature is that the floor is elevated above a depression, enabling a dray to be backed under the floor level to facilitate removal of manure.' The run was gazetted on 4 October 1848 at 41,280 acres with 10,000 sheep. On 8 December 1852, McLachlan applied for the grant of the pre-emptive right of 640 acres. This was approved on 1 April 1853. In March 1854, ill-health persuaded McLachlan to sell out to property speculator Hugh Glass, and he died in Melbourne on 31 January 1855.

Glass, arguably the richest man in Victoria by 1862, employed Donald Campbell (1813-1868) to manage the property. Campbell was another highlander, from Appin, Argyllshire, who had operated an inn at Bullock Creek for three years in the late 1840s and, with Roderick Campbell as partner, owned three runs between 1846 and 1865. The energetic Campbell created much of the present brick and stone infrastructure. He erected several outbuildings, including the stone woolshed, and a stone weir on Salty Creek (later destroyed by floods) in order to wash sheep and treat scale. The woolshed is said to have been built by four brothers named Irvine. A large shed that survives is sheeted in corrugated iron imported from Britain and may be a rare example of pre-fabricated iron housing imported during the gold rush.

Campbell's arrival in the district in 1854 had coincided with the discovery of gold on *Glengower*, but it was not until October 1859 that the rich gravels beneath the basalt at Stony Rises, two miles south-east of the homestead, were rushed. A township grew up on the creek (now known as Joyces Creek) that ran beside the *Glengower* homestead. The settlement was less than a mile south-west of the homestead, and its surveyor in 1861, a man named Mackintosh, is said to have named it Campbelltown after *Glengower's* manager. Campbell encouraged the township's development and, recalling his earlier experience at Bullock Creek, erected at the southern approaches a two-storey bluestone hotel with seventeen rooms that he named 'The Glengower' (it was demolished in 1900). During his tenure *Glengower* also became associated with Australian exploration. In the winter of 1861 the rescue party for Burke and Wills, under Alfred Howitt, camped east of the homestead on its trek from Melbourne to Cooper's Creek.

PLACE: Glengower Homestead and Outbuildings

Place No:

CT/01

ADDRESS: off Creswick Newstead Road, Campbelltown

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

In February 1866, when many of Glass's considerable investments started to fail due to drought, Campbell finally purchased the property he had worked so hard to develop and the following year it is believed that he completed building a new, single-storey homestead wing on an L-shaped plan adjoining McLachlan's original homestead.

Campbell's sudden death from 'paralytic stroke' in January 1868 terminated *Glengower's* pastoral period. The run licence was forfeited on 26 November 1869 and after this the activities of the station, its available grazing land reduced by mining that continued intermittently until about 1910, became divided between pastoral activities, agriculture and supplying local and Clunes mines with timber and charcoal. Shortly after Campbell's death his widow Margaret (née Sinclair), and surviving son John, sold the property to the Baird brothers, of Mount Bute, near Colac. The Bairds employed a manager named McMaster who, with one of the brothers, later became part-owner. About 1887 they sold *Glengower* to two Ballarat mining entrepreneurs named Bailey and O'Loughlin. The new owners leased the estate to Alexander Clarke, of Middle Creek, on 10 January 1887. Martin O'Loughlin later bought out Bailey's share to become sole owner and, following his death in 1895, the property passed to his nephew Thomas. Alexander Clarke continued to lease the property from Thomas O'Loughlin's until his death c.1910.

Under the care of Clarke and O'Loughlin, the property's productivity increased, as a 1910 description published in *Pastoral Homes of Australia* details:

The estate ... comprises some 18,000 acres of valuable pastoral land, a large portion being composed of fertile alluvial flats admirably suited to agriculture. About 3000 acres consist of open red gum flats, where creeks wind pleasantly through luxuriant pastures, and stock find ample natural shelter both from the cold of winter and the strong summer sun. ... As these creeks hold a good supply of water ... stock are well provided for. However, four windmills have been established to supplement the supply, and bores have been put down where necessary. The property usually carries more than a sheep to the acre. In a normal year about 18,000 sheep are shorn, and a number of Shorthorn cattle are also kept all the year round. ... The sheep are for the most part crossbreds ... The wool is well grown, ... of excellent quality, and sells on the Geelong market at high prices. ... The homestead at Glengower is a substantial blue-stone structure of the older type, and is very attractively situated. The house itself, which consists of twelve rooms, is one-storied, very roomy, and is surrounded with a garden and orchard. ... Water has been laid on throughout the homestead and grounds. The woolshed has also been built of bluestone. In one portion it is of two stories, and Wolseley machines have been fitted up, there being stands for fourteen shearers. Water is laid on throughout the building from iron tanks, which are filled by means of a windmill. A sheep dip is also adjacent to the shed. By this means dipping can be carried out, if desired, at the same time as shearing ... and thus escape with a minimum of knocking about. ...

In April 1921, the O'Loughlin family sold 18,000 acres to the government for soldier settlement (the area was later named Strathlea), and 3,076 acres, that included the homestead block, to Clarke's son, Alexander, who had continued to lease the property after his father's death. The government subdivided the purchased land into 42 soldier settler blocks, each varying in size between 270 and 500 acres, which proved insufficient for all except two settlers to survive. Later land sales reduced the *Glengower* estate to 900 acres by 1976. The present owner of *Glengower*, Alistair D. Clarke, is a grandson of Alexander who first leased the property in 1887.

PLACE: Glengower Homestead and Outbuildings

Place No:

CT/01

ADDRESS: off Creswick Newstead Road, Campbelltown

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

REFERENCES:

- Alderson, John (ed.), *Campbelltown Victoria*. Maryborough (Vic.): Clanalder Press, 1967.
- Billis, R.V., and Kenyon, A.S., *Pastoral Pioneers of Port Phillip*. Melbourne: 1932; Stockland Press edn, 1974.
- Blake, Les, *Place Names of Victoria*. Adelaide: Rigby, 1977.
- Bradfield, Raymond A., letter to D.H. Hutton, Newstead Shire Secretary, dated Vaughan, 20 December 1967. Copy in the possession of Frank Passalaqua, of Guildford.
- Bride, Thomas Francis (comp.), *Letters From Victorian Pioneers*. Melbourne: Government Printer, 1898; Heinemann edn, C.E. Sayers (ed.), 1969.
- Flett, James, *The History of Gold Discovery in Victoria*. Melbourne: Hawthorn Press, 1970.
- Hamilton, William N., 'Recollections.' MS. Jenny Wiedermann (ed.). 1985. Newstead Historical Society File: Hamilton.
- Lewis, Margaret, 'Strathlea: 1839 to 1979' in Minute Book, "Back To Strathlea", Octber [sic] 27th & 28th 1979.' copy held by Newstead Historical Society.
- Morgan, Marjorie, *Crown Lands Pre-Emptive Right Applications, 1850-1854*. Blackburn: Marjorie Morgan Publications, 1987.
- Morrison, Edgar, *Frontier Life in the Loddon Protectorate*. 1967.
- National Trust of Australia (Victoria), File No. 2226.
- Pastoral Homes of Australia*, vol. 1, Victoria 1910.
- Quinlan, Lucille M., *Here My Home: The Life and Times of Capt. John Stuart Hepburn*. OUP, 1967.
- Senyard, J.E., 'Hugh Glass (1817-1871)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, vol. 4, 1851-1890 (MUP, 1972), pp. 254-5.
- Spreadborough, Robert, and Anderson, Hugh (comps), *Victorian Squatters*. Ascot Vale (Vic.): Red Rooster Press, 1983.

PLACE: Black Duck Hotel

Place No:

CT/02

ADDRESS: 1763 Creswick Newstead Road, Campbelltown

OTHER NAME/S: Yager's Hotel (former), Campbelltown Hotel (former)

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 9/7/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Campbelltown 7623-1-2, BU 623 790

PROPERTY DETAILS: Allotment 8B of Section 1 Parish of Campbelltown

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local

PRECINCT:

PLACE: Black Duck Hotel

Place No:

CT/02

ADDRESS: 1763 Creswick Newstead Road, Campbelltown

OTHER NAME/S: Yager's Hotel (former), Campbelltown Hotel (former)

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Black Duck Hotel, Creswick Newstead Road, Campbelltown, is **architecturally** significant at a **LOCAL** level. Although the building has been extended, it still demonstrates original design qualities of a Victorian vernacular style. These qualities include the dominant hipped roof form, together with a return, straight-roofed verandah that projects at the front and side. Other intact qualities include the bluestone wall construction; lapped galvanised corrugated iron roof cladding; two painted brick chimneys (albeit altered); chamfered corner entrance; timber and glazed panelled doors; masonry window sills; and the timber framed, double hung windows. The interwar addition also contributes to the evolution and significance of the place, with the significant fabric including the hipped roof form clad in lapped galvanised corrugated iron and the horizontal weatherboard wall cladding.

The Black Duck Hotel, Creswick Newstead Road, Campbelltown, is **historically** significant at a **LOCAL** level. It is associated with the development of Campbelltown in the 19th century and with the Yager family from 1874 until the mid twentieth century.

The Black Duck Hotel, Creswick Newstead Road, Campbelltown, is **socially** significant at a **LOCAL** level. It is recognised and valued by the local Campbelltown community for its recreation function and as a meeting place.

Overall, the Black Duck Hotel, Creswick Newstead Road, Campbelltown, is of **LOCAL** significance.

DESCRIPTION:

The building faces the Creswick-Newstead Road in Campbelltown, on land originally formed as Allotment 8B of Section 1 in the Parish of Campbelltown.

The single storey, painted bluestone, Victorian vernacular hotel building is characterised by a dominant hipped roof form, together with a return, straight-roofed verandah supported by large, introduced, square timber posts. The roof forms are clad in early lapped galvanised corrugated iron. Two early but altered, painted brick chimneys adorn the roofline at the rear. There are two entrances into the original bluestone section of the building, with one entrance positioned within the chamfered corner. Both doorways appear to have timber and glazed panelled doors. The single window openings have early masonry sills, and windows of the timber framed, double hung type. At the left of the bluestone building is an interwar (c.1920s) addition, which also has a galvanised corrugated iron hipped roof, although the eaves line is slightly higher. This addition appears to be clad in horizontal weatherboards, and a later infill addition has been made in one corner under the verandah that also extends across this section of the building.

HISTORY:

Local history states that Donald Campbell of *Glengower* built a two storey L shaped stone structure at the south end of the town in the 1860s. This hotel was known as The Glengower. A. Kennedy purchased the land on which the Black Duck Hotel stands in from the Crown. The Campbelltown Hotel was erected and a licence obtained by Angus Kennedy in 1871. He had previously held a licence at The Junction Hotel, Newstead. The licence was transferred to Jacob Yager in September 1874. In the 1870s and 1880s Campbelltown attained its greatest population mainly due to the trade in wood carting to the Clunes mines. There were two hotels in the town,

PLACE: Black Duck Hotel

Place No:

CT/02

ADDRESS: 1763 Creswick Newstead Road, Campbelltown

OTHER NAME/S: Yager's Hotel (former), Campbelltown Hotel (former)

31 May 2004

the Campbelltown and The Glengower. The Standard hotel was about two miles south of the town. The Glengower Hotel surrendered its license in 1898 and was pulled down in 1900. The Standard Hotel was also demolished.

For much of the Black Duck Hotel's life it was known as 'The Campbell Town Hotel'. Jacob Yager and his family held the licence until the 1950s. On 31 December 1884 he paid £10 for the renewal of the licence. In 1904 Mrs. Catherine Yager was the licensee and Conrad Yager in 1927. It is not known when the name was altered to the Black Duck Hotel.

REFERENCES:

Alderson, John (ed.), *Campbelltown Victoria*. Maryborough (Vic.): Clanalder Press, 1967.

Coles Hotel Index, vol. 5, p. 336.

National Trust of Australia (Victoria), File No. 2226.

Newstead and District Historical Society , Campbelltown file and index of publicans licences.

PLACE: Stone Ruin

Place No:

CT/03

ADDRESS: off Creswick Newstead Road, Campbelltown

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 24/7/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Campbelltown 7623-1-2, BU 648 791 (approx.)

PROPERTY DETAILS: Allotment 27A of Section 1, Parish of Campbelltown

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in a 'Conservation Desirable' Schedule in the Shire of Mount Alexander Heritage Study of the former Shire of Newstead Report. It is recommended that the place be nominated for addition to the Victorian Heritage Inventory.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Conservation Desirable

PRECINCT:

PLACE: Stone Ruin

Place No:

CT/03

ADDRESS: off Creswick Newstead Road, Campbelltown

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

This ruinous stone structure, probably erected in the 1860s, is of architectural, historic and scientific significance to the Campbelltown district.

The use of local stone in its construction is notable. It indicates the early settlement of land in the area for agricultural and mining purposes. It is of importance for its potential to provide information that contributes to a greater understanding of the history of the settlement and establishment of the district, and has a strong presumption of archaeological research potential. Further historical research and archaeological investigation is recommended.

DESCRIPTION:

The stone ruin off Creswick Newstead Road, Campbelltown is sited on the side of a gently sloping hill at some distance from the modern road. The site is now grazing land. There is a number of remnant exotic trees, some dead and some senescent. The building is a very small rectangular structure. There is no roof but one remaining stone gable wall indicating that it originally had a steeply pitched gable roof. The walls are very thick and built of roughly squared field stones. Substantial amounts of three walls remain but the fourth wall has collapsed. There is some evidence of other nearby disturbances and scatters of building materials.

HISTORY:

The land in the Campbelltown and Strathlea areas was originally part of the *Glengower* pastoral run, which encompassed some 44,000 acres and was taken up and named by Dugald McLachlan in early 1839. Gold was discovered in the district in about 1854 but it was not until October 1859 that the rich gravels beneath the basalt at Stony Rises, two miles south-east of the *Glengower* homestead, were rushed. The *Glengower* run licence was forfeited on 26 November 1869 after the death of its owner, Donald Campbell, who had managed and then purchased the run during the 1860s. The run's available grazing land had already been reduced by mining that continued intermittently until about 1910, and its area was further reduced by the survey of the Parish of Campbelltown (the area to the south of the present Creswick Newstead Road). Most of this parish appears to have been subdivided and sold in the 1870s.

The land on which this stone ruin appears to be located (Allotment 27A of Section 1, Parish of Campbelltown) was granted to A. Saligari in March 1900. The land may have been a late Crown Grant because it was previously under some sort of lease and the building appears to have been erected in the 1860s. The approximately 20 acres of land in this allotment may have been leased under section 42 of Grant's Land Act of 1865, which allowed selectors to take up 20 acres at an annual rent of 2s an acre within ten miles of a diggings. This section 42 of the Act tentatively introduced the notion of selection *before* survey which was further developed by section 19 of the succeeding 1869 Land Act. A farm of 20 acres would have not been very economic due to its limited size and the selector probably divided his activities between farming and working for the mines, just to eke out a living. The A. Saligari, who purchased this allotment in 1900 had previously purchased the adjacent allotment 27A2 to the south in June 1875, and Giuseppe Saligari had purchased the adjacent allotment 27B to the east in July 1879. It is likely that A. Saligari purchased the allotment on which this stone structure is located after it was abandoned by the previous lessee, or he may have been the lessee himself and not purchased the land until then. A later owner of the building was called Schultz.

PLACE: Stone Ruin

Place No:

CT/03

ADDRESS: off Creswick Newstead Road, Campbelltown

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

REFERENCES:

Phil Taylor, 'Environmental History', Shire of Newstead Heritage Study Part 1, December 1998, p.11 & 45.

Peter Cabena et al, *The Lands Manual: A Finding Guide to Victorian Lands Records, 1836-1983*, Royal Historical Society of Victoria, 1992, p.4.

Local informant: Greg Davies.

Parish Plan - Parish of Campbelltown.

For more history and a list of references for the *Glengower* estate see citation CT/01.

PLACE: Pearson Farm Complex

Place No:

CT/04

ADDRESS: Deep Creek Road, Campbelltown

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 9/7/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Campbelltown 7623-1-2, BU 651 750

PROPERTY DETAILS: Allotment 32B of Section 1, Parish of Campbelltown

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in a 'Conservation Desirable' Schedule in the Shire of Mount Alexander Heritage Study of the former Shire of Newstead Report.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Conservation Desirable

PRECINCT:

PLACE: Pearson Farm Complex

Place No:

CT/04

ADDRESS: Deep Creek Road, Campbelltown

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

This early 20th century weatherboard farmhouse, with main hipped roof form, is located in a garden setting with a mature palm and other exotic trees, facing open farmland and backed by the Sandon State Forest. It is of architectural and historic significance to the Campbelltown district. It is associated with the establishment of freehold farming in the area from the 1870s and demonstrates the further development of farm complexes in the area in the early 20th century. Although the building has been extended on one side, its general roof form, overall design and detailing, and the materials with which it has been constructed contribute to the rural character of the area. Retention of the general roof form, external materials, fenestration, and detailing is desirable. Further research and assessment may result in the building being of LOCAL architectural and historic significance.

DESCRIPTION:

HISTORY:

The land on which this farm complex is located (Allotment 32B of Section 1 of the Parish of Campbelltown) was granted to M. McDonell in March 1871. It has not been established how long McDonell owned this 18 acres of land, but it was later purchased by the Pearson family, as was the adjacent allotment 32A (20 acres granted to A. McDonell in April 1871). In April 1872, J. Pearson had become the crown grantee of some 73 acres of land (allotment 48A1A) directly south, across the creek, and he, or another member of the family, were probably looking to expand the farm holding when they purchased these allotments. The present house was previously owned by Ernest Pearson (born c1910). It is possible that the house was built just after the turn of the century by his parents, William and Elizabeth Pearson. The interior retains pressed metal ceilings and lining boards on the walls. It has long been a sheep farming property.

REFERENCES:

Community consultation - 6 July 2000.

Local informants: Noel Culvenor and Mrs. Albert Culvenor.

Parish Plan - Parish of Campbelltown.

PLACE: Pioneers Memorial

Place No:

CT/05

ADDRESS: 1806 Creswick-Newstead Road, Campbelltown

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 9/7/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Campbelltown 7623-1-2, BU 625 799

PROPERTY DETAILS: Part of Allotment 1 of Section 5 Parish of Campbelltown

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register: File No.2227 - File Only

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local

PRECINCT:

PLACE: Pioneers Memorial

Place No:

CT/05

ADDRESS: 1806 Creswick-Newstead Road, Campbelltown

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Pioneers' Memorial was erected in 1949 to commemorate the burial site of three people associated with the *Glengower* station who died in the early 1840s.

The Pioneers' Memorial and site are **aesthetically** significant at a **LOCAL** level. They demonstrate landmark visual qualities that include the fenced concrete base with commemorative plaque located in a rural setting by the side of the Strathlea Road, Campbelltown.

The Pioneers' Memorial and site are **historically** significant at a **LOCAL** level. They are associated with the *Glengower* pastoral run and station, and with the earliest phase of settlement in the district. They are also associated with Colonel Tom Anderson and Alec Cumming who, in an effort to preserve local history, took on the task of identifying and commemorating the location of the graves in 1949.

The Pioneers' Memorial and site are **socially** significant at a **LOCAL** level. They are recognised and valued by the community in the region for commemorative reasons associated with the earliest known burials in the area.

Overall the Pioneers' Memorial and site, Strathlea Road, Campbelltown are of **LOCAL** significance.

DESCRIPTION:

The Pioneers' Memorial is located in an open field setting to the east of the Strathlea Road, north-east of the *Glengower* property. It comprises a concrete base surrounded by a low steel pipe and cyclone wire fence, and is believed to be at the location where three people were buried in 1840-41. A metal plaque reads:

HERE LIE
THREE UNKNOWN PIONEERS
OF THIS DISTRICT
A cook on Glengower station
killed by the Aborigines in 1840
A traveller killed by misadventure
by the station dogs in 1841
& a young employee
died from natural causes in 1841
May they Rest In Peace
Erected by
T Anderson & A Cumming 1949

HISTORY:

Early in 1839, *Glengower* pastoral run (44,000 acres) was taken up and named by Dugald McLachlan (1801-1855), a Scottish highlander from Argyllshire and retired army captain. The run had only one prior owner, W. Kirk, who briefly occupied it in 1838. During McLachlan's fifteen-year occupation he built several of the present buildings on the property.

Much of *Glengower's* early history is derived from local tradition and the Pioneer Memorial on the Strathlea Road is no exception, information about the graves having been handed down by old

PLACE: Pioneers Memorial

Place No:

CT/05

ADDRESS: 1806 Creswick-Newstead Road, Campbelltown

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

residents. Most of the information is said to have come from a Peter Smith of Sandon who knew a shepherd called Donald McDonnell who worked on the *Glengower* run. The site appears to have first been used as a burial ground following an incident in the Spring of 1840.

Although there are several versions of the story, some more gruesome than others, the general account is that a cook at the *Glengower* station was killed by a band of Aborigines returning to the Grampians after obtaining stone axes from Mt William, near Lancefield. The Aborigines are said to have called at the station for food when McLachlan and the stockmen were away mustering sheep for shearing, and only the cook was present in the cook house. An altercation occurred and the Aborigines murdered the cook. When McLachlan returned he immediately organised a punitive expedition comprised of *Glengower* and neighbouring *Smeaton Hill* stockmen. The Aborigines were tracked down with dogs and, when they hid in the waterholes in Middle Creek, McLachlan and his men shot them when they came up for air. The place is still known as 'The Blood Hole'.

McLachlan buried the cook, whose name is not known, about 800 yards north-east of the homestead at the present site. In expectation of a reprisal raid, he kept savage dogs that he released into the station grounds after nightfall. About a year after the cook's murder the dogs savaged to death a visiting itinerant traveller, who was buried beside the cook. The third grave is of George McDonnell, the son of shepherd Donald McDonnell, who died of natural causes in 1841. No further graves were added.

The graves were originally enclosed with a post-and-rail and brush fence that in time rotted away. The present enclosure was created in 1949 on the initiative of Colonel Tom Anderson, of Ballarat, and Alec Cumming, of Campbelltown. They took on the task of identifying the location of the graves, which they are said to have easily located as the ground had never been plowed. One local historian held that 'for more than a century the graves were marked only by three tiny mounds disturbing the smooth grasslands'. The plaque was donated by a Captain Baldwin.

REFERENCES:

- Alderson, John (ed.), *Campbelltown Victoria*. Maryborough (Vic.): Clinalder Press, 1967.
- Bradfield, Raymond, *Castlemaine: A Golden Harvest*. Historical Briefs Series, No. 3. Kilmore: Lowden, 1972.
- Bride, Thomas Francis (comp.), *Letters From Victorian Pioneers*. Melbourne: Government Printer, 1898; Heinemann edn, C.E. Sayers (ed.), 1969.
- Clark, Ian D., *Scars in the Landscape: a register of massacre sites in western Victoria, 1803-1859*. Canberra: Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies, 1995.
- Lewis, Margaret, 'Strathlea: 1839 to 1979' in Minute Book, "'Back To Strathlea", October [sic] 27th & 28th 1979.' Newstead Historical Society.
- Massola, Aldo, *Journey to Aboriginal Victoria*. Adelaide: Rigby, 1969.
- Morrison, Edgar, *Frontier Life in the Loddon Protectorate*. Daylesford: privately published, 1967.
- National Trust of Australia (Victoria), File No. 2227.
- Quinlan, Lucille M., *Here My Home: The Life and Times of Capt. John Stuart Hepburn*. OUP, 1967.
- Spreadborough, Robert, and Anderson, Hugh (comps), *Victorian Squatters*. Ascot Vale (Vic.): Red Rooster Press, 1983.

PLACE: Farmhouse

Place No:

CT/06

ADDRESS: Strathlea Road, Campbelltown

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 9/7/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Campbelltown 7623-1-2, BU 626 804

PROPERTY DETAILS: Allotment 20 of Section ?, Parish of Rodborough

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in a 'Conservation Desirable' Schedule in the Shire of Mount Alexander Heritage Study of the former Shire of Newstead Report.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Conservation Desirable

PRECINCT:

PLACE: Farmhouse

Place No:

CT/06

ADDRESS: Strathlea Road, Campbelltown

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

This early 20th century weatherboard farmhouse, with complex hipped roof form and return verandah, is located in a garden setting with mature exotic trees, amongst open farmland. It is of architectural and historic significance to the Campbelltown district. The establishment of farms in the early 20th century, predominantly by Soldier Settlement, was a major factor in forming the present rural character of the Campbelltown and neighbouring Strathlea districts. The present farmhouse is representative of that era, and appears to be substantially intact, although an additional room has been sympathetically added under the verandah on one side of the house. Retention of the general roof form, external materials, fenestration, and detailing is desirable. Further research and assessment may result in the building being of LOCAL architectural and historic significance.

DESCRIPTION:

HISTORY:

The land on which this farm complex is located was originally part of the *Glengower* estate and appears to have been part of the 10,000 acres of the estate sold to the Soldier Settlement Board in 1920 and 1921. The present farmhouse was first erected in the early 20th century. The building is said to have been shifted here in the 1920s onto land owned by Joe Saligari.

The establishment of farms in the early 20th century, whether by independent land purchase or by Soldier Settlement, was a major factor in forming the present character of the Campbelltown and neighbouring Strathlea districts.

REFERENCES:

Local informant Greg Davies.

PLACE: Burke and Wills Mechanics Institute

Place No:

FR/01

ADDRESS: 86 Castlemaine Street, Fryerstown (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 19/3/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Guildford 7723-4-2, BU 556 857

PROPERTY DETAILS:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local

PRECINCT:

FRYERSTOWN

PLACE: Burke and Wills Mechanics Institute

Place No:

FR/01

ADDRESS: 86 Castlemaine Street, Fryerstown (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Burke and Wills Mechanics Institute building and site, corner Camp and Castlemaine Streets, Fryerstown, is **architecturally** significant at a **LOCAL** level. The building demonstrates original Victorian design qualities that include the central, dominant, parapeted gable roof form, together with recessed skillion wings at the sides. Other intact qualities include the exposed brick wall construction; corrugated steel roof cladding; masonry plinth; three exposed brick chimneys with corbelled tops; central double door opening on the main facade with vertical boarded timber doors and two paned timber transom above; symmetrical timber framed, twelve paned double hung windows on the main façade; masonry lintels and sills; masonry steps; subfloor ventilation openings; exposed brick buttresses, each decorated with two masonry copings; single door openings with vertical boarded doors; and the other decorative features (masonry capping to the gable parapet, gable ventilator, crowning "1863" date plaque and the "Burke and Wills Mechanics Institute" signage). The rural setting - and particularly the visual connection of the building with the street - and the surrounding gum trees, also contribute to the significance of the place.

The Burke and Wills Mechanics Institute building and site, corner Camp and Castlemaine Streets, Fryerstown, is **historically** significant at a **LOCAL** level. They are associated with the development of the Mechanics Institute at Fryerstown, established after the goldrush in 1863. The building and site are also associated with Burke & Wills, being a memorial to their tragic expedition of 1860-61. The building also has associations as the centre of many community celebrations, events and activities in the town.

The Burke and Wills Mechanics Institute building and site, corner Camp and Castlemaine Streets, Fryerstown, is **socially** significant at a **LOCAL** level. They are recognised and held in high esteem by the local Fryerstown community as a memorial to Burke and Wills and for their former educational and current recreational functions.

Overall, the Burke and Will's Mechanics Institute building and site, corner Camp and Castlemaine Streets, is of **LOCAL** significance.

DESCRIPTION:

The site is identified by the brick Mechanics Institute building, situated in a rural setting with uninterrupted views from the street frontage and surrounded by gum trees at the sides and rear.

The single storey, symmetrical, exposed brick, Victorian Mechanics Institute building is characterised by a central, dominant, parapeted gable roof form, together with recessed skillion wings at the sides (comprising a kitchen in the left wing and a records store in the right wing). These roof forms are clad in corrugated steel. The building rests on a masonry plinth, and there are three exposed brick chimneys with corbelled tops at the sides of the hall and wings of the building. The most prominent feature of the design is the main façade of the hall, which has a central double door opening with early vertical boarded timber doors and two paned timber transom above, and symmetrical timber framed, twelve paned double hung windows. The window and door openings are adorned with masonry lintels and sills. Masonry steps lead to the hall entrance, and there are also subfloor ventilation openings under the windows. Flanking the main façade are exposed brick buttresses, each decorated with two masonry copings. Other early decorative features include the masonry cap to the gable parapet, gable ventilator, crowning

PLACE: Burke and Wills Mechanics Institute

Place No:

FR/01

ADDRESS: 86 Castlemaine Street, Fryerstown (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

"1863" date plaque and the "Burke and Wills Mechanics Institute" signage. Additional external access to the building is provided in the early single door openings (with vertical boarded doors) on the main facades of the skillion wings.

HISTORY:

Fryerstown was a major quartz mining centre in the early 1860s. While companies sank shafts on twenty-five gold-bearing reefs, battery stampers worked around the clock. Sixty per cent of the town's population of almost seven hundred were men and of these about 70 per cent were miners. They were a likely and sizeable group for the mechanics' institute movement to serve, especially after an institute was established at Castlemaine in 1857. In August 1859 *The Mount Alexander Mail* reported: "A project has been started for the forming of a Mechanics' Institute and Reading Room in Fryer's Town. The want of some rational means of recreation is the cause of half the debauchery on the gold fields and it is to be hoped that the promoters of the scheme referred to will not cease their exertions to give the idea a practical shape." There was a growing need too for a public hall, not connected with the town's many hotels, and for a local memorial to the tragic Burke and Wills expedition of 1860-61 following the erection of an obelisk in Castlemaine in 1862 where Burke had served as a policeman.

The *Mount Alexander Mail* reported in July 1862 that " Mr. J. Amos, Surveyor of the Roads Board has been engaged in drawing designs for the proposed mechanics" institute in honer[sic] of Burke. The dimensions of the future building, we believe, are to be 20 by 34 feet, while the material will be brick with stone or cement quoins." Tenders were called by a committee in February 1863 for the erection of a brick building at Fryerstown. Tenderers to "furnish plans and specifications" for a brick building as a Burke Testimonial.

Accordingly, 'great celebrations' accompanied the laying of the foundation stone for a brick mechanics' institute building on 7 April 1863. There was a church service, street procession led by the newly-formed brass band and a luncheon afterwards in the longroom at the Cumberland Hotel. Haut Wyatt, Reverend Worshipful Master of the Loddon Masonic Lodge, laid the stone according to Masonic custom. The completed building opened just over four months later, on 26 August, with a grand banquet for 163 guests. No mention is made in the extensive newspaper coverage of the builder or designer.

Alterations to the building over the years confirm its importance as a town centre. A reading room was added in February 1864 where a thousand books were available by 1879. Substantial renovations late in 1891 increased the hall's accommodation. Local contractors George Hogg and Sam Hazlett lengthened the hall to 56 feet and widened it to 22 feet. At the south end they built a 13-foot stage, three feet high, and on either side added two anterooms, each 25 feet x 14 feet. The flooring was renewed in 1930 and extensive maintenance was carried out by the hall committee in the early 1980s.

The building was used for meetings and a variety of social occasions. George Carter gave lectures on astronomy, a subject he taught himself, and Ruth Rowe recalled that concerts in the early 1890s were 'a popular form of entertainment and everyone would take part in some way.' From the 1930s until the 1950s, the hall was a popular venue for dances. With its first world war honor rolls mounted on the walls, the building continues to be used regularly. The Fryerstown Antique Fair has been held annually in February since 1975.

PLACE: Burke and Wills Mechanics Institute

Place No:

FR/01

ADDRESS: 86 Castlemaine Street, Fryerstown (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

In the early 1980s when the hall committee carried out extensive maintenance an introduced paint finish was removed from the exterior walls, exposing the original brick construction.

REFERENCES:

Baragwanath, Pam, and Hodgson, Janette, *An Inventory of Mechanics' Institutes in Victoria*, (Melbourne: Department of Natural Resources and Environment, 1998).

Brown, George O., *Reminiscences of Fryerstown*. Castlemaine: privately published, 1983.

Lee, Richard, *Country Roads and Bush Pubs: The touring motorist's guide to rural Victoria* (Hawthorn: The Five Mile Press, 1987), pp. 29-30.

Minute Books, Burke and Wills Mechanics' Institute, Fryerstown.

Rowe, Ruth A., with Browning, Constance, *Fryerstown*. Privately published, 1975.

P. Baragwanath, *If the Walls Could Talk: A Social History of the Mechanics Institutes of Victoria, Mechanics Institute Inc.*, Windsor, 2000.

The Mount Alexander Mail 26 August 1859, 29 November 1861, 4 April 1862, 25 July 1862, 14 February 1863, 9 April 1863, 28 August 1863.

PLACE: Former Police Residence and stables

Place No:

FR/02

ADDRESS: 05 Camp Street, Fryerstown (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 19/3/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Drummond 7723-1-3, BU 558 858

PROPERTY DETAILS:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local

PRECINCT:

FRYERSTOWN

PLACE: Former Police Residence and stables

Place No:

FR/02

ADDRESS: 05 Camp Street, Fryerstown (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The former Police Residence, Camp Street, Fryerstown, is **architecturally** significant at a **LOCAL** level. It demonstrates original design qualities of an early Edwardian style. These qualities include the hipped and gabled roof form; the horizontal weatherboard wall cladding; the lapped galvanised corrugated iron roof cladding; two unpainted brick chimneys with pale brick bands and rendered corbelled tops; narrow eaves; four panelled single timber door; timber framed double hung windows (including the double hung window with flanking sidelights on the gable end); and the decorative features (timber verandah posts with crafted timber brackets; exposed rafter ends, pendant and timberwork in the gable infill; and the gable ventilator).

The stables outbuilding is also **architecturally** significant, with the important qualities including the simple gable roof form clad in galvanised corrugated iron, horizontal weatherboard wall cladding; single doorway with vertical boarded door, other openings; gable ventilator and narrow eaves. The uninterrupted views from the main street of the police residence, remnant garden and the timber picket fence also contribute to the significance of the place.

The former Police Residence and site, Camp Street, Fryerstown, are **historically** significant at a **LOCAL** level for their association with the development of police services (and particularly the police residence) in Fryerstown from 1889 until 1968. The police residence and stables are also associated with the Victorian Public Works Department Architect, S.E. Bindley.

The former Police Residence and site, Camp Street, Fryerstown, are **socially** significant at a **LOCAL** level. Although no longer functioning as a police residence, the site, house and stabling is still recognised and valued by the Fryerstown community for their former police purposes.

Overall, the former Police Residence and site, Camp Street, Fryerstown, are of **LOCAL** significance.

DESCRIPTION:

The former police residence site at Camp Street, Fryerstown, consists of a rural setting with a timber house having a large front setback, large native trees, early timber stable outbuilding, and remnant early garden. The site is bound by a timber paling fence and a recent but appropriate timber picket fence and gate (approximately 1300mm high).

The single storey, asymmetrical, horizontal weatherboard, early Edwardian styled former police residence is characterised by a hipped roof form that traverses the site, together with a gable and the hipped verandah that project towards the front. These roof forms are clad in painted green, lapped galvanised corrugated iron. Two early, unpainted brick chimneys with pale brick bands and rendered corbelled tops adorn the roof line. Narrow overhangs are a feature of the eaves. The four panelled single timber door and single timber framed double hung window under the verandah appear to be early, as does the timber framed, double hung window with flanking sidelights on the gable end. This latter window has an early window hood supported by early timber brackets. Early decorative features of the design include the timber verandah posts with crafted timber brackets; exposed rafter ends, pendant and timberwork in the gable infill, and the gable ventilator. The verandah at the side of the building is an introduced addition, as is the

PLACE: Former Police Residence and stables

Place No:

FR/02

ADDRESS: 05 Camp Street, Fryerstown (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

bathroom at the rear.

To the left of the residence is an early stables outbuilding., which is highly intact in form with little alteration from the original plans. Stalls and feed bins have been removed, however, and the door has been altered to a double door. It has a simple gabled roof clad in galvanised corrugated iron, and horizontal weatherboard wall cladding.

Comparative analysis:

The residence is a fine example of the quality of design, materials and workmanship of a late 19th century Public Works Department built residence. The residence appears to be one of a series of at least ten double-fronted timber police residences built between 1889 and 1892 to a similar plan and elevational treatment. These police buildings include those built at Wedderburn, Elmhurst, Glenlyon, Edenhope, Newbridge, Stuart Mill, Melton, Minyip, Tylden, Axedale, Buangor, Warracknabeal (demolished), and Charlton. Fryerstown police residence is a good representative example of this design.

HISTORY:

In 1853, T. D. S. Heron, Gold Commissioner to Fryers Creek diggings, wrote to the Chief Gold Commissioner to recommend that that the police station in German Gully, Fryerstown, be removed to the junction of the creek and the Loddon River 'as the population is increasing there.' Fryers Creek had earned itself a reputation as a wild and inhospitable place; Captain Baxter, the first Gold Commissioner at Fryers Creek reported in 1852: 'On Ballarat there was peace, but at Fryers Creek, quarrels, dissensions, bloodshed and danger of the direst description reigned supreme.'

A lock-up was also requested as prisoners at that time were being chained to a log or tree. (It is believed that two or three trees that grow today between the Mechanics' Institute and the school, especially a large grey box, were used to chain detainees to.) The first jail at Fryerstown, built in 1858, was described as 'a rough log structure'. The lock and bolt can now be found in the Castlemaine Museum.

The date of the first permanent police station is not known, but it was under repair in 1866.

The Fryerstown police residence and stables were designed in 1889 and built c1890, the same year the site was reserved for Police Purposes. A contract for the building of the police residence was let to Stevens Brothers in May 1889 for a sum of £492. The architectural drawings for both the residence and stables were signed by S. E. Bindley. The layout of the residence consisted of two bedrooms, a living room, parlour, pantry and kitchen (see attached plans). An office was not included, although it is believed the Courthouse was used for this purpose from 1880-1. The stables, containing a forage store and two stalls, were built to a standard plan used at many locations in the 1880s and 1890s.

The police reserve was revoked and re-reserved for State School purposes in 1968, although the building had been used as a teacher's residence in the 1930s to 1950s.

In 1990, the site was purchased by Gardenvale Primary School who proposed to remove the building. Local protest, however, led to the primary school relinquishing its control.

The building is now privately owned.

PLACE: Former Police Residence and stables

Place No:

FR/02

ADDRESS: 05 Camp Street, Fryerstown (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

REFERENCES:

Brown, G. O., *Reminiscences of Fryerstown*, Castlemaine Mail, Castlemaine, n.d., p. 21.

O'Neill, Frances, *Report prepared for Historic Places Section*, 1993, Heritage Assets Branch File No. 93/5979.

Smith, Chris, *Conservation Management Plan*, Historic Places Section, 1990.

Trethowan, Bruce, *The Public Works Department of Victoria 1851-1900: An Architectural History*, Dept. of Architecture and Building, University of Melbourne, 1975.

PLACE: Fryerstown Community Hall & Reserve

Place No:

FR/03

ADDRESS: 14 Camp Street, Fryerstown (Township)

OTHER NAME/S: Fryerstown State School, Gardenvale State School Camp

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 19/3/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Drummond 7723-1-3, BU 558 857

PROPERTY DETAILS:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local

PRECINCT:

FRYERSTOWN

PLACE: Fryerstown Community Hall & Reserve

Place No:

FR/03

ADDRESS: 14 Camp Street, Fryerstown (Township)

OTHER NAME/S: Fryerstown State School, Gardenvale State School Camp

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Gardenvale State School Camp, Camp Street, Fryerstown, is **architecturally** significant at a **LOCAL** level. Although altered, it demonstrates some original design qualities that include the dominant gable roof form that traverses the site, together with two minor hipped roof wings that project at the front. Other intact qualities include the galvanised corrugated iron roof cladding, horizontal weatherboard wall cladding, two unpainted brick chimneys with corbelled tops, galvanised iron ventilation stacks, wide eaves, timber framed windows including the bank of three timber framed, double hung, 12 paned windows with hopper sashes above, and the gable brackets in the gable ends. The rural bush setting also contributes to the significance of the place.

The Gardenvale State School Camp, Camp Street, Fryerstown, is **historically** significant at a **LOCAL** level. Although many schools opened in the area during the goldrushes, this school building, erected in 1915, is one of the few remaining examples which has links to that era. It is further associated with the development of primary education in the area between 1915 and 1967. In more recent years, the building and site have associations with the Gardenvale School as a camp.

The Gardenvale State School Camp and site, Camp Street, Fryerstown, are **socially** significant at a **LOCAL** level. They are recognised and valued by the Fryerstown community as the former Fryerstown State School and more recently as the Gardenvale State School Camp.

Overall, the Gardenvale State School Camp and site, Camp Street, Fryerstown, is of **LOCAL** significance.

DESCRIPTION:

The Gardenvale State School Camp, Camp Street, Fryerstown, is situated on a large flat site with a timber school building and an open gravel area at the front. Several gum trees surround the rear and sides of the building, and the site is bound by a simple post and wire fence.

The single storey, asymmetrical, horizontal weatherboard school building is characterised by a dominant gable roof form that traverses the site, together with two minor hipped roof wings that project at the front (and are linked by an introduced flat roofed section), and a skillion addition at the rear. These roof forms are clad in galvanised corrugated iron. Two unpainted brick chimneys with corbelled tops, and at least 5 galvanised iron ventilation stacks adorn the roofline. Wide overhangs are a feature of the eaves. The timber framed, double hung windows, and the bank of three, 12 paned, double hung windows with hopper sashes above appear to be early. The gable brackets in the gable ends also appear to be early.

HISTORY:

During the 1850s, miners' children from Fryerstown attended the Church's Flat School two miles west of Fryerstown as well as a school at Fryerstown which consisted of a tent. The tent school was apparently moved several times to cater for the shifting mining population.

The first permanent school was built beside the Methodist Church c1853-55. It consisted of one large stone room, two weatherboard rooms and a lobby. A new building was erected c1868 by John Shaw for a sum of £104. Due to falling enrolments, Church's Flat school amalgamated with Fryerstown State School in 1895. In 1907, approximately 200-300 students attended. The school

PLACE: Fryerstown Community Hall & Reserve

Place No:

FR/03

ADDRESS: 14 Camp Street, Fryerstown (Township)

OTHER NAME/S: Fryerstown State School, Gardenvale State School Camp

31 May 2004

closed in 1915, and a new, larger weatherboard school was opened in November of the same year near the Mechanics' Institute by Sir Frank Tate, a former pupil and later, the first Director of

Education. A school pine plantation was started in 1918. The school closed in 1967.

The school is currently used as a school camp by Gardenvale School.

REFERENCES:

Blake, L. J.(ed.), *Vision and Realisation: A Centenary History of State Education in Victoria*, vol. 2, Education Dept. Victoria, Melbourne, 1973. p. 638.

Brown, G. O., *Reminiscences of Fryerstown*, Castlemaine Mail, Castlemaine, n.d., pp. 112-4.

PLACE: 'Sage Cottage'

Place No:

FR/04

ADDRESS: Castlemaine Street, Fryerstown (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 19/3/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Guildford 7723-4-2, BU 550 854

PROPERTY DETAILS:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in a 'Conservation Desirable' Schedule in the Shire of Mount Alexander Heritage Study of the former Shire of Newstead Report.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Conservation Desirable

PRECINCT:

PLACE: 'Sage Cottage'

Place No:

FR/04

ADDRESS: Castlemaine Street, Fryerstown (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The cottage, sited at some distance from the present main road alignment is nestled on a sloping site. It retains a characteristic early Victorian form with a long single gable roof with brick chimney as each end and a skillion roof verandah across the front. The building appears to have been originally built in the 1860s and although possibly altered and extended contributes to the architectural significance of the Fryerstown area with its predominantly nineteenth century development. Further research and assessment may result in the building being of LOCAL architectural and historic significance.

DESCRIPTION:

HISTORY:

The Fryers District Road Board Ratebooks have this land occupied by John Hocking with a dwelling in 1866. The parish plan indicates that he was granted the land freehold in 1873 at which time he is noted in the Ratebooks as having a house and garden and his occupation is given as a miner.

The building was refurbished in the 1980s/90s.

REFERENCES:

Parish Plan.

Fryers District Road Board Ratebooks.

Mount Alexander Shire Ratebooks Fryers Riding.

PLACE: Willoughby's Cottage

Place No:

FR/05

ADDRESS: 66 Castlemaine Street, Fryerstown (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 19/3/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Guildford 7723-4-2, BU 557 856

PROPERTY DETAILS:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local

PRECINCT:

FRYERSTOWN

PLACE: Willoughby's Cottage

Place No:

FR/05

ADDRESS: 66 Castlemaine Street, Fryerstown (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The brick house, Castlemaine Street, Fryerstown, is **architecturally** significant at a **LOCAL** level. The house demonstrates design qualities of the Victorian vernacular style. These intact qualities include the brick wall construction; the gable roof form; the brick chimney; the central doorway and the two flanking windows.

The brick house, Castlemaine Street, Fryerstown, is **historically** significant at a **LOCAL** level. It is associated with the early years of the settlement of Fryerstown. It is also associated with the Vipond and Willoughby families.

Overall, the brick house, Castlemaine Street, Fryerstown, is of **LOCAL** significance.

DESCRIPTION:

The building is screened from the road by roadside vegetation. The house has a modest setback from the road boundary. The house has a gable roof clad in corrugated steel with a curved hipped front verandah supported on timber posts with simple fretwork timber brackets. The building has low brick chimneys with simple corbelled band decoration. The main roof continues as a skillion behind the main gable. The building has brick walls (now painted). The building retains its timber double hung windows and central doorway.

HISTORY:

The land was granted to Thomas Hanks in 17 May 1959. The land was conveyed to James Vipond in 1868. The 1872 Mount Alexander Shire, Fryers Riding Ratebook rates James Vipond, miner, for a house and garden on this site. In 1877 James Vipond sold to Henry Boyle. The land was held by Herbert Smith prior to 1938 by adverse possession. He transferred it to Frank Leslie Smith as a gift in 1938. In the 1950s the cottage was known as Willoughby's cottage and appears to have been lived in by Louisa Willoughby.

REFERENCES:

Parish plan.

Mount Alexander Rate Books, Fryers Riding 1872

Land Transactions.

Community Consultation - Fryerstown.

PLACE: Former Fryerstown All Saints Church of England

Place No:

FR/06

ADDRESS: 76 Castlemaine Street, Fryerstown (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

2011



Date of Photograph: 19/3/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Guildford 7723-4-2, BU 558 856

PROPERTY DETAILS:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local

PRECINCT:

FRYERSTOWN

PLACE: Former Fryerstown All Saints Church of England

Place No:

ADDRESS: 76 Castlemaine Street, Fryerstown (Township)

FR/06

OTHER NAME/S:

2011

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The former All Saints Church of England, Castlemaine Street, Fryerstown, is **architecturally** significant at a **LOCAL** level. It demonstrates original design qualities of a Victorian Early English Gothic style. These qualities include: steeply pitched, parapeted gable roof form, belfry and projecting gabled porch at the front; and the exposed hand made brick construction, slate roof tile cladding and sandstone base. Other intact qualities include the central, tapered and projecting apron front that supports the belfry; wheel and bell in the belfry; exposed brick buttresses having triple and double sandstone copings on the church and porch respectively; pointed windows with eight diamond lead lights and elegant sandstone drip moulds above; and the rear, early gabled roof form attached to the main Church gable. The rural setting with gum trees and remnant garden beds also contribute to the significance of the place.

The former All Saints Church of England, Castlemaine Street, Fryerstown, is **historically** significant at a **LOCAL** level. It is associated with the development of the All Saints Church of England from 1859 until 1971. It is also associated with the Castlemaine architects, Alfred Price and E.S.V. Spencer.

The former All Saints Church of England, Castlemaine Street, Fryerstown, is **socially** significant at a **LOCAL** level. Although no longer functioning as a Church building, it is still recognised by sections of the community for its past religious purpose.

Overall, the former All Saints Church of England, Castlemaine Street, Fryerstown, is of **LOCAL** significance.

DESCRIPTION:

The former All Saints Church of England site at Castlemaine Street, Fryerstown, comprises a brick former church (now a residence) surrounded by gum trees and garden beds.

The single storey, exposed hand-made brick Victorian Early English Gothic styled building has a sandstone base and is characterised by a steeply pitched, parapeted gable roof form, together with a belfry and a projecting gabled porch at the front. The roof forms are clad in original slate tiles. Of particular distinction is the main gable end with a central, tapered and projecting apron front that supports the belfry containing the original bell and wheel. Exposed brick buttresses have triple sandstone copings on the church building and double copings on the gabled entrance porch. The pointed windows have eight diamond lead lights with elegant sandstone drip moulds above. The rear of the building has an early galvanised corrugated iron roof form, which is connected to a recent galvanised corrugated iron gabled wing that extends to the side. This new work is constructed of exposed red brick and has a number of design and construction details that are reflective of the original building.

HISTORY:

The Church of England conducted their first services in Fryerstown in 1853. With no permanent meeting place, the Anglicans decided to make application to the Board of Control of the use of the Common School No. 252, however, the Board had a rule that no religious services were to be held in the school, as a measure of not discriminating against other religious denominations. This decision created a determination amongst the Anglicans to build their own church.

PLACE: Former Fryerstown All Saints Church of England

Place No:

FR/06

ADDRESS: 76 Castlemaine Street, Fryerstown (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

2011

In February 1855, the *Mount Alexander Mail* reported that a portion of land had been allotted to the Church of England and that the construction of the church was about to commence. This weatherboard building, measuring 40 feet by 20 feet, was completed and opened on 15 June, 1855, being located almost opposite Moore's store and 'central for most residents.' By 1858, there were moves to erect a new, larger Church building, and a meeting was held in October of that year to discuss the development of this proposal. The *Mount Alexander Mail* of April and June 1859 published the attempts by the Episcopal Church trustees to purchase two acres of land (the present site) for the construction of a new building. The acquisition almost failed, when a Mr. Luke outbid the trustees for the site, however he later forfeited his bid. It was also in June 1859 when the Castlemaine architect, Alfred Price, had prepared designs and specifications for the Church building. However, these drawings were declared invalid by the Registrar since they were not in accordance with the usual conditions which were, 'that if hewn stone were used for the walls, they must be 18 inches thick, or 24 inches if of rubble.'

By April 1860, the design had been amended by another Castlemaine architect, E.S.V. Spencer and the tender for the extant Church building of brick construction with stone dressings was awarded to Forrester and Davis, contractors, at a cost of £600. The Church was opened on 27 January 1861 by Archdeacon Crawford.

The Church of England sold the church and vicarage in the mid 1960s. The church was altered to be used as a weekender by partitioning off three bedrooms on one side, with the remaining half serving as a living area with stove and sink. There were no structural changes and the original alter table and pulpit remained intact.

In 1971, the Church and nearby vicarage were auctioned, and the Church building was sold to Geoffrey and Marilyn Cohen and others, who initially used the property as a weekender. The Cohens later became sole owners and added an extension at the side, with a mezzanine floor introduced into the Church structure. A large kitchen bench, brick fireplace and bar were also added to the interior of the former Church. In 1992, the property was again advertised for sale, and was purchased by Ron Caspi.

REFERENCES:

Mount Alexander Mail, 12 January 1855; 15 June 1855; 17 September 1858; 20 October 1858; 15 April 1859; 10 June 1859; 24 August 1859; 7 October 1859.

The Age, 17 July 1971, 1 August 1992.

Personal comment, Ron Caspi, present owner, 10 June, 2000.

Brown, George O., *Reminiscences of Fryerstown*. Castlemaine: privately published, 1983.

Phil Taylor, 'Environmental History', Shire of Newstead Heritage Study Part 1, December 1998.

PLACE: Former 'Church Hill Villa'

Place No:

FR/07

ADDRESS: 80 Castlemaine Street, Fryerstown (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 19/3/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Guildford 7723-4-2, BU 558 856

PROPERTY DETAILS: Allotment 1 Section 11a Township of Fryerstown, Parish of Fryers

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local

PRECINCT:

FRYERSTOWN

PLACE: Former 'Church Hill Villa'

Place No:

FR/07

ADDRESS: 80 Castlemaine Street, Fryerstown (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The house originally known as 'Church Hill Villa', Castlemaine Street, Fryerstown, is **architecturally** significant at a **LOCAL** level. Although altered, it demonstrates some original design qualities of a Victorian style. These qualities include brick wall construction; symmetrically located brick chimneys with rendered corbelled tops; narrow eaves; central four panelled timber door with transom above; and the timber framed, twelve paned, double hung windows. The return verandah appears to be a recent addition and may have replaced an earlier verandah of proportions more sympathetic with the scale of the house. The gabled carport has a negative impact on the significance of the place.

The house originally known as 'Church Hill Villa', Castlemaine Street, Fryerstown, is **historically** significant at a **LOCAL** level. It is associated with Richard Kitto, original owner, who made a highly substantial contribution to the establishment and development of quartz mines and the floating of mining companies in Fryerstown and the region, including the Duke of Cornwall mine. Kitto was also a Member of Parliament, and was instrumental in the installation of a water supply and the construction of a public powder magazine in Fryerstown.

Overall, the house originally known as 'Church Hill Villa', Castlemaine Street, Fryerstown, is of **LOCAL** significance.

DESCRIPTION:

Situated on a large site neighbouring the Church of England allotment, this brick house has a modest front setback and is surrounded by a number of native trees. There appears to be a garden at the front of the house, while the front boundary consists of an introduced timber post and cyclone wire fence, with a scrolled metal pedestrian gate and simple metal double gates.

The single storey, symmetrical, exposed brick Victorian styled house is characterised by a hipped roof form and a straight roofed return verandah at the front. The verandah is supported by square timber posts having elaborate timber brackets. The roofs are clad in lapped galvanised corrugated iron. Four symmetrically located brick chimneys with rendered corbelled tops adorn the roofline. Narrow overhangs are a feature of the eaves. A central four panelled timber door has a transom above, and the doorway is flanked by timber framed, twelve paned, double hung windows. Connected to the house is a recent, inappropriate, gabled carport accentuated with a small timber finial. At the rear of the carport is a two storey, horizontal weatherboard, gable addition.

HISTORY:

This residence is located on Allotment 1, Section 11a in Castlemaine Street, Fryerstown, which was purchased by Richard Luke Middleton Kitto in c.1860. In 1860 Kitto was appointed Government Mining Surveyor and Registrar for the Fryers Creek subdivision. It would appear to have been around this time that Kitto had this house built. Birth notices in 1865 and 1872 for two of Kitto's children indicate that his residence was called 'Church Hill Villa'.

With some mining experience behind him, Richard Kitto had emigrated from Cornwall to Victoria during the gold rush in the 1850s, where he held several positions. He eventually settled in Fryerstown and was associated with the early development of quartz mining from 1860. Kitto was responsible for the floating of several of the early public mining companies in the Fryerstown area, including the notable Duke of Cornwall mine in 1864. In 1867, he took 12 months leave of absence to visit England seeking capital to invest in mining ventures in Victoria. Upon his return,

PLACE: Former 'Church Hill Villa'

Place No:

FR/07

ADDRESS: 80 Castlemaine Street, Fryerstown (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

Kitto stood as a Member of Parliament, where he was duly elected to represent the Castlemaine district in 1868. During his term, Kitto did much to improve mining in his electorate, and one of his first services to Fryerstown was the building of a public powder magazine. Kitto was also instrumental in the installation of an urban water supply in Fryerstown, with a pipeline connected to the Crocodile Reservoir. In 1874, he took up a lucrative position as manager of the Preston Grane Iron and Coal Mining Company in Scotland.

REFERENCES:

Mount Alexander Mail, 5 September 1862; 17 November 1864; 10 July 1865; 9 June 1867; 26 November 1869; 4 November 1872; 24 July 1875; 25 April 1878; 11 September 1880.

K. Thomson & G. Serle, *A Biographical Register of the Victorian Parliament 1851-1900*, Australian National University Press, Canberra, 1972.

Brown, George O., *Reminiscences of Fryerstown*. Castlemaine: privately published, 1983.

L.J. Morton, *The Duke of Cornwall Mine, Fryerstown*, Victoria, L.J. Morton, 1992.

PLACE: Former Post Office

Place No:

FR/08

ADDRESS: 87 Castlemaine Street, Fryerstown (Township)

OTHER NAME/S: Moore Bros. Store

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 19/3/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Guildford 7723-4-2, BU 556 858

PROPERTY DETAILS:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
- Fair
- Poor
- Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
- Altered Sympathetically
- Altered Unsympathetically
- Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme as a contributory building within the Fryerstown precinct.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Contributory

PRECINCT:

FRYERSTOWN

PLACE: Former Post Office

Place No:

ADDRESS: 87 Castlemaine Street, Fryerstown (Township)

FR/08

OTHER NAME/S: Moore Bros. Store

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The former Moore Bros. Store and Post Office, Castlemaine Street Fryerstown is sited on the street boundary and exists today as a rectangular rendered building with a single large hipped roof. The rendered facade is characteristic of 1940s construction with flat rendered hoods over the door openings and windows.

The conservation of the building is desirable as it has links to one of the earliest businesses in Fryerstown which began operation near this site in the 1850s. The building is also of social significance as the site of the Fryerstown Post Office from 1927 and demonstrates the continued provision of services in the town until 1975. The building contributes to the streetscape and the interpretation of the later developments in Fryerstown.

DESCRIPTION:

The former Moore Bros. Store and Post Office, Castlemaine Street Fryerstown is sited on the street boundary.

The building as it exists today is a rectangular rendered building with a single large hipped roof. Simple square brick chimneys punctuate the roof. The rendered facade is characteristic of 1940s construction with flat rendered hoods over the door openings and windows. The central window has a bank of three double hung timber windows.

HISTORY:

G.O. Brown recalled: "Hugh and Isaac Moore opened the first store in a tent on a site adjoining what later became part of Castlemaine Street. In October 1857, through expansion of business, Moore Bros. were forced to abandon the tent for larger and more suitable premises. They built an extensive weatherboard shop with a zinc roof. In 1870 the flourishing business compelled them to build a large double fronted store of sandstone with walls fourteen inches thick. Large storage rooms and stables were built at the rear of the store. At its peak in 1870s and 1880s the firm employed as many as twenty two. About this time they added a partner to the firm and it then became known as Moore and Reid. Eventually Mr. Reid became the sole proprietor and traded as Reid and Co. It is believed Moore Bros. then went to Melbourne and opened business in Chapel Street Prahran. After Reid and Co., Mr. Frank Barry who had been a clerk with the firm for many years, conducted the store for a short period. In 1895 Mr. J. P. O'Brien purchased the business and remained until the mid 1920s. Miss Florence McCulla who had worked at the store for many years took over the fortunes of the now declining business. After some years, because of advanced age, Miss McCulla was unable to continue and in 1944 Mr. Billy McDonald bought the old building and immediately demolished a portion of it and after reconstruction it became a private dwelling."

After the reconstruction of 1945 the Post Office operated from this building until its closure 1975.

G.O. Brown also recalled the postal services in Fryerstown: Regular postal services commenced to the recently surveyed town of Fryerstown in 1854. For the next 12 years there was a rapid succession of post masters including Mr. Finch in 1857, who was taken into custody and charged with retaining registered letters at the post office and was given a sentence of two and half months. In 1868 Samuel Hazlett accepted the post which he held for the next ten years. After the telegraph line was introduced in 1871 he was the post master and telegraph manager. In 1878, Mr. G. L. Carter was appointed post master and the Carter family ran the post office for the next 49

PLACE: Former Post Office

Place No:

FR/08

ADDRESS: 87 Castlemaine Street, Fryerstown (Township)

OTHER NAME/S: Moore Bros. Store

31 May 2004

years. Carter operated the Post Office from his boot factory (See Former Carters Boot factory) His wife Jane Carter surrendered the management of the Post office to Miss M McCulla in 1927. Miss Florence McCulla, who was conducting Fryerstown's only remaining store, relieved her sister as post mistress in 1929 and continued the post office in conjunction with the store until December 1944, when she retired.

In January 1945, W.J. Mc Donald was officially appointed post master. His wife Mrs. Olive McDonald took over from her husband in 1952 and continued until her retirement in 1975 when the post office closed.

REFERENCES:

Lesley J. Errington, *A History of Fryerstown Postal Services*, Australia Post no date.

Brown, George O., *Reminiscences of Fryerstown*. Castlemaine: privately published, 1983. pp118-119,122-125.

PLACE: Former Fryerstown Court House

Place No:

FR/09

ADDRESS: 90 Castlemaine Street, Fryerstown (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 19/3/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Guildford 7723-4-2, BU 556 858

PROPERTY DETAILS:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register: File No.5174 - No Classification

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local

PRECINCT:

FRYERSTOWN

PLACE: Former Fryerstown Court House

Place No:

FR/09

ADDRESS: 90 Castlemaine Street, Fryerstown (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The former Court House, Castlemaine Street, Fryerstown, is **architecturally** significant at a **REGIONAL** level. It demonstrates original, Victorian rudimentary Classical design qualities that were typical for Victorian Public Works-designed court houses for the period. These qualities include the central, dominant gable roof form, together with two recessed hipped roof wings at the sides and a hipped verandah that projects at the front. Other intact qualities include: the unpainted brick wall construction; slate roof tiles on the building; galvanised corrugated iron roof cladding on the verandah; two symmetrical, unpainted brick chimneys with multi-corbelled tops; wide eaves with crafted timber brackets on the gable roof; central, six panelled double timber doors; timber framed double hung windows (with both flat and arched heads); clerestorey windows; and the decorative features (simple pediment in the main gable accentuated by the oculus window; masonry stringcoursing and voussoirs; and the iron verandah columns and brackets). The exotic and native garden, and the uninterrupted views of the building from the street, also contribute to the significance of the place.

The former court house and site, Castlemaine Street, Fryerstown, are **historically** significant at a **LOCAL** level. They are associated with the development of the local court functions between 1879 and 1916, with the building being the centre for some of the most important hearings affecting the Fryerstown community. The building is also associated with the architect J.B. Cohen and with the design approach of the Victorian Public Works Department during the second half of the 19th century.

The former court house and site, Castlemaine Street, Fryerstown, are **socially** significant at a **LOCAL** level. Although no longer used for its original purpose, the place is still recognised and held in high esteem by the Fryerstown community for its past court house function.

Overall, the former court house and site, Castlemaine Street, Fryerstown, are of **LOCAL** significance.

DESCRIPTION:

The court house site in Castlemaine Street, Fryerstown, is identified by a modest brick court house building in a rural township setting. There are uninterrupted views of the building from the street, and the allotment contains early and later exotic and native plants and trees. The building is accessed by a path from a timber picket gate at the front, with this boundary formed by an introduced post and cyclone fence, approximately 1200mm high. Vertical timber paling fences are located on the side boundaries.

The symmetrical, unpainted brick, Victorian rudimentary Classical styled former Court House building is characterised by a central, dominant gable roof form, together with two recessed hipped roof wings at the sides and a hipped verandah that projects at the front. The building roof forms are clad in original slate tiles, while the verandah is clad in early galvanised corrugated iron. Two symmetrical, unpainted brick chimneys with multi-corbelled tops adorn the roofline. Wide overhangs and crafted timber brackets are features of the eaves of the main roof. The central main entrance has original six panelled double timber doors that are flanked by original timber framed, double hung windows. Original, arched, timber framed double hung windows are situated on the projecting wings, while double hung windows form the clerestorey lighting along the longitudinal facades of the main gable. Early decorative features of the design include the simple pediment in

PLACE: Former Fryerstown Court House

Place No:

FR/09

ADDRESS: 90 Castlemaine Street, Fryerstown (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

the main gable (accentuated by the oculus window); masonry stringcoursing and voussoirs; and the iron verandah columns and brackets.

Comparative Analysis:

Although the former Fryerstown Court House was designed by J.B. Cohen, the cruciform plan and rudimentary Classical style of the building is typical of Victorian Public Works Department architecture and particularly of the work of J.J. Clark, Government Architect who served with the Department between 1852 and 1878. Clark designed numerous public buildings in country areas including post offices and court houses. Considering his departure only one year before the design of the Fryerstown building, it appears that the standardised designs provided by Clark to the Department continued to be employed and manipulated by later architects and draftsmen such as Cohen. Other court houses by Victorian Public Works Department architects (including Clark) with similar planning and/or design characteristics include those at Port Melbourne (1860); Kilmore (1863); Kyneton (1856); Yackandandah (1864); and Ararat (1865).

HISTORY:

A Court of Petty Sessions was appointed at Fryerstown in 1857 and its first session conducted at the back of the Freemasons Hotel. A three-roomed courthouse opened in April 1858. The building comprised a spacious, lofty courtroom flanked by two ante-rooms, and was also used as a County Court from 1859. This building was converted into a police station in 1880.

A new courthouse, built in 1879, was opened in September 1880 by the Commissioner of Public Works G. D. Langridge. The Courthouse was 40 feet long, 25 feet wide, and 16 foot high, built of red brick and tuck-pointed. A report in the *Mount Alexander Mail* in 1880 described the Courthouse thus:

The building occupies a prominent position in Castlemaine Street, and has a fine appearance. It is of good height, is roofed with slate and has a pretty verandah with neat, open ironwork over the pillars. The building is of brick, tuck-pointed, and stands on a bluestone foundation...The roofing timber is of oregon pine, varnished. On the wings there are at one side a magistrate's room 12 feet by 14 feet and a lavatory of corresponding size with the other. A verandah is also at the back.

The Fryerstown Courthouse was designed by J. B. Cohen in 1879 (see attached plans), and built by Thomas Conley in 1880 for £992 16s. The Courthouse was officially opened in September of the same year by Mr. Langridge, Commissioner for Public Works. The building was fenced in 1880, and repairs and painting were undertaken in 1892, and 1908-9.

The last hearing was held at Fryerstown Courthouse on 13th May, 1916. It was sold to Mr. Tom Pierce for use as a residence in 1930 for £30. By the time it was auctioned in 1982 a kitchen and bathroom had been added to the building. It is used today as a private residence.

REFERENCES:

J. Fowler, 'Gold Rush to "Black Wednesday": The Melbourne Treasury & John James Clark's Public Works Department Career from 1852 to 1878', Master of Arts thesis, Monash University, 1992.

D. Rowe, 'Building a National Image: The Architecture of John Smith Murdoch, Australia's First Commonwealth Government Architect', PhD (Architecture) Thesis, Deakin University, Geelong, 1997.

PLACE: Former Fryerstown Court House

Place No:

FR/09

ADDRESS: 90 Castlemaine Street, Fryerstown (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

Heritage Victoria File No. 607910.

McIntosh, Diahnn, & O'Neill, Frances, 'Courthouses in Victoria: A Survey', prepared for Historic Buildings Council, 1991.

Mount Alexander Mail, 18 September 1880, quoted in *The Age*, 10 April 1982

National Trust File No. 5174.

VGG, 1857, p. 1355.

PLACE: Former Shop and House

Place No:

FR/10

ADDRESS: 99 Castlemaine Street, Fryerstown (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

2011



Date of Photograph: 19/3/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Guildford 7723-4-2, BU 556 859

PROPERTY DETAILS:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local

PRECINCT:

FRYERSTOWN

PLACE: Former Shop and House

Place No:

FR/10

ADDRESS: 99 Castlemaine Street, Fryerstown (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

2011

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The former shop and residence, Castlemaine Street, Fryerstown is **architecturally** significant at a **LOCAL** level. Although altered, the building demonstrates design qualities of a Victorian house and attached shop. These qualities include the roof form of the residence, the corner entry and parapet form of the corner shop, the verandah form of the residence, the timber doors and windows.

The former shop and residence, Castlemaine Street, Fryerstown is **historically** significant at a **LOCAL** level as one of the remaining commercial buildings in the once busy town.

Overall the former shop and residence, Castlemaine Street, Fryerstown is of **LOCAL** significance.

DESCRIPTION:

The building consists of a residence with attached shop. The residence verandah is built on the street boundary. The place is situated near the end of the long descent into Fryerstown and near the creek crossing. The residence has a hipped roof clad in corrugated steel. The verandah roof is a straight pitch roof clad in corrugated steel. The timber verandah posts and balustrade appears to have been rebuilt in recent times.

The attached shop has a corner entry door and a parapet concealing the roof. There are two rendered chimneys with simple corbelled bands around the top. The entry is through the door on the chamfered corner of the building. the building appears to have been rendered at some stage in the mid twentieth century. The walls are now plain cement render with a raised band near the top of the parapet which could have once been a name plate. The window is timber and double hung.

HISTORY:

The township of Fryerstown was proclaimed in 1854, having been established by the gold diggers on Fryer's Creek in 1851. Located on one of the richest goldfields in central Victoria, Fryerstown enjoyed considerable success as a developing fledgling town in the 1850s, however by the 1860s the population began to decline as many diggers departed to join the rush at Kangaroo Flat (Tarilta).

The site appears to have been originally purchased by R. L. M. Kirro in 1870.

There was a number of substantial commercial premises constructed. This shop and dwelling appears to have been constructed in the 19th century and was Ferguson's Butcher Shop at one time.

REFERENCES:

Fryerstown Community Consultation. 2001, - Information supplied that this was Sheldon's Butcher Shop.

Information from Diane Frappe-Linton regarding Ferguson's Butcher shop, 2011. She noted that Sheldon's Butcher shop was further along Castlemaine Street.

Township of Fryerstown Parish Plan.

PLACE: Former Shop and House

Place No:

FR/10

ADDRESS: 99 Castlemaine Street, Fryerstown (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

2011



Photo 2011

PLACE: Carters Boot Factory

Place No:

FR/11

ADDRESS: 01 High Street, Fryerstown

OTHER NAME/S:

2011



Date of Photograph: 19/3/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Guildford 7723-4-2, BU 556 860

PROPERTY DETAILS: Allotments 1,2,19,20 Section 3 Township of Fryerstown, Parish of Fryers

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register: File No.1961 - No Classification

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local

PRECINCT:

FRYERSTOWN

PLACE: Carters Boot Factory

Place No:

ADDRESS: 01 High Street, Fryerstown

FR/11

OTHER NAME/S:

2011

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The former Boot Factory and Residence, corner Castlemaine & High Streets, Fryerstown, is **architecturally** significant at a **LOCAL** level. Although altered, it demonstrates some original design qualities typical of rural Victorian commercial buildings. These qualities include the timber parapeted hipped roof form, together with a chamfered entrance that addresses the prominent street corner. Other intact or appropriate (but not necessarily original) qualities include the horizontal weatherboard wall cladding and galvanised corrugated iron roof cladding, an unpainted brick chimney, chamfered doorway and transom, double doorway fronting High Street, and the small six paned windows on the High Street. The neighbouring, exotic street trees also contribute to the significance of the place.

The former Boot Factory and Residence, corner Castlemaine & High Streets, Fryerstown, is **historically** significant at a **LOCAL** level. Generally, the boot factory and residence are a surviving physical embodiment of the early development of the Fryerstown township after the discovery of gold on the Fryer's Creek. The building is especially associated with George Levi Carter from 1870 (and the site from the 1850s), boot maker and beer licensee. The building is also associated with the development of the local postal service, with Carter and his wife operating the post office for 49 years.

Overall, the former Boot Factory & Residence, corner Castlemaine & High Streets, Fryerstown, is of **LOCAL** significance.

DESCRIPTION:

The site at the corner of Castlemaine and High Streets, Fryerstown, is dominated by a timber commercial building. A substantial grassed nature strip and exotic street trees form the remaining characteristics that are visually connected to the building.

The single storey, horizontal weatherboard, Victorian commercial building is characterised by a timber parapeted hipped roof form, together with a chamfered entrance that addresses the prominent street corner. An unpainted brick chimney also adorns the roofline, while an air conditioning plant on the roof is inappropriately exposed to the street. The roof form appears to be clad in galvanised corrugated iron. The two banks of double, timber framed, six paned, awning sash windows and the single awning sash window fronting High Street are recent additions, and have replaced an original/early horizontal bank of nine, timber framed fixed paned shop windows (see historical photo below). The chamfered doorway and transom are original, although the timber and glazed door has recently replaced an original timber four panelled type. The double doorway fronting High Street also appears to be original, although the timber and glazed doors may be recent. Enveloping the building is a recent, straight roofed return verandah supported by square timber posts. The early signage and sign writing that once adorned the parapet wall space (now the location of the switchboard) has been painted over and/or removed. Subsequently the parapet lettering was repainted to be legible.

HISTORY:

The township of Fryerstown was proclaimed in 1854, having been established by the gold diggers on Fryer's Creek in 1851. Located on one of the richest goldfields in central Victoria, Fryerstown enjoyed considerable success as a developing fledgling town in the 1850s, however by the 1860s the population began to decline as many diggers departed to join the rush at Kangaroo Flat (Tarilta).

PLACE: Carters Boot Factory

Place No:

FR/11

ADDRESS: 01 High Street, Fryerstown

OTHER NAME/S:

2011

The stretch of allotments numbering 1, 2, 19 and 20 in Section 3, Castlemaine Street, Fryerstown were originally purchased by George Levi Carter on 14 April 1856. Having emigrated from Bath, England, in 1853, Carter established a boot manufacturing factory after noticing a market for footwear among the thousands of diggers. Between 1856 and 1864, Carter built a weatherboard factory and residence on allotment 1, which the *Mount Alexander Mail* described in 1864 as 'containing two sitting rooms and two bed rooms.' It was also in this year, 1864, when George Carter applied for a Beer Licence. Carter's factory and cottage were demolished in 1870, and the extant factory and residence constructed at that time. Carter returned to England in the 1860s -1870s and purchased new machinery for his thriving business, where his market for shoes stretched beyond the confines of Fryerstown into a wider region, but also included repairs to saddlery and horse harnesses. From 1878 until 1927, part of the building became the local Post Office, which closed at this location upon the deaths of Carter in 1923 and his wife in 1927. The boot factory had closed in 1900. In the 1970s, Carter's imported English boot making equipment was placed on display at the Swan Hill Pioneer Museum. The building was owned by Len Retallick from 1876 and in 1992, the present verandah was added, to a design by Dave Timson of Fryers Planning and Design.

REFERENCES:

Mount Alexander Mail, 15 February 1860; 2 July 1862; 16 September 1863; 21 September 1863; 18 June 1864; 20 October 1868.

'Carter's Boot Factory', National Trust of Australia (Victoria) Register & File No. 1961.

Brown, George O., *Reminiscences of Fryerstown*. Castlemaine: privately published, 1983.

Community Consultation, 10 June 2000.

Information from Mr. Len Retallick, 2011.



Photo 2011



Early photograph showing window layout.

PLACE: House

Place No:

FR/12

ADDRESS: 105 Castlemaine Street, Fryerstown

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 19/3/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Guildford 7723-4-2, BU 555 860

PROPERTY DETAILS:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme as a contributory building within the Fryerstown precinct.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Contributory

PRECINCT:

FRYERSTOWN

PLACE: House

Place No:

FR/12

ADDRESS: 105 Castlemaine Street, Fryerstown

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

This single storey Victorian style timber building appears to date from the mid to late nineteenth century. The building retains the gable and skillion roof forms, attached front verandah, picket front fence and part of the wall cladding of the original building. It also retains its entry door with rectangular timber windows on either side. The building is historically and architecturally important in the Fryerstown area as it contributes to the streetscape in Fryerstown.

DESCRIPTION:

HISTORY:

No information about the history of this building has been located.

REFERENCES:

PLACE: House

Place No:

FR/13

ADDRESS: 107 Castlemaine Street, Fryerstown

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 19/3/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Guildford 7723-4-2, BU 555 861

PROPERTY DETAILS:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme as a contributory building within the Fryerstown precinct.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Contributory

PRECINCT:

FRYERSTOWN

PLACE: House

Place No:

FR/13

ADDRESS: 107 Castlemaine Street, Fryerstown

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

This single storey weatherboard house with gable and skillion roofs, the gable roof extending to form the front verandah, appears to have been built in the nineteenth century and is of historic and architectural significance in the Fryerstown township. The building is substantially intact and its form, materials, external brick chimneys, multipaned windows and panelled door make it a characteristic example of its type. The siting of the house on the street boundary contributes to the streetscape of Fryerstown.

DESCRIPTION:

HISTORY:

No information was found about this building.

REFERENCES:

PLACE: Schoenfelder House

Place No:

FR/14

ADDRESS: 109 Castlemaine Street, Fryerstown

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 19/3/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Guildford 7723-4-2, BU 555 861

PROPERTY DETAILS:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme as a contributory building within the Fryerstown precinct.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Contributory

PRECINCT:

FRYERSTOWN

PLACE: Schoenfelder House

Place No:

FR/14

ADDRESS: 109 Castlemaine Street, Fryerstown

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

This single storey weatherboard house with gable and skillion roofs, the gable roof extending to form the front verandah, appears to have been built in the nineteenth century and is of architectural significance in the Fryerstown township. The building appears to be substantially intact and its form, materials, external brick chimneys, multipaned windows and panelled door make it a characteristic example of its type. Although the building was relocated to Fryerstown, the siting of the house on the street boundary contributes to the streetscape of Fryerstown.

DESCRIPTION:

HISTORY:

This house was relocated into Fryerstown in the 1920s. It was the home of Mrs. Schoenfelder.

REFERENCES:

Community Consultation 10 June 2000.

PLACE: Reconstructed House (formerly Stone Ruin)

Place No:

FR/15

ADDRESS: 108 Castlemaine Street, Fryerstown

OTHER NAME/S:

2011



Date of Photograph:

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Guildford 7723-4-2, BU 556 860

PROPERTY DETAILS:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme as a contributory building within the Fryerstown precinct. It is recommended that the place be nominated for addition to the Victorian Heritage Inventory.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Contributory

PRECINCT:

FRYERSTOWN

PLACE: Reconstructed House (formerly Stone Ruin)

Place No:

FR/15

ADDRESS: 108 Castlemaine Street, Fryerstown

OTHER NAME/S:

2011

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

When originally surveyed, this ruinous stone structure, probably erected in the 1860s, was noted as of architectural, historic and scientific significance to the Fryerstown district. The place appeared to be a small stone cottage with large stone external chimney. The roof was no longer intact. The stone building was reconstructed and reroofed by 2011.

The use of local stone in its construction is notable and the structure appears to be a reconstruction of the earlier building. It indicates the early settlement of land in the area for agricultural and mining purposes. It is of importance for its potential to provide information that contributes to a greater understanding of the history of the settlement and establishment of the district, and has a strong presumption of archaeological research potential. Further historical research and archaeological investigation is recommended.

DESCRIPTION:

HISTORY:

No historical information has been found about this place.

REFERENCES:



Photo 19/3/1998



Photo 2011



Photo 2011

PLACE: Fryerstown Cemetery

Place No:

FR/16

ADDRESS: Cemetery Road, Fryerstown

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 19/3/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Drummond 7723-1-3, BU 565 858

PROPERTY DETAILS:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local

PRECINCT:

PLACE: Fryerstown Cemetery

Place No:

FR/16

ADDRESS: Cemetery Road, Fryerstown

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Fryerstown Cemetery is **aesthetically** and **architecturally** significant at a **LOCAL** level. Collectively, it demonstrates some original visual and design qualities, providing a rural, bushland 19th century cemetery setting. The particular intact or appropriate visual and design qualities include the graves and headstones amongst the gum trees, timber picket gates and substantial gate posts, and the simple Sexton's office. The intact Victorian vernacular design qualities of this building include the gable roof form, galvanised corrugated iron roof cladding, horizontal weatherboard wall cladding, timber boarding at subfloor level, window opening and the four panel timber door.

The Fryerstown Cemetery is **historically** significant at a **LOCAL** level. It is associated with and contributes to an understanding of the development of the local Fryers Creek area from the gold rush era of 1850 until the present day.

The Fryerstown Cemetery is **socially** significant at a **LOCAL** level. It is recognised and valued by the community for cultural and spiritual reasons.

Overall, the Fryerstown Cemetery is of **LOCAL** significance.

DESCRIPTION:

The site of the Fryerstown Cemetery encompasses 15 acres and is heavily timbered with gum trees. Many graves with headstones and other masonry cemetery architecture are laid out in regular rows within the cemetery. There is also a number of unmarked graves. The entrance is marked by the recently constructed but appropriate timber picket gates with substantial timber gate posts. A single storey, horizontal weatherboard, Victorian vernacular Sexton's office is located within the cemetery grounds. This building is characterised by a simple gable roof form, clad in galvanised corrugated iron. Recent flashings and gutters have been introduced. There is a timber floor. The original timber framed window has been boarded over, but the original/early four panel timber door (with original furniture) is extant. A galvanised iron water tank is situated to one side of the building, while a recent toilet structure, clad in steel deck sheeting, is located near the other gable end.

HISTORY:

The following history is largely taken from George O. Brown, *Reminiscences of Fryerstown*.

The first Fryerstown burial ground appears to have been in existence as early as 1858, for articles published in the *Mount Alexander Mail* for that year describe the 'Fryers Creek Cemetery' as being unenclosed and located near the cricket ground. However, it was not until a year later in September 1859 when moves were made to officially establish the Fryerstown Cemetery Trust, possibly as a result of the growing influx of people in the nearby area due to the gold rush. A Cemetery Trust was formed and the five trustees that were elected each represented the main religious denominations in the area. These original trustees were: Dr. William Merson (for the Wesleyan Methodists); Mr. Moore (for the Presbyterians); Mr. Mann (for the Episcopalians); Mr. Sullivan (for the Roman Catholics) and Mr. G. L. Carter for the other sects.

In December 1859, the Trustees applied for 15 acres of land to be permanently set aside for the cemetery and by February 1860, part of the ground had been surveyed and marked off into suitable allotments. Although the Government had signified its intention to provide £150 for the erection

PLACE: Fryerstown Cemetery

Place No:

FR/16

ADDRESS: Cemetery Road, Fryerstown

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

of fencing, etc., these funds were not immediately forthcoming and it was not until May 1860 when a loan of £140 was given. A Sexton had also been appointed by this time, being paid by a percentage on the burial fees. In May 1860, tenders were called for the erection of three-rail fencing, which was completed by September 1860. Many bodies were exhumed and transferred from the original burial ground to the present site. New trustees were nominated for the Cemetery Trust in 1862, with the election held at the Cumberland Hotel in 1863. The small timber Sexton's office was possibly also constructed in the 1860s, and it could have been relocated to its present location at some stage. Timber gate posts and pickets, representing a Victorian design, appear to have been constructed in the 20th century, possibly replacing earlier gates.

REFERENCES:

Brown, George O., *Reminiscences of Fryerstown*. Castlemaine: privately published, 1983.p.111.
Mount Alexander Mail, 29 October 1858, 9 September 1859, 13 January 1860, 3 February 1860, 9 May 1860, 12 October 1860, 5 September 1862, 17 November 1862, 13 May 1863, 28 May 1863, 24 August 1863.

PLACE: Former Church of England Parsonage

Place No:

FR/17

ADDRESS: 03 Church Street, Fryerstown

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 19/3/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Guildford 7723-4-2, BU 558 855

PROPERTY DETAILS:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register: File No. 3102 - No Classification

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local

PRECINCT:

FRYERSTOWN

PLACE: Former Church of England Parsonage

Place No:

ADDRESS: 03 Church Street, Fryerstown

FR/17

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The former Church of England Parsonage is **architecturally** significant at a **LOCAL** level. It demonstrates original design qualities of a simple Victorian Regency style. These qualities include: single storey height and symmetry; rudimentary hipped roof clad in lapped galvanised corrugated iron; two substantial and slightly corbelled masonry chimneys; narrow eaves; segmentally arched, timber framed, double hung, two paned windows; segmentally arched central porch, four panel timber entrance door with segmental transom; masonry porch steps; and the finely crafted sandstone quoin work, plinth, window and door architraves, and keystones that punctuate the arched openings. The remnant exotic and native garden and outbuildings also contribute to the significance of the place.

The former Church of England Parsonage is **historically** significant at a **LOCAL** level. It is associated with the development of the Church of England in Fryerstown from 1859. It is also associated with the architect, T.F. Kibble, and the long-time owners, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Willoughby.

Overall, the former Church of England Parsonage is of **LOCAL** significance.

DESCRIPTION:

This site in Church Street, Fryerstown, is denoted for its small brick house set amongst one acre of land that includes a substantial remnant native and exotic garden. The house is located at the rear of the former Fryerstown Church of England.

The symmetrical, single storey, exposed brick, simple Victorian Regency styled house is characterised by a rudimentary hipped roof clad in lapped galvanised corrugated iron. Two substantial and slightly corbelled masonry chimneys are symmetrically placed and adorn the roof line. Narrow overhangs are a feature of the eaves. The main façade is especially characterised by three bays, with the flanking bays containing segmentally arched, timber framed, double hung, four paned windows. The central bay has a segmentally arched and slightly recessed entrance porch with an original four panel door and elaborate transom above. This porch is met by masonry steps. Early decorative features of the design include the finely crafted sandstone quoin work at the corners, as well as the sandstone plinth, window and door architraves and the keystones that punctuate the arched openings.

HISTORY:

In 1859 the local trustees of the Fryerstown Church of England received a crown grant for land in Fryerstown. They soon erected a brick church, which is still standing, and was opened on 27 January 1861. Some years later, in 1864, the trustees met at the Burke's Mechanics Institute, Fryerstown, to discuss the erection of a parsonage. This proposal gathered further momentum in the ensuing months, and in December 1865 the trustees held a bazaar in the Burke's Mechanics Institute for the raising of funds for the construction of the building. This fundraising event proved to be successful, as tenders were called for the erection of the Parsonage in February 1866, to a design by the Castlemaine based architect T.F. Kibble. A Mr. Rowe was the successful tenderer, and by May 1866 the building was in the course of erection. A blacksmith's shop was also built at the rear of the house, possibly in the immediate ensuing years. In 1951, the parsonage was sold to Mr. and Mrs. Alan Willoughby, both long-time locals of Fryerstown. Allan Willoughby had been a miner at the Spring Creek Gully mine near Fryerstown for a number of

PLACE: Former Church of England Parsonage

Place No:

FR/17

ADDRESS: 03 Church Street, Fryerstown

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

years, before taking up the position as State Rivers Water Bailiff for Fryerstown. Mrs. Willoughby was a shop assistant in Rowe's grocery and drapery store. The Willoughbys lived there for 20 years until 1971.

REFERENCES:

Mount Alexander Mail, 16 July 1864; 30 November 1865; 15 February 1866; 7 May 1866.

'Anglican Vicarage (former), Fryerstown', National Trust File no. 3102.

State Library of Victoria Picture Collection, library record no. 1080728.

PLACE: Modesty Cottage

Place No:

FR/18

ADDRESS: Church Street, Fryerstown

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 19/3/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Guildford 7723-4-2, BU 558 854

PROPERTY DETAILS:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in a 'Conservation Desirable' Schedule in the Shire of Mount Alexander Heritage Study of the former Shire of Newstead Report.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Conservation Desirable

PRECINCT:

PLACE: Modesty Cottage

Place No:

FR/18

ADDRESS: Church Street, Fryerstown

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

This single storey weatherboard house with gable and skillion roofs, the gable roof extending to form the front verandah, appears to have been built in the nineteenth century and is of historic and architectural significance in the Fryerstown township. The building appears to be substantially intact and its form, materials and brick chimney make it a characteristic example of its type. The siting of the house in the garden setting contributes to the streetscape of Fryerstown. Further research and assessment may result in the building being of LOCAL architectural and historic significance.

DESCRIPTION:

HISTORY:

This building was occupied by members of the Gladwin family. Mr. Fred Gladwin started the school in Fryerstown. It was also used as a residence by other schoolteachers.

REFERENCES:

Community consultation 10 June 2000.

PLACE: King House

Place No:

FR/19

ADDRESS: 30 Crocodile Reservoir Road, Fryerstown

OTHER NAME/S:

3 May 2012



Date of Photograph:

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE:

PROPERTY DETAILS: Allotment 17B Section 20A Parish of Fryers

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in a 'Conservation Desirable' Schedule in the Shire of Mount Alexander Heritage Study of the former Shire of Newstead Report.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Conservation Desirable

PRECINCT:

PLACE: King House

Place No:

FR/19

ADDRESS: 30 Crocodile Reservoir Road, Fryerstown

OTHER NAME/S:

3 May 2012

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The building, probably erected in the 1860s, was a ruinous stone and brick structure in the 1960s. The building has been substantially reconstructed and altered.

The use of local stone and early brickwork in its construction is notable and the structure appears to be a reconstruction of the earlier building. It indicates the early settlement of land in the area for agricultural and mining purposes. It is of importance for its potential to provide information that contributes to a greater understanding of the history of the settlement and establishment of the district, and has a strong presumption of archaeological research potential. Further historical research and archaeological investigation is recommended.

The King house, Crocodile Reservoir Road, Fryerstown is of architectural interest. The house demonstrates design qualities of the Victorian vernacular style. These intact qualities include the stone base wall, the brick walls, the gable roof form and door and window openings.

The King house, Crocodile Reservoir Road, Fryerstown is of **historical** interest. It is associated with the mining era of Fryerstown especially with the developments in Golden Gully including the New Era mine.

DESCRIPTION:

The small house is set at some distance back from the road. The site slopes up from the road towards the house. The building has a reconstructed gable roof clad in corrugated steel and sits high at the front on a stone base wall. There is a cellar under the house entered from the outside. There is an introduced hipped verandah across the front of the building. The walls and introduced chimney are made of brick. The central entry door has a flat arched opening as do the flanking windows. The windows are large introduced timber double hung with timber glazing bars in original window openings. The building has four rooms with lining board ceilings and Oregon floorboards. There is a domed brick underground water tank in the garden.

HISTORY:

The land on which this building is erected was granted to E.P. King on 3 March 1871. King had paid rates on a house and land in Golden Gully from 1866. Edwin P King is described in the 1872 and 1873 ratebooks as a miner. The building is in the vicinity of the New Era mine which operated from 1870 to 1889 and at 335 metres had the deepest shaft in the area.

The building was unoccupied for many years in the twentieth century and was derelict in the 1960s with only the stone base walls, brick walls, window and door opening surviving. The building was substantially altered and reconstructed in the late twentieth century with the roof reconstructed, the existing brick chimneys constructed, the original kitchen chimney and fireplace removed for a doorway and a skillion section to the rear removed. The timber framed hipped roof verandah was added and timber windows installed in the existing openings. Solar panels had been added to the roof by 2012.

REFERENCES:

Ratebooks, Fryers District Road Board 1866 -1870, Mount Alexander Shire, Fryers Riding 1872, 1873.

The Age, 25 April 1981, p.41

Information from owner to Mt Alexander Shire 2012 including photographs of building prior to reconstruction.

PLACE: King House

Place No:

FR/19

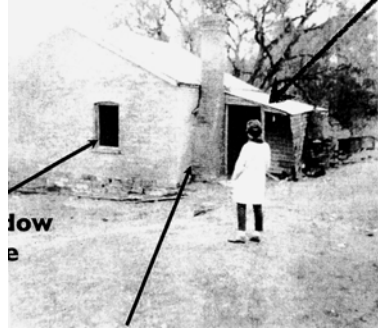
ADDRESS: 30 Crocodile Reservoir Road, Fryerstown

OTHER NAME/S:

3 May 2012



Photograph Taken In 1960s Supplied By Owner 2012. Front Showing No Chimneys



Photograph taken in 1960s supplied by owner 2012. Rear showing chimney and skillion

PLACE: Crocodile Reservoir

Place No:

FR/20

ADDRESS: Crocodile Reservoir Road, Fryerstown

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 19/3/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Drummond 7723-1-3, BU 566 880

PROPERTY DETAILS:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local

PRECINCT:

PLACE: Crocodile Reservoir

Place No:

FR/20

ADDRESS: Crocodile Reservoir Road, Fryerstown

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Crocodile Reservoir, Crocodile Gully, Fryerstown is **historically** significant at the **LOCAL** level as the original supply of water constructed for the town of Fryerstown. The Reservoir has supplied water for domestic and mining use to the area since the 1860s. The Crocodile Reservoir also forms part of the network of dams, channels pipelines and races which constitute the Coliban Water Supply System which is **historically** and **scientifically** significant at the **STATE** level for the engineering accomplishment of supplying water to the goldfields and settlements in the Mt Alexander and Bendigo areas.

Overall the Crocodile Reservoir, Crocodile Gully, Fryerstown is of **LOCAL** significance.

DESCRIPTION:

Crocodile Reservoir is a dam formed in Crocodile Gully. The Gully is ringed by low hills which are covered in native vegetation. The reservoir is in an area of bushland accessible by unmade roads. The reservoir is linked to the Coliban water supply system by a water race to the Poverty Gully channel which is linked to the McCay Reservoir which is linked to the main Coliban Channel from the Malmsbury Reservoir.

HISTORY:

The Crocodile Reservoir supplies water to Fryerstown. The *Mount Alexander Mail* of 25 January 1861 reported that "The Crocodile Gully reservoir - this reservoir, which will be formed in a gully extending from the head of Golden Gully, is to be immediately commenced. The contract for the work has been taken up by Wooley and Co. for £700." On 15 March 1861 they reported on the progress " The Crocodile Gully Reservoir - The construction of this reservoir was commenced on Wednesday, but the setting in of the wet weather would greatly retard the completing of the dam. The reservoir will be nearly of the same capacity as the one in Spring Gully, and the contract has been taken for £760. Though the stipulated time for finishing the undertaking is the 16th April, the time actually occupied will probably be considerable longer." Further progress was reported by the *Mount Alexander Mail* on 7 June 1861 "...The Crocodile Gully Reservoir is also in an advanced state. The mining surveyor has received instructions to prepare plans and estimates for distributing the water supply, either by races or iron pipes. Government, it appears intend to construct only the central channels from each reservoir, leaving the puddlers and others in the gullies where the contents of the basins may be available, to provide tributary races to the several claims.

The water was subsequently piped from the Crocodile reservoir to Fryerstown for an urban water supply. The system was still in operation in 1983.

In 1868 floods damaged the Crocodile and Spring Creek reservoirs. The cost of the repairs was met by the government.

When the Coliban Water Supply System came into being with the construction of the Malmsbury storage, Fryerstown received its domestic supply from there.

In 1870 torrential rain fell for thirty hours causing severe flooding. The Crocodile and Spring Gully reservoirs had their banks broken.

Ruth Rowe recalled in 1875 that the Crocodile Reservoir was Fryerstown's main water supply and

PLACE: Crocodile Reservoir

Place No:

FR/20

ADDRESS: Crocodile Reservoir Road, Fryerstown

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

water from it was used in the mines: "Water races ran from the reservoir to various parts of the town. The miners dug connecting races where they needed water. Water wheels provided the power for the quartz batteries. The "white horse" was the horse driven water wheel used at the Duke of Cornwall mine."

When the Coliban Water Supply System came into use with the completion of the Malmsbury storage in 1877, Fryerstown received its domestic supply from there via the channels to Crocodile Reservoir.

In 1945 the Castlemaine newspaper reported on 13 January that residents of Fryerstown had made a deputation regarding the condition of the water supply. The condition of the pipes which had been in use for 80 years was such that only a trickle of dirty water was available in summer to some places. The pipes were badly corroded. "The pressure was so poor that it was possible to connect a new pipe to the supply without turning off the water." "Mr W.D. Hodson M.L.A. in reply to the deputation said...the [renewal] would not be beyond the capacity of the water Commission...It would not be the expense that would stop the project but at present there was a shortage of necessary materials... in all probability it would be a post war job."

In 1955 Fryerstown was supplied from the Coliban System's Crocodile Reservoir (capacity 5.6 million gallons) with 57 services and 250 people supplied.

REFERENCES:

The Mount Alexander Mail, 25 January 1861, 15 March 1861, 7 June 1861.

Brown, George O., *Reminiscences of Fryerstown*. Castlemaine: privately published, 1983.

Rowe, Ruth A., with Browning, Constance, *Fryerstown*. Privately published, 1975.

Newstead and District Historical Society, "Vaughan Springs" File Newspaper Cutting 1945.

PLACE: 'Lambruk'

Place No:

FR/21

ADDRESS: 12 Taradale Road, Fryerstown

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 19/3/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Drummond 7723-1-3, BU 566 868

PROPERTY DETAILS: Allotment 23 Section 20 Township of Fryerstown, Parish of Fryers

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No: - #2/06/102/0005 Registered 21/03/1978

National Trust (Victoria) Register: Classified - #2853

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local

PRECINCT:

PLACE: 'Lambruk'

Place No:

FR/21

ADDRESS: 12 Taradale Road, Fryerstown

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

'Lambruk', Crocodile Reservoir Road, Fryerstown, is **architecturally** significant at **LOCAL** level. The house demonstrates design qualities of the Victorian Italianate style. These qualities include the symmetrical design, the hipped M form roof clad in corrugated metal, the use of uncrushed ashlar local stone, the brick and render chimneys, the remaining sections of the return verandah with its unusual timber decoration, timber doors and timber double hung windows.

'Lambruk', Crocodile Reservoir Road, Fryerstown, is **historically** significant at a **LOCAL** level. The house has direct associations with Edward Rowe one of the Rowe Brothers who were successful quartz gold miners in Fryerstown and were associated with the Mosquito and Duke of Cornwall mines. He was also an Inspector of Mines, Shire Councillor and Justice of the Peace.

'Lambruk', Crocodile Reservoir Road, Fryerstown, is scientifically significant at a **LOCAL** level for the unusual use of non coursed ashlar stonework using local sandstone.

DESCRIPTION:

'Lambruk', Crocodile Reservoir Road, Fryerstown, is a single storey house set on a large allotment on the crest of a rounded hill overlooking the Fryerstown recreation reserve. Fryers Creek and a branch creek run around the base of the hill. The house is a single storey Victorian symmetrical villa design in uncoursed ashlar local sandstone with tuckpointing. The south elevation faces across the main road to Fryerstown. This elevation has a hipped M form roof clad in corrugated steel. The roof retains four face brick chimneys with rendered bases and rendered corbelled banding at the top. The building has a wide straight pitched verandah returning along three sides. The verandah roof is clad in corrugated steel. The front elevation has a central timber four panelled doorway with side lights and transom lights. Symmetrically placed to either side is a single timber double hung window with dressed sills. The west elevation has four single timber double hung windows. This elevation has been extended beyond the original M shape of the room with a parapet roof but is in similar stonework and the verandah extends over the extension. The east side was similar to the west elevation but has been altered by the removal of part of the verandah, changing windows to doors and the addition of a large conservatory on a stone base wall. This was constructed in 1996. The north elevation has what appears to have been the kitchen with very high chimneys. There is a brick lined well to the north of the house. The verandah has a timber floor and has timber posts which support a simple carved timber valence with unusual central carvings. The steps on the south leading to the front door have carved sides.

John Collins, photographer, noted on his visit in 1973 that the interior skirtings were of moulded plaster, the underground well had been modified and one of the northern chimneys had collapsed and had been rebuilt.

A new coach house was built c1985 from stone quarried on the site.

The extensive grounds have some remaining dry stone walling. Prior to 1980 the only remaining plants were a bay tree, a magnolia, several conifers and a few gnarled fruit trees. Since that time a new garden has been planted by professional gardener Martin O'Connor. The new rock work in the garden has been quarried on the site.

PLACE: 'Lambruk'

Place No:

FR/21

ADDRESS: 12 Taradale Road, Fryerstown

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

HISTORY:

The *Mount Alexander Mail* on January 29, 1874 reported: " One of the handsomest houses that Fryerstown is likely to see in the vicinity for some years is being put up by Mr. E.W.H. Rowe, of Rowe Brothers. The situation is the summit of a hill facing the recreation reserve. The creek winds round it, and if the said creek could be infected with hydrophobia and made to flow with pellucid crystal water, the picturesqueness of Mr. Rowe's choice would leave no room for cavil. The house must in all probability cost about £1000, and is to be surrounded with a substantial brick wall."

Brown in *Reminiscences* devotes a chapter to the Rowe Brothers, such was their importance to the story of Fryerstown. He states:

"Rowe Brothers could be likened to the great George Lansell of Bendigo who was well known throughout the mining world both in Australia and internationally as, The Quartz King of Bendigo.

Rowe brothers were known as the Quartz Kings of Fryerstown, and did become well known overseas because of their mining exhibits displayed at various exhibitions.

They were virtually the pioneers of deep quartz mining in Fryerstown, and it was claimed they were in fact, the pioneers of this type of mining on the whole of the Mount Alexander goldfields. Their name has been identified with Fryerstown since the first decade of the town's history, and their mining knowledge was paramount in the early development of the quartz reefs.

There were five brothers in all, James, Philip, John, Edward and Hannibal. they were born in the Cambourne area of Cornwall where they gained a vast amount of mining experience before being lured to Australia by the glowing reports of the Victorian goldfields.

Philip and John appear to have been the first of the brothers to arrive at Fryerstown, and were joined sometime later by the youngest brother Hannibal.

In 1858, James and Edward arrived, and the five brothers formed themselves into a private company. Whether by good fortune, or design, they appear to have been successful in their mining endeavours.

They soon gained the distinction of being experts in mining, especially where machinery was concerned.

... Rowe Brothers most successful venture was the Mosquito mine which produced a tremendous amount of gold in the next two decades. The mullock heaps overlooking the township are still a familiar sight.

... At an exhibition opened in Melbourne, in October 1880... Many specimens and nuggets from various goldfields were shown...the exhibit that created the most interest and excitement was a specimen from Rowe Brothers Mosquito mine in Fryerstown.

A specimen, of rare beauty, it consisted of a large piece of perfectly clear crystal, the centre of which was impregnated with gold, creating a dazzling sight.

This excited the most experienced mining men, for, to their knowledge, gold had not been seen in

PLACE: 'Lambruk'

Place No:

FR/21

ADDRESS: 12 Taradale Road, Fryerstown

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

such a position previously. This fine specimen was later sent to England and shown at various exhibitions. It was also displayed on the Continent.

...The Mosquito mine closed after a working life of 27 years., concluding the career of a very rich mine... From their financial success with the Mosquito mine, Rowe brothers were able to extend their interests, eventually owning the Duke of Cornwall and Herrons reef, besides having interests in several other well known mines...

...Edward was perhaps the best remembered of the brothers in Fryerstown. He remained a resident until his death. His first home was Golden Gully north of the New Era mine, but nothing remains to indicate its whereabouts... He built a large home of local sandstone on the small round hill overlooking the cricket ground.

Mr. Rowe had shrubs, trees etc imported from England and engaged a Melbourne landscape gardener at a fee of £1000 to lay out his garden.

This home was a showpiece in its day and was run on the lines of an English gentleman, with maids and men servants available for most necessities.

Edward Rowe was a familiar sight driving his excellent buggy and pair down the driveway from his conspicuous home on the hill, enroute for Fryerstown or Castlemaine.

The Rowe brothers had a profound influence on the early history of Fryerstown, especially Edward. Besides his mining activities, he was inspector of Mines for the Fryers mining division for quite some time. He also served on the Mt Alexander Shire Council.

As a Justice of the Peace he often sat on the bench of the Court of Petty sessions. His name appears on the old court records as one who meted out justice in several minor cases.

After being a resident for over fifty years, his life came to an end at the age of eighty years on December 13th. 1910."

The house continues to be used as a residence.

REFERENCES:

Brown, George O., *Reminiscences of Fryerstown*. Castlemaine: privately published, 1983. pp 40-45.

The Mount Alexander Mail, January 29th 1874.

John Collins, notes on National Trust of Australia (Victoria) file.

Country Style magazine June 1993 pp48-51.

PLACE: Culmer House

Place No:

FR/22

ADDRESS: 50 Fryers-Taradale Road, Fryerstown

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 19/3/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Drummond 7723-1-3, BU 570 867

PROPERTY DETAILS: Allotment 34 Section 20 Parish of Fryers

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local

PRECINCT:

PLACE: Culmer House

Place No:

ADDRESS: 50 Fryers-Taradale Road, Fryerstown

FR/22

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The timber house on the Crocodile Reservoir Road, Fryerstown is **architecturally** significant at a **LOCAL** level. The house demonstrates design qualities of the characteristic Victorian timber vernacular style. These intact qualities include the gable roof forms clad in corrugated steel, the exposed face brick chimneys, the simple skillion verandah form, the timber door and timber multipaned double hung windows.

The timber house on the Crocodile Reservoir Road, Fryerstown is **historically** significant at a **LOCAL** level. It is associated with the early years of settlement of the Fryerstown area.

Overall the timber house on the Crocodile Reservoir Road, Fryerstown is of **LOCAL** significance.

DESCRIPTION:

The timber house on the Crocodile Reservoir Road, Fryerstown is set on a sloping land rising from the road. The house is set back from the road boundary. The house has twin gable roofs and a skillion roofed verandah across the front. The slope of the land results in the verandah being approximately one metre above ground level. The gable roofs are clad in corrugated steel. The house has two external face brick chimneys, one on each gable. The verandah has plain timber posts and has no decoration save for the scalloped edge of the boards infilling the sides of the verandah roof. The walls are clad in square edged weatherboard. The house has a central timber door with flanking multipaned timber double hung windows.

The house is a typically small scale miner's cottage with typical gable roofed arrangement and simple decoration. These buildings were constructed from the 1850s to the early decades of the twentieth century.

HISTORY:

This allotment no 34 of Section 20 in the Parish of Fryers was granted to J.C. Culmer on 3 May 1867. It would appear that he had built on the site prior to purchasing the land as he is listed in the Fryers District Road Board rate book in December 1866 as paying rates on a house. He may have occupied the site under a Miner's Right. John G. Culmer is rated for a cottage and hut in Fryerstown in 1872 and his occupation is given as miner.

Later occupiers of the house were the Sanger family and Billy Burris, a schoolteacher.

REFERENCES:

Fryers District Road Board ratebooks 1866, 1867.

Mount Alexander Shire, Fryers Riding rate books 1872.

Fryerstown community Consultation.

PLACE: Bridge

Place No:

FR/23

ADDRESS: Fryers-Taradale Road, Fryerstown

OTHER NAME/S:

2011



Date of Photograph: 19/3/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Drummond 7723-1-3 , BU 581 867

PROPERTY DETAILS:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in a 'Conservation Desirable' Schedule in the Shire of Mount Alexander Heritage Study of the former Shire of Newstead Report.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Conservation Desirable

PRECINCT:

PLACE: Bridge

Place No:

FR/23

ADDRESS: Fryers-Taradale Road, Fryerstown

OTHER NAME/S:

2011

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The original timber bridge over Fryers Creek, Vaughan Chewton Road, Fryerstown was **architecturally** and **scientifically** significant at a **LOCAL** level. It demonstrated qualities of nineteenth century bridge building, being a single span timber-decked structure with stone abutments. The intact construction qualities included the timber decking that rested on stone abutments and wing walls. This construction was distinctive and is a surviving example of stone bridge abutments with a timber deck.

Prior to 2011, the bridge was reconstructed with a concrete span and rebuilt stone abutments. The original stone appears to have been reused, although the works overall have noticeably diminished the original integrity of the bridge.

DESCRIPTION:

This small bridge which crosses Fryers Creek near Fryerstown on the approach to the Fryers Taradale Road, which was an important transport link in the gold era, has coursed sandstone rubble abutments. There are coursed sandstone rubble wing walls. The bridge consisted of a single span of tree trunks with of squared timber decking. There was a timber handrail on both sides of the bridge. The handrails consisted of round end posts, and square timber mid posts supporting a square top rail set on the diagonal.

Prior to 2011, the bridge was reconstructed with a concrete span and rebuilt stone abutments. The original stone appears to have been reused.

HISTORY:

REFERENCES:



Photo 2011

PLACE: White Quartz Bridge

Place No:

FR/24

ADDRESS: White Quartz Road, Fryerstown

OTHER NAME/S:

2011



Date of Photograph: 26/3/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Drummond 7723-1-3, BU 559 852

PROPERTY DETAILS:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local

PRECINCT:

PLACE: White Quartz Bridge

Place No:

FR/24

ADDRESS: White Quartz Road, Fryerstown

OTHER NAME/S:

2011

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The timber bridge (known as White Quartz Bridge), White Quartz Road, Fryerstown is **architecturally** and **scientifically** significant at a **LOCAL** level. It demonstrates qualities of nineteenth century bridge building, being a single span structure with stone abutments. The intact construction qualities include the round timber stringers that rest on stone abutments and wing walls.

Although by 2011, the handrail has been replaced and changes made to the decking, the bridge still retains some timber structure and the stone abutments.

Overall, the timber bridge, White Quartz Road, Fryerstown, is of **LOCAL** significance.

DESCRIPTION:

The very small bridge, White Quartz Road, Fryerstown has roughly coursed sandstone rubble abutments. These appear to be of dry stone construction as there is little evidence of mortar joints. There are roughly coursed sandstone rubble wing walls. The bridge consists of a single span of tree trunks with smaller round logs stacked across as the decking. The timber curb is also a tree trunk. There is a timber handrail on one side of the bridge. This consists of round end bush posts supporting a roughly squared top rail.

Although by 2011, the handrail has been replaced and changes made to the decking, the bridge still retains some timber structure and the stone abutments.

HISTORY:

The bridge is known locally as White Quartz Bridge.

REFERENCES:

Community consultation.



Photo 2011

PLACE: Bridge Abutments

Place No:

FR/25

ADDRESS: Fryers-Taradale Road, Fryerstown

OTHER NAME/S:

2011



Date of Photograph: 19/3/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Drummond 7723-1-3, BU 579 867

PROPERTY DETAILS:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local

PRECINCT:

PLACE: Bridge Abutments

Place No:

FR/25

ADDRESS: Fryers-Taradale Road, Fryerstown

OTHER NAME/S:

2011

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The original Statement of significance read:

The timber bridge with stone abutments, Vaughan Chewton Road, Fryerstown is **architecturally** and **scientifically** significant at a **LOCAL** level. It demonstrates qualities of nineteenth century bridge building, being a single span structure with stone abutments. The intact construction qualities include the stone abutments and wing walls. This construction is distinctive and is a surviving example of stone bridge abutments.

Since the study was completed, the timber deck structure and handrails have been removed and replaced with a concrete bridge. The stone abutments have been retained.

Overall, the stone abutments to the bridge over Fryers Creek, Vaughan Chewton Road, Fryerstown, are of **LOCAL** significance.

DESCRIPTION:

The small bridge which crosses Fryers Creek near Fryerstown on the approach to the Fryers Taradale Road, which was an important transport linking the gold era, has coursed sandstone rubble abutments. There are coursed sandstone rubble wing walls. The bridge consisted of a single span of tree trunks with of squared timber decking. There were timber handrails on both side of the bridge. These consisted of square end posts, and square timber mid posts supporting a square top rail set on the diagonal.

Since the study was completed, the timber deck structure and handrails have been removed and replaced with a concrete bridge. The stone abutments have been retained.

HISTORY:

REFERENCES:



Photo 2011

PLACE: Residence and Outbuildings

Place No:

FR/26

ADDRESS: Gainsborough Street, Fryerstown

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 19/3/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Drummond 7723-1-3, BU 563 860

PROPERTY DETAILS:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the residence and outbuildings be included in a 'Conservation Desirable' Schedule in the Shire of Mount Alexander Heritage Study of the former Shire of Newstead Report.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Conservation Desirable

PRECINCT:

PLACE: Residence and Outbuildings

Place No:

FR/26

ADDRESS: Gainsborough Street, Fryerstown

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

This nineteenth century house and associated outbuildings is of architectural and historic significance to Fryerstown. The buildings retain the characteristic nineteenth century qualities of steeply pitched gable roof forms and materials. The buildings and setting contribute to the heritage of Fryerstown and its retention is desirable. Further research and assessment may result in the building being of LOCAL architectural and historic significance.

DESCRIPTION:

HISTORY:

No information was located for this property.

REFERENCES:

PLACE: Former Wesleyan Church

Place No:

FR/27

ADDRESS: 11 Heron Street, Fryerstown (Township)

OTHER NAME/S: Fryerstown Community Church

21 June 2012



Date of Photograph: 19/3/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Guildford 7723-4-2, BU 556 862

PROPERTY DETAILS:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No: 015699 - Church Rejected

National Trust (Victoria) Register: File No.2149 - Classified as a group with the hall

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local

PRECINCT:

FRYERSTOWN

PLACE: Former Wesleyan Church

Place No:

FR/27

ADDRESS: 11 Heron Street, Fryerstown (Township)

OTHER NAME/S: Fryerstown Community Church

21 June 2012

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The former Wesleyan Church, 11 Heron Street, Fryerstown, is **architecturally** significant at a **LOCAL** level. It demonstrates original design qualities of a Victorian Early English Gothic style. These qualities include: steeply pitched, parapeted gable roof form; exposed, hand-made brick construction; rubble footings and the lapped galvanised corrugated iron roof cladding (although the grey paint is recent). Other intact qualities include the projecting apron front on the main gable end containing a set of three lancet windows; pointed door openings with steeped voussoirs and surrounds; vertical boarded doors; five paned pointed windows with stepped surrounds; exposed brick buttresses with double sandstone copings; and the decorative sandstone dressings (window sills, brackets, and copings).

The former Wesleyan Church and site, 11 Heron Street, Fryerstown, are **historically** significant at a **LOCAL** level. They are associated with the development of the Wesleyan Church at Fryerstown from 1855, and particularly from 1861 with the construction of this building. The building is also one of the earliest Wesleyan chapels to have been erected in the goldfields area.

The former Wesleyan Church and site, 11 Heron Street Fryerstown, are **socially** significant at a **LOCAL** level. They are recognised and valued by the community for religious reasons.

Overall, the former Wesleyan Church and site, 11 Heron Street, Fryerstown, are of **LOCAL** significance.

DESCRIPTION:

The former Wesleyan Church site at 11 Heron Street, Fryerstown, is characterised by a brick Community Church and prefabricated Hall. The extent of land designation for the Church building on this site should be taken from the boundary of the extant of land designation of the Church hall, as identified on the Victorian Heritage Register, File No. 604778.

The single storey, exposed hand-made brick, Victorian Early English Gothic styled building rests on rubble footings and is characterised by a steeply pitched, parapeted gable roof form. This roof is clad in lapped galvanised corrugated iron, recently painted grey. The Church is also distinguished by projecting apron front on the main gable end, containing a set of three lancet windows. Flanking the central bay are two pointed door openings, with stepped voussoirs and surrounds, and vertical boarded doors. Exposed brick buttresses with double sandstone copings are located on the diagonal of the main gable end, and are also regularly spaced along the longitudinal facades. Five paned pointed windows are also regularly spaced on the longitudinal facades and have stepped architraves and voussoirs. Other early decorative features of the design include the sandstone dressings (window sills, brackets, and copings).

HISTORY:

Methodism was introduced in the Port Phillip District by the Wesleyan Methodists in 1838. The Wesleyans were particularly active after the onset of the gold rush in 1851, in Fryerstown, as well as in other areas such as Spring Gully, Donkey Gully, Welshmans Reef and at Strangways. The *Mount Alexander Mail* reported on 23 February 1855 that the Fryerstown Wesleyan Chapel 'will be opened for worship on 4 March, 1855', however there was never any report of an opening. Tenders were called for the construction of the first timber Wesleyan Chapel in June 1856 on the present site at a cost of £149/19/6. This building later served as a hall. Tenders were called for the construction of the extant Church building on 20 May 1861, with the foundation stone being laid

PLACE: Former Wesleyan Church

Place No:

FR/27

ADDRESS: 11 Heron Street, Fryerstown (Township)

OTHER NAME/S: Fryerstown Community Church

21 June 2012

on 17 July 1861. The building was constructed from locally made bricks at a cost of £400. It was opened in December 1861. By 1980, this Church building was disused and the then owners, the Uniting Church of Australia, sought to sell the property. In the late twentieth century, the Church building and the neighbouring hall were part of the Community Church. The building was privately owned by 2012.

REFERENCES:

Mount Alexander Mail, 23 February 1855; 3 June 1856; 20 May 1861; 5 July 1861; 17 July 1861; 19 August 1861; 13 September 1861; 6 December 1861; 11 December 1861.

M. Lewis (ed.), *Victorian Churches: Their origins, their story & their architecture*.

'Fryerstown Methodist Church 110th Anniversary', State Library of Victoria Local History File - 'Fryerstown'.

'Methodist Church and Prefabricated Hall, Fryerstown', National Trust File No. 2149.

PLACE: Former Wesleyan Church Hall

Place No:

FR/28

ADDRESS: 11 Heron Street, Fryerstown (Township)

OTHER NAME/S: Fryerstown Community Church Hall

21 June 2012



Date of Photograph: 19/3/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Guildford 7723-4-2, BU 556 862

PROPERTY DETAILS:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register: H1423

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme: H0967

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No: 018183 Registered

National Trust (Victoria) Register: File No.2149 - Classified

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be retained in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme. It is recommended that the place be retained on the Victorian Heritage Register.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

State

PRECINCT:

FRYERSTOWN

PLACE: Former Wesleyan Church Hall

Place No:

ADDRESS: 11 Heron Street, Fryerstown (Township)

FR/28

OTHER NAME/S: Fryerstown Community Church Hall

21 June 2012

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The prefabricated Former Wesleyan Church Hall, 11 Heron Street, Fryerstown, is **architecturally** and **scientifically** significant at **STATE** level. It demonstrates original design and construction details of mid 19th century timber prefabrication, and is a rare intact example of this construction in good condition. Those particular design and construction details include: shallow gable form and lapped galvanised corrugated iron roof cladding; short length, horizontal shiplap boards dropped between rebated posts and held in place by cover mouldings; windows; unlined interior walls and diagonal timber bracing cut into the posts; and eaves clad with vertical tongue and groove boards. The bell above the front gable is possibly also significant.

The prefabricated Former Wesleyan Church Hall, 11 Heron Street, Fryerstown, is **historically** significant at a **STATE** level. It is associated with the development of prefabricated buildings used for Courthouses, Gold Warden's offices and schools in the goldfields from the mid to late 1850s. Moreover, the building is associated with the development of the Wesleyan Church from the 1870s, Methodist Church from the late 1890s and the Community Church in the late twentieth century.

The prefabricated Former Wesleyan Church Hall, 11 Heron Street, Fryerstown, is **socially** significant at a **LOCAL** level. It is recognised and valued by the community for religious reasons.

Overall, the prefabricated Former Wesleyan Church Hall, 11 Heron Street, Fryerstown, is of **STATE** significance.

DESCRIPTION:

The single storey, shallow gabled hall building is 33 feet long by 19 feet wide, divided into a large and small room, with a central gabled porch at one end. It is particularly characterised by its prefabricated construction of short length, horizontal shiplap boards dropped between rebated posts and held in place by cover mouldings. Windows fit the full width of the panels. The walls are unlined, and diagonal timber bracing is cut into the posts. The panel size between the posts varies to accommodate the windows. The eaves are clad with vertical tongue and groove boards of similar dimension to the walls, with alternative lower ends cut to a point to create a decorative effect. The roof is clad in lapped galvanised corrugated iron recently painted grey, and there is a recent, steel framed bell tower situated above the front gable. The bell is possibly early.

Comparative Analysis:

The former Wesleyan Hall, 11 Heron Street, Fryerstown, is a prefabricated timber building of a type that was used for Courthouses and Gold Warden's Offices, and possibly for schools, in the goldfields in the mid to late 1850s. Only three other examples of this type remain, none of which are in such good condition or are as intact - the former Ararat Gold Wardens office (now at Cardigan), the former Moliagul School and the former Skipton Court house being those other examples. The 'old style portable' schools of the late 1870s, such as Kerrie Primary School, used a similar semi-panelised construction technique, though with quite different layouts and dimensions.

HISTORY:

Methodism was introduced in the Port Phillip District by the Wesleyan Methodists in 1838. The Wesleyans were particularly active after the onset of the gold rush in 1851, in Fryerstown, as well

PLACE: Former Wesleyan Church Hall

Place No:

FR/28

ADDRESS: 11 Heron Street, Fryerstown (Township)

OTHER NAME/S: Fryerstown Community Church Hall

21 June 2012

as in other areas such as Spring Gully, Donkey Gully, Welshmans Reef and at Strangways. The *Mount Alexander Mail* reported on 23 February 1855 that the Fryerstown Wesleyan Chapel 'will be opened for worship on 4 March, 1855', however there was never any report of an opening. Tenders were called for the construction of the first timber Wesleyan Chapel in June 1856 on the present site at a cost of £149/19/6. This building later served as a hall but is not believed to be the present building. Tenders were called for the construction of the adjacent extant Church building on 20 May 1861, with the foundation stone being laid on 17 July 1861. The prefabricated building has had long use as a Church hall and is believed to have been relocated to its present site from an unknown location, possibly in the early 1870s.

REFERENCES:

'Fryerstown Methodist Church Hall', Victorian Heritage Register File No. 604778.

'Fryerstown Prefabricated Church Hall', Register of the National Estate Database No. 018183.

'Methodist Church and Prefabricated Hall, Fryerstown', National Trust File No. 2149.

Mount Alexander Mail, 23 February 1855; 3 June 1856; 20 May 1856; 5 July 1861; 17 July 1861.

PLACE: Fryerstown Tree Avenue

Place No:

FR/29

ADDRESS: High Street, Fryerstown

OTHER NAME/S:

21 June 2012



Date of Photograph: 19/3/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Guildford 7723-4-2, BU 557 860

PROPERTY DETAILS:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the avenue be included in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local

PRECINCT:

FRYERSTOWN

PLACE: Fryerstown Tree Avenue

Place No:

FR/29

ADDRESS: High Street, Fryerstown

OTHER NAME/S:

21 June 2012

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The avenue of trees along High Street Fryerstown has significance as a predominantly intact avenue of trees on both sides of the street.

The avenue of trees along High Street Fryerstown is **aesthetically** significant at a **LOCAL** level. It demonstrates significant visual qualities within Fryerstown and contributes substantially to the local landscape.

Overall, the avenue of trees along High Street Fryerstown is of **LOCAL** significance.

DESCRIPTION:

The avenue of trees is situated on both sides of High Street, Fryerstown from Castlemaine Street to Golden Gully Road. The trees on the north side of the road are elms with predominantly plane trees on the south. The trees are generally developed and offer a shady avenue stretching down from Golden Gully Road towards the bridge over the creek.

HISTORY:

Henry Miller of Irishtown remembered planting these trees as a child in the 1930s. The planting could possibly be as a result of the State-wide *Sun-News Pictorial* newspaper and Country Roads Board tree planting scheme which was run during the mid 1930s. The selection of trees and organisation of the planting was generally done locally with school children assisting in the planting.

REFERENCES:

Fryerstown Community Consultation 10 June 2000, Henry Miller, Irishtown.

PLACE: 'Robin Cottage'

Place No:

FR/30

ADDRESS: 18 High Street, Fryerstown

OTHER NAME/S: Red Robin

2011



Date of Photograph: 19/3/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Drummond 7723-1-3, BU 558 861

PROPERTY DETAILS: 3 2 Township of Fryerstown, Parish of Fryers

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local

PRECINCT:

FRYERSTOWN

PLACE: 'Robin Cottage'

Place No:

FR/30

ADDRESS: 18 High Street, Fryerstown

OTHER NAME/S: Red Robin

2011

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The timber house at the corner of High and Chapel Streets, Fryerstown is **architecturally** significant at a **LOCAL** level. The house demonstrates design qualities of the Victorian vernacular style. These intact qualities include the double transverse gable roof form, the weatherboard cladding and the the dry stone wall at the street boundary. The house has had substantial additions including a gable roofed carport and two additional sections but the early double gable section can still be interpreted from High Street.

The timber house at the corner of High and Chapel Streets, Fryerstown is **historically** significant at a **LOCAL** level. It is associated with the early days of settlement in Fryerstown. In particular, these associations are embodied in the surviving early building fabric.

Overall, the timber house at the corner of High and Chapel Streets, Fryerstown is of **LOCAL** significance.

DESCRIPTION:

The house at the corner of High and Chapel Streets, Fryerstown is set on a sloping block of land. The house is at a modest set back from the street boundary and has a dry stone wall as the front fence.

The house has a pair of transverse gable roofs facing the street. Across the front of the building is a flat roofed verandah which appears to be a later addition. The roofs are clad in corrugated steel. There were two large face brick external chimneys on the west side of the building. The building is of timber and clad in weatherboards.

Since 1998 a gable roofed carport appears to have replaced the two face brick chimneys and two additional sections have been added to the house. The alterations appear to have retained the early doubled gabled section of the house.

HISTORY:

Crown allotment 3 of Section 2, Township of Fryerstown on which this building is located was granted to John Cockram Denny in 1855 for 24 pounds. He sold the place in 1856 to Gustavas Adolphus Smid in 1856 for 150 pounds indicating that some improvements may have been made on the site. In 1857 he sold the place for 140 pounds to William Welsh who died in 1865 leaving the property to David Lindsay. Lindsay sold the property for 5 pounds in 1869 to John Batey. Batey died in 1911 and left the dwelling to his wife. On her death in 1928 the property was sold to Alice Errington. On her death in 1938 the property passed to her family. It was subsequently sold by the Errington family in the 1960s to Thomas and Sheila Maher.

The community consultation referred to this house as "Robin Cottage" and there was a belief that the building had operated as a hotel at some stage. G.O. Brown in his *Reminiscences of Fryerstown* notes that the Exchange Hotel was in the vicinity of this building. He writes: "Randalls Exchange Hotel, built about 1857, was situated fifty yards east of the Corner Hotel. This was an interesting hotel because it became the depot for Hinds horse-drawn coaches, the first public transport between Fryerstown and Castlemaine in 1872. Very little information is available regarding the Exchange and it seemed to disappear around the turn of the century.[1900]"

PLACE: 'Robin Cottage'

Place No:

FR/30

ADDRESS: 18 High Street, Fryerstown

OTHER NAME/S: Red Robin

2011

The owner in 2011 referred to the house as being called "Red Robin" and had been told the history of the house was believed to have been that a single gabled timber house down on Allotment 1A or 1 was pushed up the hill sometime in the mid to late 1870s to be joined to another single gabled cottage already on the site. The relocated section may have been Randalls Hotel.

Since 1998 a gable roofed carport appears to have replaced the two face brick chimneys and two additional sections have been added to the house. The alterations appear to have retained the early doubled gabled section of the house.

REFERENCES:

Community Consultation Fryerstown 10 June 2002.

Brown, George O., *Reminiscences of Fryerstown*. Castlemaine: privately published, 1983. pp 86, 133.

information supplied by current owner, Michael Elborn, 2011.



Photo 2011

PLACE: Former Amos Cottage and Gold Registrar's Office

Place No:

FR/31

ADDRESS: 20 High Street, Fryerstown

OTHER NAME/S:

2011



Date of Photograph: 19/3/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Drummond 7723-1-3, BU 558 861

PROPERTY DETAILS: Allotment 13 Section 15 Township of Fryerstown, Parish of Fryers

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No: 015364 Indicative Place

National Trust (Victoria) Register: File No.1962 - Classified

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local

PRECINCT:

FRYERSTOWN

PLACE: Former Amos Cottage and Gold Registrar's Office

Place No:

ADDRESS: 20 High Street, Fryerstown

FR/31

OTHER NAME/S:

2011

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Amos Cottage and the Gold Registrar's Office, High Street, Fryerstown, are **architecturally** significant at a **LOCAL** level. The cottage demonstrates original design qualities of a Victorian vernacular style. These qualities include the unusually low-pitched hipped roof form clad in lapped galvanised corrugated iron. Other intact or early qualities include the rear skillion addition; unpainted sandstone wall construction; unpainted brick chimney with a corbelled top; wide eaves; two unusually large timber framed, six paned, double hung windows symmetrically flanking a central doorway with a transom above. A separate brick kitchen is also architecturally significant. The Gold Registrar's Office also demonstrates original design qualities of a Victorian vernacular style. These qualities include the simple gable roof form terminating in a skillion at the front, and clad in lapped galvanised corrugated iron. Other intact qualities include the random rubble and timber stud and galvanised corrugated iron clad walling; unpainted brick chimney with a corbelled top; vertical boarded timber door; and the timber shingles under the corrugated iron roof cladding.

Amos Cottage and the Gold Registrar's Office, High Street, Fryerstown, are **historically** significant at a **REGIONAL** level. They are associated with the gold rush that established the Fryerstown township in the 1850s and are therefore a tangible link with this most important period in the area's history. The cottage may be associated with the early gold miner, Gustavus Adolph Smid from 1854, and is especially associated with Mark Amos, first and highly regarded Gold Registrar at Fryerstown from 1860 until 1893.

Overall, Amos Cottage and the Gold Registrar's Office, High Street, Fryerstown, is of **LOCAL** significance.

DESCRIPTION:

This gently sloping site has a rural bush setting and contains two small sandstone buildings (a cottage with a former Gold Registrar's Office behind), brick kitchen outbuilding, rocky outcrop, exotic and native shrubs and trees, and is bound by an inappropriate tubular steel and cyclone wire fence.

The symmetrical, single storey, unpainted sandstone, Victorian vernacular cottage building is characterised by an unusually low pitched hipped roof form clad in lapped galvanised corrugated iron. At the rear is a skillion addition, also with a galvanised corrugated iron roof. An unpainted brick chimney with a corbelled top adorns the roofline. Wide overhangs are a feature of the eaves. Two unusually large timber framed, six paned, double hung windows symmetrically flank a central doorway with an introduced timber door and original transom above. The front section of the cottage comprises two rooms. The main room originally had a fireplace (now hidden) and chimney (demolished). The rear door, with its sandstone step, opened to the exterior, while the adjacent room has an arch opening into the small skillion room behind. The internal stone walls of the front rooms were finished with a layer of sandy render and painted, (some areas are still visible). A cellar is cut into the reef below the skillion room and is reached by stone steps originally opening to the exterior of the building. Subsequently, the skillion wing was raised to include a fourth room built with handmade bricks with a brick fireplace and chimney and two small paned windows. Below this room is a well (now hidden) for collecting rain water.

There is a separate brick kitchen with a wide chimney and fireplace and an archway to a small

PLACE: Former Amos Cottage and Gold Registrar's Office

Place No:

FR/31

ADDRESS: 20 High Street, Fryerstown

OTHER NAME/S:

2011

scullery. Over time, this was extended with timber and now is connected to the original dwelling by a low standard modern structure and slate flag floor. One wall of the cottage has been reconstructed in granite blocks and concrete.

Further to the rear of the cottage is the symmetrical, single storey, unpainted random rubble and galvanised corrugated iron clad, Victorian vernacular Gold Registrar's Office building. This small rudimentary structure is characterised by a simple gable roof form terminating in a skillion at the front, and clad in lapped galvanised corrugated iron. An early, unpainted brick chimney with a corbelled top is situated along a gable end. A vertical boarded timber door is also situated on the front façade. The side walls of this building have timber stud walls clad in corrugated iron, which may be original, although the iron sheeting may have replaced earlier galvanised iron cladding. The main gable roof and skillion was originally covered with timber shingles which are still extant underneath. The front room, with its sandstone flag floor, has a sandstone fireplace and primitive timber mantelpiece but the chimney has been demolished. The room behind has part of the original timber ceiling and a more elaborate fireplace with mantelpiece and metal grate. Both rooms are still partially lined with tongue and grooved boards.

Externally, beside the brick chimney are stone steps leading to a below floor space that includes a small early or original barred window. On the front wall, the names of members of the Amos family (with dates of 1898 to 1912) have been carved into several of the larger sandstone blocks.

HISTORY:

The township of Fryerstown was proclaimed in 1854, having been established by the gold diggers on Fryer's Creek in 1851. Located on one of the richest goldfields in central Victoria, Fryerstown enjoyed considerable success as a developing fledgling town in the 1850s, however by the 1860s the population began to decline as many diggers departed to join the rush at Kangaroo Flat (Tarilta).

This half-acre site comprised allotment 13 in the first land sale in Fryerstown in October 1854. The land was sold to the gold miner, Gustavus Adolph Smid. The title deed, dated 19 January 1855, was signed by Sir Charles Hotham, Lieutenant-Governor, and William C. Haines, Colonial Secretary and Registrar. It is thought Smid may have built the cottage at that time. However, a report in the *Mount Alexander Mail* in September 1858 states that the use of stone for building had 'not been dreamed of', and so it is unclear exactly when this building was constructed. In 1859, the property was purchased by George Williams, a miner and storekeeper, who with John Martin established a prosperous brick-making venture in the area. The 1859 title deed refers to 'all houses and buildings and outhouses' on the property but whether this refers to the current building is unclear.

In 1860, Mark Amos, an English immigrant, was appointed Mining Surveyor and Registrar of the Fryers mining district and rented the property in subsequent years. This cottage and the adjacent Registrar's Office may therefore have been built or altered in c.1860 by the owner George Williams for Amos's use. At the Registrar's Office, miners gathered to take out gold licences, mining rights and to register their claims. Amos remained as Registrar at this site until his death in 1893. According to G.O. Brown in 'Reminiscences of Fryerstown', Amos 'became famous in the mining world for his efficient records and maps for the Fryers mining district, and he had a private library of these items which was invaluable to people seeking information on the area.'

PLACE: Former Amos Cottage and Gold Registrar's Office

Place No:

FR/31

ADDRESS: 20 High Street, Fryerstown

OTHER NAME/S:

2011

In 1893, Mark Tremaine Amos succeeded his father as Gold Registrar and he and his family continued to live in Amos cottage. In 1910 Mark T. Amos purchased the property from the estate of George Williams and remained there as owner until 1941 when he granted the property to James Nokes 'in consideration of the natural love and affection' between himself and Nokes. After a further sale in 1967, the current owners (2011) purchased the property in 1972.

REFERENCES:

'Amos' Office (Ruins)', National Trust of Australia (Victoria) Register & File No. 1962.

Brown, George O., *Reminiscences of Fryerstown*. Castlemaine: privately published, 1983.

Mount Alexander Mail, 17 September 1858.

Pioneer Women of Castlemaine and District. Castlemaine: Business and Professional Women's Club, [1975]. p.27.

'Amos Cottage & Gold Registrar's Office (Former), Fryerstown', Register of the National Estate Database, Database No. 015364.

Information and corrections from G. E and M.R. Baker, owners 2011.



Photo 2011

PLACE: Tremain House

Place No:

FR/32

ADDRESS: 17 High Street, Fryerstown

OTHER NAME/S:

2011



Date of Photograph: 19/3/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Drummond 7723-1-3, BU 558 862

PROPERTY DETAILS:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme as a contributory building within the Fryerstown precinct.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Contributory

PRECINCT:

FRYERSTOWN

PLACE: Tremain House

Place No:

FR/32

ADDRESS: 17 High Street, Fryerstown

OTHER NAME/S:

2011

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

This single storey weatherboard house has contributory significance to the Fryerstown Precinct and is sited on a steep hill rising from the road. The front section has a hipped roof and a base wall of local stonework. The original part of the house appears to have been built in the nineteenth century but substantially extended and renovated in the twentieth century. The building retains some parts of the original form and materials which give it some characteristics of its type. The siting of the house rising above the present road level and the nearby mature exotic trees contributes to the streetscape of Fryerstown.

DESCRIPTION:

HISTORY:

The land was first granted to E.J. Tremain in 1871. The current owner understands that the front rooms of the house were originally constructed in 1871 by a woman, Ellen Julia Tremain, the original Crown Grantee. She later married Mr. Redhouse. She still owned the house in 1915 when she died. The front room still has shingles under the corrugated steel roofing and there is a brick bee hive well on the site. The other three rooms of the house have been added.

REFERENCES:

Community consultation 10 June 2000, owner Ms. M. Callister.

The spelling of Tremain has been taken from the Parish Plan and the Title information. The name may have also been spelt Tremaine.

Corrections and further information from Ms Margaret Callister 2011.



Photo 2011

PLACE: House

Place No:

FR/33

ADDRESS: 34 High Street, Fryerstown

OTHER NAME/S:

2011



Date of Photograph: 19/3/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Drummond 7723-1-3, BU 561 862

PROPERTY DETAILS:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme as a contributory building within the Fryerstown precinct.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Contributory

PRECINCT:

FRYERSTOWN

PLACE: House

Place No:

FR/33

ADDRESS: 34 High Street, Fryerstown

OTHER NAME/S:

2011

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

This single storey weatherboard house has contributory significance to the Fryerstown Precinct. The early features include the parallel gable and skillion roofs and a skillion form front verandah. The building appears to have been built in two stages in the nineteenth century. The building's form and materials make it a characteristic example of its type.

DESCRIPTION:

HISTORY:

The building appears to have been constructed in two stages as there is a definite join in the building materials. The building was on sandstone footings, which have been replaced with redgum stumps. The rear section of the building has been demolished and reconstructed on concrete block footings. Since 1998, the verandah has also been redesigned and renewed and the cladding of the sides and rear of the building replaced by colorbond metal sheeting. The chimneys have also been demolished and the bricks donated to Buda historic house in Castlemaine and used in the construction of garden steps. The roof and valleys have been reclad.

REFERENCES:

Community Consultation 10 June 2000.

Corrections and information from Diane Frape-Linton 2011.



Photo 2011

PLACE: House

Place No:

FR/34

ADDRESS: 45 High Street, Fryerstown

OTHER NAME/S:

2011



Date of Photograph: 19/3/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Drummond 7723-1-3, BU 561 863

PROPERTY DETAILS: Allotment 7 or 8 Section 15 Township of Fryerstown, Parish of Fryers

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme as a contributory building within the Fryerstown precinct.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Contributory

PRECINCT:

FRYERSTOWN

PLACE: House

Place No:

ADDRESS: 45 High Street, Fryerstown

FR/34

OTHER NAME/S:

2011

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The brick house, High Street, Fryerstown has contributory significance to the Fryerstown precinct. Although altered, it demonstrates design qualities of the Victorian vernacular style. The building's form and materials make it a characteristic example of its type.

DESCRIPTION:

The brick house, High Street, Fryerstown is situated at a deep setback from the street boundary on a gently sloping block. The house is in a garden setting of grassed areas and mature and semi mature trees which were mainly planted in the late twentieth century. The house has a steeply pitched gable roof clad in corrugated steel. The roofline extends to the front to form the verandah roof with only a slight change in pitch. There is a painted brick chimney with a simple corbelled brick band near the top for decoration on the east side of the building and a part unpainted external brick chimney on the west side with similar decoration. The house is of brick, now painted, with an introduced brick buttress on the west side. The house has a central doorway in the south, street, elevation with flanking timber double hung windows. The verandah has square timber posts with a simple timber square dowel valence and timber fretwork brackets. The verandah decoration is characteristic of the early twentieth century.

HISTORY:

The two allotments of land on which this is located were granted to J. Fenton in 27 August 1861 (lot 7) and 20 December 1859 (lot 8). The ratebooks of 1866 rate John Fenton for a Hotel and premises at Fryerstown but it is not known if this was the same site. In 1870 and 1872 Fenton's executors are rated for the hotel and premises. In 1872 the ratebooks note that Frederick James Bond is a hotelkeeper.

G. O. Brown in his *Reminiscences* writes: " The Separation Hotel, licence granted to John Fenton, 1864, poses a query. Its exact location is not known, but is believed to have been on the Sawpit Gully Road on the north side before reaching the Red Lion [Hotel].

An interesting feature published in the *Mt Alexander Mail* of the day, stated that the licensees of Fryerstown's five chief hotels were all very large people.

Mrs. Mary McIntyre, Fryerstown Hotel weighed 14 stone.

Henry Boyle, Cumberland Hotel weighed 16 stone.

W S. Clarke, Bridge Inn weighed 17 stone.

John Clayton, Red Lion Hotel weighed 18 stone.

John Fenton, Separation Hotel weighed 20 stone."

The community consultation referred to this house as Layden's House.

The owner in 2011 states that since owning the property (1960s) he has been responsible for the introduction of the buttresses and works to the roof, windows and verandah and the painting of the walls and chimney.

REFERENCES:

Community Consultation Fryerstown 10 June 2002.

Brown, George O., *Reminiscences of Fryerstown*. Castlemaine: privately published, 1983. pp 86, 133.

Submission to the Mount Alexander Shire by current owner, 2011.

PLACE: House

Place No:

FR/35

ADDRESS: 71 High Street, Fryerstown

OTHER NAME/S:

3 October 2011



Date of Photograph: 19/3/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Drummond 7723-1-3, BU 563 865

PROPERTY DETAILS:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

This House has been substantially altered or rebuilt. There may be archaeological potential on the site.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

No Recommendation

PRECINCT:

PLACE: House

Place No:

FR/35

ADDRESS: 71 High Street, Fryerstown

OTHER NAME/S:

3 October 2011

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The house on the site was described when inspected in 1998 as follows:

This single storey weatherboard house with gable and skillion roofs, and skillion front verandah appears to have been built in the nineteenth century and is of historic and architectural significance in the Fryerstown township. The building appears to be substantially intact and its form, materials and brick chimney make it a characteristic example of its type. The siting of the house in the garden setting contributes to the streetscape of Fryerstown.

DESCRIPTION:

HISTORY:

Little is known of the history of this house. It has been occupied by the Martin family and Mary Booth.

REFERENCES:

Community consultation 10 June 2000.



Photo 2011

PLACE: Former Red Lion Hotel

Place No:

FR/36

ADDRESS: 72 High Street, Fryerstown

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 19/3/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Drummond 7723-1-3, BU 563 865

PROPERTY DETAILS: Allotment 12 Section 16 Township of Fryerstown, Parish of Fryers

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local

PRECINCT:

FRYERSTOWN

PLACE: Former Red Lion Hotel

Place No:

FR/36

ADDRESS: 72 High Street, Fryerstown

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The brick house, High Street, Fryerstown is **architecturally** significant at a **LOCAL** level. The house demonstrates design qualities of the Victorian vernacular style. These intact qualities include the brick walls construction, the gable roof form extending to the verandah roof, the external chimneys, the entry doorway and flanking timber double hung windows.

The brick house, High Street, Fryerstown is **historically** significant at a **LOCAL** level. It is associated with the early years of settlement in Fryerstown and may be a former hotel which operated in the town in the 1860s.

Overall, the brick house, High Street, Fryerstown is of **LOCAL** significance.

DESCRIPTION:

The brick house, High Street, Fryerstown is sited on the south side of the road at the corner of Wilkie Street. The building is set at a modest setback from High Street. The block slopes slightly up from the road. The house has a gable roof parallel to the street. The roof changes to a slightly flatter pitch and extends over a verandah across the front elevation. The walls are of brick and there is an external chimney on the east side of the building. The building appears to have been extended on the west side as the building is not symmetrical. On the original facade is a central doorway with flanking timber double hung windows.

HISTORY:

The land on which this building is located was granted to D. Ferguson on 1 February 1860. The property stayed in his ownership until his death on 21 October 1894. It passed into the ownership of his son Peter Ferguson who transferred it to George Chapman in 1895. Peter Ferguson purchased the place back in 1914 from Albert Stephen Chapman, Shire secretary and John Chapman., orchardist both of Campbells Creek. Peter Ferguson is described as a butcher of Fryerstown at this time. In 1940 the property was transferred by Jane Ferguson, administrator for Peter Ferguson who had died on 31 January 1917 to Ruth Alma Rowe. Ms. Rowe transferred to the property to Ronald Denner and Gladys Eleanor Denner in 1971.

The 1866 and 1870 Ratebooks describe Daniel Ferguson as owning a house in Fryerstown. In 1871 he is rated for a hotel, garden and land and is described as a Hotelkeeper. In 1876 Daniel Ferguson is described as a hotelkeeper and is rated for house and land. By 1877, his occupation is given as a miner. At his death in 1894 he is described as a miner.

G.O. Brown in his Reminiscences produced a map of Fryerstown which showed the Red Lion Hotel on this site but he does not associate the Ferguson family with the operation of the Red Lion Hotel. He reports that "John Clayton opened the Red Lion Hotel sometime before 1864... as he applied for a renewal of his licence in 1864...It appears the Red Lion had a varied career as did its owner. John Clayton's application for renewal of licence in 1864 was refused, because his establishment did not conform with the requirements of the law. It was also alleged by the authorities that his house was being used for immoral purposes. Eventually, Mr. Clayton cleaned up his hose so to speak, and his licence was granted. Unfortunately, Mr. Clayton's life came to a tragic end. He went insane, and was confined to a mental institution, where he died after a short period...The Red Lion, like many of Fryerstown's early hotels, functioned until the end of the last century when it also faded into oblivion."

PLACE: 'The Duke of Cornwall Mine'

Place No:

FR/37

ADDRESS: Vaughan Chewton Road, , Fryerstown

OTHER NAME/S:

7 May 2012



Date of Photograph: 19/3/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Drummond 7723-1-3, BU 558 866

PROPERTY DETAILS:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register: H385

Victorian Heritage Inventory: 7723-0089

Local Planning Scheme: HO975

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No: Registered -

National Trust (Victoria) Register: Object of Interest - #1762

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be retained on the Victorian Heritage Register., the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme and the Victorian Heritage Inventory

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

State

PRECINCT:

PLACE: 'The Duke of Cornwall Mine'

Place No:

FR/37

ADDRESS: Vaughan Chewton Road, , Fryerstown

OTHER NAME/S:

7 May 2012

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Duke of Cornwall Mine operated between 1869 and 1889 on Cattles Reef near Fryerstown. Cattles Reef was opened up in 1857 and shafts up to 30 feet had been sunk. In June 1864 the Duke of Cornwall company was formed to mine the area as there were good prospects but insufficient capital to work the mine properly, the water at the 30 feet mark being considerably beyond the power of hand baling. The neighboring claims worked by Cattle and Co. and the Rowe Brothers were yielding very rich returns. The mine straddled the road. The engine house, remnant dam wall and boiler house footings are located on this site on the west side of the road. On the east side are the shafts, associated mullock heaps, various footings, the powder magazine (F38) and the mine manager's house (F39).

The former Duke of Cornwall Mine engine house is of **architectural** significance at a **STATE** level. The building is a rare example of a characteristic Cornish engine house similar to those constructed in many parts of the worlds to a basic design which can be traced back to the earliest Newcomen engine of 1712. The chimney is unusually placed at the centre of the engine house instead of the more usual corner or freestanding. The care in construction with the use of brick quoining at the building corners and windows, rounded headed arches, Harcourt Granite and local stone adds to the significance of the structure.

The former Duke of Cornwall Mine engine house is of **historical** significance at a **STATE** level. It is associated with the development of the Duke of Cornwall mine and the British funded Australiana United Gold Mining Company It is also associated with the later operation of the mine by the Rowe Brothers.

Overall, the former Duke of Cornwall Mine engine house, Vaughan Chewton Road, Fryerstown is of **STATE** significance.

DESCRIPTION:

The Duke of Cornwall Engine house is located on the west side of the Vaughan Chewton Road not far off the road and is a major landmark in the area. The site slopes from the road to the nearby creek. Originally the mine operations were on both sides of the road with an overhead timber railway joining the operations. The characteristic Cornish engine house similar to those constructed in many parts of the worlds to a basic design which can be traced back to the earliest Newcomen engine of 1712. The rectangular building is constructed predominately of rough hewn local stone. The windows, other wall openings and the upper half of the chimney are brick and brick quoining is used for the main building corners. Large lintels of granite have been used for the structural loading on the 'bob wall'. Very little remains of the timber parts of the structure such as the roof trusses and internal floors. One unusual aspect of the engine house is the location of the chimney in the central position on the end wall, rather than the usual corner or freestanding position. The footings that supported the flywheel, axle and crank are evident and the probable location of the boiler house is marked by a low stone wall on the south side of the engine house. The battery was apparently on the north of the engine building but little evidence remains and the area is overgrown with peppercorn trees. Dauke's Shaft was located on the east side of the road and the pumps in this shaft were operated by the beam engine. Some evidence of stonework associated with the shaft can be identified and most of the mullock heap remains. A short section of tramway rail, presumably from the overhead tramway connecting the shaft and battery has been located. Lambs Shaft is also on the east of the road and 150 metres further to the northeast and is

PLACE: 'The Duke of Cornwall Mine'

Place No:

FR/37

ADDRESS: Vaughan Chewton Road, , Fryerstown

OTHER NAME/S:

7 May 2012

marked by a mullock heap on the side of a gully. Also on the east side of the road are the substantial footings of an additional engine house which may have been used for winding gear. There is also evidence of the dam in the gully but most of the dam wall has disappeared. Also on the east of the road is the Powder

Magazine (F 38) and Managers House (F39).

HISTORY:

The Duke of Cornwall Mine operated between 1865 and 1880 on Cattles Reef near Fryerstown. Cattles Reef was opened up in 1857 and shafts up to 30 feet had been sunk. In June 1864 the Duke of Cornwall company was formed to mine the area as there were good prospects but insufficient capital to work the mine properly, the water at the 30 feet mark being considerably beyond the power of hand baling. The company's claim straddled the road approximately one kilometre north of Fryerstown. The neighboring claims worked by Cattle and Co. and the Rowe Brothers were yielding very rich returns. In March 1865 the company erected a crushing machine but by 1866 the Duke of Cornwall still yielded very low returns despite the rich returns of the Rowe Bros. and Cattle & Co. continuing. In 1868 the company suspended operations. Richard Luke Middleton Kitto, who was the Mining surveyor and Registrar for the Fryers Creek Subdivision from 1860 had been born in Cornwall in 1836. Early in 1867 Kitto returned to England to seek capital to invest in mining ventures in Victoria. On his return he formed the Australiana United Gold Mining Company for the purpose of purchasing and working the Central (at Malmsbury) and Duke of Cornwall mines. The original six directors were S.W. Daukes, H.J. Sharp, J.W. Williamson, E.W. Wingrove, H.W. Lamb and H.W.W. Sharp. Kitto resigned his position as a Mining Surveyor and was appointed as managing director. Kitto had purchased mining machinery in Britain. Investment of English capital in Australian Gold mining ventures was then extremely rare and therefore the company was a forerunner of the massive British investments which increased rapidly in the 1870s and 1880s. In August 1868 Kitto advised that the work on the engine house was progressing rapidly, and the main building had reached the level of the top of the 'loadings'. The dam was also constructed at this time and further shaft sinking continued. By October the engine house was completed with the exception of the roof. Offices, store room, smithy, and carpenter's shops had also been constructed and work had commenced on a cottage for Lamb. The machinery was installed in early 1869 and the engine was first activated in March. A Chilian Mill and furnaces for roasting pyrites were also installed. Returns were not good and the company was eventually sold in 1871 to a new company with predominantly Bendigo investors, who subsequently auctioned the mine in 1875 after disappointing returns. The Rowe Brothers who were mining the adjacent lease purchased the works but after working the mine energetically for twelve months let it to tributors. The Mining Registrar report for the first quarter of 1889 indicates that operations had ceased: "...it may be stated that the large amount of capital expended on the surface on the first instance was considerable disproportionate to the requirements of the mine, in view of the small extent of prospecting which had been previously accomplished." It appears that mine never worked again; eventually the machinery was sold and removed, mostly for scrap metal. The last piece to be removed was the flywheel, which was eventually dynamited from its foundations.

REFERENCES:

Much of the history and description has been taken from:

Mark Whitmore, The Duke of Cornwall Mine, Fryerstown, Victoria in *Historic Environment*, Vol.2 No. 3 1982 pp5-21.

David Bannear, *Historic Mining Sites in the Castlemaine/Fryers Creek Mining Divisions*,

PLACE: 'The Duke of Cornwall Mine'

Place No:

FR/37

ADDRESS: Vaughan Chewton Road, , Fryerstown

OTHER NAME/S:

7 May 2012

Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, September 1993. Site No. 70.
There is a Conservation Management Plan of the place but this has not been sighted.
Historic photograph held by Felix Cappy, Castlemaine.



PLACE: Powder Magazine

Place No:

FR/38

ADDRESS: 02 Amos Street, Fryerstown

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph:

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Drummond 7723-1-3,

PROPERTY DETAILS: 3 15A Parish of Fryers

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No: Registered - Registered (21/03/1978)

National Trust (Victoria) Register: Classified (Local)

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme. It is recommended that the place be nominated for addition to the Victorian Heritage Register.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

State

PRECINCT:

PLACE: Powder Magazine

Place No:

ADDRESS: 02 Amos Street, Fryerstown

FR/38

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The former Duke of Cornwall Mine powder magazine, constructed in 1865 is a unique structure in the state of Victoria. The Powder Magazine is one of the few private magazines remaining in the state of Victoria and it is unusual for its round floor plan, domed roof and predominantly brick construction.

The former Duke of Cornwall Mine powder magazine is of **aesthetic** significance at a **STATE** level. The round floor plan and domed roof are unusual and the use of stone for the walls and brick for the roof are important qualities.

The former Duke of Cornwall Mine powder magazine is of **historic** significance at a **STATE** level. It is associated with the development of the Duke of Cornwall mine with its associated Cornish beam engine house. It is also associated with the later operation of the mine by the Rowe Brothers. The powder magazine appears to have been in use after the closure of the mine and associated battery and operated for the storage of dynamite and shot by the local storekeepers.

Overall, the former Duke of Cornwall Mine powder magazine, Vaughan Chewton Road, Fryerstown is of **STATE** significance.

DESCRIPTION:

The former Duke of Cornwall powder magazine is now sited in the garden area of a house constructed in the late twentieth century. The building is on a flat area within a steeply sloping block of land. The former powder magazine is circular in plan and constructed of coursed, random rubble, the structure show a form of eaves course and a bee-hive shaped dome roof. The building is approximately 6 feet (1.8 metres) in diameter with a domed brick roof . The wall is approximately 7 foot (2.1 metres) high There is a single timber framed doorway with a narrow timber door. There is some damage to the roof near the doorway.

A stone fence which originally surrounded it is in ruins. Nearby is evidence of the footings of the office and the entrance to the shaft which was reused as a cellar.

The round form of the powder magazine and the vernacular basis of its construction is important and contrasts with the typical Government built magazines.

HISTORY:

The Duke of Cornwall Company, despite the evidence of the existing notable stone engine house built strictly to Cornish design, was a complete failure from the outset and provided many heartbreaks for its shareholders and directors. The original Duke of Cornwall Quartz Gold Mining Company was formed by local men in 1864. It had a twelve acre lease adjoining Rowe Brothers famous Mosquito mine. By March 1865 they had spent £35,000 on mining plant and the shaft sunk to 200 feet. The company then became defunct. New capital was raised and a new prospectus issued in 1868. The mine operated unprofitably until 1873 when the company installed a new battery. The plant was sold by public auction in 1875 and purchased by the Rowe Brothers. They worked it in conjunction with the adjacent Mosquito mine.

The Powder Magazine was constructed of stone similar to that used in the Cornish Engine House at a cost of £16 in 1865.

PLACE: Powder Magazine

Place No:

FR/38

ADDRESS: 02 Amos Street, Fryerstown

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

In 1972 the Newstead Shire Engineer made enquiries of old residents in the Fryerstown area regarding this structure. He was told that there were apparently three powder Magazines in the Fryerstown area, the government one, one located in an old mine shaft in the Golden Gully, north-west of Fryerstown, and this one located opposite the Duke of Cornwall. He reported that the condition of the magazine was still in very good condition, with minor weathering and some damage to the brickwork around where the door would be located.

The National Trust file had a note that "when there was not sufficient demand to justify a Government powder magazine, the building was taken over by O'Briens, who had the General Store in Fryerstown and who used it to store their powder and shot." Also noted was "An informant in 1968, aged 90, remembered that it was still used by O'Briens [1885 - 1890] and children going home from school used to dare each other to climb the stone wall and peep over. When people aged in the 70 to 80 age group went to school the building was an empty shell. [after 1905]."

The 1895 directory for Fryerstown reported that there was a powder magazine and the general store was operated by Messrs. Moore, Reid & Co.

A article on the sale of the property in 1983 stated that the original mine opening nearby, hewn from the Rocky Hill, had been turned into a cellar.

REFERENCES:

Brown, George O., *Reminiscences of Fryerstown*. Castlemaine: privately published, 1983. pp 51-57.

The Age, 19 March 1983 p.29.

National Trust of Australia (Victoria) File No. 2148.

PLACE: Former Duke of Cornwall Mine Manager's House

Place No:

FR/39

ADDRESS: 06 Amos Street, Fryerstown

OTHER NAME/S:

2011



Date of Photograph: 19/3/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Drummond 7723-1-3, BU 561 866

PROPERTY DETAILS: 1 15A Township of Fryerstown, Parish of Fryers

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local

PRECINCT:

PLACE: Former Duke of Cornwall Mine Manager's House

Place No:

FR/39

ADDRESS: 06 Amos Street, Fryerstown

OTHER NAME/S:

2011

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The stone former mine manager's house, Duke of Cornwall mine, Vaughan Chewton Road, Fryerstown is **historically** significant at a **LOCAL** level. It is associated with the Duke of Cornwall mine of which the mine managers residence is a direct link to the late nineteenth century quartz gold mining activities in the Fryerstown area.

The former mine manager's house, Duke of Cornwall mine, Vaughan Chewton Road, Fryerstown is **architecturally** significant at a **LOCAL** level. The building demonstrates design qualities of a 1870s Victorian brick villa. These qualities include the stone walls and door and window openings. The hipped roof form and brick chimneys are reflective of the important early twentieth century changes. The siting of the building on the hill above the mining operation add to the significance of the place,

Overall, the former mine manager's house, Duke of Cornwall mine, Vaughan Chewton Road, Fryerstown is of **LOCAL** significance.

DESCRIPTION:

The former mine manager's house, Duke of Cornwall mine, Vaughan Chewton Road, Fryerstown is sited on a hill from where the mine operations could be viewed below. The house is now isolated in farm land with only a few remnant mature trees nearby. The house has a hipped roof clad in corrugated steel. There is an unpainted red brick chimney with simple corbelled bands near the top. The house is rectangular in plan with stone walls. The stone is local, squared and laid in courses. Across the front is a gabled verandah which appears to be a later addition.

HISTORY:

The Duke of Cornwall Company, despite the evidence of the existing notable stone engine house built strictly to Cornish design, was a complete failure from the outset and provided many heartbreaks for its shareholders and directors. The original Duke of Cornwall Quartz Gold Mining Company was formed by local men in 1864. It had a twelve acre lease adjoining Rowe Brothers famous Mosquito mine. By March 1865 they had spent £35,000 on mining plant and the shaft sunk to 200 feet. The company then became defunct. New capital was raised and a new prospectus issued in 1868. The mine operated unprofitably until 1873 when the company installed a new battery. The plant was sold by public auction in 1875 and purchased by the Rowe Brothers. They worked it in conjunction with the adjacent Mosquito mine.

The house appears to have been constructed on land held under a miner's right. G.O. Brown in his Reminiscences states: "The old stone building on the hill overlooking the remains of the Duke of Cornwall mine was the home of the original mine manager, Mr. Lamb, who sold out and returned to England in 1875."

The rate books do not have an entry for Mr. Lamb in 1866 or 1867. Henry William Lamb is rated for a house and land from 1868 until 1873 and his occupation in 1871 is given as a gentleman. In 1874 he is noted in the ratebooks as owner with William Laughrey, teacher as occupier.

The building was purchased by William Walter Barrett in about 1910. The building was a stone shell - no roof, no floors, no windows and doors. It was subsequently renovated to the design of Mr. Barrett. Since 1910, many changes been made to the house.

PLACE: Former Duke of Cornwall Mine Manager's House

Place No:

FR/39

ADDRESS: 06 Amos Street, Fryerstown

OTHER NAME/S:

2011

REFERENCES:

Fryerstown Community Consultation 10 June 2000, Don Barrett owner.

Ratebooks, Fryers district Road board, 1866 to 1870, Mount Alexander Shire, Fryers riding, 1873, 1874.

Brown, GO., *Reminiscences of Fryerstown*, Castlemaine n.d. pp 51-57.

Submission to Mount Alexander Shire, 2011.

PLACE: Bridge Abutments

Place No:

FR/40

ADDRESS: Vaughan Chewton Road (Fryers Creek), Fryerstown

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 19/3/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Drummond 7723-1-3, BU 559 874

PROPERTY DETAILS:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in a 'Conservation Desirable' Schedule in the Shire of Mount Alexander Heritage Study of the former Shire of Newstead Report. It is recommended that the place be nominated for addition to the Victorian Heritage Inventory.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Conservation Desirable

PRECINCT:

PLACE: Bridge Abutments

Place No:

FR/40

ADDRESS: Vaughan Chewton Road (Fryers Creek), Fryerstown

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The remains of a timber bridge and stone abutments over Golden Gully Creek demonstrate qualities of nineteenth century bridge building. The bridge indicates the original road alignment at this point near the intersection of the Vaughan Chewton Road and the Crocodile Reservoir Road. Both these roads were important transport routes in the nineteenth century. The intact construction qualities include the remains of the timber decking structure and the stone abutments and wing walls. This construction is distinctive and is a surviving example of stone bridge abutments with a timber deck. It is of importance for its potential to provide information that contributes to a greater understanding of the history of the settlement and establishment of the district, and has a strong presumption of archaeological research potential. Further historical research and archaeological investigation is recommended.

DESCRIPTION:

The remains of the bridge over the Golden Gully Creek near the intersection of the Vaughan Chewton Road and the Crocodile Reservoir Road include some surviving timber parts of the bridge decking structure and the stone abutments. The bridge was part of an important transport route near the active mines in the vicinity and provided access to Chewton from the Fryerstown and Vaughan areas. The Golden Gully Creek is fed from the Crocodile Reservoir which was established in 1861 to supply water to Fryerstown.

HISTORY:

REFERENCES:

PLACE: Herons Reef Historic Gold Diggings

Place No:

FR/41

ADDRESS: Vaughan Chewton Road, Herons Reef (Fryers Road),

OTHER NAME/S: Anglo- Australian, Royal & North Saxon, Golden Gully, New

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph:

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Chewton 7723-1-4, BU

PROPERTY DETAILS:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register: H1323

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme: HO968

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register: Classified TC87/7, Classified miners hut No. 5854

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- 1. The Environmental Setting
- 2. Exploration and Pastoralism
- 3. Gold
- 4. Towns and Settlements
- 5. Local Government

- 6. Transport and Communications
- 7. Water Supply
- 8. Agriculture
- 9. Secondary Industry
- 10. Community Life

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be retained in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme. It is recommended that the place be retained on the Victorian Heritage Register.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

State

PRECINCT:

PLACE: Herons Reef Historic Gold Diggings

Place No:

FR/41

ADDRESS: Vaughan Chewton Road, Herons Reef (Fryers Road),

OTHER NAME/S: Anglo- Australian, Royal & North Saxon, Golden Gully, New

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Herons Reef Historic Gold Diggings takes in a tangle of gullies at the head of Golden Gully and possesses a comprehensive range of gold mining relics, habitation sites and blacksmith forges. The area was first important for alluvial gold, with Golden Gully rushed in early 1852. From 1859 the mining focus shifted to the various reefs that crossed the gully. The main quartz mine was operated by the Anglo Australian Company (later known as Fryers Creek Gold Mining Company) from 1869-90. Golden Gully was hydraulically sluiced at the turn of the century, and appears to have been a favoured ground sluicing locality during the 1930s.

The Herons Reef Historic Gold Diggings is of historic, archaeological and scientific importance to the State of Victoria.

The Herons Reef Historic Gold Diggings is historically and scientifically important as a characteristic and well preserved mining landscape which possesses examples of many forms of gold mining. Gold mining sites are of crucial importance for the pivotal role they have played since 1851 in the development of Victoria. The mining relics at the Herons Reef Historic Gold Diggings are important in illustrating the ongoing and changing nature of gold mining, and how the gold miners lived and repaired their mining equipment.

The Herons Reef Historic Gold Diggings is archaeologically important for its potential to yield artefacts and evidence which will be able to provide significant information about the cultural history of gold mining and the gold seekers themselves. This significance is enhanced due to the protection given to the place by the owner from 'treasure hunting'.

Overall, the Herons Reef Historic Gold Diggings, Vaughan Chewton Road, Herons Reef is of **STATE** significance.

DESCRIPTION:

The site of the Anglo Australian mine has two shafts (both capped), an extensive undisturbed mullock heap, masonry foundations for the winding engine and winding drum, location for the battery and balance bob pit and several stone fireplaces.

The site of the Royal Saxon Mine on Clarke's Reef consists of a shaft, small mullock heap, fire place and footings of a blacksmith's shop, small cluster of shafts, haulage adit, battery sand, stone fire place and another blacksmith's shop.

In the Golden Gully area is extensive evidence of sluicing activities including deep sluiced banks up to 20 feet (7 metres) high, evidence of ground sluicing with parallel channels and associated paddocks. The evidence of the quartz mining area includes battery sand, traces of roadway and several stone fireplaces. There is also evidence of residential occupation including several fireplaces, stone walled paddock, fruit trees, dam and several small water races. There is also one single room house described by the National Trust as illustrating the austere lifestyle of its occupant by its small size and primitive though substantial construction. The walls are of local slate in a mud mortar and round poles are used for roof framing.

The only remains of Ferron's and New Era Company operations are the trace of the battery foundations on the freehold land and the remains of the tailing embankment on Crown Land.

PLACE: Herons Reef Historic Gold Diggings

Place No:

FR/41

ADDRESS: Vaughan Chewton Road, Herons Reef (Fryers Road),

OTHER NAME/S: Anglo- Australian, Royal & North Saxon, Golden Gully, New

31 May 2004

The areas of this site on Crown Land are included in the Castlemaine Diggings National Heritage Park.

HISTORY:

Heron's Reef was worked for about two years from 1857, but by May 1859 was comparatively deserted. In July 1859 six companies are listed as working the reef. A new reef was discovered near Golden gully in December 1857 and a small number of companies worked the reefs through the 1860s.

Anglo Australian Company/Fryers Creek Gold Mining Company

In October 1869 the Anglo-Australian Gold Mining Company was formed under the auspices of the Australian United Company which was mining on the same reefs at the Duke of Cornwall mine. Mr. Kitto and Mr. Lamb were instrumental in forming this company as agents for English capitalists. In February 1870 a quarry had been opened, convenient to the engine-house to provide stone for the buildings. By August 1870 the mine was known as the Sir Roderick Murchison Mine and two shafts were being sunk and machinery similar to that being used at the Duke of Cornwall was being installed and an engine house of local stone was being constructed. In December 1870 the company had completed the erection of a Cornish beam-engine, 75 horse power with pumping appliances and a 40 horse power engine with winding gear, but by March 1871 they had not completed the plant. In February and March 1872 a crushing battery was being erected at the site but was still not operable in April. By September the mine was being worked by tributors. Operations appear to have resumed during 1873 with crushings taking place both from their own ore and for the public. Work continued through 1874 and 1875 but it was reported that "when commencing operations on the mine our working plan was laid out upon too large a scale for the capital and unfortunately our engine-shafts were placed in wrong positions, our east shaft being too far west for our present depth." In 1877 further English capital was raised to open out and manage the mine in a satisfactory manner. The company became known as the English Australian Gold Mining Company. They were so successful in raising ore that by 1881 they had not enough crushing battery capacity to clear the backlog of ore and returns were very satisfactory. By 1886 the company was languishing and waiting new English capital. In 1887 the company became known as the Fryers Creek Gold Mining Company and was employing 16 men and "there appeared to be a great deal of vitality in the management of this hitherto unfortunate mine." In March 1889 it was reported that "the ground held under lease by this company has been worked by English capital for the past twenty years...and succeeded in putting splendid plant on the ground; but, notwithstanding the large amount of capital expended, skill employed, and perseverance shown in the development of the line, the results have so far been unsatisfactory. The company ceased working the area in December 1889.

Royal Saxon Co. Mine

The Rowe Brothers and Redhouse and Company were mining within this area in the 1860s and 1870s. In June 1880 The Royal Saxon Company took up the area which had been lying idle for some time under lease. They resumed operations in the shafts where the previous companies had left off and extended the works in a northerly direction. By July the company had an abundance of stone for crushing. In March 1881 they were erecting crushing machinery on the site and planning to cut a water race from the head of the Crocodile Creek. By April they had purchased a 10-head battery which was in operation by September. In August 1883 the company purchased the adjoining North Saxon lease and plant. They leased part of the ground to tributors but by June

PLACE: Herons Reef Historic Gold Diggings

Place No:

FR/41

ADDRESS: Vaughan Chewton Road, Herons Reef (Fryers Road),

OTHER NAME/S: Anglo- Australian, Royal & North Saxon, Golden Gully, New

31 May 2004

1884 has ceased work due to poor returns despite sinking shafts to 300 feet. Although not working the reef the lease was not abandoned and was still being protected in March 1889.

Golden Gully

The Golden Gully area of the site was reported to be nearly worked out in March 1852 and the carriage of wash dirt to the Loddon was far more trouble than the value of the soil. In June 1853 The Port Phillip and Colonial Gold Mining Company was negotiating to lease the area and by July was reporting successful return.

This company was also set up using English capital and had mines at Clunes, Fryers and Forest Creeks. They abandoned the claim in 1853/54. In April 1855 the Heron Nugget was found in an old hole. Found by Davis and Harris, it weighed 1022 ounces and was named after Mr. Heron the local Commissioner. It appeared to have been missed in earlier mining activity as it had several pick marks in it. By February 1856 the area had been abandoned but by May 1859 despite the area not having flourishing prospects, Pelcher and party were erecting an eight horse power horizontal steam engine to drive a 12-head battery and in June there were at least nine parties in the area. A year later the Gully was a favoured locality for puddling and this continued through the 1860s alongside the development of quartz mining in the area. In the 1870s the area was primarily an area of quartz mining but by May 1889 it was described as "What was once a long line of reef, employing large numbers of men, is now one succession of idle machinery and solitary chimney stacks."

In the late 1890s and through the first decades of the twentieth century the area was extensively sluiced by such companies as Sanger and Co., Golden Gully Hydraulic Co., and Ford Brothers.

New Era Company Mine

In 1858 this area of reef was yielding well with shafts being sunk to the 120 foot level (40 metres). Companies working on Heron's and Ferron's reefs included Pilcher and Co., Sullivan & Co., David & Co., Stock & Co., Mathews & Co., Grodge & Co., Ferron & Co., Mathews & Co. and Rowe & Co. In 1860 the reef was producing well but by March 1861 there was only one quartz claim working in the area. Parties were still getting gold from the reef later in the year and through 1860s but by the 1870s it was just paying and tributors were working claims. In 1873 the Ferron's Reef Company was erecting a 25 horse power engine with 20 heads of revolving stamps for crushing. By 1874, with other additions, was described as one of the best and most efficient plants in the district. They appeared to have most of their mining done by tributors still. In 1877 prospects for the mine were held to be so good that operations were suspended to allow works on the shaft to increase operations. By December 1878 the Ferron's Company became known as the New Era Company and by September 1879 were able to give good dividends to their shareholders,. The shaft was 514 feet deep. In January 1880 they purchased the Duke and Duchess Extended Company who had leased the northern portion to their lease. In May 1880 a new company called Ferron's Reef Company began mining to the south of the New Era Mine ground. In January 1883 the New Era purchased Finney's freehold property but by March had suspended operations due to an industrial strike which ended in June. In March 1884 the Ferron's Reef Co., was wound up and in the following June the New Era Company suspended mining operations but restarted soon afterwards with a reduced workforce. A year later they had sunk to 671 feet, the greatest depth yet sunk in the Fryers district. This was extended to 1100 feet by 1888. The New Era Company collapsed in June 1889 after losing the lead in the claim.

PLACE: Herons Reef Historic Gold Diggings

Place No:

FR/41

ADDRESS: Vaughan Chewton Road, Herons Reef (Fryers Road),

OTHER NAME/S: Anglo- Australian, Royal & North Saxon, Golden Gully, New

31 May 2004

REFERENCES:

David Bannear, Historic Mining Sites in the Castlemaine/Fryers Creek Mining Divisions, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, September 1993. Site No. 66 ,67,68, 69,70.0 - 70.3, 71.0 (Description and History) Bannear also refers to Milner, P 1987 The Anglo Australian Mine Site at Fryerstown, Report to the Industrial History committee of the National Trust of Australia (Victoria) as the source of descriptions.
Heritage Victoria statement of significance from the Victorian Heritage Register. (Statement of Significance).

PLACE: The Castlemaine Diggings National Heritage Park

Place No:

FR/42

ADDRESS: , Fryerstown

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph:

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE:

PROPERTY DETAILS:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register: Nominated

Victorian Heritage Inventory: Numerous

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be nominated for addition to the Victorian Heritage Register, included in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme, and retained on the Victorian Heritage Register

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

State

PRECINCT:

PLACE: The Castlemaine Diggings National Heritage Park

Place No:

FR/42

ADDRESS: , Fryerstown

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

At the core of the Castlemaine Diggings National Heritage Park is an area of land, approximately 50 km by 10 km, containing auriferous quartz reefs, gullies, flats and hills which encompasses the goldfield known historically as the Mount Alexander Diggings. Inextricably linked to the historic gold locations is an abundance of mining relics relating to the early 1850s Mount Alexander gold rush. They form subtle landscapes comprising shallow alluvial diggings, tracks, burial grounds, huts and fireplaces, puddling machines, sluices and tail races, quartz roasting kilns and early quartz mining & battery sites. Interlacing the gold rush features is physical evidence of successive periods of mining which lead up to the present day. Despite the transformation of the natural environment evidence of Aboriginal occupation such as rock wells and stone tools is also present. This outstanding archaeological palimpsest is now part of a regenerating Box-Ironbark forest which is in its own right an artefact of gold mining and later forestry. The place names of the park's gold mining locations are significant markers of ethnicity, experiences and events of the Mount Alexander rush. Adjoining the park are the townships borne of the gold rush-Barkers Creek, Castlemaine, Chewton, Fryerstown, Vaughan, Campbells Creek and Guildford.

The Castlemaine Diggings National Heritage Park is of **STATE** historic, scientific, archaeological and cultural significance to the State of Victoria.

DESCRIPTION:

The Castlemaine Diggings National Heritage Park includes the following areas, much of which falls within the boundaries of the study area which was the Shire of Newstead:

* All of the crown land known as the Castlemaine Diggings National Heritage Park (CDNHP1) covering a total area of 7442 ha and which is reserved to a depth of 100 metres below the surface as shown in the Victorian Government Gazette, S 199, on 30 October 2002.

* All the park's gold mining locations (over 300 named gullies, flats, creeks, hills or reefs) and their associated landscapes of regenerating Box-Ironbark forest (coppice regrowth) and thousands of individual archaeological features forming some sixty different sites types including but not limited to individual shallow alluvial sinkings (with which whole landscapes are filled), ground sluices, puddling machine sites, water races, flumes, tail races, quartz mines (shafts and adits), mullock heaps, battery sites, tailings ponds, quartz roasting kilns, hydraulic sluicing and dredging sites, burial grounds, dwelling sites and chimneys, stone fence, garden and orchard remnants, tracks, roads and tramways, and surviving machinery, sheds and structures.

* The extent of registration envelopes 18 gold rush or industrial mining sites listed on the Victorian Heritage Register - Deadman's Cemetery (Churches Flat), H1410; Vaughan Chinese Cemetery, H1408; Cobblers Gully Gold Puddling Site, H1249; Cobblers Gully Quartz Roasting Kiln, H1277; Eureka Reef Gold Mining Precinct, H1233; River Loddon Water Supply, H1230; Sailors Gully Mining Precinct, H1239; Specimen Gully Gold Memorial, H1242; Specimen Gully Quartz Mining Company, H1235; Spring Gully Gold Puddling Site, H1245; Spring Gully Mining Precinct, H1234; and Specimen Gully Flagging Company, H1411.

* Adjoining the boundaries of CDNHP1 but associated with its gold mining history are the following industrial mining sites listed on the Victorian Heritage Register - Herons Reef Gold Diggings, H1323; Duke of Cornwall Engine House, H0385; and Mopoke Waterwheel.

PLACE: The Castlemaine Diggings National Heritage Park

Place No:

FR/42

ADDRESS: , Fryerstown

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

HISTORY:

The Castlemaine Mining District was formed in 1859, and comprised the Castlemaine, Fryers Creek, Tarrengower and Hepburn Mining Divisions. Prior to 1859, the whole area was referred to as the Mt Alexander goldfield. In the earliest days of gold discovery, 1851-52, Bendigo was also considered part of the Mt Alexander diggings. The first officially recognized discovery of gold in the region occurred in July 1852. Public announcement of the discovery, some six weeks later, sparked a stampede to Mt Alexander and led to its reputation as one of the world's richest alluvial goldfields. The impact of Mt Alexander's wealth affected much more than the economy of the infant colony of Victoria, and extended far beyond the local scene. Nor were the reverberations merely transitory. Mt Alexander and its contemporaries, Bendigo and Ballarat, unshackled society and the economy with results that greatly changed the nature of Australian life.

While the social and economic consequences of the 1850s gold-rushes have been thoroughly traced and documented by a number of writers and academics, the physical traces of those times cannot so easily be read. Much of the gold-rush landscape has been transformed or obliterated; either by the deformalizing forces of nature, as the bush reasserted itself, or by the formalizing forces of settlement, land ownership, forestry, or subsequent phases of gold-mining. Each of the region's gold-bearing quartz reefs have been repeatedly re-worked (some extensively), whilst vast areas of the most fruitful alluvial tracts have been blasted away by hydraulic sluicing. In some parts of the study area today, evidence of the continuity and development of a mining tradition has replaced or is superimposed upon the landscape of the initial gold-rushes. These places still bear evidence, on the ground, which corroborate s that of the historical record.

Taken from Bannear, North Central Goldfields Project: Castlemaine/Fryers Creek Mining Divisions, p4 Introduction.

See also Phil Taylor, Environmental History, Newstead Heritage Study for more information on mining in this area.

REFERENCES:

Heritage Victoria, draft statement of significance and description of area.

David Bannear, Historic Mining Sites in the Castlemaine/Fryers Creek Mining Divisions, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, September 1993.

PLACE: Glenluce Mineral Spring

Place No:

GL/01

ADDRESS: Drummond Vaughan Forest Road (off), Glenluce

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 19/3/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Guildford 7723-4-2, BU 540 831

PROPERTY DETAILS:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local

PRECINCT:

PLACE: Glenluce Mineral Spring

Place No:

GL/01

ADDRESS: Drummond Vaughan Forest Road (off), Glenluce

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Glenluce Mineral Springs were discovered in the 1860s and reserves protecting the mineral springs were established in 1878. The place continues to be an important recreation area.

The Glenluce Mineral Springs and site are **socially** significant at a **LOCAL** level. They are recognised and valued by the community in the region for health and recreational reasons and have been used and protected since the gold mining era.

Overall the Glenluce Mineral Springs and site, Drummond Vaughan Forest Road (off), Glenluce are of **LOCAL** significance.

DESCRIPTION:

The Glenluce mineral springs are sited adjacent to the Loddon river in a small reserve in natural bushland. Two of the mineral springs have hand pumps. The nearest to the access track is known as Glenluce 1, while the other on the opposite bank of a fairly dry gully is Glenluce 2. Closer to the river is the third mineral spring, but only the standpipe remains.

The metal standpipes and hand pumps are relatively rudimentary and allow for the pumping of the mineral water from the bores and discharge onto the ground.

HISTORY:

Edward and Maura Wishart describe the history of the Vaughan Area Springs:

"Intensive alluvial gold mining occurred along the Loddon River and almost to the headwaters of Stony Creek, and no doubt led to the discovery of these springs.

A small reserve was set aside in 1878 and a survey made of this area along the Loddon River, and by 1881 all springs, 20 metres from each bank of the river, were protected.

In 1912 E.J. Dunn, the Director of the Geological Survey, had examined and described a total of ten springs [in the area]. Only five remain today.

By 1914 the reserve had been enlarged to about 2 hectares (5 acres) for the 'Preservation of such land and the springs thereon and for the recreation, convenience and amusement of the people.' But mining still continued along the river, and in the 1920s nine small dredges were operating.

In 1920 the flow of the Vaughan Mineral Springs had fallen to 0.9 litres per minute, and between 1925 and 1927 three boreholes had been drilled and equipped with standpipes and hand pumps. In 1930 bores were sunk at Glenluce.

During the Depression, around 1932, mining along the river resulted in releasing carbon dioxide and spoiling the mineral water. By 1937 the conflict with mining interests had been resolved finally with the addition to the reserve of 17 hectares (44 acres). In 1964 the size of the reserve was further increased to 41 hectares (122 acres)."

The springs were well known and utilised in the late nineteenth century as shown by this report in *The Mount Alexander Mail* on 2 February 1880: "A sample of mineral water obtained from the bed of the Loddon at Glenluce was brought into town on Saturday by our neighbour, Mr. Clark. It

PLACE: Glenluce Mineral Spring

Place No:

GL/01

ADDRESS: Drummond Vaughan Forest Road (off), Glenluce

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

resembles the mineral water of Daylesford in flavour and gaseousness, but as it frequently breaks bottles, it is more highly impregnated with gas than that of Daylesford. This spring is upon land reserved by the Shire of Mt. Alexander, and is much resorted to on Sunday by the inhabitants in the Fryers district; yet though its existence has been known for twenty years, it has not yet been turned to commercial account."

The interest in the mineral springs continued into the twentieth century with the Victorian Municipal Directory 1914 listing the mineral springs as a feature of Glenluce.

REFERENCES:

Edward and Maura Wishart, *The Spa Country*, Spa Publishing, Daylesford 1990.

Mount Alexander Mail, 2 February 1880.

Victorian Municipal Directory, 1914.

PLACE: Glenluce Post Office

Place No:

GL/02

ADDRESS: Drummond Vaughan Forest Road, Glenluce

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 19/3/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Guildford 7723-4-2, BU 548 806

PROPERTY DETAILS:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in a 'Conservation Desirable' Schedule in the Shire of Mount Alexander Heritage Study of the former Shire of Newstead Report.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Conservation Desirable

PRECINCT:

PLACE: Glenluce Post Office

Place No:

GL/02

ADDRESS: Drummond Vaughan Forest Road, Glenluce

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

This small single-storey weatherboard house, with main gabled roof form and intersecting gable roof and attached bull nosed verandah, is believed to have been built in the interwar years and is of historic and architectural significance to the Glenluce locality. The building operated as the Glenluce Post Office and is a link to the long provision of postal services in the area and especially with the Knapman/Rodda family. The building is in good condition, and retains its roof form and cladding, the strapped gable ends, single double-hung and triple light casement timber windows, window hood and timber verandah with bullnosed roof and timber decoration. The simple brick chimney also survives. The building is one of the few remaining buildings marking the Glenluce area. Further research and assessment may result in the building being of LOCAL architectural and historic significance.

DESCRIPTION:

HISTORY:

Brown recalled:

"To cater for the needs of Glenluce residents a postal service was established in 1868 and this continued to operate for the next one hundred years.

Albert De Forest became the first Postmaster and he held the position until June 1869, when he was relieved by Charles Hilder who held the post for the next seven years.

The year 1876 began a period of service that would be unique in the Postal Department. Henry Knapman became Postmaster that year and the business remained in the family until the office closed in 1969, a period of 93 years.

Henry Knapman's service covered a span from 1876 to 1902. Philip Knapman superceded his father and remained until 1932. At his death, his wife Mrs. Margaret Knapman took over the duties of Postmistress until her retirement in 1948.

Her daughter Mrs. Rodda upheld the family tradition by accepting the responsibility of the post office until the mail contract expired on November 27th 1969. Mrs. Rodda then closed the doors for the last time.

In all those years, there was no official building: postal business was conducted from various private homes.

Terms of the mail contract from its inception was such that the out going mail had to be delivered to the Vaughan Post Office at a specified time daily.

This duty was carried out by the Knapman family on foot through some very rough country along the Loddon River and in all weathers for the next 54 years, it being essential that the mail went out at all costs.

After 1930, the delivery point was altered to the junction of the Glenluce, Fryerstown and Vaughan roads."

This house would appear to have been the home of Mrs. Rodda during her tenure as Post Mistress.

REFERENCES:

Brown, George O., *Reminiscences of Fryerstown*. Castlemaine: privately published, 1983. p.209.

PLACE: 'Loddonia'

Place No:

GL/03

ADDRESS: Drummond Vaughan Forest Road (off), Glenluce

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 19/3/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Guildford 7723-4-2, BU 552 803

PROPERTY DETAILS: Allotment 1 Section 27 Parish of Fryers

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in a 'Conservation Desirable' Schedule in the Shire of Mount Alexander Heritage Study of the former Shire of Newstead Report.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Conservation Desirable

PRECINCT:

PLACE: 'Loddonia'

Place No:

GL/03

ADDRESS: Drummond Vaughan Forest Road (off), Glenluce

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Loddonia is the site of an early farm complex dating from the 1850s and farmed by the Lister family for nearly 50 years. The place is of historic significance to the Glenluce area. The conservation of the place is desirable.

Further research and assessment may result in the building being of LOCAL architectural and historic significance.

DESCRIPTION:

HISTORY:

The land on which this place is located (Allotment 1 of Section 27 in the Parish of Fryers) was granted to R.P. Addley in 1856. In the 1866 Fryers District Road Board ratebooks list Robert Payne Addley as the owner of land in Glenluce and George Lister is rated for a house and land in Glenluce. George Lister is rated for house and land in Glenluce in 1872 and 1875.

The *Mount Alexander Mail* on 21 May 1891 carried an advertisement for the sale of Loddonia farm on the instruction of Mr. George Lister. "The homestead buildings are five-roomed dwelling, wool and hay sheds, dairy, six-stalled stabling, granary, feed and buggy houses."

It would appear that the sale did not go through at this stage as the *Mount Alexander Mail* on 17 September 1901 reported on the funeral of Mr. George Lister. "Mr. Lister, who was 79 years of age, arrived in Victoria in 1854, and after spending 12 months at Tarrengower, moved to Glenluce, where he has resided ever since. He was the first to buy up land thrown open by the Government. The funeral was proceeded by a short private service at "Loddonia" after which the body was taken to All Saints Church, Fryerstown...Six sons of the deceased were pall bearers."

Brown in *Reminiscences of Fryerstown* writes: "Loddonia is owned by Vic Peters and his wife Myrtle. The Lister Family occupied the property for many years in the latter part of the last century. In my boyhood, the Franklin family lived there. The children came to the Fryerstown School after the Glenluce school closed in about 1913. It was during the Franklin's occupation that an episode occurred which caused great concern throughout Glenluce and Fryerstown. One day, Mr. Franklin was fencing... where the property adjoins the forest. He had taken his young son Billy with him and being busy with the fencing did not notice the little chap wander away into the forest... A search party was organised; searching that evening and all of the next day...On the third day, the police called in the black trackers and fortunately Billy was found as the trackers arrive in Fryerstown late that afternoon. Billy was carried home by horse...tired and hungry. There was great rejoicing...Church and school bells were ringing."

REFERENCES:

Parish plan.

Brown, George O., *Reminiscences of Fryerstown*. Castlemaine: privately published, 1983.

PLACE: Former Miller's Store and Hotel

Place No:

GL/04

ADDRESS: Racecourse Hill, off Drummond Vaughan Forest Road,

OTHER NAME/S: Racecourse Hotel, Glenluce

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 19/3/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Guildford 7723-4-2, BU 548 812

PROPERTY DETAILS:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in a 'Conservation Desirable' Schedule in the Shire of Mount Alexander Heritage Study of the former Shire of Newstead Report.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Conservation Desirable

PRECINCT:

PLACE: Former Miller's Store and Hotel

Place No:

ADDRESS: Racecourse Hill, off Drummond Vaughan Forest Road,

GL/04

OTHER NAME/S: Racecourse Hotel, Glenluce

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

This single-storey weatherboard house, with main double gabled roof form and hipped verandah, contains part of the early hotel probably built in the 1860s as well as part of the original Glenluce school and is of historic significance to the Glenluce area. The building appears to be altered, but its general roof form, overall design and detailing, and the materials with which it has been constructed contribute to the character of the Glenluce area.

Further research and assessment may result in the building being of LOCAL architectural and historic significance as the remains of the former hotel and store and the former school. The building is one of the few remains of the Glenluce settlement and the race course. Retention of the general roof form, external materials, fenestration, and detailing is desirable.

DESCRIPTION:

HISTORY:

The land on which the place is sited was purchased from the crown on 15 April 1856 by W. Billing. In 1866 Ferdinand Miller (or Muller) is rated for a store etc. at Glenluce. He was still paying rates for a store, dwelling and land at Glenluce in the ratebooks of 1872.

Brown devoted a chapter to the Glenluce Race Course in *Reminiscences of Fryerstown*:

On the formation of the Fryerstown and Loddon race Club in 1854 "It was decided that the first organised race meeting would be held at the Racecourse Hill track at Glenluce, between Christmas and New Year 1854.... The mining fraternity who were starved for organised entertainment, supported the new Race Club to a man... The race track was said to have been very primitive and rough; many of the riders were thrown during the races ... Races of a few furlongs down a straight were very popular... The horses would line up near the Glenluce post office and run in a northerly direction towards Ferdinand Miller's hotel and store, a distance of approximately four furlongs... The Fryers and Loddon Race Club continued to function, and hold races at Racecourse Hill Glenluce for a few years, then in November 1867, the *Mount Alexander Mail* reported that the Mining Board had granted an application to Ferdinand Miller for the ground on Racecourse Hill and it then became private property."

Later in the *reminiscences* it is recorded: "...Ferdinand Miller had the Racecourse Hotel and store. The old building is one of the historic spots at Glenluce. When it was a hotel and store, dances and parties were the order of the day with Granny Miller ever willing to dance a jig, at the same time displaying a liberal portion of red flannel underwear... Portion of the existing building is original, while the other section was part of the original Glenluce school which was on the opposite side of the road. Mr. Tom Miller, son of Ferdinand was the last of the Miller family to reside there. "

The *Mount Alexander Mail* of 8 October 1901 reported on the funeral of Mr. Miller:

"The funeral of the late Mr. F. Miller, of Glenluce, took place yesterday afternoon, and was largely attended, over 200 persons following his remains to the place of interment, the Campbell's Creek Cemetery. Deceased was born in Cassel, Germany and arrived in Victoria in 1852 and was therefore a colonist of half a century. He tried his fortunes on the goldfields with varying success, and then went in for store keeping at Churches Flat and Glenluce. Latterly he had devoted his time to farming and mining."

PLACE: Former Miller's Store and Hotel

Place No:

GL/04

ADDRESS: Racecourse Hill, off Drummond Vaughan Forest Road,

OTHER NAME/S: Racecourse Hotel, Glenluce

31 May 2004

REFERENCES:

Brown, George O., *Reminiscences of Fryerstown*. Castlemaine: privately published, 1983.

Mount Alexander Shire Rate Books 1872.

Fryers District Road Board Rate Books 1866 (earliest).

PLACE: Stone House

Place No:

GR/01

ADDRESS: 84 Bodles Road, Green Gully

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 2/7/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Newstead 7723-4-4, BU 418 899

PROPERTY DETAILS: Section 20 Township of Green Gully

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local

PRECINCT:

PLACE: Stone House

Place No:

GR/01

ADDRESS: 84 Bodles Road, Green Gully

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The stone residence, Bodles Road, Green Gully is **architecturally** significant at a **LOCAL** level. The house demonstrates design qualities of the Victorian style. These intact qualities include the steep roof pitch and hipped form, the stone wall construction, the elevated verandah with the straight pitched roof form, the central doorway and the two flanking timber framed, double hung windows.

The stone residence, Bodles Road, Green Gully is **historically** significant at a **LOCAL** level. It is associated with the development of the Green Gully district.

Overall, the stone residence, Bodles Road, Green Gully is of **LOCAL** significance.

DESCRIPTION:

The stone house, Bodles Road, Green Gully is situated at a deep setback from the road boundary in a grassed, slightly sloping garden area with some remnant exotic planting. The rectangular house has a hipped M form roof with one altered chimney at one side. The roof is clad in corrugated steel. There is a flat pitched verandah across the front facade supported on posts. There are no brackets or decorative frieze. The verandah is elevated on a stone base wall due to the slope of the land. The walls are of stone. There is a central doorway with a timber frames, double hung window on each side.

HISTORY:

The land on which this is located (Section 20 in the Town plan of Green Gully) was granted to C. H. Rilen in 1942. The late date of the title grant appears to indicate that the place was constructed on a miner's right. The form of the stone house indicates that it was constructed in the second half of the 19th Century.

In 1858 Green Gully then known as Green Valley was rushed by 3000 miners. There was also quartz mining in the area in 1860s. The area had a Wesleyan Church, school and hotel in the 1860s.

REFERENCES:

Parish Plan.

PLACE: Stone Ruin

Place No:

GR/02

ADDRESS: Cemetery Road, cnr McMillan Road, Green Gully

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 2/7/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Newstead 7723-4-4, BU 419 883

PROPERTY DETAILS: Allotment 3 Section C Parish of Strangways

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be nominated for addition to the Victorian Heritage Inventory. It is recommended that the place be included in a 'Conservation Desirable' Schedule in the Shire of Mount Alexander Heritage Study of the former Shire of Newstead Report.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Conservation Desirable

PRECINCT:

PLACE: Stone Ruin

Place No:

GR/02

ADDRESS: Cemetery Road, cnr McMillan Road, Green Gully

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

This ruinous stone structure, probably erected in the 1860s, is of architectural, historic and scientific significance to the Green Gully district.

The use of local stone in its construction is notable. It indicates the early settlement of land in the area for agricultural and mining purposes. It is of importance for its potential to provide information that contributes to a greater understanding of the history of the settlement and establishment of the district, and has a strong presumption of archaeological research potential. Further historical research and archaeological investigation is recommended.

DESCRIPTION:

HISTORY:

The Parish plans show that this land, lot 3 and section C was first purchased by J. Jack 17.11.1864.

In 1858 Green Gully then known as Green Valley was rushed by 3000 miners. There was also quartz mining in the area in 1860s. The area had a Wesleyan Church, school and hotel in the 1860s.

REFERENCES:

Parish Plan.

PLACE: Former Bakery

Place No:

GR/03

ADDRESS: Pyrenees Highway, cnr Cemetery Road, Green Gully

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 2/7/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Newstead 7723-4-4, BU 419 890

PROPERTY DETAILS: Section 5 Town Plan of Green Gully

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in a 'Conservation Desirable' Schedule in the Shire of Mount Alexander Heritage Study of the former Shire of Newstead Report.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Conservation Desirable

PRECINCT:

PLACE: Former Bakery

Place No:

GR/03

ADDRESS: Pyrenees Highway, cnr Cemetery Road, Green Gully

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

This weatherboard clad house with hipped roof and hipped verandah is of architectural significance to the Green Gully locality. The building demonstrates typical characteristics of the mid Victorian era. The building appears to be substantially intact, and the general roof forms, overall design and detailing, and the materials with which it has been constructed and the dominant Canary Island Palm (Although probably dating from the early twentieth century) contribute to the architectural and historic significance of the area. The building is one of the few left that demonstrates the commercial activity of the Green Gully settlement.

Further research and assessment may result in the building being of LOCAL architectural and historic significance.

DESCRIPTION:

HISTORY:

This land was originally purchased from the crown by J. Watt on 16 February 1860.

In 1858 Green Gully then known as Green Valley was rushed by 3000 miners. There was also quartz mining in the area in 1860s. The area had a Wesleyan Church, school and hotel in the 1860s.

An early photograph held by the Newstead Historical Society shows this building with a timber shingle roof and is labelled "Green Gully Bakery, c1890, Mrs. Lethbridge and daughter, indicating that the building was built prior to 1890 due to the growth of the garden and that at that time it was used as a bakery.

REFERENCES:

Phil Taylor, 'Environmental History', Shire of Newstead Heritage Study Part 1, December 1998.

Photograph held by the Newstead Historical Society.

Parish Plan.

PLACE: Roach House

Place No:

GR/04

ADDRESS: Stevens Road, Green Gully

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 2/7/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Newstead 7723-4-4, BU 419 893

PROPERTY DETAILS: Section 17 Town Plan Green Gully

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in a 'Conservation Desirable' Schedule in the Shire of Mount Alexander Heritage Study of the former Shire of Newstead Report.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Conservation Desirable

PRECINCT:

PLACE: Roach House

Place No:

GR/04

ADDRESS: Stevens Road, Green Gully

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The residence is now located behind a mid twentieth century timber house which faces towards Stevens Road. The residence faces to the south and is sited on a relatively flat site, set back from the allotment boundary. The residence has a hipped roof with a brick chimney remaining to one side. The roof is clad in corrugated steel. There is a central doorway with a window to either side. The building does not have a verandah.

This residence is of architectural significance to the Green Gully locality. The building demonstrates typical characteristics of the mid Victorian era. The building appears to be substantially intact, and the general roof form, overall design and detailing, and the materials with which it has been constructed contribute to the architectural and historic significance of the area. The building is one of the few left that demonstrates the residential activity of the Green Gully settlement.

Further research and assessment may result in the building being of LOCAL architectural and historic significance.

DESCRIPTION:

The residence is now located behind a mid twentieth century timber house which faces towards Stevens Road. The residence faces to the south and is sited on a relatively flat site, set back from the allotment boundary. The residence has a hipped roof with a brick chimney remaining to one side. The roof is clad in corrugated steel. There is a central doorway with a window to either side. The building does not have a verandah.

HISTORY:

The land on which this is located appears to have been granted to J. Roach in 1866. The Newstead Shire Ratebooks list James Roach as the owner of a house in Green Gully which may refer to this building. In 1874 James Roach is still the owner and his occupation is given as Miner. The 1875 Ratebook lists the occupier as Edward William Scott, Teacher. The following year the occupant is also a Teacher, Thomas Trembath.

In 1858 Green Gully then known as Green Valley was rushed by 3000 miners. There was also quartz mining in the area in 1860s. The area had a Wesleyan Church, school and hotel in the 1860s.

No other historical information has been located about this place.

REFERENCES:

Newstead Shire Ratebooks.
Parish Plans.

PLACE: McBain House

Place No:

GR/05

ADDRESS: 11 Stevens Road, Green Gully

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 2/7/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Newstead 7723-4-4, BU 418 892

PROPERTY DETAILS: Section 23 Township Plan of Green Gully

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local

PRECINCT:

PLACE: McBain House

Place No:

GR/05

ADDRESS: 11 Stevens Road, Green Gully

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The brick residence, Stevens Street, Green Gully is **architecturally** significant at a **LOCAL** level. The house demonstrates design qualities of the Victorian style. These intact qualities include the steep gable roof pitch and form, the brick wall construction, the retained brick chimneys, the hipped verandah form, the central doorway with the two flanking windows.

The brick residence, Stevens Street, Green Gully is **historically** significant at a **LOCAL** level. It is associated with the development of the Green Gully district.

Overall the brick residence, Stevens Street, Green Gully is of **LOCAL** significance.

DESCRIPTION:

The brick residence in Stevens Road, Green Gully is sited on a slightly sloping site rising from the road. The house is at a modest set back from the road. There is some remnant exotic planting on the site.

The building is rectangular with a steeply pitched gable form roof clad in corrugated steel. The building has a hipped, straight pitched front verandah roof clad in corrugated steel. There are two brick chimneys with corbelled brick banding.

The building is of brick which is now painted. The front facade has a central doorway in an opening. The doorway is flanked by single window openings with flat arched window heads. The windows are timber double hung twelve paned type. The verandah posts appear to have been replaced and are now simple timber square posts. There are no verandah brackets or decorative valence.

HISTORY:

The land on which this house is located (Section 23 in the Township Plan of Green Gully) was granted to J. McBain in 1872.

The ratebooks of 1867 have no entry for this land. In 1874 the ratebooks list James McBain, Miner as the ratepayer and owner for a house at Green Gully. By 1888 Elizabeth McBain is the ratepayer. She is still paying rates in 1890. In 1891 Mary McAuliffe is listed as the ratepayer with Eliz. McAuliffe as the owner. In 1892 Mary McAuliffe is listed as the owner. The adjacent section No. 24 was granted by the Crown to the McAuliffe family in 1886.

It would appear that the house was constructed by the McBain family in the early 1870s and lived in by them until the 1890s when it passed to the McAuliffe family.

In 1858 Green Gully, then known as Green Valley was rushed by 3000 miners. There was also quartz mining in the area in 1860s. The area had a Wesleyan Church, school and hotel in the 1860s.

REFERENCES:

Parish Plan.

Newstead Shire Ratebooks, North Riding, 1867,1874, 1888, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1894.

PLACE: Stone Outbuilding (former dairy)

Place No:

GU/01

ADDRESS: 18 Ballarat Street, Guildford (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 21/5/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE:

PROPERTY DETAILS: Allotment 9 of Section 15, Township of Guildford

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local

PRECINCT:

PLACE: Stone Outbuilding (former dairy)

Place No:

GU/01

ADDRESS: 18 Ballarat Street, Guildford (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The stone outbuilding, formerly a dairy, corner Ballarat Street and Newstead Guildford Road, Guildford, is **architecturally** significant at a **LOCAL** level. It appears to be substantially intact and demonstrates original design qualities of a Victorian vernacular style. These qualities include the gabled roof form clad in galvanised corrugated iron. Other intact design qualities include the rubble stone wall construction; the brick surrounds to the window openings; and the timber framed windows and entry door. The building is also a prominent and significant structure in the Guildford township, which has a predominance of 19th century buildings, and it contributes to the township's rural character. The gabled, weatherboard addition is intrusive and does not contribute to the significance of the place.

The stone outbuilding, formerly a dairy, corner Ballarat Street and Newstead Guildford Road, Guildford, is **historically** significant at a **LOCAL** level. It is associated with the early years of the settlement of the Guildford township, and with George Weston, a blacksmith and threshing machine operator, who appears to have built it in the 1860s on land that he purchased from the Crown in 1860. It is notable that the Weston family, who ran a threshing business throughout the wider district until 1946 and employed many of the local men, continued to live on the property where this building is located well into the 20th century. It is further notable that the property continues to be owned by a member of the Weston family.

The stone outbuilding, formerly a dairy, corner Ballarat Street and Newstead Guildford Road, Guildford, is **scientifically** significant at a **LOCAL** level. In its detailing and overall form it demonstrates the skillful use of rubble stone and brick in its construction. It is also a rare surviving example of a farm outbuilding in the district and clearly demonstrates the activities of an earlier way of life.

Overall, the stone outbuilding, formerly a dairy, corner Ballarat Street and Newstead Guildford Road, Guildford, is of **LOCAL** significance.

DESCRIPTION:

The site is characterised by a stone building with a later weatherboard extension located in an open paddock edged by mature trees at the corner of Ballarat Street and the Newstead Guildford Road. It is a prominent building on this corner site.

This substantially intact, rubble stone, Victorian vernacular outbuilding with an upper loft storey is characterised by a gabled roof form, clad in galvanised corrugated iron. Pale coloured bricks have been used to edge the timber framed window openings which feature segmentally arched lintels and stone or brick sills. The timber framed entry door, which is in one of the gable end walls, has been enclosed by the addition of an intrusive single storey weatherboard clad structure with gable roof. This structure is in a poor state of repair. Ivy is growing vigorously up one corner of the stone building and will cause structural damage if not carefully removed.

HISTORY:

The land on which this stone outbuilding stands (Allotment 9 of Section 15 in the Township of Guildford) was granted to George Weston in July 1860. In the mid-1860s the boundaries between the Newstead Shire and the Guildford Road District (which became part of the Mount Alexander Shire in 1871) appear to have been somewhat indistinct and when the first Newstead Shire Rates were made in June 1865 some of the properties on the west side of the township were included.

PLACE: Stone Outbuilding (former dairy)

Place No:

GU/01

ADDRESS: 18 Ballarat Street, Guildford (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

At that time George Weston was described as owning a 'Blacksmith's Shop and Dwelling'. His name does not appear in the next rate year, the rates were made in June 1867, so his property may have then been more accurately identified as part of the Guildford Road District. The early Guildford Roads Board Rate Books are said to have been destroyed in a fire in 1916 so the next rate description for Weston appears in the first Shire of Mount Alexander Rate Book, the rates having been made in February 1872. In this entry his occupation is given as 'blacksmith' and he is rated for a house and land on Ballarat Street West in Guildford. These entries would appear to relate to this property but the original homestead (once located near some oak trees on this or an adjacent allotment) and a later house (once located behind an existing stone wall) have both since been demolished. The present stone building was used as the dairy by a later generation of the Weston family and may have originally been built for that purpose, probably in the 1860s when George Weston first settled on this property.

The Weston family have owned this property continuously until the present day and were well known from at least the 1880s for their annual threshing activities. Owners of threshing machines operated in their own area and for the Westons this included Daylesford, Bullarto, Kyneton, Bridgewater and Serpentine, as well as the local area. The Westons' first portable engine and threshing machine were each drawn by a team of fourteen bullocks. About 1900, a 'Buffalo Pitts' traction engine and 'Ruxton Proctor' threshing machine were imported from England and arrived on the train. They were assembled at the railway station and driven to the homestead. One of George Weston's grandsons, Ernest Weston, last drove the thresher in 1946, when the operation finally ceased. When his father Tom Weston ran the threshing machine, he is said to have employed fifteen men during harvest time.

REFERENCES:

PROV VPRS 11933/P1, Unit 1 (1865-1867) - Newstead Shire Rate Book.

PROV VPRS 11877/P1, Unit 3 - Guildford Riding Rate Book (1872-1875) of Mount Alexander Shire.

Search Notes for Torrens Application No.73647, Registrar General's Office, Melbourne.

Ray Bradfield (ed.), *Guildford: Some Early History*, Castlemaine: privately published, 1988 edition, pp.4-6 (written by M.C Rilen for the 1970 edition).

Ron Passalacqua, 'My Memories of Guildford', February 1995, typescript courtesy Frank Passalacqua.

Local informants: Carol Weston, M.Rilen.

Parish Plan - Township of Guildford.

PLACE: House

Place No:

GU/02

ADDRESS: 04 Ballarat Street, Guildford (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 21/5/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE:

PROPERTY DETAILS: Allotment 2 of Section 15, Township of Guildford

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme as a contributory building within the Guildford precinct.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Contributory

PRECINCT:

GUILDFORD

PLACE: House

Place No:

GU/02

ADDRESS: 04 Ballarat Street, Guildford (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

This single-storey brick house, with main gabled roof form and hipped front verandah, was probably built in the 1860s to 1880s and is of architectural and historic significance to the Guildford township. Although a new window has been inserted into one end wall, the building appears to be substantially intact, and its general roof form, overall design and detailing, and the materials with which it has been constructed contribute to the character of the Guildford township, which has a predominance of 19th century buildings.

DESCRIPTION:

HISTORY:

The land on which this house stands (Allotment 2 of Section 15 in the Township of Guildford) was granted to J. Catherall in April 1860. It has not been established if it was Catherall who built the house, but it would appear to have been erected in the 1860s to 1880s.

An owner in the early part of the 20th century was called Holland. A later owner was Katie Stewart and then her son Ricky Stewart.

REFERENCES:

Community Consultation - 11 May 2000.

Parish Plan - Township of Guildford.

PLACE: Eucalyptus camaldulensis Dehnh

Place No:

GU/03

ADDRESS: 13 Fryers Streets, Guildford (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 26/3/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Guildford 7723-4-2, BU 481 846

PROPERTY DETAILS: Township of Guildford

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register: Significant Tree - ID:2

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme. It is recommended that the place be nominated for addition to the Victorian Heritage Register.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

State

PRECINCT:

GUILDFORD

PLACE: Eucalyptus camaldulensis Dehnh

Place No:

GU/03

ADDRESS: 13 Fryers Streets, Guildford (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Big Tree (E. camadulensis. Dehnh.) at the intersection of Fryers and Ballarat Streets, Guildford is one of the largest and oldest River Red Gums surviving in Victoria. The tree is a major landmark in Guildford and held in high regard by the community.

The Big Tree (E. camadulensis. Dehnh.) at the intersection of Fryers and Ballarat Streets, Guildford is **scientifically** significant at a **STATE** level. The tree is one of the largest and oldest River Red Gums in Victoria.

The Big Tree (E. camadulensis. Dehnh.) at the intersection of Fryers and Ballarat Streets, Guildford is **socially** significant at a **LOCAL** level. The tree is a landmark in the district and especially for Guildford. The tree has significant connections with the local community and is held in high regard by the community.

Overall the Big Tree (E. camadulensis. Dehnh.) at the intersection of Fryers and Ballarat Streets, Guildford is of **STATE** significance.

DESCRIPTION:

The Eucalyptus camaldulensis Dehnh at the intersection of Fryer Street and Ballarat Street Guildford is approximately 30 metres high, with a trunk circumference of 13.2 metres at ground level and 9.35 metres generally and a canopy spread of approximately 34 metres. It contains a small amount of deadwood and several cavities but is generally in excellent condition. The tree has a large natural branch graft on the northern side. The tree is said to be one of the largest River Red Gums in Victoria and appears to be approximately 500 years old according to the assessment undertaken for the Significant Tree Register. A plaque on the tree states that Burke and Wills camped under it, but they in fact travelled some distance to the west. The tree has an attractive and balanced canopy and can be seen from many parts of Guildford.

HISTORY:

The tree is known as "The Big Tree at Guildford" and is one of the best known natural features in the area.

The River Red Gum is the most widely distributed of all eucalypts, being mainly found along watercourses and plains. In low rainfall area it depends on seasonal flooding and/or the presence of a high water table (Forest Trees of Australia, Boland et al, 1985).

Koori people who have inspected the tree refer to it as a honey tree where individual trees were owned by individuals.

The Big Tree was already of great size when Major Mitchell led his exploring party through the region. He was followed by squatters who were interested in the land only and with devastating efficiency they felled the trees. When gold was discovered along the Loddon River and its tributaries, the Big Tree was the centre of a tent and shanty town. The goldminers needed wood for mine shafts, tunnels and to fuel boilers, and denuded the area. Yet miraculously the Big Tree survived. Fortunately after the town of Guildford was surveyed, the Big Tree was sited at the intersection of two streets.

PLACE: Eucalyptus camaldulensis Dehnh

Place No:

GU/03

ADDRESS: 13 Fryers Streets, Guildford (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

The Big Tree is a major landmark and is said to have been used as a shaded meeting place by the town.

The tree has survived a proposal in the early 1990s to relocate overhead power lines in the vicinity of the tree. These were subsequently located further away leaving the tree and canopy clear of obstructions. The street has also been altered to ensure that the tree is protected from compaction due to traffic. The tree has also survived proposals for road changes in the late 1990s which could have impacted on its viability. These threats lead to great community support for retention and protection of the tree and demonstrated the social importance of the tree to the Guildford community.

REFERENCES:

National Trust of Australia (Victoria) Assessment for Register of Significant Trees.

Newspaper clippings and various articles from National Trust of Australia (Victoria) file.

Copy of magazine article Aug/Sept 1965 p.15 supplied by Frank Passalacqua. No other information regarding source supplied.

PLACE: Former Farmers Arms Hotel

Place No:

GU/04

ADDRESS: Fletcher Street, Guildford (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 21/5/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE:

PROPERTY DETAILS: Part of Allotment 6 of Section 7, Township of Guildford

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in a 'Conservation Desirable' Schedule in the Shire of Mount Alexander Heritage Study of the former Shire of Newstead Report.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Conservation Desirable

PRECINCT:

PLACE: Former Farmers Arms Hotel

Place No:

ADDRESS: Fletcher Street, Guildford (Township)

GU/04

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

This single-storey Federation style brick house, with transverse and projecting gable roof forms and bullnosed verandah, was built c.1919 and is of architectural and historic significance to the Guildford township. The building appears to be substantially intact, and its general roof form, overall design and detailing (notably the decorative, timber gable decoration), and the materials with which it has been constructed contribute to the character of the Guildford township. It is located on a prominent corner site at the entrance to the township. It is associated with the Passalacqua family, early settlers in the Guildford district whose descendants still live in the area, and is located on the site of the former Farmers Arms hotel (constructed 1882), part of which is said to be located at the rear of this building.

Retention of the general roof form, external materials, fenestration, and detailing is desirable. Further research and assessment may result in the building being of LOCAL architectural and historic significance.

DESCRIPTION:

HISTORY:

The land on which this house stands (Allotment 6 of Section 7 in the Township of Guildford) was granted to D. Oscroft in September 1855. In 1882 the land was purchased by Prospero Passalacqua, who built a weatherboard hotel on it, which he called the Farmers Arms. (Prospero had originally arrived in the Guildford district by the late 1860s and purchased land on Shicer Gully Road on which he built a stone house). He applied for a hotel license for an establishment with seven rooms on 22 November 1882. The license for the hotel expired on 31 December 1910 but Prospero continued to live there until his death in February 1914. His wife, Mary Ann Passalacqua (nee Martinoja) appears to have lived there for a few more years before moving to a weatherboard house, since demolished, a little further along in Fletcher Street. Their son, Alfred Passalacqua (b.1895), became the owner of the former Farmers Arms building and when he returned from the war in 1919 he employed local builders Joe and Theo Harford to demolish part of the hotel and rebuild it as seen today. A large room of the original building is said to have been left at the rear of the present house. This had a brick copper in the rear corner and washtroughs along the back wall and enough space for the large table on which bull-boar sausages were made by the family. The Passalacqua family moved out of this house in c.1926 when Alfred Passalacqua purchased McElhinney's butchering business at London House in Fryers Street (GU/16).

REFERENCES:

Community Consultation - 11 May 2000.

Frank Passalacqua, 'The Passalacqua Story', Manuscript courtesy Frank Passalacqua.

Ron Passalacqua, 'My Memories of Guildford', February 1995, typescript courtesy Frank Passalacqua.

Ray Bradfield (ed.), *Guildford: Some Early History*, Castlemaine: privately published, 1988 edition, p.22 & inside back cover (photograph of the Farmers Arms Hotel).

Parish Plan - Township of Guildford.

PLACE: Passalacqua House

Place No:

GU/05

ADDRESS: Fletcher Street, Guildford (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 21/5/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE:

PROPERTY DETAILS: Part Allotment 6 of Section 7, Township of Guildford

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in a 'Conservation Desirable' Schedule in the Shire of Mount Alexander Heritage Study of the former Shire of Newstead Report.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Conservation Desirable

PRECINCT:

PLACE: Passalacqua House

Place No:

GU/05

ADDRESS: Fletcher Street, Guildford (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

This single-storey brick house, with main gabled roof form, was probably built in the 1870s to 1880s and is of architectural and historic significance to the Guildford township. It is a sympathetically altered example of the houses that were erected during the early years of the settlement of Guildford, and contributes to the character of the township, which has a predominance of 19th century buildings. Retention of the general roof form, external materials, and any original fenestration and detailing of the earliest section of the house is desirable. The house has had a long association with the Passalacqua family. Further research and assessment may result in the building being of LOCAL architectural and historic significance.

DESCRIPTION:

HISTORY:

The land on which this house stands (Allotment 6 of Section 7 in the Township of Guildford) was granted to D. Oscroft in September 1855. It has not been established if it was Oscroft who built the house, but it would appear to have been erected in the 1870s to 1880s. The original house consisted of the front two brick rooms, with a rear extension clad in weatherboard. This weatherboard section was later removed and the present gabled brick extension with return verandah erected. The front verandah has also been recently replaced.

The house is said to have been in the ownership of members of the Passalacqua family for at least one hundred years. It was owned by Albert John Passalacqua (born 1888) for much of that time.

REFERENCES:

Community Consultation - 11 May 2000 and further conversation with Sandra Major.
Parish Plan - Township of Guildford.

PLACE: Guildford Primary School No. 264

Place No:

GU/06

ADDRESS: 06 Franklin Street, Guildford (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 19/9/2000

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Guildford 7723-4-2, BU 481 843

PROPERTY DETAILS: Township of Guildford

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register: H1030

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme: HO962

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No: 019845 Indicative Place

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be retained in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme. It is recommended that the place be retained on the Victorian Heritage Register.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

State

PRECINCT:

GUILDFORD

PLACE: Guildford Primary School No. 264

Place No:

GU/06

ADDRESS: 06 Franklin Street, Guildford (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Guildford Primary School, built in 1868 of brick on a stone base, was modelled by Castlemaine architect T. F. Kibble on the Board of Education plan no. V111. Additions were made to the building in 1870 and 1873 and major alterations carried out between 1877 and 1912.

Guildford Primary School, is **architecturally** significant at a **STATE** level. It is a representative and essentially intact example of a goldfields district school of the 1860s. It is particularly noteworthy for the intact Gothic fenestration of the original wing and its calico-lined ceiling. The single storey, asymmetrical, unpainted brick, Victorian school building retains several original design qualities. These qualities include the dominant gable roof form that traverses the site, together with a gable that projects at the side, and two minor porch gables that project the front and rear respectively. Other design qualities include the three unpainted brick chimneys with corbelled tops, six galvanised iron ventilation stacks which adorn the roofline, narrow eaves, shallow-pointed window openings (now blocked up in their lower reaches), bank of three, vertical, timber framed, twelve paned, double hung windows, original doorways in the porch gables with shallow-pointed arches and vertical boarded doors, face brick walls and bluestone base.

Guildford Primary School is **historically** significant at a **REGIONAL** level. It is associated with the development of primary school education in the Guildford region from 1868 until the present day. The building is also associated with the Castlemaine Architect, T.F. Kibble.

Guildford Primary School, is **socially** significant at a **LOCAL** level. It is recognised and highly valued by the local community for educational reasons.

Overall Guildford Primary School is of **STATE** significance.

DESCRIPTION:

The Guildford Primary School No. 264, Franklin Street, Guildford, is situated on a flat site with a large brick school building and an open grassed area at the front and gravel carpark at the rear. Several gum trees are located within the school grounds, which assist in the provision of a rural setting. The site is bound by a simple post and wire, and timber picket fence and gate.

The single storey, asymmetrical, unpainted brick, Victorian school building is characterised by a dominant gable roof form that traverses the site, together with a gable that projects at the side, and two minor porch gables that project the front and rear respectively. These roof forms are clad in galvanised corrugated iron. Three unpainted brick chimneys with corbelled tops, and six galvanised iron ventilation stacks adorn the roofline. Narrow overhangs are a feature of the eaves. The original, shallow-pointed window openings on the longitudinal wall of the building appear to have been blocked up in their lower reaches. A bank of three, vertical, timber framed, twelve paned, double hung windows (with hopper sashes above) are a feature of the main gable end. The original doorways in the porch gables also have shallow-pointed arches and vertical boarded doors. The building rests on a coursed bluestone plinth. Early decorative features of the design include the gable ventilators, lancet windows in the gable porches and the pointed arch in the main original chimney stack. The corner skillion wing clad in horizontal weatherboards at the junction of the gables is a recent addition.

PLACE: Guildford Primary School No. 264

Place No:

GU/06

ADDRESS: 06 Franklin Street, Guildford (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

Although attributed to T.F. Kibble, the original design of this school building has its roots in the Board of Education's 'suggested plan VIII', intended for a one room school. Those standardised details used on a number of Common School buildings in the 1860s included the basic rectangular plan form (that was based around the configuration of the bench seats within), arrangement of single windows along one longitudinal wall (allowing blackboards and maps to be displayed on the opposite wall), and the original, centrally located fireplace. The gable porches were also a typical feature of Common School design.

HISTORY:

A private school was established at Guildford in September 1861. Believed to have been called Castlemaine Pennyweight Kangaroo School, it consisted of a calico lined timber room 32 feet by 10 feet with a 7 foot pitched roof. The then teacher, Emma Life, and William Vance, Head Teacher, applied in November 1861 to the Commissioners of National Education for the establishment of a National School. By 1863, the Local School Committee was raising funds for a new 'suitable plain brick school' and in 1867, with an average monthly enrolment of 26 pupils, an application for a building grant of £110 was lodged with the Board of Education. The proposed building was described as: 'Foundation of stone; walls and gables of brick; flooring of the best... pinning; and roof to be shingled.' The cost estimates were: School room £190; Outhouses £10; Furniture £20.

A two acre school site (Allotments 7 and 8 of Block 17) was gazetted in February, 1868. The school building (see Plan 1), approximately 65 feet by 18 feet, was designed by T. F. Kibble, a Castlemaine architect, and the building tender let to bricklayer Jonathan Newton in April 1868 for a sum of £229 15s. The furniture and outhouses contract was awarded to John Denny in September 1868 for £62 17s 3d.

In July 1867, James M. Henry began his 20 year term as Head Teacher. Vision and Realization notes that Henry, a graduate of Edinburgh University, conducted special classes which enabled students to take up university work. Many of them went on to become teachers with the Education Department.

By 1870, Board Regulations made it necessary to add an infant room to the existing single roomed school. It was estimated that the extensions of the southern end of the building would cost £90. Tenders were accepted in November 1870, and John Denny was again the contractor.

Within another three years, the Guildford School was looking at extending again. In February 1873, under the newly established Education Department, Inspector Elkington suggested the addition of a room, with porches, 50 feet by 18 feet at right angles to the northern end of the existing building at an estimated cost of £250 (including furniture). Documentation was prepared under the supervision of Henry R. Bastow, the architect appointed to the newly created Education Department. A building tender from Lawrence Finch for £434 was accepted in September 1873. It is believed that calico was used to line the ceiling of the school. Minor alterations and maintenance also took place at this time.

In 1874, Allotment 6 next door, on which an old cottage stood, was purchased by the Education Department and added to the school reserve.

Apparently the 1873 design for the new classroom did not provide for a ceiling, because by February 1874 the Local School Committee was protesting that rain and dust were being let in.

PLACE: Guildford Primary School No. 264

Place No:

GU/06

ADDRESS: 06 Franklin Street, Guildford (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

Eventually, in 1877, the ceiling was lined with boards, however some considerable damage must have been caused in the interim as new floors were installed in the entire school building and an iron roof was added to the new room in 1880. (The original school building does not appear to have had its shingles covered with iron until 1899.) The school reserve was fenced for the first time by Ernest Warmbrun for a sum of £95 13s 6d at approximately the same time.

By 1877, the average attendance had reached over 200. It is believed night classes, with students aged between 18 and 26 years undertaking Grades 4 and 5 work, were conducted in the 1880s.

The last major alterations to the Guildford Primary School occurred in 1912-3, when the building was substantially remodelled and renovated. Plans were drawn up by S. C. Brittingham (see Plan 2); contract work was carried out by Burch and Slingo for a sum of £301 3s.

Further land for the school (Allotments 3 and 4 of Section 4) was purchased by the Education Department in 1914.

A feature of the school was the high number of enrolments of students from the local Swiss Italian community, including the well-known Barassi family.

REFERENCES:

Blake, L. J.(ed.), *Vision and Realisation: A Centenary History of State Education in Victoria*, vol. 2, Education Dept. Victoria, Melbourne, 1973, pp. 639-40.

Frank Passalacqua, local resident.

Historic Buildings Council Report.

PWD File 84/5337.

VPRS 795, Unit 114, Public Record Office, Laverton.

PLACE: Former Wesleyan Methodist Church

Place No:

GU/07

ADDRESS: 22 Franklin Street, Guildford (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 21/5/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Guildford 7723-4-2, BU 482 843

PROPERTY DETAILS: Township of Guildford

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local

PRECINCT:

GUILDFORD

PLACE: Former Wesleyan Methodist Church

Place No:

GU/07

ADDRESS: 22 Franklin Street, Guildford (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The former Wesleyan Church at Guildford is **architecturally** significant at a **LOCAL** level. It demonstrates original design qualities of a Victorian Early English Gothic style. These qualities include: steeply-pitched, parapeted gable roof form clad in galvanised corrugated iron and the exposed red brick construction. Other intact qualities include the steeply pitched, slightly projecting entrance porch with stepped recession and pointed double timber doors, trefoil window with unusual geometric tracery, brick buttresses having masonry copings, decorative masonry details, pointed windows, stone steps and the rendered plinth.

The former Wesleyan Church at Guildford is **historically** significant at a **LOCAL** level. It is associated with the development of the Wesleyan Church from 1870 until 1884, and with the local Friendly Societies from 1884.

The former Wesleyan Church at Guildford is **socially** significant at a **LOCAL** level. It is recognised and valued by the community for religious reasons.

Overall, the former Wesleyan Church at Guildford is of **LOCAL** significance.

DESCRIPTION:

The single storey, exposed red brick, Victorian Early English Gothic styled Wesleyan Church building is characterised by a steeply-pitched, parapeted gable roof form clad in galvanised corrugated iron. The main gable is defined by a steeply pitched, slightly projecting entrance porch containing a stepped brick recession and double and pointed vertical boarded doors. A trefoil window with unusual geometric tracery is located above the entrance porch. Flanking the main gable and regularly spaced along the longitudinal facades are exposed brick buttresses having masonry copings. A rendered plinth is situated about the basement of the building, while a series of stone steps lead into the main entrance. Early decorative features include the masonry coping and brackets of the projecting porch, and the pointed windows along the sides.

HISTORY:

Methodism was introduced in the Port Phillip District by the Wesleyan Methodists in 1838. The Wesleyans were particularly active after the onset of the gold rush in 1851, in areas such as Fryerstown, Spring Gully, Donkey Gully, Welshmans Reef and at Strangways.

However, the foundation stone for this Wesleyan church was not laid until 2 March 1870. Rev. T. James - assisted by the Rev. Ralph Brown and some lay gentlemen - were given the honours at the ceremony, whereby a cavity in the foundation stone was deposited with a bottle containing a copy of the *Wesleyan Chronicle* for February, *Wesleyan Almanac*, *Mount Alexander Mail*, and a record of the proceedings. After the ceremony a tea meeting was held as a fundraising venture.

Three months later on 12 June, 1870, the Church was opened and was proudly declared in the *Mount Alexander Mail* as 'the neatest in the colony.' In April, 1871, the first anniversary of the Wesleyan Church at Guildford was celebrated, but these occasions in future years were to be short-lived. In May 1884, the church was sold to the Friendly Societies (embracing the Oddfellows, Rechabites, and Foresters), in an effort to pay off the debts owed on the building.

The building apparently still operated for services as it was not until the late 1960s or early 1970s that the place closed and was sold to become a private home.

PLACE: Former Wesleyan Methodist Church

Place No:

GU/07

ADDRESS: 22 Franklin Street, Guildford (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

REFERENCES:

Mount Alexander Mail, 28 February 1870; 1 March 1870; 3 March 1870; 3 June 1870; 15 June 1870; 4 April 1871; 19 April 1871; 5 May 1884.

M. Lewis (ed.), *Victorian Churches: Their origins, their story & their architecture*.

Phil Taylor, 'Environmental History', Shire of Newstead Heritage Study Part 1, December 1998.

Community Consultation, Guildford, 11 May 2000 - Mr. Frank Passalacqua.

PLACE: Former St. Thomas of Villa Nova Catholic Church

Place No:

GU/08

ADDRESS: 24 Franklin Street, Guildford (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 19/9/2000

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Guildford 7723-4-2, BU 482 843

PROPERTY DETAILS: Township of Guildford

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local

PRECINCT:

GUILDFORD

PLACE: Former St. Thomas of Villa Nova Catholic Church

Place No:

ADDRESS: 24 Franklin Street, Guildford (Township)

GU/08

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The former St. Thomas of Villa Nova Catholic Church, Franklin Street, Guildford, is **architecturally** significant at a **LOCAL** level. It demonstrates original design qualities of a Victorian Rudimentary Gothic style. These qualities include the steeply pitched and parapeted gable roof form, together with a dominant belfry and steeply pitched gabled porch that projects slightly from the front gable end. Other intact qualities include the exposed brick wall construction, lapped galvanised corrugated iron roof cladding, unusual wall recession following the form of the gable in the main gable end, simple but altered, four paned rose window, two lancet windows, double pointed doorway, exposed brick buttresses with double copings, and the decorative sandstone details (copings, window and door surrounds and keystone of the rose window, elegant drip moulds above the lancets and the cross at the apex of the belfry).

The former St. Thomas of Villa Nova Catholic Church, Franklin Street, Guildford, is **historically** significant at a **LOCAL** level. It is associated with the development of the Catholic Church in Guildford from 1873 until 1955. It is also associated with the architect, T.F. Kibble, and Rev Fr Patrick Smythe who ministered to the wounded at the Eureka Stockade, and Fr Joseph Ah Lee, who was one of the first Chinese priests in the goldfields.

The former St. Thomas of Villa Nova Catholic Church, Franklin Street, Guildford, is **socially** significant at a **LOCAL** level. Although no longer functioning as a Catholic Church, the building is still recognised by some sections of the community for its former religious purpose.

Overall, the former St. Thomas of Villa Nova Catholic Church, Franklin Street, Guildford, is of **LOCAL** significance.

DESCRIPTION:

The site of the former St. Thomas of Villa Nova Catholic Church, Franklin Street, Guildford, is identified by the exposed brick Church building, large gum trees about the perimeter of the property, and an introduced (but appropriate) timber picket boundary fence at the front.

The exposed brick, Victorian Rudimentary Gothic styled Church building is characterised by a steeply pitched and parapeted gable roof form, together with a dominant belfry and steeply pitched gabled porch that projects slightly from the front gable end. Of further distinction is the unusual wall recession following the form of the gable in the main gable end, which contains a simple and altered, four paned rose window about the upper reaches. Two lancet windows flank the projecting porch which has a double pointed doorway. Early decorative features of the design include the exposed brick buttresses with double copings in sandstone, and the other sandstone details including the surrounds and keystone of the rose window, copings of the projecting porch and belfry; stepped surrounds of the lancets and door opening, elegant drip moulds above the lancets and the cross at the apex of the belfry. The roof is clad in lapped galvanised corrugated iron.

Comparative Analysis:

The former All Saints Church of England at Guildford has a similar (although smaller) belfry and similar construction and detailing as the former St. Thomas of Villa Nova Catholic Church. The steeply pitched, yet slightly projecting gable porch in this building is also reminiscent of the porch form and detailing at the Wesleyan Church, Guildford.

PLACE: Former St. Thomas of Villa Nova Catholic Church

Place No:

GU/08

ADDRESS: 24 Franklin Street, Guildford (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

HISTORY:

Catholics came to Victoria in the early 19th century confident of their place in colonial society. Catholic Emancipation in 1829 had removed most of their civil disabilities and Bourke's Church Act of 1836 gave them religious equality in Australia. Their confidence and ambition were reflected in many of the churches they built in Victoria in the 19th century. In the Newstead region, Sandon was the district centre of Roman Catholicism, however, Guildford was to feature a Roman Catholic Church in 1873, after a site near the Wesleyan Chapel had been donated by J. McCarty.

The *Mount Alexander Mail* described the proposed church as 'a modest stone structure costing about £600.' Plans and specifications had been prepared by T.F. Kibble, architect, and the foundation stone was laid by Fr. D.F. Barry on 6 July 1873. Construction was carried out by Messrs Seddon and Co. during the next few months, with the altar being the work of Mr. Drummond, while Mr. Roliston was responsible for the painting and decorating. The opening of St. Thomas of Villa Nova was a solemn occasion on 23 November, 1873, with the church being blessed by Dean Fitzpatrick, Vicar General. The *Mount Alexander Mail* described the building as being 'situated on the rising ground not far from the Court-house,' with the main building being '40 feet by 25 feet; the chancel being 16 feet by 16 feet.' According to the *Bendigo Advertiser*, two of the early priests of St. Thomas of Villa Nova were the Rev Fr Patrick Smythe who ministered to the wounded at the Eureka Stockade, and Fr Joseph Ah Lee, who was one of the first Chinese priests in the goldfields.

Through the remainder of the 19th century and for first half of the 20th century, St. Thomas of Villa Nova was the spiritual centre for the local Catholic community. However, by 1955, the congregation had decreased and the Church was not fully operational. Without electricity and the dwindling numbers, the last major ceremonies in the Church were a funeral in 1950 and a wedding in 1955. The church closed at about this time. In c.1972, the Church and its site were privately sold to Misses Davies and Rossitor, who renovated the building, transforming it into a residence. They built a kitchen, bathroom and mezzanine bedroom and laid a new Tasmanian hardwood floor. The front steps were replaced and a flat and toilet block built. Wall panelling from one part of the building was removed and relocated elsewhere and they pieced together fragments of stained glass to create new windows.

REFERENCES:

Mount Alexander Mail, 24 March 1873; 23 May 1873; 1 July 1873; 2 July 1873; 8 July 1873; 19 November 1873; 24 November 1873.

The Age, 22 April 1978.

Bendigo Advertiser, 13 June 1980.

Personal correspondence from Michael Gilchrist, Institute of Catholic Education, Aquinas Campus, Ballarat, 5 November, 1986 in the collection of Frank Passalacqua.

Community consultation, 11 May 2000.

The Age, April 22, 1978.

PLACE: Drystone Wall

Place No:

GU/09

ADDRESS: Franzi Road, Guildford (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 21/5/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Guildford 7723-4-2, BU 477 848

PROPERTY DETAILS: Alongside Allotments 6 & 7 of Section 15A, Township of Guildford

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

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|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in a 'Conservation Desirable' Schedule in the Shire of Mount Alexander Heritage Study of the former Shire of Newstead Report.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Conservation Desirable

PRECINCT:

PLACE: Drystone Wall

Place No:

GU/09

ADDRESS: Franzi Road, Guildford (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The drystone wall on the hillside above Franzi Street (near the T-intersection with Fryers Street) is of aesthetic, historic and scientific significance to the Guildford township. It was probably constructed in the early 1870s and is notable for its length and rarity in the area. The technique of drystone walling, which requires considerable skill in its execution, was either not widely used in the Guildford district or most other examples have disappeared. Although it is partly disturbed, it is still sufficiently intact to contribute to the cultural landscape of the hillside above the centre of the Guildford township.

DESCRIPTION:

HISTORY:

This drystone wall is located alongside allotments 6 and 7 of Section 15A of the Township of Guildford, which were granted to Giuseppe Franzi in August 1877. He is believed to have erected the fence. It would have been located on the northernmost boundary of a number of allotments of land that he purchased in Section 15A at the same time. It is likely that Franzi was on this land by the early 1870s and erected the fence around that time. The 1869 Land Act established a system under which land was held by license for three years before it could be purchased. Then if conditions regarding improvements were met (e.g. enclosing the land with a substantial fence, erecting a habitable house, or cultivating one tenth of the land), selectors could purchase the land. If they did not wish to purchase it immediately, they could obtain a seven year lease during which the balance was paid.

REFERENCES:

Community Consultation - 11 May 2000.

Parish Plan - Township of Guildford.

PLACE: House

Place No:

GU/10

ADDRESS: Franzi Road, Guildford (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 21/5/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE:

PROPERTY DETAILS: Allotment 4 of Section 14A, Township of Guildford

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in a 'Conservation Desirable' Schedule in the Shire of Mount Alexander Heritage Study of the former Shire of Newstead Report.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Conservation Desirable

PRECINCT:

PLACE: House

Place No:

GU/10

ADDRESS: Franzi Road, Guildford (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

This single-storey weatherboard house, with main gabled roof form and concave hipped front verandah, was probably built in the 1860s to 1870s and is of architectural and historic significance to the Guildford township. Although some alteration and extension appears to have been made to the rear skillion section, the building appears to be substantially intact, and its general roof form, overall design and detailing (particularly the decorative timber valance to the verandah), and the materials with which it has been constructed contribute to the character of the Guildford township, which has a predominance of 19th century buildings. It is also notable as a prominent building in the area due to its isolated location on an open hillside above the central area of the Guildford township. Further research and assessment may result in the building being of LOCAL architectural and historic significance.

DESCRIPTION:

HISTORY:

The land on which this house stands (Allotment 4 of Section 14A in the Township of Guildford) was granted to R. Stook in March 1879. It has not been established if it was Stook who built the house, but it would appear to have been erected in the 1870s, or even possibly the 1860s. The land may have been held under a lease of some sort before it was purchased from the Crown.

In the 20th century, Humphrey Stevens and later Peter Stevens are said to have been owners.

REFERENCES:

Community Consultation - 11 May 2000.

Parish Plan - Township of Guildford.

PLACE: House

Place No:

GU/11

ADDRESS: 11 Fryers Street, Guildford (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 26/3/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE:

PROPERTY DETAILS: Allotment 11 of Section 14, Township of Guildford

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme as a contributory building within the Guildford precinct.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Contributory

PRECINCT:

GUILDFORD

PLACE: House

Place No:

ADDRESS: 11 Fryers Street, Guildford (Township)

GU/11

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

This single-storey weatherboard house, with main hipped roof form and skillion front verandah, was probably built in the 1880s to 1890s and is of architectural and historic significance to the Guildford township. Although some additions have been made at the rear, the building appears to be substantially intact, and its general roof form, overall design and detailing, and the materials with which it has been constructed contribute to the character of the Guildford township, which has a predominance of 19th century buildings.

DESCRIPTION:

HISTORY:

The land on which this house stands (Allotment 11 of Section 14 in the Township of Guildford) was granted to an S. Best in April 1882. It has not been established if it was Best who built the house, but it would appear to have been erected in the 1880s or 1890s.

In the very early 20th century, and possibly earlier, the property was owned by the Verlin family. From 1918, and possibly earlier, the property has been owned by members of the Mein family. There is said to have been a stone blacksmith's house on the property but it has since been demolished.

REFERENCES:

Community Consultation - 11 May 2000.

Parish Plan - Township of Guildford.

PLACE: Kirkpatrick House

Place No:

GU/12

ADDRESS: 19 Fryers Street, Guildford (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 26/3/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Guildford 7723-4-2, BU 481 846

PROPERTY DETAILS: Township of Guildford

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme as a contributory building within the Contributory precinct.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Contributory

PRECINCT:

GUILDFORD

PLACE: Kirkpatrick House

Place No:

GU/12

ADDRESS: 19 Fryers Street, Guildford (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

This timber Victorian house with intersecting gable roofs contributes to the architectural and historic significance of the Guildford Township. The building appears to date from the late nineteenth century and to be substantially intact. The building retains its roof form, curved verandah roof form, timber notched board and square edged weatherboard wall cladding, tripartite timber window and brick chimney. The links with the Kirkpatrick family and the important soap industry in Guildford are historically significant.

Further research and assessment may result in the building being of LOCAL architectural and historic significance.

DESCRIPTION:

HISTORY:

This house was occupied by the Kirkpatrick family, who may have built the house.

M.C. Rilen wrote in Bradfield's compilation of the history of Guildford: "The first industry in Guildford was a candle factory established in 1855 by William Spinks, who was joined in 1857 by Mr. Israel Kirkpatrick, a soap maker from Belfast, Northern Ireland. The Kirkpatrick family continued this prosperous industry until 1937."

Subsequent owners included the Headland family and William Martins.

REFERENCES:

Community consultation - 11 May 2000.

Bradfield, R. A (ed.), Guildford: Some early history, Castlemaine, privately published, 1970, 1988 edn.

PLACE: Residence

Place No:

GU/13

ADDRESS: 21 Fryers Street, Guildford (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 26/3/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Guildford 7723-4-2, BU 481 846

PROPERTY DETAILS: Allotment 12 Section 1 Township of Guildford

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local

PRECINCT:

GUILDFORD

PLACE: Residence

Place No:

ADDRESS: 21 Fryers Street, Guildford (Township)

GU/13

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The residence, Fryers Street, Guildford is **architecturally** significant at a **LOCAL** level. The house demonstrates design qualities of a Victorian house style. These qualities include the steeply pitched, hipped, M form roof clad in corrugated steel, the return verandah with roof clad in corrugated steel, the central doorway and flanking double hung windows.

The residence, Fryers Street, Guildford is **historically** significant at a **LOCAL** level. It is associated with the development and settlement of Guildford.

The residence, Fryers Street, Guildford is of **LOCAL** significance.

DESCRIPTION:

The house is set back at some distance from the street boundary in a garden setting. It has a steeply pitched hipped roof in an M formation. The roof is clad in corrugated steel. There are no remaining chimneys. The house has a hipped roof return verandah clad in corrugated steel. The house has a central entry doorway and flanking double hung windows.

HISTORY:

This house has been referred to locally as "Brown's Cottage". This allotment was granted to J. Brown on 10 September 1855. There was no Brown listed in the ratebooks for Guildford in 1865. The land then appears to have been owned by William Spinks, followed by William Cocking and then Wearn Dunstan. Wearn Dunstan is listed in the 1872 Ratebooks as owning a house and shop in Fryers Street West and his occupation is listed as a Blacksmith. He was also the licensee of the Guildford Family Hotel in the late nineteenth century.

William Spinks established the first industry in Guildford when he opened a candle factory in 1855.

The house was occupied in the early twentieth century by Captain and Mrs. Mitchell. Captain Mitchell was a sea captain. Mrs. Mitchell died in 1939. Her maiden name was Hogg and she was related to the Mein family who owned Marsh House.

REFERENCES:

Newstead Shire Ratebooks 1865.

Mount Alexander Shire Ratebooks 1872.

Title transfer information.

Community Consultation, Guildford.

Bradfield, Ray (ed.), Guildford, Some early History, Castlemaine 1988. p.21.

PLACE: Pair Brick Houses

Place No:

GU/14

ADDRESS: 29-31 Fryers Street, Guildford (Township)

OTHER NAME/S: Albion Hotel, Star Hotel

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 24/8/2000

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Guildford 7723-4-2, BU 482 846

PROPERTY DETAILS: Allotment 7 Section 1 Township of Guildford

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local

PRECINCT:

GUILDFORD

PLACE: Pair Brick Houses

Place No:

GU/14

ADDRESS: 29-31 Fryers Street, Guildford (Township)

OTHER NAME/S: Albion Hotel, Star Hotel

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The pair of brick houses, Fryers Street, Guildford is **architecturally** significant at a **LOCAL** level. The building demonstrates design qualities of a Victorian commercial style. These qualities include the simple, flat brick parapet with name panels marking the two parts, the arched and rectangular door and window openings and the physical evidence of earlier window and door openings.

The pair of brick houses, Fryers Street, Guildford is **historically** significant at a **LOCAL** level. The building is associated with the commercial development and settlement of Guildford. The site is associated with Wearne Dustan, wheelwright, saddler and publican

The pair of brick houses, Fryers Street, Guildford is of **LOCAL** significance.

DESCRIPTION:

The pair of brick houses, Fryers Street, Guildford form a single storey building constructed on the street boundary. The building has a straight parapet which conceal the roofline. The parapet is marked out into two panels which emphasise the two parts to the building. The easterly wall has toothed brickwork which indicates that the building may have extended to the east or had a carriageway through to the rear of the building. The easterly section is unpainted red face brick with the parapet panel painted. There is a single four panelled doorway with transom light above and curved brick voussoirs. There is a four paned timber double hung window which is a later addition. The brick voussoirs above the introduced concrete lintel indicates a wider window. This is also indicated by the introduced brickwork to either side of the existing window. These changes may indicate that the original window was a shop window. Further east of the window is a bricked up doorway with matching brick voussoirs to the existing doorway.

The westerly section of the building has painted brickwork. On the west side is a timber, double hung window. Adjacent is an arched headed doorway with an arched transom light over the door. In the centre of the easterly section is a small timber, double hung window. This section of the wall has a long rendered lintel above it which indicates that there was once a large shop window in this wall. The brickwork also indicates that a larger opening has been filled in.

In 1999/2000 the building was extended in a westerly direction. The large extension maintains the existing parapet height and detailing and is in red pressed bricks. The extension is two storeys high with the upper storey within the roof space.

HISTORY:

The land on which this pair of brick houses is located (Part of Allotment 7 of Section 1 in the Township of Guildford) was granted to James Brown in 1855. James Brown was the owner of allotment 7 and the neighbouring allotment 8. Brown sold to Joseph Sherer in 1857. In 1864 Storey sold to David Finlay. The south eastern corner of the allotment was sold by Finlay to Wearne Dunstan in 1867. The part of the land sold appears to have had a 40 foot (12 metre) frontage to Fryers Street which would accommodate the pair of brick houses. He sold the western half of the Fryers Street frontage to Ellen King also in 1867. The 1872 ratebooks show that William King, saddler had a house and operated a shop on the western section until 1874 when it was occupied by Thomas Cox (or Cocks), butcher. These premises no longer exist.

PLACE: Pair Brick Houses

Place No:

GU/14

ADDRESS: 29-31 Fryers Street, Guildford (Township)

OTHER NAME/S: Albion Hotel, Star Hotel

31 May 2004

The *Mount Alexander Mail* of 18 May 1868 reported: "Mr. Dunstan is erecting a very permanent place at Guildford for carrying on his business as a wheelwright etc."

The *Mount Alexander Mail* of 23 July 1886 reported: "It will be seen by our advertising columns that Mr. Wearne Dunstan, of the Family Hotel, Guildford, is desirous of letting his smithy and wheelwright premises, where for over twenty years, he has carried on an extensive and lucrative business." This appears to imply that these premises may be the smithy and wheelwrights operated by Mr. Dunstan as he was in possession of the site from 1867.

The community consultation indicated that it was believed that the place also operated as a hotel at some stage. One reference is that the building may have been "The Albion Hotel". Local historian, Frank Passalacqua stated that the building was originally a hotel called "The Brown Jug" and that in front of it, in the road, was the town well - underground and with good water. No further information about the hotels has been located. It was also indicated that the rear section of the building has been two storeys.

REFERENCES:

The *Mount Alexander Mail*, 23 July 1886.

Mount Alexander Shire Ratebooks, Guildford Riding, 1872 - 1875.

Title information.

Community Consultation, Guildford.



26/3/1998



26/3/1998

PLACE: Former Newman's Department Store Storeroom and Stables

Place No:

GU/15

ADDRESS: 01 Templeton Street, Guildford (Township)

OTHER NAME/S: Stables for Commercial Hotel

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 26/3/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Guildford 7723-4-2, BU 482 846

PROPERTY DETAILS:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local

PRECINCT:

GUILDFORD

PLACE: Former Newman's Department Store Storeroom and Stables

Place No:

ADDRESS: 01 Templeton Street, Guildford (Township)

GU/15

OTHER NAME/S: Stables for Commercial Hotel

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The former Newman's Department Store Storeroom and Stables, Fryers Street, Guildford is **architecturally** significant at a **LOCAL** level. Although the building has been altered, it still demonstrates original design qualities of a Victorian vernacular style. These qualities include the dominant gable roof forms, together with the brick chimney. Other intact qualities include the brick wall construction; corrugated metal roof cladding; stable door openings and the timber framed, multi paned windows.

The former Newman's Department Store Storeroom and Stables, Fryers Street, Guildford, is **historically** significant at a **LOCAL** level. It is associated with the development of Guildford in the mid nineteenth to early twentieth century. It is the only remaining section of a major store in the town which commenced business in 1861.

Overall, former Newman's Department Store Storeroom and Stables, Fryers Street, Guildford, is of **LOCAL** significance.

DESCRIPTION:

The store and stables are all that remains of the former Newman's Department Store the shop section of which was gutted by fire in 1916. The store faced Templeton Street and the front section of the site is now vacant. The storeroom and stables are best viewed from Fryers Street where the rear of the former Commercial Hotel building forms a courtyard and entry from Fryers Street.

The buildings are partly screened from view behind the high brick boundary wall on Fryers Street. The building is in two sections with the eastern section being higher. The buildings are of brick, now painted, with gable roofs which run parallel with Fryers Street. The roofs are clad in corrugated steel. The roof of the rear section appears to have been replaced recently. The east section has a brick chimney now painted, with corbelled brick bands at the top. This section has a brick gable parapet at each end. The roof has narrow eaves. Both sections of the building have multi paned windows which have the window heads directly under the eaves.

The longer western section which appears to have been the stables building has upper windows and also has a brick gable parapet at the west end. This building has larger openings at the ground floor level. There is also a skillion roof section which uses the west and north boundary walls of the former Commercial Hotel site adjoining the main buildings.

HISTORY:

Ray Bradfield wrote of this place:

Next to the General Store, on its northern side are the stables and outbuildings of what was a large department store. James Newman, later of Fitzgerald Brewery fame, had this store in its earlier days. The store opened on Saturday, September 28th, 1861. It was Newman who built "Tara", one of Guildford's finest old residences. He was a Guildford Borough Councillor, also.

Later store keeper, Mr. Joseph Waterworth had been operating a store in Donkey Gully before removing to Guildford, was in the store for many years. He died in 1892 aged 66.

Clark's, the large Castlemaine firm ran the store for some years until it was gutted by fire in 1916. The records of the Guildford Borough, which were stored upstairs, were also consumed, in that

PLACE: Former Newman's Department Store Storeroom and Stables

Place No:

GU/15

ADDRESS: 01 Templeton Street, Guildford (Township)

OTHER NAME/S: Stables for Commercial Hotel

31 May 2004

fire. Only the outbuildings, across the backyard, were saved.

Mr. Wilfred Mein carried on the business from the lately delicensed Commercial hotel. (This is the building on the north east corner of Fryers Street and Templeton Street. The Commercial Hotel operated from 1865 to 1916.)

In 1989 the store room was made into a restaurant. The place has operated as bed and breakfast accommodation and a restaurant.

REFERENCES:

Ray Bradfield (ed.), *Guildford: Some Early History*, Castlemaine: privately published, 1988 edition, p.22.

Pamphlet for The Loddon Restaurant states "Originally built for Historic Guildford's Commercial Hotel."

PLACE: London House

Place No:

GU/16

ADDRESS: 39 Fryers Street, Guildford (Township)

OTHER NAME/S: Passalacqua's Butcher Shop

7 May 2012



Date of Photograph: 26/3/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Guildford 7723-4-2, BU 482 846

PROPERTY DETAILS: Allotment 2 Section 3 Township of Guildford

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local

PRECINCT:

GUILDFORD

PLACE: London House

Place No:

ADDRESS: 39 Fryers Street, Guildford (Township)

GU/16

OTHER NAME/S: Passalaqua's Butcher Shop

7 May 2012

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The former London House, Fryers Street, Guildford is **architecturally** significant at a **LOCAL** level. The building retains the qualities of characteristic Victorian shop and dwelling. These qualities include the rendered brick shopfront and parapet, the panelled stall boards, the ingo, the timber framed shop windows, the glazed and panelled shop doors, the face brick side walls, the gable roofs clad in corrugated steel, the unpainted brick chimney, the street verandah roof and timber decoration.

The former London House, Fryers Street, Guildford is **historically** significant at a **LOCAL** level. The building is associated with the development of Guildford as a town from 1861 and especially with John Sinclair an early storekeeper in the area.

The former London House, Fryers Street, Guildford is **socially** significant at a **LOCAL** level. It has been a continuing shop in the town, first as a general store and post office and in the twentieth century as a butchers shop and associated with the well known Passalaqua family and the traditional production of bull-boar sausages.

Overall the former London House, Fryers Street, Guildford is of **LOCAL** significance.

DESCRIPTION:

The former London House, Fryers Street, Guildford is in the centre of the town near the Guildford hotel. The shop and dwelling are built to the street boundary. The shopfront has a parapet which conceals the transverse gable roofs of the shop and dwelling. The roofs are clad in corrugated steel. The shop has a straight pitched street verandah clad in corrugated steel. The posts have been replaced and are now round steel pipe posts. The verandah beam is decorated with timber scallops. The shopfront is of rendered brick with side pilasters rising through the parapet. The pilasters have rectangular panels. The parapet is divided from the main shopfront by a moulded cornice line. The central section of the parapet has a broad name plate with a circular motif in the centre. There is an arched pediment above with the words London House 1856 which is a recent addition. The shop front has a central ingo with a pair of glazed and panelled doors. There are timber framed windows on either side with a panelled stall board below.

The side walls are of unpainted red brick which rise in gable ends concealing the roof. The building is constructed to one side boundary. In the second gable there is a brick chimney rising above the gable end. The front gable has a small rectangular window in each end. The residential section of the building is approached from the side entry. There is a small skillion roofed addition to one side.

A real estate article about the building in the late 20th century described the building as retaining the original counter and knotted floorboards, large cellars, extensive display area, a comfortable two bedroom residence and a detached cottage-style flat. The building retained some of its original shopfront glass stating that men's clothing, drapery, boots and shoes, groceries, ironmongery and crockery were sold.

PLACE: London House

Place No:

ADDRESS: 39 Fryers Street, Guildford (Township)

GU/16

OTHER NAME/S: Passalacqua's Butcher Shop

7 May 2012

HISTORY:

The allotment on which the building is sited (Allotment 2 section 3, Township of Guildford) was purchased in 1854 by W. Spinks and S. R. Suttren. These men established the first industry in Guildford, a candle and soap factory, in 1855, on the Short Street portion of their property. Some remains of their establishment apparently survive at the rear of this building.

In March 1861 the *Mount Alexander Mail* reported that J and E Sinclair had a Brick Store and Cottage: "Guildford has become quite a thriving place, since the value of the land in the neighbourhood for mining has been better understood. Among other evidence of progress is the large and substantial brick store that is now in the course of erection by Messrs J. & E. Sinclair of Pennyweight Flat and the Bald Hill. The building is of a lengthy substantial description, is twenty feet deep by forty in length, and will be finished in a style that attests the high opinion entertained by the proprietors of the many business capacities of the surrounding district. Adjacent to the store there is a handsome cottage, the residence of Mr. J. Sinclair, the managing partner." The business had opened by May 1861. In September 1861, E. Sinclair and Reynolds were advertising for tenders for a new store in Guildford; "Tenders will be received up until 20 September for the erection of a new wooden store - for plan and particulars apply to E. Sinclair and Reynold's Store, Strathloden, Pennyweight." This would appear to be for a new store on another site.

In December 1862 J. Sinclair advertised for tenders for additions to J Sinclair & Co. store, Guildford. The plans and specifications were available from E.W. Bagshawe's Surveyor, Templeton Street. In September 1864 John Sinclair applied for a beer license for a shop and four rooms situated at Guildford. In 1866 J Sinclair & Co. advertised again for tenders for putting in a new shop front.

In March 1884, the *Mount Alexander Mail* reported that Mr. Sinclair, storekeeper, Guildford was ill. On 15 April 1884 his death was reported at age 51: "One more of the pioneers of the district has been summoned to his last account. Mr. John T. Sinclair, the well known post master and storekeeper at Guildford, died on Sunday evening after a long illness, arising from a disease of the heart... He was an early arrival in the colony, having landed in Melbourne in 1853, and pushing his way to the diggings, he first came into prominence as a storekeeper at New Year's Flat, Fryers creek, where he did well in business at that golden period.... After a few changes he settled at Guildford, where he built a substantial store, in which he has conducted a profitable business. He was one of the few old settlers that remained in that township in its flourishing days." On May 29, 1884 the sale of the estate of John Sinclair was reported. It was bought by J.G. Aikman at a 35% discount to sell to the public at further discount.

Bradfield wrote that in 1884 James Sinclair sold his drapery business in the building named "London House" to James Ellis, storekeeper and postmaster. He operated the post office from these premises. In 1901 Ellis moved to Templeton Street and the building was operated as a butcher's shop by David McElhinney. In 1926 David McElhinney sold his business in London House to A.P. Passalacqua who sold meat slaughtered locally until his retirement in 1959. He was known locally as "Alf Passey" and was renowned for his bull-boar sausages. He continued to live in the attached residence until his death in 1964 and the building was rented out later becoming an Art Gallery. It was purchased by Mrs. Margo Gill in 1976 who operated it as the Goldfields Art Gallery until at least 1988.

PLACE: London House

Place No:

GU/16

ADDRESS: 39 Fryers Street, Guildford (Township)

OTHER NAME/S: Passalacqua's Butcher Shop

7 May 2012

REFERENCES:

Mount Alexander Mail, 29 March 1861 Page 4 Column 5

Mount Alexander Mail, 10 May 1861 Page 4 column 5

Mount Alexander Mail, 18 December 1862 Page 3 column 4

Mount Alexander Mail, 26 September 1864 Page 3 column 4

Mount Alexander Mail, 16 April 1866 Page 3 Column 3

Mount Alexander Mail, 10 March 1884 Page 2 Column 3

Mount Alexander Mail, 15 April 1884 Page 2 Columns 2&3

Mount Alexander Mail, 16 April 1884 Page 2 column 3

Mount Alexander Mail, 29 May 1884 Page 2 Column 3 & Page 3 Column 5

Mount Alexander Mail, 20 June 1884 Page 2 column 3

Frank Passalacqua, *Memories of Guildford*, Hand written notes courtesy of Frank Passalacqua.

Bradfield, Ray (ed) *Guildford, Castlemaine* 1988 pp 35, 51.

Undated and unsourced newspaper article, courtesy of Frank Passalacqua.

PLACE: Tullos House

Place No:

GU/17

ADDRESS: 37 Fryers Street, Guildford (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 26/3/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Guildford 7723-4-2, BU 482 846

PROPERTY DETAILS:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme as a contributory building within the Guildford precinct.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Contributory

PRECINCT:

GUILDFORD

PLACE: Tullos House

Place No:

GU/17

ADDRESS: 37 Fryers Street, Guildford (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

This small Victorian style brick house with a steeply pitched gable roof is architecturally and historically significant at a local level in the Guildford township. It retains the roof form, brick walls, now painted, the skillion verandah form, the twelve paned timber double hung windows and the timber door and sidelights. It contributes to the streetscape of Guildford which has a core of nineteenth century buildings. Retention of the roof form, verandah form, external materials, windows, front door and early twentieth century woven wire fence is desirable.

DESCRIPTION:

HISTORY:

This house has been occupied by the Tullos family who were blacksmiths. George Tullos and Dick Hill had a blacksmiths shop where the fire station is now (1999). The building was also occupied by Norman Simms.

REFERENCES:

Information from Frank Passalaqua, local historian.

PLACE: Former Bank of Victoria

Place No:

GU/18

ADDRESS: 41 Fryers Street, Guildford (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 26/3/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Guildford 7723-4-2, BU 482 846

PROPERTY DETAILS: Allotment 3 & 4 Section 3 Township of Guildford

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme as a contributory building within the Guildford precinct.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Contributory

PRECINCT:

GUILDFORD

PLACE: Former Bank of Victoria

Place No:

GU/18

ADDRESS: 41 Fryers Street, Guildford (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The earlier building can still be recognised within the later additions. It was originally a double gabled roofed brick building with two chimneys with projecting cornice decoration. The front slope of the roof retains its original slate cladding. The short section of the front eaves retains elegant brackets. This section of the house is set well back from the street frontage which could indicate that it once had a deep garden setting as described in the auction advertisements. The building has had additions to the front and rear in the middle twentieth century and the brick work has been rendered. The timber additions detract from the earlier building and mask the major elevations.

The conservation of the building is desirable for its historical use as a Bank of Victoria and its early construction date in the 1860s or 1870s. Its retained Victorian features of the roof form and chimneys contribute to the nineteenth century streetscape of Guildford.

DESCRIPTION:

HISTORY:

This land was owned in 1867 by Mr. Spinks. The *Mount Alexander Mail* of May 6th 1867 ran an advertisement for W.E. Richards, Auctioneer, headed "Extraordinary Announcement" In consequence of Mr. Spinks leaving the colony for England 7 allotments in Guildford were offered at public auction that day. These included Allotments 3 and 4 of Section 3, Township of Guildford. These allotments were offered as one lot and were described as "comprising two acres of magnificent soil. On this lot is erected the private residence of Mr. Spinks, substantially and elegantly built of brick, containing four rooms, servants room, kitchen and cellar, with garden in front." It would appear that the building was not sold on this day as the *Mount Alexander Mail* of 14 February 1873 carries the advertisement of Mr. W. Adams, Auctioneer for the auction:

"by instructions from Mr. Spinks will sell...his VILLA PROPERTY of Half-Acre LAND with 132 feet frontage to Fryers-street, on which is erected a Four-Roomed BRICK HOUSE, large Cellar, detached Kitchen, Bath and Servant's Room; Fruit and Flower Garden; adequate supply of water. Let to good tenant. Together with TWENTY-TWO BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, adjoining the Villa Residence centrally situated, frontages to Fryers, Short and Union Streets. Will be sold in lots, on terms, to suit purchasers."

It would appear that one of the allotments was purchased by the Bank of Victoria as a tender notice in the *Mount Alexander Mail* of 7 February 1874 requests "Tenders are required up till the 11th for Tuckpointing, Moulding and Facing Bank of Victoria and Premises adjoining." This could indicate that the contractors were completing a new building or refacing the existing villa residence of Mr. Spinks.

The Bank of Victoria Guildford branch closed in 1880.

The Bank of Victoria was established in 1853 and commenced a branch in Castlemaine by 1856. The Bank of Victoria amalgamated with the Commercial Banking Company in 1927.

The building has been occupied by the Kirkpatrick Family.

PLACE: Former Bank of Victoria

Place No:

GU/18

ADDRESS: 41 Fryers Street, Guildford (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

REFERENCES:

Community Consultation Guildford, 11 May 2000, Mr. Frank Passalaqua indicated this building was the Bank of Victoria.

Mount Alexander Mail, 6 May 1867, 14 February 1873, 7 February 1874, 12 October 1880.

PLACE: Simms House

Place No:

GU/19

ADDRESS: 38 Fryers Street, Guildford (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 26/3/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Guildford 7723-4-2, BU 482 846

PROPERTY DETAILS: Allotment 5 Section 4 Township of Guildford

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local

PRECINCT:

GUILDFORD

PLACE: Simms House

Place No:

ADDRESS: 38 Fryers Street, Guildford (Township)

GU/19

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The brick residence, Fryers Street, Guildford is **architecturally** significant at a **LOCAL** level. The house demonstrates design qualities of the Victorian style. These intact qualities include the roof pitch and form, the brick wall construction, the retained chimney, the verandah form, the central doorway with the arched head and the two flanking windows.

The brick residence, Fryers Street, Guildford is **historically** significant at a **LOCAL** level. It is associated with the occupation of the Simms family who were saddlers and is associated with the development of the Guildford township.

Overall the brick residence, Fryers Street, Guildford is of **LOCAL** significance.

DESCRIPTION:

The brick residence in Fryers Street, Guildford is sited on a slightly sloping site rising from the street. The house is at a modest set back from the street and has wide side setbacks. There are some mature exotic trees on the rear of the site. There is no front fence.

The building is rectangular with a steeply pitched hipped M form roof clad in corrugated steel. The building has a front verandah with a gentle bullnosed roof profile clad in corrugated steel. There is one chimney remaining at the rear of the building.

The building is of brick which is now painted. The front facade has a central doorway in an arched opening. The doorway is flanked by single window openings with flat arched window heads. The windows are timber double hung type. The verandah posts appear to have been replaced. There are no verandah brackets or decorative valence.

The interior is remembered as being very small with the two front rooms not having a central corridor. From these there was a step back to the kitchen and another small bedroom.

HISTORY:

The land on which this is located (Allotment 5 of Section 4 in the Township of Guildford) was granted to R. Neurone in 1854. In 1855 Robert Neurone conveyed the site to John Jones for £81. In 1866 Jones conveyed the site to Samuel Turner for £321/15/- which may indicate that a building had been constructed on the site. Allotments 5 and 6 were both granted to Robert Neurone and this site formed only part of an allotment.

Frank Passalacqua writes in his collection of history of Guildford:

"Thomas Simms with his wife Louisa Emily arrived in Guildford in 1898. He came from Taradale and being a saddler by trade he commenced his own business in Guildford in a house, two blocks east of the Guildford Public Hall on the south side of Fryers street.

His business was a busy one, mending saddles, horse harness, boots and shoes and he was an expert in waxing his own thread, he would roll the sewing thread on his thigh which was covered by a leather apron.

For many years his business included the newspaper depot and each day the people of the town would collect their newspapers from him.

PLACE: Simms House

Place No:

GU/19

ADDRESS: 38 Fryers Street, Guildford (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

He was the local lamp lighter of Guildford and each evening at dusk he could be seen walking around Guildford carrying a step ladder and a tin of kerosene which enabled him to fill and light the various kerosene street lamps that were in existence in the township. He carried out this service to the community for many years.

He was a strong supporter of the Guildford football club acting as gate keeper at the football ground on the south side of Guildford in Reserve Street until the football club disbanded in 1934.

For many years a hawker of Indian nationality called Nebe Buc, real name Abdul Ramon, would call at Tommy Simms and camp on the roadside in front of the saddler's shop in his horse drawn wagon. He would sell his merchandise to the people of Guildford for a week or so then move on and return again at the same time next year. Many children of the day have fond memories of him and his curry meals. It was always very hot.

Louisa Simms was an active member of the Guildford school committee.

Tommy and Louisa had 10 children and these were:- Harold, Jack, Les, Stan, Elsie, Lilian, Louisa, Myrtle, Gladys and Gerty. The family was highly respected in the community."

Subsequently the house was occupied by Jacky Simms and Ollie Simms. The building was later owned by the Robinson family.

REFERENCES:

Handwritten reminiscences and collected history of Guildford by Frank Passalaqua. No date

Personal interview with Frank Passalaqua indicating that this was the Simms house.

Parish Plans.

Ratebook Research Fryers District Road Board 1866 -1870, Mount Alexander Shire, Guildford Riding.

PLACE: Former Police Lock-Up

Place No:

GU/20

ADDRESS: 36 Fryers Street, Guildford (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph:

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Guildford 7723-4-2,

PROPERTY DETAILS:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register: Recorded - #6021

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local

PRECINCT:

GUILDFORD

PLACE: Former Police Lock-Up

Place No:

GU/20

ADDRESS: 36 Fryers Street, Guildford (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Former Police Lock-Up in Fryers Street, Guildford, is **architecturally** significant at a **LOCAL** level. It demonstrates original 19th century design qualities as demonstrated in the simple gable roof form and horizontal weatherboard wall cladding. Other intact or appropriate qualities include the vertically boarded door with elongated iron hinges, locks and bolts and the galvanised corrugated iron roof cladding.

The Former Police Lock-Up in Fryers Street, Guildford is **historically** significant at a **LOCAL** level for its associations with the developments in the town in the 1870s.

Overall, the Former Police Lock-Up in Fryers Street, Guildford is of **LOCAL** significance.

DESCRIPTION:

The former lock-up is now sited in the rear yard of a house. The modestly scaled, horizontal weatherboard lock-up is characterised by a simple gable roof form clad in galvanised corrugated iron. The structure is about 3.0 m by 2.4 m by 3.0 m high. There is a centrally located vertically boarded door. The door is supported by early elongated iron hinges with early door locks and bolts. The building is basically a cage of iron bars for the walls, floor and ceiling with very thick timbers used as weatherboards to line the external walls and a ceiling of thick planking. The floor is of thick planks. The timbers appear to be Oregon and Baltic Pine. The gable ends of the roof are designed as vents which would allow for the escape of heat during hot weather. One of these is now missing and the other is loose. The door is solid and clad in metal. The roof section is attached to the wall section by a row of long bolts which indicate that it may have been possible to remove the roof when relocating the structure.

HISTORY:

The police lockup which is now situated at the rear of a house in Fryers Street, Guildford was originally sited on the Police Station Site. The Police Reserve was originally set aside on the north east corner of Russell Square, which was later gazetted as a Recreation Reserve.

The *Mount Alexander Mail* on 7 January 1865 reported : "We would recommend that the proper authorities see that a lock-up be erected at Guildford" The nearest lock-up was at Vaughan and the Guildford police station is described as a "mere box for the shelter of the individual constable."

Most of the portable lock ups were constructed in the 1860s and 1870s.

The *Mount Alexander Mail* reported on 21 March 1885: "The lock-up at Guildford, which has seen many removals, is now to undergo another expedition. In the present instance R. Hubble and Sons, the well-known Maryborough carriers, are the contractors, and with their modern appliances they intend to remove the structure bodily, and set it down intact on the new site near the railway station."

A later police station was on the land adjacent to the public hall in Fryers Street.

The lock up was located on the rear of this site. When the police station was sold, Possie Delmenico bought the gaol and moved it onto his block of land in Fryers Street to the east of the Public Hall.

PLACE: Former Police Lock-Up

Place No:

GU/20

ADDRESS: 36 Fryers Street, Guildford (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

In 1989 the structure was purchased by the National Trust of Australia (Victoria) and arrangements were to be made for the structure to be relocated to a corner of the local football ground and for it to be leased to the Guildford Progress Association. In 2003 the building was still located at the rear of a private house in Fryers Street.

REFERENCES:

National Trust of Victoria (Australia) file.

Frank Passalacqua, Memories of Guildford, Hand written notes courtesy of Frank Passalacqua.

Community Consultation, Guildford.

The *Mount Alexander Mail* 7 January 1865, 21 March 1885.

PLACE: Guildford Public Hall

Place No:

GU/21

ADDRESS: 30 Fryers Street, Guildford (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 26/3/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Guildford 7723-4-2, BU 482 846

PROPERTY DETAILS:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local

PRECINCT:

GUILDFORD

PLACE: Guildford Public Hall

Place No:

ADDRESS: 30 Fryers Street, Guildford (Township)

GU/21

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Guildford Public Hall, corner Templeton and Fryers Streets, Guildford, is **architecturally** significant at a **LOCAL** level. It demonstrates a number of original postwar design qualities that include the stepped and angled parapet on the main gable end. Other intact qualities include the cement parapet cap; recessed entrance porch having a projecting flat roof supported by streamlined brick pilasters and a series of steps; double doorway; brick plinth of differing tone and texture; "Guildford Public Hall" signage; unpainted brick buttresses; and the window openings. The plan configuration of the hall, stage and secondary rooms also makes a contribution to the significance of the place.

The Guildford Public Hall and site, corner Templeton and Fryers Streets, Guildford, are **historically** significant at a **LOCAL** level. The site is associated with the development of a hotel (and later butcher's shop and chemist) in the 19th century, and with the Oddfellows Club from 1922, converting the early building into 'The Old Strathloddon Hall' that was also available for community activities. This postwar public hall has associations with the formation of the Guildford Progress Association and with many community events and celebrations from 1958 until the present day. The building also has associations with the engineers, Scott and Furphy of North Melbourne, who provided the design.

The Guildford Public Hall, corner Templeton and Fryers Streets, Guildford, is **socially** significant at a **LOCAL** level. It is recognised and valued by the Guildford community for its long history as a community meeting and recreation place.

Overall, the Guildford Public Hall and site, corner Templeton and Fryers Streets, Guildford, are of **LOCAL** significance.

DESCRIPTION:

The site on the south-east corner of Templeton and Fryers Street, Guildford, is dominated by a brick public hall measuring 70 by 46 feet.

The single storey, symmetrical, unpainted brick, postwar building is characterised by a gable roof form having a stepped and angled parapet on the main gable end. This parapet appears to have a projecting cement cap. A recessed entrance porch having a projecting flat roof supported by streamlined brick pilasters and a series of steps, is a central feature of the design. The original double doorway has timber doors. The building rests on a plinth distinguished by the variation in brick tone and texture. An early decorative feature is the 'Guildford Public Hall' signage, typical of postwar design. At the sides of the building are regularly spaced unpainted brick buttresses between window openings.

Internally, the main hall has a stage, and there is a kitchen, toilets, supper room and meeting room.

HISTORY:

The Guildford Public Hall occupies the site of a timber building, which was originally erected as a hotel and later served as a butcher's shop and a chemist. The Loyal Strathloddon Lodge No. 5079, that had formed early in 1863, purchased the building in 1922 and renovated it with £400 raised locally. The following year the lodge members formed an Oddfellows Club and made the hall available for community activities. The building became known as the 'The Old Strathloddon Hall' and was a popular venue for dances in the 1920s and 1930s, as well as sharing many community

PLACE: Guildford Public Hall

Place No:

GU/21

ADDRESS: 30 Fryers Street, Guildford (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

activities, such as euchre tournaments, with Delmenico's brick hall opposite that was erected during the gold rush. It also served as a clinic for visiting medical practitioners and dentists from Castlemaine. During the second world war the hall was converted into an aircraft spotting post that local volunteers manned twenty-four hours a day.

The present building has its origins in the forming of the Guildford Progress Association during the post-war optimism of 1946. In the next decade the energetic association and its ladies' committee devoted itself to several projects that improved the township's public amenities, notable among them being an improved water supply, a playground, a new recreation ground in 1948 named the John Powell Reserve, and connection to the SEC in 1951. When, due to declining membership, the Oddfellows decided in 1955 to donate its timber hall to the Progress Association a new project presented itself, that of a well-appointed public hall with 'modern' facilities. Following a public meeting on 27 June 1955 that sanctioned what became the association's 'biggest effort', Roly Stevens, the secretary-treasurer, co-ordinated and led the fundraising activities. The government provided a grant of £1,500 and an issue of debentures raised £1,710, while substantial additional funds came from the ladies' committee and individual donations. By 5 May 1956, the timber hall had been demolished and the site cleared.

The association engaged Scott and Furphy, consulting engineers, of North Melbourne, who drew up plans for a brick building measuring 70 feet x 46 feet. The plans were approved on 23 February 1957 after which construction commenced and was conducted over the next eighteen months. Bricklayers, plasterers and electricians were contracted for specialist work and volunteers provided the labour.

The official opening on 3 October 1958 coincided with the Back-To Guildford celebrations. The Castlemaine Mail reported that the historic township's streets were 'packed with people taking part in the festivities that marked the culmination of a magnificent community effort.' After a brief concert, the Acting Leader of the State Opposition, Clive P. Stoneham, MLA, opened a hall packed for the occasion - 'through every door one could see a sea of faces. People stood in the rain to hear the opening ceremony from outside.' Stoneham declared the building 'a great triumph of community co-operation' and that it represented the township's 're-birth'. The speeches, and a rendition of the song 'Bless This House' by Newstead Shire Councillor Geoff Ryland, were followed by a dance to music provided by a nine-piece orchestra.

'The hall is built on the most modern standards', reported the *Castlemaine Mail* - 'Painted in pastel colors, it is up to the standard of a hall in a centre the size of Guildford and far ahead of most. Modern indirect lighting gives ample light without glare and there are three overhead spotlights directed at the stage. ... The building, in addition to the main hall contains kitchen, toilets, supper room, meeting room - everything that could be asked of a community centre in a country town.'

A postscript occurred in April 1962. At a social function in the hall Roly Stevens handed a cheque worth £100 to Newstead Shire Councillor J. Powell who had taken out the first ten debentures in 1958. The hall had been opened with £1,710 owing on the debentures and £500 to various contractors, and since then a further £1,200 was spent on floor coverings, curtains, blinds, chairs, and catering equipment. The total cost of £9,100 on the building and its maintenance had been raised and the £100 cheque represented the last payment. Stevens declared the hall debt free and he commended the ladies' committee that had raised a total of £2,500 towards the cost.

PLACE: Guildford Public Hall

Place No:

GU/21

ADDRESS: 30 Fryers Street, Guildford (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

REFERENCES:

Bradfield, R.A. (ed.), *Guildford: Some Early History*. Castlemaine: privately published, 1970; 1988 edn.

Castlemaine Mail, 7 October 1958, 24 April 1962.

'Guildford Public Hall', plan by Scott and Furphy, consulting engineers, of 532 Victoria St, North Melbourne, dated 4 February 1957, in the possession of Frank Passalacqua, of Guildford.

'History of Guildford Public Hall', plaque mounted in the hall.

Passalacqua, Frank, 'Memories of Guildford'. MSS, 16 January 1988.

Passalacqua, Frank, 'Notebook'. MSS.

Passalacqua, Ron, 'My Memories of Guildford'. MSS, February, 1995.

Stevens, Roly, 'Social Function: Guildford Public Hall Free of Debt', April 1962. Copy in the possession of Frank Passalacqua, of Guildford.

PLACE: Stone Ruin

Place No:

GU/22

ADDRESS: Kemps Bridge Road, Guildford

OTHER NAME/S: Delmenico's Dairy

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 21/5/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Guildford 7723-4-2, BU 489 848

PROPERTY DETAILS:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be nominated for addition to the Victorian Heritage Inventory and included in a 'Conservation Desirable' Schedule in the Shire of Mount Alexander Heritage Study of the former Shire of Newstead Report.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Conservation Desirable

PRECINCT:

PLACE: Stone Ruin

Place No:

GU/22

ADDRESS: Kemps Bridge Road, Guildford

OTHER NAME/S: Delmenico's Dairy

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The part of the stone walls are all that remains of this building which appears to have been constructed as a house and later used as a dairy. The walls are of roughly squared field stones laid in rough courses. There would appear to be some archaeological potential on the site to indicate the full extent of the building. The side walls appear to terminate at former door openings. The conservation of this structure in the landscape is desirable to retain indications of the wider spread of agricultural buildings and examples of the Swiss-Italian and Italian stone work which is a diminishing part of the cultural landscape.

DESCRIPTION:

HISTORY:

Community information about this building indicates that it was used as a dairy by Guiseppe Delmenico and Teddy Delmenico.

REFERENCES:

Community Consultation Guildford.

PLACE: "Athlone" Ruins

Place No:

GU/23

ADDRESS: Midland Highway, Guildford

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 19/9/2000

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Guildford 7723-4-2, BU 476 840

PROPERTY DETAILS:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be nominated for addition to the Victorian Heritage Inventory and included in a 'Conservation Desirable' Schedule in the Shire of Mount Alexander Heritage Study of the former Shire of Newstead Report.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Conservation Desirable

PRECINCT:

PLACE: "Athlone" Ruins

Place No:

GU/23

ADDRESS: Midland Highway, Guildford

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The stone ruins and remnant garden planting mark the site of the residence of Mr. William Johnston who died in 1909 and is credited with suggesting the name Castlemaine for the nearby town. The stone walls are reminders of the more intensive development of this era and the use of the local stone in early building. The site has potential for archaeological remains. The retention of the remaining stone work and exotic planting is desirable in the landscape to interpret the settlement patterns and building materials used in the area.

DESCRIPTION:

HISTORY:

The remaining stone footings, part walls and garden plantings including mature exotic trees were once the residence of Mr. William Johnston. The *Mount Alexander Mail* on 13 February, 1909 reported on his death at "Athlone", Guildford: "The death took place yesterday of one of the first residents of this district in the person of Mr. William Johnston, at the advanced age of 89 years. Deceased was born at Castlemaine in Ireland and joined the army. He was in the fighting in New Zealand, and leaving the service there he migrated to Victoria, and when gold was discovered at Forest Creek he made for the district, and had resided here ever since. It is said that it was Mr. Johnston who suggested to Captain Wright the name of Castlemaine for this town. The deceased leaves a widow and grown up family. The remains will be privately interred tomorrow afternoon."

REFERENCES:

Community Consultation Guildford, 11 May 2000.

PLACE: Guildford War Memorial and Avenue of Honour

Place No:

GU/24

ADDRESS: Midland Highway, Guildford (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 26/3/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Guildford 7723-4-2, BU 482 849

PROPERTY DETAILS:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory: H7723-0482,

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme. It is recommended that the place be retained on the Victorian Heritage Inventory

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local

PRECINCT:

PLACE: Guildford War Memorial and Avenue of Honour

Place No:

ADDRESS: Midland Highway, Guildford (Township)

GU/24

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Avenue of Honour, Midland Highway, Guildford, is **aesthetically** significant at a **LOCAL** level. The long span of plane trees forms an important visual quality and a significant urban focus in this area of the Guildford township. After the First World War, avenues of honour became a state-wide trend.

The War Memorial and Avenue of Honour, Midland Highway, Guildford, are **historically** significant at a **LOCAL** level. They are associated with the men and women who fought in the First and Second World Wars, including the father of Ron Barassi, renowned former V.F.L. footballer and coach, and businessman.

The War Memorial and Avenue of Honour, Midland Highway, Guildford, are **socially** significant at a **LOCAL** level. They are recognised and highly valued by the Guildford community for cultural, social and commemorative reasons in relation to those men and women who fought in the First and Second World Wars.

Overall, the War Memorial and Avenue of Honour, Midland Highway, Guildford, are of **LOCAL** significance.

DESCRIPTION:

The Avenue of Honor and War Memorial are located on the northern outskirts of Guildford, on the Midland Highway.

The War Memorial pillar comprises a smooth faced pillar of Harcourt granite enclosed by four rough-hewn granite posts connected by a single layer of steel pipes. The pillar has a segmentally arched top and coursed hewn granite sides. It rests on a concrete foundation and is surrounded by a granite post and tubular steel fence. A brass plate on the pillar bears the inscription 'Guildford Honor Row'. Beneath, inscribed on two brass panels, are the names of 99 local men, and one women, who served in the first or second world wars. The twenty who died are indicated by crosses beside their names

The Avenue of Honour on both sides of Templeton Streets is comprised of two rows of mature trees. There is a mixture of plane, elm and ash trees. The avenue stretches approximately 200 metres and consists of between twenty and thirty exotic trees; those having died in the years after 1919 have been replaced.

HISTORY:

During the first world war 74 men volunteered from Guildford and district, and nineteen died, casualties of 26 per cent which is well above the 14 per cent for the AIF. At least three Guildford men were commended for bravery in the field: two were awarded the Military Medal and one the Military Cross. On Arbor Day, 13 June 1919, students of the State School, members of the Loyal Strathloddon Lodge and local citizens commemorated their soldier heroes by planting an Avenue of Honor, named Anzac Avenue, along the Midland Highway from the road bridge across the Loddon River to the railway arch. A granite pillar marking the 'Guildford Honor Row' was erected at a later date, possibly c.1922, and a brass plaque attached that listed the names of the 74 Guildford volunteers. The names of 25 men, and one woman, were added after the second world war. Of these, one died: Corporal Ronald J. Barassi, Australian Army Service Corps, who died at Tobruk, Libya, on 31 July 1941, aged twenty-seven.

PLACE: Guildford War Memorial and Avenue of Honour

Place No:

GU/24

ADDRESS: Midland Highway, Guildford (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

REFERENCES:

Bradfield, R.A. (ed.), *Guildford: Some Early History*. Castlemaine: privately published, 1970; 1988 edn.

Everett, Claire, 'An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Midland Highway Upgrade, Guildford, Victoria.' 1998.

Imperial War Graves Commission, *The War Memorials of the British Empire, Memorial Register 6, The Lone Pine Memorial, Gallipoli*. London, 1925.

Parsons, Max, and Trigellis-Smith, Syd (comps), *War Memorials of Victoria: a pictorial record*. Melbourne: Returned & Services League (Vic. Branch), 1994.

Passalacqua, Frank, 'Memories of Guildford'. MSS, 16 January 1988.

PLACE: Former St Marks Church of England

Place No:

GU/25

ADDRESS: Templeton Street, Guildford (Township)

OTHER NAME/S: Guildford Presbyterian Church (former)

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 26/3/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Guildford 7723-4-2, BU 482 849

PROPERTY DETAILS:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local

PRECINCT:

PLACE: Former St Marks Church of England

Place No:

GU/25

ADDRESS: Templeton Street, Guildford (Township)

OTHER NAME/S: Guildford Presbyterian Church (former)

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The former St Marks Church of England, Midland Highway, Guildford, is **architecturally** significant at a **LOCAL** level. It demonstrates original design qualities of a Victorian Primitive Gothic style. These qualities include: the steeply pitched gable roof form, together with the stepped, recessed and pointed central bay on the main gable end. Other intact qualities include: the exposed brick construction, title and date tablet in the central bay; pointed double door opening, vertical boarded double doors with vertical boarded infill panel above; distinctive iron door hinges; bevelled projecting brick plinth, exposed brick buttresses with double copings and the pointed leadlight windows. The mature pine tree and rural setting contribute to the aesthetic significance of the place.

The former St Marks Church of England, Midland Highway, Guildford, is **historically** significant at a **LOCAL** level. It is associated with the development of the Guildford Presbyterian Church from 1861 until 1953, and with the development of St. Mark's Church of England from 1954 until 1996. The Church building is also associated with the architect, E.V. S. Spencer.

The former St Marks Church of England, Midland Highway, Guildford, is **socially** significant at a **LOCAL** level. Although no longer functioning as a Church, the building is recognised and valued by the community for its past religious purpose.

The former St Marks Church of England, Midland Highway, Guildford, is of **LOCAL** significance.

DESCRIPTION:

The place encompasses a brick former church building, and a large pine tree, on a small hill above the main road. It is located on the northern outskirts of the Guildford township.

The single storey, exposed brick, Victorian Primitive Gothic styled Presbyterian church is characterised by a steeply pitched gable roof form, together with a stepped, recessed and pointed central bay on the main gable end. This central bay contains a title and date tablet, below which is a pointed double door opening. The opening has double vertical boarded doors (with distinctive iron hinges) and a pointed vertical boarded infill panel above. Other distinctive features of the design include the bevelled projecting brick plinth and the exposed brick buttresses with double copings. Along the longitudinal facades are pointed, three paned leadlight windows, with elegant drip moulds above.

HISTORY:

The Presbyterian Church formed in Victoria in 1859, the year of the first Presbyterian service at Newstead in McPhee's barn. Two years later in 1861, the *Mount Alexander Mail* advertised an invitation to all those in the community desirous of establishing a Presbyterian Church at Guildford, which was held at the Shearer's Hotel on 2 July, 1861. This meeting appears to have been most successful, because by 3 July nearly £90 in subscriptions for the construction of a church had been obtained, and a provisional committee had been formed. Two weeks later on 17 July 1861, services were conducted by the Rev. J. Low of Castlemaine in the large room of Shearer's Hotel. On 21 July 1861, services were held at Mr. Oscroft's Store, and a tea meeting was organised for the following Wednesday to obtain funds of the Church.

PLACE: Former St Marks Church of England

Place No:

GU/25

ADDRESS: Templeton Street, Guildford (Township)

OTHER NAME/S: Guildford Presbyterian Church (former)

31 May 2004

By February 1862, plans had been prepared by the architect, E.V.S. Spencer for a Gothic style church 'with a stained glass window in the front elevation and ornamented ventilation at each end.' According to locals, the land for the Church is believed to have been donated by William Aberdeen Kirkedbridge, the illegitimate son of the 5th Duke of Gordon, who fled Scotland in 1832 after being connected with a murder. On 7 February 1862, Dr. Macadam, M.L.A., laid the foundation stone, although 12 or 14 feet of the walls had already been constructed. The Church was estimated to cost between £500 and £600, and work continued during the ensuing months. In March 1862, tenders were called for painting etc. Finally, on 20 April 1862, the Presbyterian Church was opened. Eleven years later in 1873, the Presbyterian reserve was fenced. By 1953, the numbers of the Guildford Presbyterian Church had dwindled to such an extent that the church was closed. The original church bell was given to the Haileybury College, Melbourne, and was mounted in the grounds.

In 1954, St. Mark's Church of England purchased the former Presbyterian Church, together with the furnishings consisting of 29 pews, 1 form, 2 chairs, 1 table, 1 cupboard, pulpit and organ for £250. The following year in 1955, the interior was painted by D.E. Rechter of Bendigo at a cost of £132, and in 1961 C.P. and A. Holland, contractors, constructed a meeting room at the rear of the Church at a cost of £305. Throughout the 1980s and 1990s, St. Mark's Church struggled to survive, and with the high costs of much-needed repairs required for the building, the Church of England closed after the final service on 2 June 1996.

REFERENCES:

Mount Alexander Mail, 26 June 1861; 28 June 1861; 3 July 1861; 10 July 1861; 17 July 1861; 19 July 1861; 30 August 1861; 23 September 1861; 1 November 1861; 8 November 1861; 13 November 1861; 20 November 1861; 3 February 1862; 7 February 1862; 10 February 1862; 7 March 1862; 18 April 1862; 23 April 1862; 2 June 1862; 22 April 1863; 25 April 1863; 1 May 1863; 17 March 1864; 28 March 1864; 3 March 1865; 19 March 1869; 20 May 1873; 24 December 1897; 17 January 1898; 22 January 1898; 29 January 1898; 16 February 1898; 6 June 1898; 8 June 1898; 17 August 1898; 27 November 1899; 13 August 1900.

F. Passalacqua, 'History of St. Mark's Church of England, Guildford', hand-written manuscript, n.d. Community Consultation, 11 May 2000.

PLACE: Former Station Master's Residence

Place No:

GU/26

ADDRESS: Midland Highway, Guildford

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph:

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Guildford 7723-4-2, BU 483 853

PROPERTY DETAILS:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in a 'Conservation Desirable' Schedule in the Shire of Mount Alexander Heritage Study of the former Shire of Newstead Report.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Conservation Desirable

PRECINCT:

PLACE: Former Station Master's Residence

Place No:

GU/26

ADDRESS: Midland Highway, Guildford

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

This weatherboard clad house with intersecting gable roofs is typical of the type of accommodation provided for railway staff in the latter part of the nineteenth century. The building retains the design qualities of its cladding, roof form, brick chimneys, front door with sidelights and double hung timber windows. This building with the earthworks marking the platform and siding further north beyond the reconstructed railway bridge are the only remaining places associated with the railway in Guildford.

Further research and assessment may result in the building being of LOCAL architectural and historic significance.

DESCRIPTION:

HISTORY:

The government-built railway from Melbourne reached Castlemaine in October 1862. It was not until twelve years later, in 1874, that the route to Maryborough was decided. Contractors laid a track through the Shire and established five stations: at Campbells Creek, Guildford, Strangways, Newstead and Joyces Creek.

The experience of riding on a train was new. After the line was completed to Guildford a "Lady Correspondent" from the *Castlemaine Representative* rode on the engine which at 30 mph covered the distance in fifteen minutes pushing in front nine trucks loaded with 80 tons of rails and reported on 8 July 1874 that:

"I had a private warning not to put my best clothes on. ... I stepped "aboard," as someone called it. ... Anyone who merely travels in a first-class carriage along a well-known line has literally no idea of the novel impressions conveyed by travelling on the engine with the train in front of you, along a line not altogether complete. There is a sort of wavy, undulatory movement of the trucks suggestive of an Ophidian monster ... Up to Guildford it was a succession of curves, shrieking from the engine, steep gradients, whizzing past gates and gate-keepers' houses, and now and then passing groups of enthusiastically [waving] men and boys, wondering women, and half-frightened children. ... The wind was strong, the motion rapid, and it took my breath away ... However, we got back into the station safely ... and I left with a very lively recollection of my first ride on the engine. Considerably blacker, dustier, and grimier than I had ever been in my life before."

Apart from the obvious benefits of freight and passenger transport the railway provided local employment. The possibility of another line in the Shire arose in 1887. Daylesford Borough Council wanted a railway to connect Daylesford with the Castlemaine-Maryborough line at Strangways, Newstead or Guildford to provide a better freight service for agricultural and pastoral produce and supply the mines at Maryborough with timber and firewood. Although official reception was lukewarm it was decided in 1889 the route would be through Yandoit to Guildford. This was hotly debated because every small town nearby wanted the railway to secure its future. The Guildford line was in the 1890 Railways Construction Bill. However, in April 1892 and because of the railways deficit, the government cancelled the line and proposals for lines connecting Newstead with Allendale, Powlett Hill and Clunes.

The Shire's railway stations have closed. The former Station Master's house and part of the earthworks for the platform and siding are all that are left of the original railway. The rail bridge over the road was rebuilt in the late 20th century in similar materials to the earlier bridge.

REFERENCES:

Phil Taylor, 'Environmental History', Shire of Newstead Heritage Study Part 1, December 1998.

PLACE: Former Guildford Railway Station

Place No:

GU/27

ADDRESS: off Midland Highway, Guildford

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 2000

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Guildford 7723-4-2, BU 484 856

PROPERTY DETAILS:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local

PRECINCT:

PLACE: Former Guildford Railway Station

Place No:

ADDRESS: off Midland Highway, Guildford

GU/27

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The former Guildford Railway Station Site, Midland Highway, Guildford, is **historically** significant at a **LOCAL** level. The site is associated with the linking of Guildford by the rail network and the economic development associated with the ability to send local products to market and linking the population with other towns. The site is also **historically** significant at a **LOCAL** level for the adit entrance of the Excelsior gold mine.

Overall, the former Guildford Railway Station Site, Midland Highway, Guildford, is of **LOCAL** significance.

DESCRIPTION:

The former Guildford Station site is located high above the road level on the Castlemaine side of the rail bridge. It is reached by a steep track which enters from the Guildford side of the site.

The site now consists of the track with a flat area cut into the hillside which was once the platform and where the station building was sited. In the hill rising from this flat area is the small adit entry to the Excelsior mine. The entry has been cut through stone. On the road side of the tracks are the remains of the ramp which gave access to the goods sheds. This has a framework of large diameter timber posts and beams.

HISTORY:

The government-built railway from Melbourne reached Castlemaine in October 1862. It was not until twelve years later, in 1874, that the route to Maryborough was decided. Contractors laid a track through the Shire and established five stations: at Campbells Creek, Guildford, Strangways, Newstead and Joyces Creek.

The experience of riding on a train was new. After the line was completed to Guildford a "Lady Correspondent" from the *Castlemaine Representative* rode on the engine which at 30 mph covered the distance in fifteen minutes pushing in front nine trucks loaded with 80 tons of rails:

"I had a private warning not to put my best clothes on. ... I stepped "aboard," as someone called it. ... Anyone who merely travels in a first-class carriage along a well-known line has literally no idea of the novel impressions conveyed by travelling on the engine with the train in front of you, along a line not altogether complete. There is a sort of wavy, undulatory movement of the trucks suggestive of an Ophidian monster ... Up to Guildford it was a succession of curves, shrieking from the engine, steep gradients, whizzing past gates and gate-keepers' houses, and now and then passing groups of enthusiastically [waving] men and boys, wondering women, and half frightened children. ... The wind was strong, the motion rapid, and it took my breath away ... However, we got back into the station safely ... and I left with a very lively recollection of my first ride on the engine. Considerably blacker, dustier, and grimier than I had ever been in my life before."

Apart from the obvious benefits of freight and passenger transport the railway provided local employment. The possibility of another line in the Shire arose in 1887. Daylesford Borough Council wanted a railway to connect Daylesford with the Castlemaine-Maryborough line at Strangways, Newstead or Guildford to provide a better freight service for agricultural and pastoral produce and supply the mines at Maryborough with timber and firewood. Although official reception was lukewarm it was decided in 1889 the route would be through Yandoit to Guildford. This was hotly debated because every small town nearby wanted the railway to secure its future. The Guildford line was in the 1890 Railways Construction Bill. However, in April 1892 and

PLACE: Former Guildford Railway Station

Place No:

GU/27

ADDRESS: off Midland Highway, Guildford

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

because of the railways deficit, the government cancelled the line and proposals for lines connecting Newstead with Allendale, Powlett Hill and Clunes.

The original railway station was deliberately burnt down in the early 1900s and a child of Mr. Binns was burnt to death. The railway station was rebuilt and stood until it was closed as a station and pulled down in the 1970s.

In the hill which rises behind the railway site are mine adits which gave access to the Excelsior mine. Local legend associates nine murders with this mine.

The Shire's railway stations have closed. The former Station Master's house and part of the earthworks for the platform and siding are all that are left of the original railway. The rail bridge over the road was rebuilt in the late 20th century in similar materials to the earlier bridge.

REFERENCES:

Frank Passalaqua, Memories of Guildford, Hand written notes courtesy of Frank Passalaqua.

Community Consultation, Guildford.

Phil Taylor, 'Environmental History', Shire of Newstead Heritage Study Part 1, December 1998, p.40.

PLACE: Franzi House

Place No:

GU/28

ADDRESS: off Newstead Guildford Road, Guildford (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 19/9/2000

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Guildford 7723-4-2, BU 477 843

PROPERTY DETAILS:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in a 'Conservation Desirable' Schedule in the Shire of Mount Alexander Heritage Study of the former Shire of Newstead Report.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Conservation Desirable

PRECINCT:

PLACE: Franzi House

Place No:

GU/28

ADDRESS: off Newstead Guildford Road, Guildford (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

This brick house, now painted, is sited on the outskirts of Guildford on rising ground at some distance from the main road. The building retains its hipped roof form clad in corrugated steel, face brick chimneys with decorative corbelled brick bands, central door flanked by single rectangular, timber double hung windows and the hipped straight slope verandah across the front. Rear additions to the building do not detract from the appreciation of the original building form. The conservation of the characteristic nineteenth century Victorian style house is desirable as part of the nineteenth century cultural landscape in the area. Further research and assessment may result in the building being of LOCAL architectural and historic significance.

DESCRIPTION:

HISTORY:

The building was originally occupied by Guiseppe Franzi and in the mid 20th century was occupied by the Davis family who were related to the Franzi family.

REFERENCES:

Community Consultation Guildford.

PLACE: Franzi Farm Complex

Place No:

GU/29

ADDRESS: 925 Newstead-Guildford Road, Guildford

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 21/5/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Guildford 7723-4-2, BU 465 855

PROPERTY DETAILS: Allotment 6 Section 9 Parish of Guildford

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local

PRECINCT:

PLACE: Franzi Farm Complex

Place No:

GU/29

ADDRESS: 925 Newstead-Guildford Road, Guildford

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The brick and stone farmhouse, Newstead Guildford Road, Guildford is **architecturally** significant at a **LOCAL** level. The farm complex demonstrates design qualities of the Victorian vernacular style. These qualities include the brick and stone wall construction of the house, the corrugated steel clad gable and skillion roof forms of the house, the central doorway and flanking timber double hung windows of the house, the stone walls and slate roof of the main outbuilding, the large entry openings and small window openings with timber lintels of the main outbuilding, and the corrugated steel clad gable roofs and walls of the other sheds. The siting of the complex in the centre of farm fields adds to its significance.

The brick and stone farmhouse, Newstead Guildford Road, Guildford is **historically** significant at a **LOCAL** level. The land and buildings are associated with the Reverend James Low, the first Presbyterian minister in the district, the long occupation by the Swiss - Italian Franzi family and the Ajax and Central gold mines.

Overall the brick and stone farmhouse, Newstead Guildford Road, Guildford is of **LOCAL** significance.

DESCRIPTION:

The brick and stone farmhouse, Newstead Guildford Road, Guildford is set at some distance from the road in a flat area in the middle of fields. The site is adjacent to the Guildford township. The house and shed complex is reached by a gravelled road across the fields and is set in a fenced area with a number of mature native and exotic trees surrounding them. The house has a front gable roof which changes pitch at the back to extend to a skillion with a second gabled roof section behind which is not as wide as the front gable. The section facing the street has a hipped roof verandah across the facade which is supported on simple posts. The original support brackets appear to remain against the wall. The roofs are clad with corrugated steel. The front wall of the house is constructed of face red brick. The chimneys are also of face red brick. The front section has a chimney in each gable end constructed of brick in the centre of the stone gable end wall. The rear gable has an external brick chimney at one end. There is a truncated external brick chimney at one side of the skillion roofed area. The chimneys have a row of corbelled bricks as decoration. The side walls of the gabled and skillion sections are of local roughly coursed, roughly squared local stone. The front facade has a central doorway with transom window over. This is flanked by timber double hung windows.

The main shed is a large rectangular hipped roof building with a long skillion section to one side. The main hipped section of roof is clad in slate with the skillion clad in corrugated steel.

The walls are of roughly coursed, roughly squared random rubble local stone. There is a large rectangular opening in one side of the hipped roof section with a large timber lintel above. Adjacent to this opening is a small rectangular window opening with a timber lintel. Large pieces of timber are attached to the face of the building. These may be the remains of an earlier attached shed. The lowest side of the skillion section appears to have been constructed to be open at this side. Attached and adjacent to the stone outbuilding is a number of gable roofed sheds with walls and roofs clad in corrugated steel. These add to the significance of the place.

PLACE: Franzi Farm Complex

Place No:

GU/29

ADDRESS: 925 Newstead-Guildford Road, Guildford

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

HISTORY:

The land on which this is located (Allotment 6 of Section 9 in the Parish of Guildford) was granted to James Low on 21 September 1854. He leased the property to Richard Hayes on 20 April 1865 and sold the property to James Michell on 19 July 1871. James Michell leased the property to William McNabb on 8 January 1876. In 1877 the lessee became John Maher. A mining lease was signed on 23 December 1881 with John Moss Davey over the property. On 17 July 1882 James Michell signed a lease to Michell's Estate Company No Liability for the surrounding land "except that portion of allotment 6 upon which are the homestead buildings and the land within 40 feet from said buildings."

On 29 December 1886 James Michell sold the property to Guiseppe Franzi. On Franzi's death in 1910 the land was conveyed to his executors Guiseppe Angelo Franzi and Charles Thomas Franzi and remains in the Franzi family.

The 1865 and 1867 Ratebooks list James Low as paying rates on land and buildings. The 1886 Ratebook has the property occupied by John Maher and the owner listed as J. Michell. The 1887 Ratebooks have G. Franzi, whose occupation is given as Hawker, paying rates for the land. By the 1894 Ratebook he is described as a Farmer.

The stone construction of the shed and house appear to indicate that they were constructed by Swiss Italians as they are similar in to other Swiss Italian stone buildings in the region.

Rev. James Low was the pioneer Presbyterian Minister in the Mount Alexander district and was appointed to the Mount Alexander goldfield on 7 July 1852. After a difficult journey by bullock dray involving a six week stop on the Melbourne side of the Black Forest he and his wife arrived at Forest Creek. It consisted of two groups of tents, one being the Commissioner's camp. For the first year the services were held in a tent on the camp. Rev. Low was involved with the founding of the Castlemaine Hospital, Benevolent Asylum, National School, Savings Bank and Chinese Chapel. In May 1861 The *Mount Alexander Mail* reported on the presentation of a large silver cup and address on his departure from the congregation. The same newspaper reported his death in 1875. It was reported that after retiring from the church in Castlemaine he had retired to his property in Guildford, where "he only a remained a brief period before he resumed his clerical duties by taking charge at Guildford, where a church was built for him. Longing to visit his native country, that he might spend in it his declining years, he and Mrs. Low bid farewell to the colony many years ago."

The Ajax and Central gold mines operated on the surrounding property.

The stone shed is believed to have been constructed by Giacomo Delmenico.

REFERENCES:

Land Transfer files.

Mount Alexander Mail, 21 November 1903 Page 2, Column 6

Mount Alexander Mail, 13 May 1861 Page 2 Column 5

Mount Alexander Mail, 19 October 1875

Newstead Shire Ratebooks, 1865, 1867, 1886, 1887, 1894.

Community Consultation.

PLACE: Franzi Farm Complex

ADDRESS: 925 Newstead-Guildford Road, Guildford

OTHER NAME/S:

Place No:

GU/29

31 May 2004



PLACE: 'Tara'

Place No:

GU/30

ADDRESS: 10 Parker Street, Guildford (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 21/5/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Guildford 7723-4-2, BU 482 845

PROPERTY DETAILS: Allotment 6 Section 6 Township of Guildford

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local

PRECINCT:

GUILDFORD

PLACE: 'Tara'

Place No:

GU/30

ADDRESS: 10 Parker Street, Guildford (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Tara, corner of Parker and Turner Streets, Guildford is **architecturally** significant at a **LOCAL** level. The house still demonstrates design qualities of the Victorian vernacular style. These intact qualities include the brick wall construction with rendered quoins; the hipped roof forms; the concave verandah roof form, the unpainted brick and render chimneys; the central doorway and timber door; and the two flanking paired timber framed windows. The octagonal brick smokehouse located in the rear yard adds to the significance of the place.

Tara, corner of Parker and Turner Streets, Guildford is **historically** significant at a **LOCAL** level. It is associated with the James Newman an earlier settler and businessman in the town. He was a local storekeeper, brewer, wine and spirit merchant, councillor and Mayor of the Council.

Overall, Tara, corner of Parker and Turner Streets, Guildford is of **LOCAL** significance.

DESCRIPTION:

Tara, corner of Parker and Turner Streets, Guildford is sited on rising ground looking down to the main intersection of Guildford. The house is set in a large allotment and well back from the street boundary. A timber picket fence now runs along the street boundary. The house is approached from the street by a circular crushed quartz driveway. The late twentieth century landscaping now shields the building from the street.

The house has a hipped M form roof with two unpainted face brick chimneys with simple render cappings. The roof is clad in short, lapped corrugated steel sheets now painted dark grey. The roof has modest boxed eaves supported on brackets. Across the front elevation is a concave, hipped roof verandah which springs from below the render band under the eaves. There is a skillion roofed section to the rear of the house.

The walls of face red brick have a render band under the eaves, rendered quionwork and rendered facings to the window openings. The windows are timber framed and generally double hung. The front facade has a central doorway flanked by paired windows. The verandah is supported by paired timber posts and there is a balustrade of vertical balusters.

At the rear of the house is a detached octagonal brick building with an external brick chimney. The building has a faceted steeply pitched conical shaped roof clad in slate. There is a doorway in one wall. The building was constructed as a smokehouse.

HISTORY:

The land on which this is located (Allotment 10 of Section 6 in the Town of Guildford) was granted to T. Forster in 1855.

The ratebooks of 1872 list James Newman, merchant, paying rates on a brick house and land. An advertisement in the *Mount Alexander Mail* of 10 June 1873 for the auction of the adjoining allotments describes lot 8 on the corner of Turner and Franklin Streets as adjoining the private residence of J. Newman Esq. In the 1876 and 1877 Ratebooks he is described as a brewer. James Thomas Aloysius Newman was born in Dublin, Ireland in 1836. He was the son of a farmer and landowner. At the age of 17 he sailed on the "Africa" on 5/4/1854 from Liverpool to Australia.

PLACE: 'Tara'

Place No:

GU/30

ADDRESS: 10 Parker Street, Guildford (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

He first lived at Kangaroo (now called Tarilta), then Fryerstown, then started a shop in Guildford. The store opened on Saturday, September 28th, 1861. He operated the store until 1876. Later the store was operated by Clark's, the large Castlemaine firm, who ran the store for some years until it was gutted by fire in 1916. Only the outbuildings, across the backyard, were saved.

After he disposed of his business, he joined as a partner in Fitzgerald's Brewery in 1876. Two years later the Brewery was formed into a limited liability company (Fitzgerald's Brewing and Malting Co. Ltd the producers of Castlemaine XXXX beer) and he was appointed Managing Director, a position he held until his death in 1910. In 1925 the company was absorbed into Carlton Untied Breweries Ltd.

After leaving Guildford in the late 1870s, the Newmans lived at Thurlough house in Castlemaine which was built by his partner Nicholas Fitzgerald. In 1882 he sailed for Europe and returned in 1884. After further travelling he relocated to Melbourne in 1909. At this time the *Australian Storekeepers Journal* wrote: " Mr. James Newman, JP, wine and spirit merchant, Castlemaine, and a very old resident of the town has moved to Melbourne. He has been a Justice of the Peace for about 40 years during 28 of which he has occupied a seat on the Castlemaine Bench. On his last appearance in the Court, Mr. E D Williams JP...expressed regret at Mr. Newman's departure and, speaking from personal acquaintance of 40 years, and association for over 27 years on the bench, eulogised Mr. Newman as an esteemed and honoured magistrate and a worthy and valuable private citizen."

He died at his residence "Lismore", Albert St. East Melbourne on 12th July 1910 and is buried in the St Kilda cemetery. An obituary in *The Australian Brewer's Journal* included the following information:

"Mr. Newman was prominently identified with the goldfields of Castlemaine, and later he opened a large general store at Guildford, and became a partner in the once well known Melbourne firm of Bell, Bruce & Co., the only surviving partner of which is Mr. Alexander Dick [a witness of the Eureka uprising in Ballarat]... On leaving the firm of Bell, Bruce & Co., Mr. Newman purchased an interest in the first Castlemaine brewery...he was a Director of the National trustees, Executors and Agency Co. of Australia and was well known in Melbourne business circles. He was a generous benefactor of Roman Catholic charities."

He was a Guildford Borough Councillor and Mayor. In 1871 *The Mount Alexander Mail* reported the "the determination of Mr. Newman not to seek re-election has caused very considerable regret among the ratepayers. Mr. Newman, whose business frequently called him to Melbourne, often and again did good service for the Guildford Borough Council without payment. It can be fairly said that Mr. Newman, as a businessman, has given his share of time and attention to the public, but still if he would reconsider his determination it would meet with the wish of every ratepayer in the Guildford Riding."

Subsequent owners include Valmai and Clark Massie who occupied the house from 1989 when they transformed the garden with heritage roses, an oak grove, garden pond, camellias and birches. They operated the house as a bed and breakfast business. Later the Envall family occupied the house and renovated the kitchen and restored the smokehouse.

PLACE: 'Tara'

Place No:

GU/30

ADDRESS: 10 Parker Street, Guildford (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

REFERENCES:

Information about James Newman researched by Stephen Cocks, copy supplied by Frank Passalaqua.

Mt Alexander Mail 5 August 1871, 10 June 1873.

Mount Alexander Shire ratebooks, 1872, 1875, 1876, 1877.

Castlemaine Historical Society, Bradfield Archives Volume 4.

Brochure held in Local History File, Guildford, State Library of Victoria.

PLACE: Former Passalaqua Homestead

Place No:

GU/31

ADDRESS: 178 Kemps Bridge Road, Guildford

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 21/5/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Guildford 7723-4-2, BU 493 833-837

PROPERTY DETAILS:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme and that the place be nominated for inclusion on the Victorian Heritage Inventory

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local

PRECINCT:

PLACE: Former Passalacqua Homestead

Place No:

GU/31

ADDRESS: 178 Kemps Bridge Road, Guildford

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The former Passalacqua homestead, Shicer Gully Road, Guildford, although in ruinous condition is **architecturally** significant at a **LOCAL** level. The house and remains of outbuildings demonstrate design qualities of the Swiss-Italian farm house style characteristic to this area. The qualities include the predominantly rectangular form of the building, the use of local stone, the brick vaulted cellar with small above ground windows, the use of the slope to incorporate the cellar, the stone outbuildings including the gable roofed form barn with cobbled floor and remains of the loft floor. The proximity of the farmhouse complex to the nearby remains of the Barassi farmhouse enhance the significance of the complex.

The former Passalacqua homestead, Shicer Gully Road, Guildford, although in ruinous condition is **historically** significant at a **LOCAL** level. It is associated with the settlement of Swiss-Italian families in the area and the development of building and farming practices associated with the Swiss- Italian culture in the area.

The former Passalacqua homestead, Shicer Gully Road, Guildford, although in ruinous condition is **scientifically** significant at a **LOCAL** level. It demonstrates a use of local materials in an unusual and characteristic way which is associated with the settlement of Swiss-Italian families in the region. The site has high potential for archaeological relics.

The former Passalacqua homestead, Shicer Gully Road, Guildford, although in ruinous condition is **socially** significant at a **LOCAL** level. It is associated with the settlement of the Swiss-Italian Passalacqua family, descendants of which continue to reside in the area.

Overall the former Passalacqua homestead, Shicer Gully Road, Guildford, although in ruinous condition is of **LOCAL** significance.

DESCRIPTION:

The two major remaining structures of the farm complex are the barn and residence. They are sited on land with a gentle fall towards the road. The front of the house is built near the street boundary with the barn to south west side and slightly higher on the slope. There are the remains of the neighbouring Barassi stone buildings to the north of the house and a large stone wall across the paddocks to the north running parallel with the road but set back across the creek line.

The house is located about 7 metres from the roadway and is aligned with the road and faces east. The remains of the basically rectangular house has no roof or roof structure. The walls are of random rubble local stone with large roughly squared stone quoins. The four evenly spaced openings across the street frontage have stone sills and lintels and bricks facings to the openings. Bricks have been used as voussoirs above the timber lintels. The northern most opening is a wide window of nearly square proportions, then is a door of similar proportions and two more windows to the south. There is a window in the centre of each side wall. On the west side is an additional room with evidence of a chimney on one wall. This would appear to have been the kitchen. From the remaining walls it appears the the building had a hipped roof with perhaps a skillion extending over the kitchen room. It is believed that the roof was originally clad in timber shingles and later clad in corrugated steel sheeting. There is no roof or ceiling structure and it is believed that the internal partitions were timber. The timber for these was removed by a family member for use in construction of a residence in Guildford. Below the house floor level are the remains of a cellar.

PLACE: Former Passalaqua Homestead

Place No:

GU/31

ADDRESS: 178 Kemps Bridge Road, Guildford

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

This had a small window opening on the north facade. The roof of the cellar is of brick vaults supported on a stone ledge running the length of the cellar. Approximately 2/3 of the brick vaulting remains intact. There is evidence of the internal stair down to the cellar.

The front door threshold is about 800 mm above the existing ground level. The threshold is a large block of stone approximately 100 mm thick. There is some remnant render on the internal walls and in the cellar. In the cellar is evidence of an early ochre coloured decorative scheme.

The barn is set to one side and a little further up the slope from the house. It is rectangular in plan and has substantially intact stone walls. The side gable walls indicate the the roof was a steeply pitched gable form. There is no roof structure or cladding remaining. The walls are of random rubble local stone with larger roughly squared blocks used for quoinwork. On the eastern side is a low door approximately 1200 wide which is small for a barn structure. There are small windows and openings in the gable ends. The timber frame of the loft floor and a some wide pine flooring boards remain. The ground floor is laid in cobblestones. There is evidence of a structure on the southern side of the building.

HISTORY:

Prospero Passalaqua was born in Genoa in 1832. His naturalisation papers state his native place as San Martino, Alessandria, Italy. He was listed as being a store keeper. He was a third class passenger on board the St Luduina (other spellings exist: Liduine, Luidwina), a Dutch barque that sailed from Antwerp. It arrived in Sydney on 4th October 1855. The voyage was eventful with the third class passengers being denied adequate food. They arrived in Sydney instead of Melbourne, some in very poor health. It is reported that there were 126 Italian migrants on board, mostly Swiss-Italian. The Swiss Consulate sought work for some of these men and they were employed at Hunters Hill where they built stone houses for Swiss-French immigrants. It is not known if Passalaqua was amongst them.

Prospero Passalaqua was naturalised by Sir Charles Henry Darling, Governor and Commander-in-chief of the colony of Victoria on 21 November 1863. It is highly probable that he underwent naturalisation in order to take advantage of the land sales being offered by the Government. He purchased Lots 54 & 55 in the Guildford land sales in 1865. He farmed the land, grew grapes and made his own wine.

On 27 May 1867, he married Julia Dew, an Englishwoman in Castlemaine. It appears that the stone residence was constructed at this time. Julia Dew bore three children but die in child birth with the forth child in 1878. Also in 1878 it appears that a bad fire burnt the farm except for the buildings.

In 1879, Prospero married May Ann (Mariana) Martinoja, who lived in Guildford. She was the daughter of (Giacomo) Fillipo Martinoja and (Domenica) Mary Martinoja (nee Righetti). Both parents were from the Ticinese provinces. Fillipo had migrated from the market town of Cevio in 1854 and Mary had migrated from the village of Someo in 1861. The Martinojas had a stone house, the remains of which can be seen near the corner of Shicer Gully Road and Fryers Road, Guildford. The Martinojas are buried at the Guildford cemetery. Prospero Passalaqua had nine surviving children.

PLACE: Former Passalacqua Homestead

Place No:

GU/31

ADDRESS: 178 Kemps Bridge Road, Guildford

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

REFERENCES:

Family history supplied by Megan Lloyd, a descendant of Prospero Passalacqua.

Part of description based on information supplied by Megan Lloyd.



PLACE: Former Barassi Farmhouse Ruins

Place No:

GU/32

ADDRESS: Shicer Gully Road, Guildford

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph:

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Guildford, BU 493.833- 837

PROPERTY DETAILS:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in a 'Conservation Desirable' Schedule in the Shire of Mount Alexander Heritage Study of the former Shire of Newstead Report.

It is recommended that the place be recommended for nomination for addition to the Victorian Heritage Inventory

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Conservation Desirable

PRECINCT:

PLACE: Former Barassi Farmhouse Ruins

Place No:

GU/32

ADDRESS: Shicer Gully Road, Guildford

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

This nineteenth century Swiss-Italian stone farmhouse, cellar ruins and stone wall associated with the Barassi family is of architectural, historic and social significance to Guildford.

These remains are to the north of the Passalaqua house. The stone ruins include the base walls of a residence running parallel with the road with a small stone room behind. These walls are of local random rubble stone but the large quoinstones are of a different stone type. There is a concrete verandah slab along the street frontage and a concrete threshold. To the west of the residence is a cellar which appears to have been external to the residence. The cellar is only semi underground and may have been a dairy or creamery.

The stone wall is very long and appears very robust. Its purpose is unknown. The ruins have high potential for archaeological relics. The retention of these characteristic Swiss-Italian ruins and wall is desirable. Further research and assessment may result in the building being of LOCAL architectural and historic significance.

DESCRIPTION:

HISTORY:

The buildings appear to have been constructed by the Barassi family who were of Swiss-Italian descent. A descendant of the family is Ron Barassi, the well known Australian Rules footballer and football coach.

REFERENCES:

Megan Lloyd, descendant of neighbouring Passalaqua family,
Community Consultation, Guildford.

PLACE: Former School Teacher's House

Place No:

GU/33

ADDRESS: 04 Templeton Street, Guildford (Township)

OTHER NAME/S: Schoolmaster's Residence, Old School Teacher's House

2011



Date of Photograph: 21/5/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Guildford 7723-4-2, BU 482 845

PROPERTY DETAILS: Allotment 3 Section 4 Township of Guildford

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local

PRECINCT:

GUILDFORD

PLACE: Former School Teacher's House

Place No:

GU/33

ADDRESS: 04 Templeton Street, Guildford (Township)

OTHER NAME/S: Schoolmaster's Residence, Old School Teacher's House

2011

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The former School Residence, 3 Templeton Street, Guildford is **architecturally** significant at a **LOCAL** level. The house demonstrates design qualities of the late Victorian vernacular style. These intact qualities include the timber wall construction with false timber ashlar blockwork on the front facade; the hipped roof forms; the hipped verandah roof form with timber posts and decoration; the brick chimneys; the central doorway and timber door; and the two flanking timber framed, windows.

The former School Residence, 3 Templeton Street, Guildford is **historically** significant at a **LOCAL** level. It has long standing associations as the local school teacher's residence from 1914 until 1993.

Overall, the former School Residence, 3 Templeton Street, Guildford is of **LOCAL** significance.

DESCRIPTION:

The timber house is set well back from the road boundary on a gentle rise. There are some remnant early exotic trees in the generally grassed garden. The post and rail fencing gives a rural appearance to the building. At the rear of the block is a large and old eucalyptus tree. The building has a hipped M form roof clad in short length, lapped corrugated steel. The narrow eaves are supported on paired timber brackets across the front. There are two painted brick chimneys, one on each side of the front section of the house. The house is constructed of timber with weatherboards on the side and rear walls with the front wall in fake timber ashlar to represent stonework. The front verandah is elevated and has a stone base wall. The verandah has a gently curved hipped roof clad in corrugated steel. This is supported on timber posts and there are timber fretwork brackets and frieze decoration. There is a simple timber balcony railing. The house has a central doorway flanked by timber, double hung windows. There are three timber double hung windows down one side. The house has been extended since 1998 in similar form and materials.

The original section of the house retains original internal features including pressed metal ceilings, art nouveau door furniture and the original glass in the windows.

HISTORY:

The land on which this building is located (Allotment 3 of Section 4 in the Township of Guildford) was granted to William Belling in 1854. He sold the land to William Aberdeen and Robert Andrew as Trustees of Kenneth McKay Aberdeen in 1862. They sold the land to Thomas Whear in 1867. He sold the land in 1876 to John Henry Seymour. In 1883 Seymour sold to Joseph Gates. An advertisement in the *Mount Alexander Mail* on 4 May 1883 states: " W. Adams has received instructions from Mr. J.H. Seymour, to sell at Webb's Hotel, Guildford.... Allotments 3 and 4 - fenced stable on same, corner block, frontage of 2 1/2 chains to Parker Street, forming a beautiful paddock, centrally situated and commanding a beautiful view for cottage property. Terms easy."

The property was sold by Gates to Joseph Waterworth in 1885. After his death in 1892, the property was sold to George Clark and George Henry Clark. In 1906 George Henry Clark became the sole owner and sold the property to Florence Hughes for £40. In 1914 she sold the property to the Honourable Sir Alexander James Peacock (as Minister of Education) for £380 indicating that the house had been constructed during her ownership. The building was owned by

PLACE: Former School Teacher's House

Place No:

GU/33

ADDRESS: 04 Templeton Street, Guildford (Township)

OTHER NAME/S: Schoolmaster's Residence, Old School Teacher's House

2011

the Government until 1993 when it was sold by the Government Employee Housing Authority.

The house is remembered by the community as the school residence from 1914 until 1993. There was once a large cypress hedge and the adjacent block was used as a horse paddock. The kitchen has been recalled as having a pressed metal ceiling.

REFERENCES:

Parish Plan.

Title information.

Community Consultation - Guildford.

Submission to the Mount Alexander Shire by owner 2011.

PLACE: Guildford Family Hotel, Music Hall and Stables

Place No:

GU/34

ADDRESS: 35 Templeton Street, Guildford (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 26/3/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Guildford 7723-4-2, BU 482 846

PROPERTY DETAILS:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register: H739

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme: HO960

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register: Classified - #2508

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |
-
- | | | | |
|-------------------|--|-------------------|--|
| CONDITION: | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good | INTEGRITY: | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Substantially Intact |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Fair | | <input type="checkbox"/> Altered Sympathetically |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Poor | | <input type="checkbox"/> Altered Unsympathetically |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Ruins | | <input type="checkbox"/> Damaged/Disturbed |

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be retained in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme. It is recommended that the place be retained on the Victorian Heritage Register.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

State

PRECINCT:

GUILDFORD

PLACE: Guildford Family Hotel, Music Hall and Stables

Place No:

ADDRESS: 35 Templeton Street, Guildford (Township)

GU/34

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Guildford Family Hotel complex, corner Templeton and Fryers Streets, Guildford comprises a two-storeyed brick hotel constructed in 1856 and a combined music hall and stables building in Fryers Street constructed in 1857 for Joseph Sherer, hotel-keeper. The assembly hall/billiard room extension along Fryers Street was constructed for W. J. Gaffney in 1863.

The Guildford Family Hotel complex, corner Templeton and Fryers Streets, Guildford is **architecturally** significant at a **STATE** level. The complex retains many features typical of early gold era hotels including the music hall and stables and assembly room. It demonstrates a number of original design qualities that include the hipped roof form concealed by a simple straight parapet; one brick chimney with a corbelled brick band, all the original door and window openings in the street facades of the two storey section, most of the openings in the single storey assembly room and the substantially intact gable roofed stables and music hall building.

The Guildford Family Hotel complex, corner Templeton and Fryers Streets, Guildford is **historically** significant at a **STATE** level. The complex has significance as an early substantially intact gold-mining era hotel complete with assembly hall, music hall and stables. The Guildford Family Hotel is **historically** significant at a **LOCAL** level, also, for its associations with notable early hoteliers, who were active in the community life of the Castlemaine district, such as Joseph Gaffney in the early 1860s and Giles Church in the later 1860s and the long association in the twentieth century with the Delmenico family. Of the 24 hotels that flourished in Guildford's heyday during the nineteenth century, the Guildford Family Hotel is the sole survivor.

The Guildford Family Hotel complex, corner Templeton and Fryers Streets, Guildford is **socially** significant at a **LOCAL** level. The Guildford Family hotel played an important role in the life of this typical gold-mining town as a community meeting place, for meetings of the borough council prior to the construction of a borough hall, for festivities connected with Christmas, including bocce games, Easter and New Year's Day, for political meetings, for land auctions and, in its music hall, for concerts and theatrical performances.

Overall the The Guildford Family Hotel complex, corner Templeton and Fryers Streets, Guildford is of **STATE** significance.

DESCRIPTION:

The Guildford Family hotel complex, corner Templeton and Fryers Streets, Guildford comprises a two storey brick building on the corner of the site, a single storey building along the part of the Fryers Street frontage, a detached building comprising a music hall and stables. The main 1856 two storey section is built on the street alignment of both Templeton and Fryers streets. The hipped roof has corrugated steel cladding and one of the original three chimneys remains on the ridge line. The two storey brick boundary walls are painted but have been so since before 1900. All of the original window and door openings are retained with the double hung timber framed windows retaining twelve pane sashes. The two street entry doors with transom lights are retained as is the corner entry doorway and transom light. The street verandah, constructed originally in 1885 was reconstructed in 1993 to match the profile of the original. The cast iron brackets to the posts are now missing. The single storey assembly room extension of 1863 along Fryers Street

PLACE: Guildford Family Hotel, Music Hall and Stables

Place No:

GU/34

ADDRESS: 35 Templeton Street, Guildford (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

has a gable roof form clad in corrugated steel. The walls are brick, now painted rising to a straight parapet with name panel. The name panel has been painted since 1900 but the walls were originally face brick. The section retains the original doorway and two of the three original windows; one has been bricked in. The small corner bar layout still survives.

The Stables/ Music Hall building dates from 1857 and has a transverse, steeply pitched gable roof. The street facade is brick rising to a parapet following the line of the roof pitch. The wall is of unpainted brick which appears to have been substantially reconstructed. There are metal plates along the parapet line as part of the stabilisation of the structure. The roof is covered in flattened metal over the original shingles. There is an off centre large rectangular doorway with two sliding timber doors of vertical timber boarding suspended from a metal door track. Along the side wall facing the yard are three tall windows and a doorway. There are the remains of what appears to be a chimney base. The rear gable end has a long central door opening giving access to both the stables and hay loft above. The gable end has an open work brick pattern allowing light and ventilation into the hay loft. The combined use as stables and concert hall is rare. The building is a rare survivor of music and concert halls from the 1860s.

HISTORY:

The acre of land on which The Guildford Hotel is located was granted to J. Brown, a local land speculator in December 1855. He released the allotment to Joseph Sherer in April 1856 who took out a mortgage of £500 in August 1857. Sherer conveyed the place to the mortgagor, Mr. Alfred Price, in September 1858. In June 1866 Joseph Sherer repurchased the place with John Smith. In 1868 John Burn Malcolm became the owner. He leased the building to Giles Church from July 1873. In 1884 the place was sold to Wearn Dunstan and his widow Annie Dunstan sold the building to Pasqualino Delmenico in December 1919. The hotel was sold by the Delmenico family in 1992

The early licensees include Mr. Sherer 1856-1861, 1861 John Smith, W. J. Gaffney, 1862 - 1868, Giles Church 1868 -1876, Mr. Webb 1876 -1884, W. Dunstan 1884 - 1893, 1893 - 1903 Mrs. Annie Dunstan, R. Traynor 1903 -1905, B. Hartford, 1905 - 1920, J. Boyle was granted the license in 1908, M. Cooley 1920 - 1923, Pasqual Livio Delmenico 1923 -1944, Alice & Ivy Delmenico 1944 -1947, Jack & Addie Delmenico 1947 -1980.

The earliest reference found to Joseph Sherer is the dissolution of his partnership as carried by the *Mount Alexander Mail* of 22 February 1856 in the Public Notice: "The partnership of Edward Fealey and Joseph Sherer carrying on the business of licensed victualler at Guildford is this day dissolved by mutual consent." This was apparently a partnership which operated the Guildford Arms Hotel.

The *Mount Alexander Mail* of 26 June 1856 carried the for sale notice: " The Guildford Family Hotel. These premises of a substantial Two Story brick Building, containing 11 rooms with offices and detached kitchen all newly built and finished, now licensed and doing good business, together with the acre of land (freehold) on which the premises are erected, situated at the Loddon bridge in the rising town of Guildford... Applications as to terms to Mr. Joseph Sherer, proprietor..." The building may have only recently been completed. In the *Mount Alexander Mail* of 1 July 1856, the licensing court adjourned the application by Joseph Sherer, Guildford's Family Hotel for inspection.

PLACE: Guildford Family Hotel, Music Hall and Stables

Place No:

GU/34

ADDRESS: 35 Templeton Street, Guildford (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

By February 1857, Sherer had not sold the building as he was offering for sale allotments on the opposite side of Templeton Street at an auction to be held at Mr. Sherer's Hotel, Guildford. In March he is offering the hotel for lease and the description is "containing large bar, bar parlour, private parlours, large dining rooms, and ten bedrooms, together with concert hall newly erected and kitchen, all substantially built of brick, well finished and in first rate repair. The stable is capable of accommodating 16 horses with large hay loft, harness room and every other convenience requisite for an extensive hotel. The above having been built by the present proprietor... J. Shearer[sic]"

His former partner's hotel suffered a sad fate as *The Mount Alexander Mail* of 5th January 1857 reported: "Destruction of the Guildford Hotel - We regret to record the total destruction by fire of this well known hostelry, so long conducted by Mr. Fealey and situated at Guildford near the junction of Campbells Creek with the Loddon."

The Guildford Family Hotel was still known as Shearer's in January 1863 but operated by Mr. Gaffney when a correspondent in *Country Rambles* reported it to be "one of the finest buildings in the neighbourhood of Castlemaine; it has excellent stabling for fifty horses." In August 1863 Mr. Gaffney is reported to have "added an attraction to his hotel by fitting up a long room of 40 by 18 feet as a theatre. The stage though not large is neat and of sufficient compass to play light pieces." In November Gaffney was advertising a Grand Music Festival at the hotel. The hotel was used for meetings of the Guildford Borough Council in 1866

On 16 December 1884 *The Mount Alexander Mail* advertised a clearing-out sale of the hotel when "Mr. H Webb, who is leaving the district, to sell, on the premises, at his hotel, Guildford, household furniture and effects of 16 rooms...As the proprietary of the hotel has changed hands and Mr. Webb is leaving the district, all will go without reservation." The rooms containing furniture for sale are listed as Bar Room, Billiard Room, Side Parlour, Bar Parlour, Back Parlour, Dining Room, Kitchen, Concert Room including 19 shifting scenes and Bed Rooms including 7 bedsteads.

In 1885 *The Mount Alexander* reported that: "The improvements at the Guildford Hotel are going on apace. The verandah will be a fine structure, and ornamental. The posts are of red gum, and put in the ground with concrete. The late landlord of the hotel, Mr. Webb, it is reported is to take a large hotel in Benalla."

In 1893 further improvement took place as reported in 15 July : "Dunstan's Family Hotel has undergone renovations by Mr. Walsh of Castlemaine; also the Assembly Rooms, where there is a fine proscenium."

In 1970 an improvement order was served on the hotel which threatened its economic viability.

In 1989 the Shire of Newstead issued an order to demolish or secure the front wall of the hall and stables building requiring that the front gable be made secure by use of props or alternatively demolish the gable wall down to such height that it is stable and not in danger of collapse. An interim preservation order was placed on the building by the Historic Buildings Council on 24 January 1989. Subsequently metal plates and tie rods were inserted into the building fabric to stabilise the gable walls.

PLACE: Guildford Family Hotel, Music Hall and Stables

Place No:

GU/34

ADDRESS: 35 Templeton Street, Guildford (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

January 1993 a new verandah was put on the hotel. In 2002/2003 much restoration work was undertaken on the Music Hall. The renovated hall was officially opened by Mrs. Arlene McDonald (nee Delmenico) in 2003. The Music Hall is now used frequently.

Delmenico Family

Giacomo and Maddelena Delmenico, originally from Novaggia on Switzerland near the Italian border, arrived in Guildford in 1855. Giacomo who was a dairyman, originally settled in the Pennyweight area, near Guildford. The Delmenicos were part of a large contingent of Swiss immigrants who settled in Guildford and Yandoit. Pasquale Delmenico, better known as Possie, went back to Switzerland. He later returned to Guildford, before seeking riches on the West Australian goldfields of Kalgoorlie. In 1922, Possie took over the Guildford Hotel. In 1947 Jack Delmenico and his wife Addie, assumed control of the business and in the 1980s their grand daughter Lorraine and her husband Robbie Kraulis took over. A Christmas tradition was a game of bocce on the grass played by the families of Swiss Italians.

REFERENCES:

Heritage Victoria - Statement Of Significance.

National Trust of Australia (Victoria) file.

The *Mount Alexander Mail*, 22 February 1856, 5th January 1857, 26 June 1856, 2 February 1857, 8 March 1861, 31 January 1863, 7 August 1863, 16 December 1884, 28 January 1885, 15 July 1893.

Title information.

Parish plan.

Local history notes, manuscript by Mr. Frank Passalacqua. These include information on the Delmenico family.



PLACE: Guildford Post Office

Place No:

GU/35

ADDRESS: 10 Templeton Street, Guildford (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 26/3/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Guildford 7723-4-2, BU 482 847

PROPERTY DETAILS: Allotment 1 Section 3 Township of Guildford

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local

PRECINCT:

GUILDFORD

PLACE: Guildford Post Office

Place No:

GU/35

ADDRESS: 10 Templeton Street, Guildford (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Post Office, Templeton Street, Guildford is **architecturally** significant at a **LOCAL** level. The building demonstrates original design qualities of a late Victorian vernacular style. These qualities include the remnant parapet, the transverse gable roof form, and the intact timber show windows, doors and stallboards. Other intact qualities include the brick wall construction; corrugated metal roof cladding; wide, straight pitched street verandah supported on timber posts and the timber board cladding of the verandah sides.

The Post Office, Templeton Street, Guildford, is **historically** significant at a **LOCAL** level. It is associated with the development of Guildford in the early twentieth century. It is also connected with the Ellis family who operated the Post Office from 1884 until the mid twentieth century.

Overall, the Post Office, Templeton Street, Fryers Street, Guildford, is of **LOCAL** significance.

DESCRIPTION:

The rectangular brick building is set on the street boundary with a short brick parapet in front of a transverse gable roof clad in corrugated steel. There is a wide, straight pitched street verandah across the front of the building which is supported on introduced square timber posts. The posts shown in the early photographs had thicker base sections and had moulded timber capitals and small fretwork timber brackets. The timber boarding on the sides of the verandah is similar to that seen in the early photographs. The brick parapet has been reduced in height from that seen in the early photographs. It originally was about three times as high with a sign panel. In the c1910 photograph the parapet has a central semicircular pediment built in timber. In the later photograph during the occupancy of Blinkhorn this has been relocated to the edge of the verandah. It is clearly shown here constructed in timber with panelled timber pilasters in either side. The verandah did not have guttering. The walls are of brick. The front windows, doors and stallboards are as shown in the early photographs and consist of on the left a half glazed and panelled door, then a timber framed, arched headed triple light shop window over an panelled stall board. Further right is a double shop window with timber framing above a timber panelled stallboard on either side of a shop doorway.

HISTORY:

The land on which this building is located (Allotment 1 of Section 3 in the Township of Guildford) was granted to J. Brown, a local entrepreneur in 1855.

Mr. James Ellis succeeded Mr. James Sinclair as Postmaster in 1884. In March 1861 the *Mount Alexander Mail* reported that J and E Sinclair had a Brick Store and Cottage in Fryers Road (See former London Store, Fryers Road Guildford). James Sinclair operated the store and was the Post Master at his death in 1884. The *Mount Alexander Mail* reported on 1 May 1884 "Mr. James Ellis has been appointed postmaster at Guildford, thus filling the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Mr. Sinclair. He will remove his residence to the Post Office and probably he may continue the storekeeping branch. Mr. Ellis has many friends, who signed a requisition for him to be appointed to the office..." Family history believes that he was formerly the pound keeper and had a house in Pound Lane which is now a ruin. James Ellis conducted the store and post office in Fryers Road until he relocated to this building in 1901 and transferred the operation of the post office to this site. A photograph shows a semi circular pediment above the parapet with the words

PLACE: Guildford Post Office

Place No:

GU/35

ADDRESS: 10 Templeton Street, Guildford (Township)

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

"J. Ellis". The main sign on the parapet reads "General Store" and there is a post office and bank branch sign in the right hand windows of the building. After his death in 1909 the post office was conducted by two of his daughters with Edith Ellis acting as postmistress until 1948.

Mr. James Ellis was born in England in 1836 and came to Australia in the 1850s and in 1852 he kept a general store in Circular Road Castlemaine, before the town was surveyed. When the business people were compelled to move from that site, he gave up business and returned to England where he married Louisa Humphries in 1861. He returned to Australia the same year and settled in Guildford, where he conducted a General Store. He was appointed as a permanent Justice of the Peace in 1892. He was a member of the Castlemaine Volunteer Forces and was one of the most expert swordsmen of that force. They had a family of eight children born from 1863 to 1877, the youngest, Amy, married Mr. Billinge Blinkhorn.

A photograph held at the Newstead and District Historical Society shows this building as the premises of B. Blinkhorn who ran a General Store and sold among other items, Hartley cycles, Crown separators and Standard manures. There is a post office and savings bank branch in the building. It would appear that Blinkhorn ran the store while Edith operated the post and savings office. In her official capacity, Edith contacted all sections of the community, and rendered very fine service, particularly to aged folk, and all in need or in trouble. At any hour of the day or night her services were gladly offered. She was an active member of St Mark's Church of England, Guildford and was a ready supporter of all charitable efforts. Her sister Emily who assisted her, also gave valued service to church life particularly among the children. She was church organist for a lengthy period at St Mark's Church of England and earlier at the Methodist Church. She also fostered children which was rare for an unmarried female at this time. In the 1940s the left hand side shop was operated by Alison McDonald, dressmaker and later was Franzi's Bakery.

After Edith's death, her niece Doris Kirkpatrick became post mistress. The building continues to operate as a post office.

REFERENCES:

Parish plan.

Local history notes, manuscript by Mr. Frank Passalacqua.

Pioneer Women of Castlemaine & District published by Business & Professional Women's Club, Castlemaine c.1975 pp.46 -47.

Community Consultation, Guildford.

The Mount Alexander Mail, 1 May 1881.

PLACE: Guildford Store

Place No:

GU/36

ADDRESS: 01 Templeton, Guildford (Township)

OTHER NAME/S: Commercial Hotel

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 26/3/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Guildford 7723-4-2, BU 482 846

PROPERTY DETAILS: Allotment 6 Section 1 Township of Guildford

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local

PRECINCT:

GUILDFORD

PLACE: Guildford Store

Place No:

GU/36

ADDRESS: 01 Templeton, Guildford (Township)

OTHER NAME/S: Commercial Hotel

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Guildford Store, corner Templeton and Fryers Streets, Guildford comprises a single-storey brick former hotel constructed in 1864.

The Guildford Store, corner Templeton and Fryers Streets, Guildford is **architecturally** significant at a **LOCAL** level. The building retains many features typical of gold era hotels. It demonstrates a number of original design qualities that include the hipped roof form concealed by a simple straight parapet; brick chimney with a corbelled brick band, brick wall construction and some original door and window openings in the street facades including the corner door.

The Guildford Store, corner Templeton and Fryers Streets, Guildford is **historically** significant at a **LOCAL** level. The complex has significance as a moderately intact gold-mining era hotel and for its long use as a general store. The Guildford Store is **historically** significant at a **LOCAL** level, also, for its associations with notable early hoteliers, who were active in the community life of the Guildford district, such as David Finlay and his widow Kate McCarthy and the long association with the Mein family when it operated as the Guildford Store. Guildford Store is the sole survivor of the many stores in Guildford.

The Guildford Store, corner Templeton and Fryers Streets, Guildford is **socially** significant at a **LOCAL** level. The Guildford Store has played an important role in the life of this typical gold-mining town as a community place, first as a hotel and in the twentieth century as the local General Store.

Overall the the Guildford Store, corner Templeton and Fryers Streets, Guildford is of **LOCAL** significance.

DESCRIPTION:

The Guildford Store is a single storey building built to the street boundary on two sides. It forms a significant streetscape feature at the main intersection in Guildford with the Guildford Family Hotel on the opposite corner. The building has a hipped M form roof clad in corrugated steel and there is one remaining brick chimney (now painted) with corbelled brick banding. Prior to the 1916 fire there were three brick chimneys and the remaining one would appear to have been rebuilt after the fire. There is a return straight pitched verandah on both street frontages clad in corrugated steel and supported on square timber posts. There is no remaining verandah decoration. A photograph taken before 1916 shows the verandah with decorative timber mouldings forming capitals with narrow cast iron brackets and a very shallow decorative cast iron frieze. The brick walls rise to a parapet with a splayed corner. The parapet contains large sign panels with a projecting cornice above and below. The face brick walls are now painted. On the Templeton Street facade the two double hung window openings at the north end would appear original. The large shop windows have been introduced possibly during the reconstruction after the fire when a large hole was made in the brickwork to save the billiard table. The corner doorway appears to be original as it is shown on the pre 1916 photograph.

HISTORY:

The land on which the Guildford Store is located (Allotment 6 of Section 1 in the Township of Guildford) was granted to J. Brown a local entrepreneur in 1855. He sold the allotment to Joseph Sherer 1857. Joseph Sherer subdivided the allotment and advertised the subdivision for sale in February 1857. Sherer had constructed the Guildford Family Hotel on the opposite corner of

PLACE: Guildford Store

Place No:

GU/36

ADDRESS: 01 Templeton, Guildford (Township)

OTHER NAME/S: Commercial Hotel

31 May 2004

Templeton and Fryers Streets. On 16 July 1864 he sold the corner allotment of the subdivision to David Finlay. His widow Kate Adelaide continued to own the place after her marriage to Jeremiah McCarthy. On 26 February 1901 she sold to the Fitzgerald Brewery & Malting Co. Castlemaine Ltd. The property was sold by the Brewery in 1916 to W.J. Mein who owned the place until 1951.

On 11 January 1865 *The Mount Alexander Mail* reported that: "A very handsome new brick public house has just been erected by Mr. Finlay, who has obtained a license for the same, and intends opening it during the week. It contains a neatly fitted up bar, a handsome and commodious billiard room, large dining room, and all the necessary accommodation for first-class business. It is to be called "The Commercial Hotel". On the 20 February 1865 the paper further reported: "Guildford can now boast of four first-class public houses, namely - Gaffney's, Baird's, the Commercial and the Blacksmith's Arms. Mr. Finlay, of the Commercial, has just opened one of the finest Billiard Rooms in the district, under the management of the late marker at Beddard's. The table is the one on which Mr. Roberts played his match at the Royal and pronounced equal to any in the colony..." David Finlay died on October 1870 and his widow married Jeremiah McCarthy who was the next licensee from 1873 - 1875. Mrs. McCarthy was the licensee from 1875 - 1876. *The Mount Alexander Mail* reported in April 1876 that the Commercial Hotel was to let as the owner was leaving the district. J.A. Mannington was the licensee from 1876 until 1895;

In 1885 *The Mount Alexander Mail* reported that: "Mr. Mannington's Commercial Hotel has been iron roofed, and renovated inside." After the building had been purchased by Fitzgerald's Brewing Co, R.A. MacGibbon, Architect, Castlemaine advertised in the *Mount Alexander Mail* inviting tenders for alterations and additions at the Commercial Hotel, Guildford.

After Mr. Mannington the licence passed to Thomas W. Crackett 1895-1896, then Catherine Finlay 1896 -1897, William Stewart, 1898 -1900, T.R. Leidwell 1900 -1901, J. Irwin 1911 - 1916.

The Mount Alexander Mail reported on 26 July 1916: Messrs. Geo Clark and Son's branch stores at Guildford were yesterday razed to the ground by fire. The adjoining Commercial Hotel was damaged, but the good work of fire-fighters saved it from total destruction. The residence of the branch manager Mr. W. Mein, which adjoins the business establishment, was totally destroyed with all its contents...The Castlemaine Fire Brigade...hastened to Guildford per motor. Seeing that Clark's establishments were beyond salvation, their whole attention was devoted to the effort to save Mr. E.J. Cook's Commercial Hotel. The fire had secured a hold on the roof...firemen climbed the roof and...soon had that portion of the fire under control...Meanwhile a body of men were busy in an effort to save the hotel furniture. A large hole was knocked in the brick wall, and the billiard table was rescued and the furniture saved. The store and dwelling were of wood and the hotel of brick..." The paper reported on 19 August 1916: "On Saturday night, the Commercial Hotel, which has been a popular resort for many district folk, will be closed for all time, as the licence has been surrendered, owing to the damage to the premises by the late disastrous fire. By the closing of this hotel, Guildford will lose a very popular citizen, in the person of Mr. James Cook, the licensee..."

The main structure of the present building and the verandah survived the fire.

The hotel was purchased by Willfred Mein who had been the branch manager for the adjoining destroyed Guildford Store and the building reopened as the Guildford Store and the building has been operated as such by various storekeepers to the present day. The original Guildford Store

PLACE: Guildford Store

Place No:

GU/36

ADDRESS: 01 Templeton, Guildford (Township)

OTHER NAME/S: Commercial Hotel

31 May 2004

had been opened by Bell, Bruce & Co in September 1861. It was sold to Joseph Waterworth in 1875 who in turn sold it to the Clark brothers in 1893. Ray Bradfield recalled "the store had a Goldbuyer's Licence in my time and many an ounce of gold passed over Mr. Mein's counter."

Names of owners and storekeepers associated with the operation of the business in the twentieth century after it was sold by Wilfred Mein in 1951 include: Ritchie, Ryland, Holborn, Arstal, Fairweather, Darrock, Richardson, Mamo, Patterson and Houlihan.

REFERENCES:

The *Mount Alexander Mail*, 11 January 1865, 20 February 1865, 27 April 1876, 8 April 1885, 22 September 1903, 26 July 1916, 7 August 1916, 19 August 1916.

Title information.

Parish plan.

Local history notes, manuscript by Mr. Frank Passalaqua.

Ray Bradfield (ed.), *Guildford: Some Early History*, Castlemaine: privately published, 1988 edition.

PLACE: Guildford Cemetery

Place No:

GU/37

ADDRESS: Turner Street, Guildford

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 21/5/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Guildford 7723-4-2, BU 486 836

PROPERTY DETAILS:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local

PRECINCT:

PLACE: Guildford Cemetery

Place No:

GU/37

ADDRESS: Turner Street, Guildford

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Guildford Cemetery, Turner Street, Guildford is **aesthetically** significant at a **LOCAL** level. It demonstrates important visual qualities formed by the regular rows of graves and cemetery architecture, lawned sloping land, and exotic trees (including pines and at least one palm).

The Guildford Cemetery, Turner Street, Guildford is **historically** significant at a **LOCAL** level. It is associated with the early development of Guildford from 1871, and is a tangible link with important historical events in the area, including the immigration of international immigrants to work the gold mines.

The Guildford Cemetery, Turner Street, Guildford, is **scientifically** significant at a **LOCAL** level. The many headstones and cemetery architecture, dating from the 19th century, represent some fine examples of masonry craftsmanship.

The Guildford Cemetery, Turner Street, Guildford, is **socially** significant at a **LOCAL** level. It is recognised and valued by the community for spiritual, cultural and commemorative reasons.

Overall, the Guildford Cemetery, Turner Street, Guildford, is of **LOCAL** significance.

DESCRIPTION:

The site of the Guildford Cemetery, Turner Street, Guildford, encompasses a sloping piece of land with numerous graves and elaborate masonry cemetery architecture - aligned in regular rows - dating back to 1871. The site is also characterised by considerable lawned areas and numerous exotic trees including pine trees and at least one palm tree. The site is bound by an introduced (c.1930s) tubular steel and cyclone wire fence from the main frontage.

HISTORY:

In May 1863, a public meeting was held at Gaffney's Hotel where the residents of Kangaroo and Guildford formed a Cemetery Trust. Historical details about the acquisition of the land have not been identified, but the first burial was that of Vincenzo Canevascini of Contra, Switzerland, in 1871. He was a miner who was naturalised in 1864. In 1887, the *Mount Alexander Mail* provided an interesting description of the cemetery and its state of disrepair: *The site is a mile south of the township, in a portion of a rangy basin. The front fence is of pickets, but has never been painted, and has a most weather-beaten appearance, and needs repairs ... The Cemetery has received very little from the Government: the Trustees perhaps careless, owing to their Secretary living away. However, now that the inhabitants have determined to mend matters, and improve the disgraceful appearance of the burial ground, something will assuredly be done ...*

By 1930, the cemetery had fallen into even greater disrepair and the local residents launched a public appeal to assist with its restoration. Each year from 1930 until at least 1935, working bees were held to improve the appearance of the reserve, using horses, drays, wagons, ploughs, scoops, shovels, axes, and cross-cut saws to carry out the work. The drainage was improved and new buildings were erected to replace those that had fallen down due to white ant infestation. Wrought iron gates were also constructed, having been designed by R. Hill and George Tutto. A wire netting fence was provided around the perimeter of the cemetery to keep out livestock and rabbits. During the 1970s, 1980s and 1990s, many other improvement works have been carried out. These

PLACE: Guildford Cemetery

Place No:

GU/37

ADDRESS: Turner Street, Guildford

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

works include repairs to headstones, planting of pine trees, replacement of boundary fencing and the construction of drains.

REFERENCES:

Mount Alexander Mail, 29 May 1863; 21 November 1863; 23 November 1863; 28 June 1887.

Castlemaine Mail, 1935, courtesy of Frank Passalacqua.

Handwritten notes, courtesy of Frank Passalacqua.

PLACE: Miller House

Place No:

IR/01

ADDRESS: Campbells Creek Fryers Road, Irish Town

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 19/3/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Guildford 7723-4-2, BU 544 851

PROPERTY DETAILS:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in a 'Conservation Desirable' Schedule in the Shire of Mount Alexander Heritage Study of the former Shire of Newstead Report.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Conservation Desirable

PRECINCT:

PLACE: Miller House

Place No:

IR/01

ADDRESS: Campbells Creek Fryers Road, Irish Town

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Irishtown was a small community which developed in the late 1850s half a mile east of Vaughan and past quartz-rich Red Hill. The Shamrock Hotel was built in 1857 and the district's sole Roman Catholic Church was consecrated there in June 1865. Built of brick it could accommodate a congregation of four hundred. It was demolished in 1956.

This small timber cottage is situated high up an embankment above the road in a heavily treed garden. The building has a gable roof clad in corrugated steel with a simple skillion verandah across the front. The building retains its four panelled timber front door and this is flanked by two twelve paned double hung timber windows. The building has significance as a characteristic mid to late nineteenth century building and is one of the few remaining buildings marking the former area known as Irishtown. The conservation of this characteristic building is desirable to mark the Irishtown area. Further research and assessment may result in the building being of LOCAL architectural and historic significance.

DESCRIPTION:

HISTORY:

The house was once owned by the Miller family.

REFERENCES:

Community Consultation 10/6/2000.

PLACE: Deadmans Gully Burial Ground

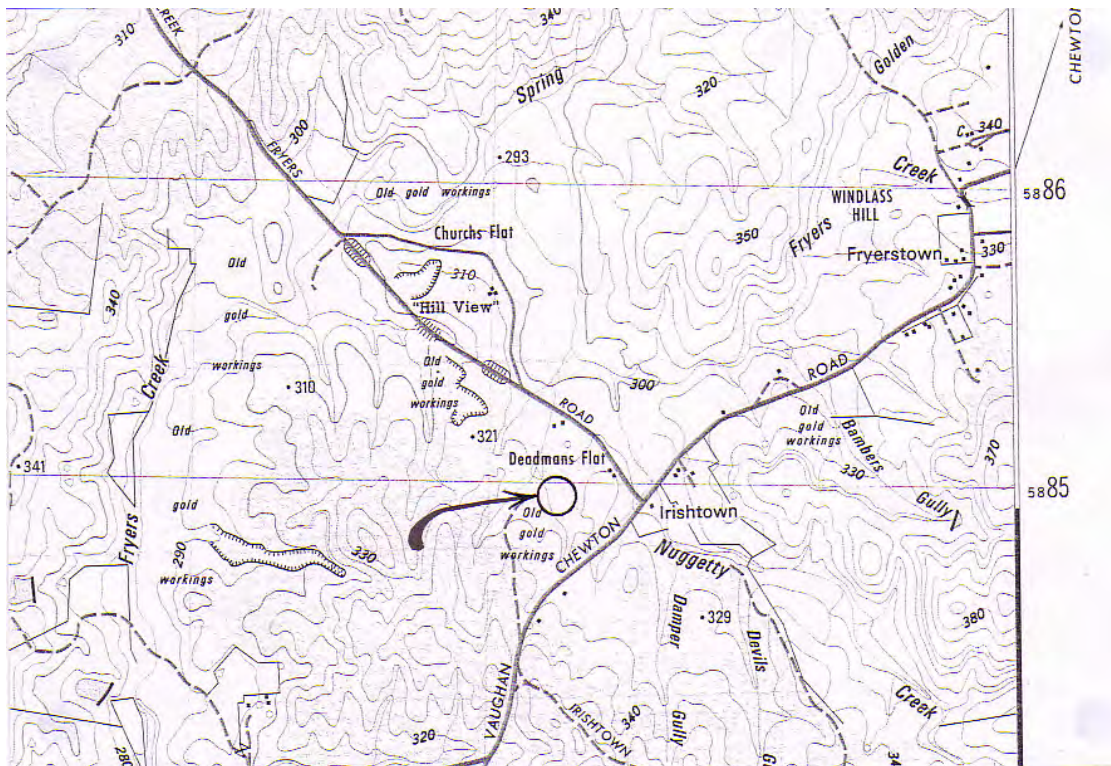
Place No:

IR/02

ADDRESS: Campbells Creek Fryers Road, Bellevue, Irish Town

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph:

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Guildford 7723-4-2, BU 544 851 (approx)

PROPERTY DETAILS: Crown parcel P134619, Parish of Fryers

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register: H1750

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme: HO988

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No: 101552

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be retained in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme. It is recommended that the place be retained on the Victorian Heritage Register. It is recommended that the site be retained as part of the Castlemaine Diggings National Heritage Park.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

State

PRECINCT:

PLACE: Deadmans Gully Burial Ground

Place No:

IR/02

ADDRESS: Campbells Creek Fryers Road, Bellevue, Irish Town

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Deadmans Gully Burial Ground is historically important because of its link with a key event in Victoria's history. The cemetery's origins are linked to the Mount Alexander alluvial goldrush of 1852-4. Deadmans Gully Burial Ground is historically important as a very rare artefact of Victoria's greatest goldrush. A comprehensive archaeological survey of the Castlemaine district undertaken in 1989 concluded that 'because of the ephemeral nature of structures and technology (predominantly timber and human sweat) employed in the early goldrush days, there is little physical evidence of the intensity of activity and carthetic social experience sustained by the area during the rush years'. It is also historically important because it is one of the few cemeteries that evidence the ad hoc nature of the choice of burial grounds and the nature of burial before cemetery regulations and health concerns led to the establishment of general cemeteries away from settled areas in the period 1859-61. The site was probably chosen because it was on elevated ground unlikely to yield gold.

Deadmans Gully Burial Ground is socially significant as the site of the final resting place of some of the first gold seekers to come to the Mount Alexander field. A roughly hewn headstone in the cemetery testifies to the lack of financial means of the early transient populations. The site was and is of spiritual importance to those who wished to pay tribute to their loved ones and signify and respect the place of their burial with a permanent marker. It is also of spiritual importance to the present community who view the cemetery as a significant commemorative site .

Deadmans Gully Burial Ground is an archaeologically important site as it provides physical evidence of the early European settlement of Victoria. The human remains are also significant because of their archaeological potential.

Deadmans Gully Burial ground is scientifically important as it contains evidence of a variety of styles of stonemasonry methods from the 1850s, including monuments hewn and carved by ordinary people out of locally found material, and those professionally executed by stonemasons. One monument exemplifies work by a local artisan, Redfearn of Campbells Creek. The human remains are also significant because of their scientific potential.

Deadmans Gully Burial ground is of State Significance.

The cemetery is now part of the Castlemaine Diggings National Heritage Park declared in October 2002.

DESCRIPTION:

Deadmans Gully Burial Ground has a rural bush setting and comprises all the land of Crown parcel P134619, containing a number of above-ground structures including headstones, stone mounds and alignments, surrounded by gum trees. The remains of five graves can be seen and the inscriptions of two headstones are still legible; they read 'Robert Bamber, 18th July 1854, 62 years' and 'Hannibal Richards, 5th February 1855, 45 years'. Part of the cemetery has been grazed over a number of years.

HISTORY:

The first officially recognised discovery of gold in the Castlemaine district occurred in July 1851. Public announcement of the discovery, some 6 weeks later in September 1851, sparked a stampede to Mount Alexander and led to its reputation as one of the world's richest shallow alluvial

PLACE: Deadmans Gully Burial Ground

Place No:

IR/02

ADDRESS: Campbells Creek Fryers Road, Bellevue, Irish Town

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

goldfields. From 1851 until at least 1854, the Mount Alexander goldfield was a shifting swarm of tents and flimsy bark huts. Although many gold seekers left for new goldfields, numbers on the Mount Alexander field were kept high by the arrival of large numbers of Chinese miners from 1854. The chaotic and early nature of the Mount Alexander gold rush meant that most deaths went unrecorded. Scant and isolated descriptions document a range of causes, by suicide, murder, accident and disease. The Fryers goldfield opened in early November 1851 and diggers who worked out their claims were quick to explore nearby gullies.

From 1851, at least seven burial grounds were established by the gold seekers: at Chewton, Golden Point, Pennyweight Flat, Castlemaine, Diamond Gully, Vaughan, and Irishtown.

Deadmans Gully Burial ground is believed to have been established c1852 on elevated ground where gold was unlikely to be found, although its position on elevated ground above the junction of the Nuggetty and Fryers Creeks, and its proximity to minor tributaries, would have been totally unsuitable for their own hygiene. The area was known locally as Bellevue. According to the department of Human Services, this site was established as a private cemetery. Primary historical records are scant but an excerpt of a schedule of deaths in the Fryers Creek district shows that at least four burials took place there in early 1855. The land was never reserved as a cemetery and its origins are likely to date to a few years earlier.

Hanover's Hotel was established in the 1860s near the burial ground to the west and is marked by two substantial oak trees and scattered red bricks.

It is likely that the burial ground was used until c1860 when the Fryerstown General Cemetery opened, although burials are thought to have taken place in the new general cemetery from 1858.

It appears that the management of Deadmans Gully was the responsibility of the trustees of the Fryerstown General Cemetery for some years. An excerpt from the Fryerstown Cemetery register indicates a sum of £30 was allocated to graves at Churchs Flat (Deadmans Gully) [sic] in the year 1888-9.

Concern about the state of the burial ground was expressed in a letter from the Shire of Mount Alexander to the Public Health Department in 1912:

"Outside the general Cemetery at Fryerstown, there are two old burial grounds once fenced and cared for, but of the late years have fallen into a very dilapidated state, in fact the fences have completely gone."

REFERENCES:

The Statement of Significance is based on the Victorian Heritage Register statement located in the VHR web site on 7th November, 2002 'Deadmans Gully Burial Ground', Victorian.Heritage Register, H1750, file no. 608444.

'Vaughan Chinese Cemetery', Victorian Heritage Register, H1408, file no. 608091.

Robyn Ballinger and Associates, *Castlemaine Goldfields Burial Grounds Heritage Action Plan*, Parks Victoria, 2002 (History).

PLACE: Ruins of Stone Store

Place No:

IR/03

ADDRESS: Campbells Creek Fryers Road, Irish Town

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 19/3/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Guildford 7723-4-2, BU 534 860

PROPERTY DETAILS:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in a 'Conservation Desirable' Schedule in the Shire of Mount Alexander Heritage Study of the former Shire of Newstead Report.

It is recommended that the place be recommended for nomination for addition to the Victorian Heritage Inventory

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Conservation Desirable

PRECINCT:

PLACE: Ruins of Stone Store

Place No:

IR/03

ADDRESS: Campbells Creek Fryers Road, Irish Town

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

These ruinous stone structure, probably erected in the 1850s or 1860s, is of architectural, historic and scientific significance to the Churches Flat/Irish Town district. The place is believed to be the remains of an early store.

The use of local stone in the construction is notable. The ruin indicates the early settlement of land in the area for mining purposes. It is of importance for the potential to provide information that contributes to a greater understanding of the history of the settlement and establishment of the district, and there is a strong presumption of archaeological research potential. Further historical research and archaeological investigation is recommended.

DESCRIPTION:

HISTORY:

Brown in *Reminiscences of Fryerstown* wrote: "On Churches [sic] Flat, William Church opened a store in 1852. After four years in business, he sold out to Bergin Bros. and returned to England. Churches Flat was named after this man. In the next three or four years, Bergin Bros established a chain of eight or nine stores in the Fryerstown area. The Churches Flat store became their base and it was reported that in 1857, they were disposing of one hundred tons of general merchandise per week. They were also licensed gold buyers, and were purchasing between fifteen hundred and two thousand pounds worth of gold each week. Mr. J.D. Bergin was based in Melbourne ordering and dispatching the merchandise to Fryerstown. This partnership lasted only a few years when it was dissolved. Mr. J.D. Bergin disposed of the chain of stores in the Fryerstown area, bought a sheep station and left the district. During his years in Fryerstown J.D. Bergin was a prominent and influential man in public life.

Coyle and Dargins was another firm who operated a large general store at Churches Flat. After trading for several years, they closed in November 1872, when an advertisement appeared in the *Mount Alexander Mail* inviting tenders for remaining stock."

Community consultation indicated that the stone remains are believed locally to be the remains of a store at Churches Flat.

REFERENCES:

G.O Brown, *Reminiscences of Fryerstown*, p. 120.

Phil Taylor, 'Environmental History', *Shire of Newstead Heritage Study Part 1*, December 1998.
Community Consultation.

PLACE: Red Hill Hydraulic Sluicing Site

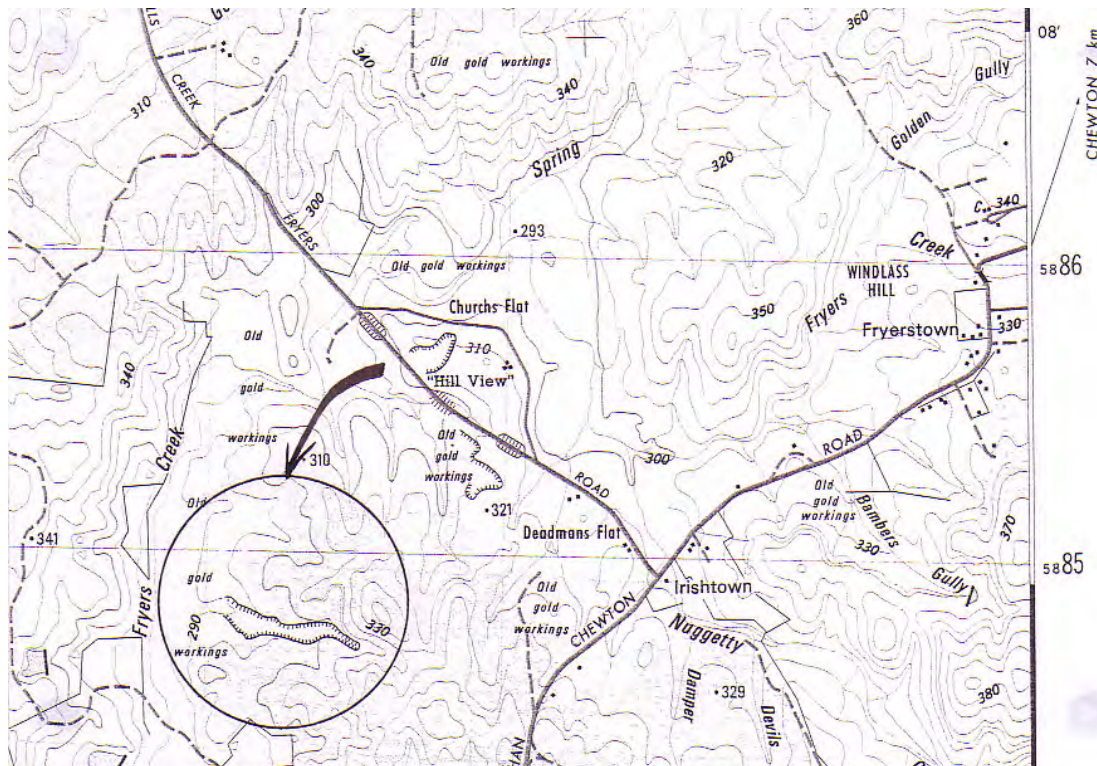
Place No:

IR/04

ADDRESS: Campbells Creek Fryers Road, Irish Town

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph:

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Guildford 7723-4-2, BU 533 852 and others

PROPERTY DETAILS:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register: H1230

Victorian Heritage Inventory: H7723-0356,

Local Planning Scheme: HO966

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be retained on the Victorian Heritage Register, the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme and the Victorian Heritage Inventory

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

State

PRECINCT:

CASTLEMAINE DIGGINGS

PLACE: Red Hill Hydraulic Sluicing Site

Place No:

IR/04

ADDRESS: Campbells Creek Fryers Road, Irish Town

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Red Hill Hydraulic Gold Sluicing Site consists of a large sluicing pit containing a network of pebble dumps and tail races. The slopes of the hill below the pit have been extensively ground sluiced, and the gullies draining from the northern and southern sides of the hill have been deeply excavated by high pressure water. The water was brought to the area by a race constructed by the River Loddon and Tributaries Water Company in the early 1870s. This race was re-used and repaired in 1906 and 1937. The hill also has a number of house sites, an extensive network of water races and sluice heads, and two dumps of iron sluicing pipe.

The Red Hill Hydraulic Gold Sluicing Site is of historic, archaeological and scientific importance to the State of Victoria.

The Red Hill Hydraulic Gold Sluicing Site is historically and scientifically important as a characteristic and well preserved example of an early form of gold mining. Gold mining sites are of crucial importance for the pivotal role they have played since 1851 in the development of Victoria. Hydraulic sluicing of alluvial gold deposits is an important key ingredient in an understanding of gold mining technology in country where water was plentiful and perennial.

The Red Hill Hydraulic Sluicing Site is archeologically important for its potential to yield artefacts and evidence which will be able to provide significant information about the cultural history of gold mining and the gold seekers themselves.

DESCRIPTION:

Note - The Site numbers are as cited by David Bannear

Red Hill and neighborhood appear to have been worked by alluvial miners from the mid- to late 1850s, and by quartz miners in the 1870s.

The sluicing landscape - massive holes and piles of stacked rocks, numerous dams, and slopes stripped of soil - would date from the mid-1870s, when the River Loddon and Tributaries Water Supply Co. first supplied water to this region, by water race. The gullies were hydraulically sluiced in the early stages of this century, the last work in the area being done by Ray Bradfield in the 1940s. The pipe found in the various dumps probably relates to Ray Bradfield's final sluicing operations.

The various stone fireplaces, and stone cairns, appear to pre-date the hydraulic phase of sluicing, so probably represent later 19th-century occupation by miners and sluicers. The stone cairns are probably boundary markers for different claims.

Site 53.0 - Site consists of a dump of sluicing pipe and large earthen dam. The dam's earthen wall is approx. 60m across and about 1.5m high. A by-pass is situated on the southern end. Up the slope, 35m E of the dam is a dump, containing eight sections of iron pipe, all about 7m in length and of the overlapping, rivetted type. The pipes have two different diameters - 37cm (15") and 51cm (20"). The majority of pipes present are of the smaller diameter. All the pipe is in poor condition, very rusty and corroded. The dump of pipe is on a hillside which has been completely stripped of soil by sluicing. In some places, especially on the higher ground, the hill slope still bears the traces of numerous water races and smaller channels.

Site 53.1 - Two hundred metres E of Site 53.0 is a second dump of iron pipe, together with a

PLACE: Red Hill Hydraulic Sluicing Site

Place No:

IR/04

ADDRESS: Campbells Creek Fryers Road, Irish Town

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

water race and sluice-head. The remains are located on the SE margin of Red Hill.

A water race comes in from the E to meet a sluice-head, shaped like a big 7. The sluice-head is an earthen embankment, approx 18m long, which is faced on the inside with stone. A tree obscures the actual take-off point. A channel runs W from the take-off point, and 60m along the channel is a large dump of sluicing pipe. This dump covers an area of about 30m x 6m and contains about 12 sections of pipe, in 7m lengths. There are two different types and sizes of pipe present: all of the large sections of pipe are of the rivetted-overlapping type with a diameter of 51cm (20"); several smaller sections (about 3m in length) of a rivetted-panel type have a diameter around 70cm (27").

Site 53.2 - The bulk of this alluvial ridge, part of Red Hill, has been quarried and sluiced away. The large excavation would contain thousands of tons of stacked stones. The slopes on all sides of the ridge have been sluiced, in places down to bedrock, and contain a network of water channels and small dams.

Site 53.3 - 160m NE of Site 53.2, on the W side of a gully that drains W, is a stone structure. The middle of the structure has been either sluiced or eroded away. Its overall dimensions would have been 10.5m long by about 2.6m. A semi-circular fireplace, or perhaps small stack, protrudes 1.2m from the S corner of the building. Walls of the building are stone and clay mortar, well-built with faced stone. They measure 40cm thick and in several places still stand to a height of 1m. No bricks were observable.

Site 53.4 - A small gully to the E of the Site 53.3 drains to the W. This gully has been deeply sluiced, to a depth of more than 10m. The sheer sides are very impressive. On the N side of this gully, on the summit of a ridge, are two stone cairns. Both are triangular at the base (each side measuring 1.5m) and come to a point about 1.1m above the ground. They are difficult to spot because of dense scrubby growth (mainly coffee bush). The cairns are situated in an area which has not been sluiced to bedrock and are surrounded by numerous piles of stone.

One hundred metres W of the stone cairns, on the S side of the next gully, are some more stone structures. The visible remains consist of twin fireplaces, 2m apart, both facing N. They are well-built, of stone faced on both sides, and their external measurements are 1.7m x 1.10m. Walls are 40cm thick. Both structures have small not-so-well-built compartments attached. The northern fireplace stands to a height of 1.7m; the other to a height of 1.3m.

Seven metres NE of the northern fireplace is another stone building. It is U-shaped and has no E wall, and its external measurements are 2.6m x 2.8m. Walls are 50cm thick and still stand to a height of 1m, but they are not as well built as the twin fireplaces.

Site 53.5 - On the opposite of the gully to Site 53.4 are the remains of a small house site. The 30cm-thick walls of the small stone house survive only as an outline (4.5m x 2.5m) and rubble. The fireplace is well-built of stone faced on both sides, and still stands to a height of 70cm. Some red brick fragments are present. All are of handmade bricks. One fragment measures 11cm wide and 7 cm thick, and has a wide rectangular frog on one face, approx. 12cm long, 4cm wide and 1.5cm deep.

The gully between this site and Site 53.4 has been sluiced to a depth of about 10m for most of its length.

Site 53.6 - Located on the S side of the Fryerstown-Campbells Creek main road, and N of Red Hill. Like the neighbouring Red Hill, Sullivan's Hill has largely been quarried and sluiced away. The slopes on all sides have been sluiced and contain a network of water channels and dams.

PLACE: Red Hill Hydraulic Sluicing Site

Place No:

IR/04

ADDRESS: Campbells Creek Fryers Road, Irish Town

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

Located on the N side of a large excavation is a sluice head consisting of a small section of stone and earth wall through which pokes a section of galvanized pipe (9" diam).

On the W side of the same large excavation are some very deep, narrow gutters. The longest of these is 80cm wide and has a maximum depth of 2.10m. It runs 30 m W to a gully.

Thirty metres NW of the long gutter is a stone cairn, situated on the line of the reef and surrounded by numerous piles of stone. It has a triangular base (sides 1.5m long) and comes to a point 1.1m above the ground. Difficult to spot, due to dense cover of coffee bush.

Site 53.7 - At the heads of two deeply sluiced gullies are two long earthen embankments linked to a water race. Both embankments curve around a hill slope forming dam-like features. The lower embankment is about 100m long, and its wall stands about 1.5m high. A sluice-head is located at the mid point of the embankment, which directs water to the W. The sluice-head still has its wooden valve, consisting of a set of legs (bush timber) standing 3.8m high.

Site 53.8 - 60m E of Site 53.7 is a sluice head. This building is located at the bottom of a hill on which are located an open-cut and at least one shaft. The 1m-thick earthen walls have both outer and inner facings of stone. The structure is oval in shape, measuring 7.5m x 4.6m. The entrance appears to have been at the S end, and the rear end has been washed away. Running past the structure is a water race.

Site 53.9 - 100m E of Site 53.8 is a sluicing paddock, near the head of a large gully. The paddock measures about 100m long, 50m wide and 15 deep. The tailing heap still survives. There is a section of sluicing pipe protruding from the W corner of the tailing heap.

Site 53.10 - 140m E of the sluicing paddock is a sluice head consisting of a curved earthen embankment and a galvanized iron outlet pipe (10" diam).

Site 53.11 - 200m N of Site 53.10 is a dump of sluicing pipe, running E-W. The bulk of the sluicing pipe present is of the rivetted-panel type. There are three sections of pipe (ranging from 3m to 6m in length) at the E end of the dump, with two different diameter measurements - 60cm (24") and 70cm (28"). In the middle of the dump are nine sections (about 3m-4m in length). There is also one small section of the rivetted-overlapping type pipe.

Site 53.12 - 150m SE of Site 53.11 are two stone structures. The northern structure consists of a small section of wall standing to a height of 70cm. The southern structure consists of the ground-level outline of a single room, and the partial remains of a fireplace. The room would have measured 3.6m long by 2.50 wide. Walls are 30 cm thick. The fireplace protrudes from the E corner about 70cm., is about 1.3m wide and stands to a height of 70cm.

Site 53.13 - 100m E of Site 53.11 is a stone cairn. This cairn is located on a hill slope which has been sluiced to bedrock. The cairn is roughly 1m square at the base and stands to a height of 90cm. About eight distinct mounds of rock surround the cairn. These mounds stand to a height of about 40cm, and range from small circles of stone (e.g. 90cm diameter) to long rectangular mounds (e.g. 2.2m x 1.4m wide).

Site 53.14 - 250m NW of cairn, on the E side of a gully, are the remains of a stone building. Only a small section of curving wall and a spread of rubble survive.

PLACE: Red Hill Hydraulic Sluicing Site

Place No:

IR/04

ADDRESS: Campbells Creek Fryers Road, Irish Town

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

Site 53.15 - On north side of Fryerstown-Vaughan Road, just before Vaughan, is the sluiced landmark known as Red Knob. This resulted from the sluicing activities of Ray Bradfield, in the 1940s. The poplar trees in the valley near Red Knob were planted by Bradfield after he finished sluicing of the area.

HISTORY:

In June 1855 there was another rush to Red Hill which had already been worked out in 1852 and 1853. The interest in the area continued and in 1859, 20 puddling machines were reported operating in the neighborhood. The mining population was sustained in the area through to 1865 and by December of that year a proposal was made to build a water race to enable sluicing. The race was completed by the River Loddon and Tributaries Water Supply Company by December 1870. By 1871 sluicing was replacing puddling as a means to extract gold. Quartz mining was also being carried out in the area at this time. Sluicing was not very remunerative as the cost of water was high. Sluicing continued during the 1870s with further complaints about the high cost of water. In March 1879 the water race had ceased running for some time due to dry weather. The ground appears to have been largely worked out by the 1880s and little activity occurred in the area. The race was reopened in 1906-07 but supply again lapsed. Bushfires burnt out nearly all the fluming before 1937, when a co-operative venture by several groups of alluvial miners relaid the lines with pipes and sluicing recommenced. In the early 1950s the pipes were relaid and sluicing again commenced in 1953 and continued in 1954.

REFERENCES:

David Bannear, Historic Mining Sites in the Castlemaine/Fryers Creek Mining Divisions, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, September 1993. Site No. 53(Description and History).

Heritage Victoria statement of significance from the Victorian Heritage Register.(Statement of Significance).

PLACE: Miller House

Place No:

IR/05

ADDRESS: Vaughan Chewton Road, Irish Town

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 19/3/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Guildford 7723-4-2, BU 547 850

PROPERTY DETAILS:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in a 'Conservation Desirable' Schedule in the Shire of Mount Alexander Heritage Study of the former Shire of Newstead Report.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Conservation Desirable

PRECINCT:

PLACE: Miller House

Place No:

IR/05

ADDRESS: Vaughan Chewton Road, Irish Town

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Irishtown was a small community which developed in the late 1850s half a mile east of Vaughan and past quartz-rich Red Hill. The Shamrock Hotel was built in 1857 and the district's sole Roman Catholic Church was consecrated there in June 1865. Built of brick it could accommodate a congregation of four hundred. It was demolished in 1956.

This house is set well back from the road behind a dry stone wall in a garden setting. The house has a hipped corrugated steel clad roof, face brick chimneys, a hipped roof verandah with cast iron valence and brackets. The conservation of this place is desirable as the building is a characteristic late nineteenth century/early twentieth century Victorian style villa and retains its form, materials and detailing of this style of building. The building is also significant as one of the few remaining buildings marking the township of Irishtown. The earlier cottage and stone walls are also of significance for their date, methods of construction and marking the long occupation of the site. Further research and assessment may result in the building being of LOCAL architectural and historic significance.

DESCRIPTION:

HISTORY:

The main house was built about 1904/5. The property was owned by the Miller family. Behind the main house is a derelict cottage which was probably built in the 1860s. The property has extensive dry stone walls.

The land was originally sold to R Leyland in 1857. Ralph Leyland was the ratepayer in 1866 and 1870 for a house at Nuggetty Gully. The ratebook of 1872 gives his occupation as dairyman for house and land at Fryers.

Ralph Leyland died and probate was granted to Francis Hardwick in 1902 and the land was conveyed to Mary Ellen Miller in 1902. Mary Ellen Miller died in 1953 and probate was granted in 1954. to Henry Miller. He died in 1962 and the land was conveyed to Archibald Gordon Miller, John Henry Miller, in 1962 and then conveyed to John Miller solely. John Miller died in 1989. In 1995 the land passed from the Miller family.

REFERENCES:

Fryerstown Community Consultation 10/6/2000, Terry Duus/Rose Lavery
Fryers District Road Board Ratebooks, Mount Alexander Shire Ratebooks
Transfer of Land application AP 75710 S26D Allots 4 & 5 Sec 18.

PLACE: McDermott House

Place No:

JC/01

ADDRESS: 40 Annands Lane, Joyces Creek

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 2/7/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Cairn Curran 7623-1-1, BU 659 911

PROPERTY DETAILS:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local

PRECINCT:

PLACE: McDermott House

Place No:

JC/01

ADDRESS: 40 Annands Lane, Joyces Creek

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The weatherboard house, Annands Lane, Joyces Creek, is **architecturally** significant at a **LOCAL** level. It appears to be substantially intact and demonstrates original design qualities of a Victorian vernacular style. These qualities include the hipped and gable roof forms. Other intact qualities include the horizontal weatherboard wall construction; corrugated iron roof cladding; narrow eaves; brick chimney with corbelled top; timber framed double hung windows; central doorway and the hip-roofed verandah with cast iron brackets, frieze and droppers. The open grassed setting, along with the two mature Canary Island Palm trees also make a contribution to the significance of the place.

Overall the weatherboard house, Annands Lane, Joyces Creek, is of **LOCAL** significance.

DESCRIPTION:

The house, Annands Lane, Joyces Creek is sited within a fenced garden area dominated by two mature Canary Island Palm Trees in the front. There is a wire mesh fence and gate. The rectangular house has a hipped M form roof clad in corrugated steel. There is a brick chimney, now painted, with corbelled brick banding. Across the front of the house is a verandah with a hipped roof supported on posts with decorative cast iron brackets, frieze and droppers. Some of the cast iron is now missing. The walls are clad in timber weatherboards. There is a central doorway with flanking timber framed, double hung windows. At the rear of the house is a low gable roofed section with an external brick chimney. This may have been an earlier dwelling or structure on the site or moved in and added to the main house. It is also clad in weatherboards.

The building has undergone alterations in 2001/02.

HISTORY:

The only information found about this building is that it belonged to the Alec McDermott family.

REFERENCES:

Community Consultation.

PLACE: Plaistow Homestead , Store and old Adelaide Road

Place No:

JC/02

ADDRESS: Rodborough Road, Joyces Creek

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: various

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Cairn Curran 7623-1-1, BU 647 896

PROPERTY DETAILS: Section 11 Parish of Tarrengower

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register: H328

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme: HO958

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No: 004261

Registered - File #2/06/102/0002

National Trust (Victoria) Register: Classified - #1618

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be retained in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme. It is recommended that the place be retained on the Victorian Heritage Register

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

State

PRECINCT:

PLACE: *Plaistow* Homestead , Store and old Adelaide Road

Place No:

JC/02

ADDRESS: Rodborough Road, Joyces Creek

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Plaistow pastoral run was taken up in 1844 by brothers George and Alfred Joyce. The Joyces, emigrated from England in 1840. The 10,000 acres (15 square mile) run, subsequently named *Plaistow* was acquired from Charles McKinnon in 1844. Late in 1850 the Joyces decided to build a four or five-roomed house from bricks to be produced on the site. Further additions and alterations in the nineteenth century and early twentieth century extended the house to its present size.

The house is single storey with a hip roof and verandah. The structure known as the store is a double height building constructed of bricks on a foundation of bluestone rubble. The first stage of the store was commenced in 1845. The larger part of the building is a storage area with loft space. Internal steps lead to an underground cellar used as sleeping quarters. Internally the house, extended at least once in the 1890s, is decorated in the style of the late Edwardian period and includes, in the front passage, an unusual Chinoiserie style wallpaper with a crane theme.

George and Alfred Joyce applied for the pre-emptive right to 640 acres of freehold land at *Plaistow* and the application was approved on 1 April 1853. When the brothers dissolved their partnership in 1854, George retained *Plaistow* and Alfred *Norwood*. George sold *Plaistow* in 1862.

Plaistow is of **architectural** and **historic** significance to the **STATE** of Victoria.

Plaistow is **architecturally** significant as an early example of a pastoral homestead building. Stylistically it is representative of the colonial period in Victoria, particularly for the unadorned brickwork and the verandah with simple timber quadrant brackets to the posts. The store is an early surviving structure. The manufacture of bricks on a property was standard practice before the railways provided an efficient means of distributing the mass-produced product to rural areas. *Plaistow* is **historically** significant as evidence of the importance of pastoralism in central Victoria before the gold rush. It is significant for its associations with the Joyce brothers and their family. The Joyces were representative of educated middle class men from Britain who came to the Port Phillip district, with capital but little or no experience of sheep or cattle farming, to try and establish their fortune in pastoralism. Alfred Joyce's letters and his later reminiscences written in the 1890s were first published in 1942 as 'A Homestead History'.

DESCRIPTION:

Plaistow homestead, store and the old pastoral road are located in Section 11, Parish of Tarrengower, Rodborough Road, Joyces Creek, about eight kilometres west of Newstead.

The house is situated on a relatively flat site and is now approached from the rear by the access drive. The main north facade of the house faces towards the early Adelaide road, Joyces Creek and Cairn Curran Reservoir. Today the house is set among mature peppercorn and other trees and recent gardens and fruit trees. To the south is a courtyard area containing a domed brick underground tank.

The single storey main section of the house has a steeply pitched, hipped roof which changes pitch as it extends to form the return verandah roof. The roof is clad in corrugated steel. This section has two wide brick chimneys (now painted) with simple corbelled brick decoration. The return

PLACE: *Plaistow* Homestead , Store and old Adelaide Road

Place No:

JC/02

ADDRESS: Rodborough Road, Joyces Creek

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

verandah has been reconstructed. It has a timber floor and the roof is supported on square timber posts with simple arched timber brackets. There are no post capitals or decorative valence. The exterior walls are of face brick and the earliest section of the homestead is on a bluestone and rubble base and are tuckpointed in contrast to a later section which lacks tuckpointing and also uses larger and better bricks. The building has been extended in a similar style a number of times, at least, through the 1890s. The staged construction has resulted in a non symmetrical front facade. The main entry faces north towards the early road. The glazed timber door with glazed side lights and transom window are to the east of centre of the facade. There are three timber framed double hung windows in the north facade.

The interior of the house retains some areas of original decorative finishes from the early twentieth century including a patterned wallpaper of water birds, waterlillies and the pyramids. This motif has been used in the twentieth century stained glass in the north door to the verandah and sidelights which also echoes the view from the verandah across to Cairn Curran reservoir.

On the south side of the main section is an irregular courtyard. The courtyard is formed by the originally detached kitchen on the west, the 1890s addition to the east and the 1920s south wall. The 1890s addition is a hipped roof extension clad in weatherboard with timber framed, double hung windows. On the west facing wall of this extension is an external door with narrow rectangular panels which have segmented arched heads, and with a central door knob. Above the door is a transom light. The present owners believe this door is the original front door. In the 1920s a brick section was added in the centre of the south face. Of face red brick, the extension has a hipped corrugated steel roof and timber double hung windows with soldier course bricks above the lintel and brick sill.

On the west side of the courtyard is the original two-roomed brick kitchen. This is a rectangular building with a gable roof now clad in corrugated steel covering original shingles. It was originally separated from the main house but is now connected by timber skillion roofed additions to the house. The steeply pitched roof has a large brick chimney at one gable end and another external chimney on the west side. The chimneys have simple corbelled brick bands as decoration. The brick exterior walls and chimneys are now painted. The east wall has a shallow pitched skillion roofed verandah supported on timber posts. This elevation has a central doorway. The windows are timber framed. The north end of the verandah has been enclosed with weatherboard clad walls to form an entry connecting to the main house. Weatherboard additions extend the building towards the south. This section also has a very early cellar beneath the smaller room.

Further east from the house is the free-standing brick store building, the early stages of which date from 1845. This has a similar form to the kitchen building being rectangular with a steeply pitched gable roof which has the original shingles now covered by corrugated steel. The shingles are visible from inside the store area. The building is in two compartments with the south compartment being entered though a door on the south side. There is a nine paned window adjacent to the doorway and a small attic window in the gable end above. On the west side of the building is a wide doorway with a nine paned window on either side of the door giving entry to the storage area and loft. The widows and doors have exposed timber lintels. Beneath the smaller room is a stone lined cellar that is accessed from an internal stairway in the larger room.

At some distance from the house on crown Land are the remains of a sheep dip (JC/03). Constructed before 1848 it is made of similar bricks to the homestead. The long brick lined race

PLACE: *Plaistow* Homestead , Store and old Adelaide Road

Place No:

JC/02

ADDRESS: Rodborough Road, Joyces Creek

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

can be still be indentified in the grass of the flat land adjacent to the creek.

Also on the property are the remains of a dairy and the footings of a flour mill.

The former pastoral track, and main road between Avoca and Castlemaine for digger, Gold Escort and coach traffic in the 1850s, survives as a grassy wide depression on the homestead's west and north sides and extends north-east over a tributary of Joyces Creek. The main facade of the house is oriented towards this road.

HISTORY:

Squatters seeking to establish pastoral runs were quick to follow Major Mitchell into the newly explored southern areas of 'New South Wales'. Following the *Major's Line*, the well defined track created in 1836 by Mitchell on his exploratory journey through what he called *Australia Felix*, settlers took up large tracts of land under licence according to the number of stock they could muster. These large runs with undefined boundaries enjoyed a brief existence before other squatters arrived to establish smaller runs on the peripheries. One of these was Colin McKinnon who took up 10,000 acres on Middle Creek early in 1841. With the onset of economic depression and the falling price of wool he decided to move onto a larger property and, early in 1844, offered his interest in the land for £50. The buyers were two brothers from England, George and Alfred Joyce, who journeyed to the property in the autumn of 1844 for an inspection and accepted the terms : the run and its improvements - two primitive huts, a log sheep yard, fifty hurdles and a watch-box for £50. Arriving with their stock to take possession on 29 April 1844 they subsequently named the property *Plaistow* after their family's country home England.

The brothers worked very hard to establish their sheep station as a viable enterprise, each accepting responsibility for certain aspects of the work. In the early days, like other woolgrowers, they found it necessary at times to have their surplus sheep boiled down for tallow. They also achieved a measure of self-sufficiency by sowing wheat, horse-feed and potatoes, running a herd of mixed cattle and providing themselves with milk and poultry. Early improvements to the property included the building of a store, out-station huts, fenced paddocks, stables, a wool-shed, wool-press, a temporary sheep wash, bridges, weirs and the development of the home hut. A sheep dip, constructed on Crown Land from the same soft pink bricks used in the homestead survives on the creek, about 500 metres west of the homestead. The sheep dip is marked on the 1848 run plan as 'sheep washing apparatus'.

Under the 1847 Orders-in-Council settlers were required to survey their land and publish their boundaries and here, in the preparation of the plan, Alfred was able to use the skills he learned in his engineering apprenticeship. The application for the pre-emptive right was formally lodged and approved, the fee of £640 paid and on 1 April 1853 the Joyce brothers became the owners of 1 square mile of freehold land. Being personally friendly with Richard Goldsbrough, in 1848 the brothers were pleased to invite him to visit *Plaistow*, just prior to the establishment of Goldsbrough's wool buying business. It was arranged before he left the property that the next *Plaistow* wool would be sent to him for sale and it was, in fact, the first consignment handled by Goldsbrough in his new business.

In the years following George's 1846 marriage to Helen McNicol, the station began to prosper and Alfred, perhaps optimistically, estimated in 1850 that it might be possible to add £450 to £500 annually to the surplus float. Also by 1850 George's growing family made it necessary to consider

PLACE: *Plaistow* Homestead , Store and old Adelaide Road

Place No:

JC/02

ADDRESS: Rodborough Road, Joyces Creek

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

seriously the building of a home. Earlier commenting on a neighbour's expensive experience of using stone for a similar undertaking, Alfred had written in a letter to his parents, that "...we must find some easier and cheaper method - clay bats, or bricks, or something of that kind..." Choosing bricks, in 1851 they commenced preparations: sawing the wood, splitting the shingles and making the bricks. The extremely cold and wet weather hindered the brick makers and in one more than usually heavy flood, 18,000 bricks were lost. Late in the year, the building begun, the cry of "gold" went up and the staff, including the bricklayers, left to try their luck, "... but it was not long before the bricklayers came back, disgusted with their ill success, and the building proceeded quietly to the finish..." Improvements to the existing buildings must have been continuous throughout these early years. At some stage the store was plastered (since removed) and the timber shingles on the roof covered by corrugated steel. There is no mention by Alfred Joyce of the cellars, one beneath the store (used for the storage of meat) and one beneath the kitchen of the homestead but it is believed they were in existence before 1851. It is also believed that an extension to the new home followed late in 1853. The two sections are obvious when viewed from the front, with tuckpointing on the brickwork on the first section and the absence of tuckpointing and the use of larger and better made bricks on the second. When the homestead was completed it was the first substantial dwelling in the district.

The opening of the Mount Alexander diggings in 1851 ended the property's isolation. The pastoral track, that swept round the homestead on its west and north sides and then went north-east towards Tarrengower home station, became the main thoroughfare for diggers journeying between the Amherst and the Mount Alexander gold fields. George Joyce seized the opportunity and set up a profitable sideline selling provisions to diggers passing the front gate. The road, known as Adelaide road (following its use by the South Australian Gold Escort in 1852-53), was later used by Cobb and Co coaches from about August 1856 on the run between Castlemaine and Avoca. South of the homestead, the company established a changing station of which little physical evidence remains.

The first Government land sales in the newly surveyed Parish of Tarrengower were held in Castlemaine, commencing on 26 September 1854. Land was quickly taken up by prospective farmers and within five years most of the remaining land in the *Plaistow* licence was sold. George, sole owner of *Plaistow* since the amicable dissolution of the brothers' partnership in June 1854, could manage to purchase no more than a third of the original run area, reducing the property to 3,270 acres with no more than a thousand additional acres of unsold land on which he held grazing rights. It is said that George never recovered from the death of Helen, his wife, on Christmas Eve 1854, after childbirth. Facing insolvency in 1862, he decided to sell *Plaistow* at auction. This occurred on 10 June 1862 and with the proceedings, two years later George bought a hotel, the Junction Inn at Newstead.

The successful bidder for *Plaistow* was a neighbour, Matthew Bryant, of *Cairn Curran*, who bought the property outright for £8,000. At this time, according to an advertisement on 23 May 1862 in the *Tarrengower Times*, the home station consisted of a "Substantially built and Comfortable six-roomed Brick House, with Brick Kitchen and Cellar; large Brick Stove and Cellar, with Overseer's Room; Brick Stables for 12 horses, Coach House, and six Loose Boxes; Brick Granary; Brick Barracks, capable of accommodating 60 men; underground Stone Dairy; Piggeries; Cart Sheds; Stock Yards; Stack Yards; Slaughter Yards; Sheep Yards; and Fowl House, etc., etc." The complex of farm outbuildings has mostly disappeared. The present shearing shed, a later building on a rise south-west of the homestead, marks the site of the Joyce brothers' shed.

PLACE: *Plaistow* Homestead , Store and old Adelaide Road

Place No:

JC/02

ADDRESS: Rodborough Road, Joyces Creek

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

The Bryant family, however, encountered financial difficulties by 1883 and the owner, Elizabeth Bryant, held a clearing sale on 5 March 1884. For the next twenty-five years the property was administered by a trustee. Several additions were made to the original homestead in the 1890s. They include a weatherboard schoolroom, a lounge room and a weatherboard office, that joined the lounge room to the kitchen. About 1909 the interior of the home was extensively decorated. The Bryants also probably planted the present peppercorn trees, as a photograph of the homestead in the 1870s shows. The bridge they constructed across the creek to ensure easier communication between *Plaistow* and *Cairn Curran* lasted until about 1964.

Charles Coutts bought the property at auction on 20 November 1909. In the 1920s, the Coutts family converted two small rooms in the domestic quarters at the rear of the homestead into one large room, added a skylight in the corridor, replaced the front door and installed stained glass surrounds, and demolished a washroom on the east wall. Beginning about 1963 a descendant, Jean Coutts, sought the National Trust's assistance in repairing the store and, subsequently, in 1972 a contractor from Castlemaine rebuilt the store's long east wall. Jean Coutts died in 1977 and in 1978 Margaret Lewis (née Iskov) bought *Plaistow* and, with her husband, Fred, planned to establish an 1880s-period farm using Clydesdale horses. West of the homestead they excavated what was probably the dairy - an area of approximately five metres square and two metres deep - listed in the 1862 auction advertisement and later used as rubbish dump.

The present owners, Lilian and Peter Skilbeck, bought the property in 1984. They began a programme of repairs to the homestead's spouting and verandah flooring, to the store, as well as restoration to the interior of the homestead. They developed a garden extending 1.2 hectares around the buildings that includes the giant peppercorn trees as well as elms, flowers, vegetables and an orchard. On *Plaistow's* 100 hectares they run cattle, angora goats and poultry. These, along with the property's long history and peaceful location, attract patrons for the bed-and-breakfast tourist accommodation the Skilbecks have offered since 1994.

REFERENCES:

- Billis, R.V., and Kenyon, A.S., *Pastoral Pioneers of Port Phillip*. Melbourne: 1932; Stockland Press edn, 1974.
- Bradfield, Raymond A., *Newstead: Some Early History*. Castlemaine: privately published, n.d. [1970s].
- Bride, Thomas Francis (comp.), *Letters From Victorian Pioneers*. Melbourne: Government Printer, 1898; Heinemann edn, C.E. Sayers (ed.), 1969.
- James, G.F. (ed.), *A Homestead History: being the Reminiscences and Letters of Alfred Joyce of Plaistow and Norwood, Port Phillip, 1843 to 1864*. Melbourne: OUP, 1942. 3rd edn, 1969.
- James, G.F., 'Alfred Joyce (1821-1901)', *ADB*, vol. 2, 1788-1850, pp. 28-9.
- 'Joyces Creek Public Cemetery Register', in the possession of Lilian Skilbeck, of Plaistow.
- Landy, Lynne, 'Torch Bearers', *Australian Country Style*, May 1999, pp. 48-55.
- Morgan, Marjorie, *Crown Lands Pre-Emptive Right Applications, 1850-1854*. Blackburn: Marjorie Morgan Publications, 1987.
- Newstead and Maldon Echo*, 20 March 1907, 11 December 1907, 4 March 1908, 23 February 1910.
- 'Plaistow', Run File 897, Central Plans Office (Melbourne).
- 'Plaistowe Homestead and Store', NT File Nos. 1607, 1618.
- 'Plaistowe Homestead and Store, Newstead Shire'. File no. 603206K, Box no. 8640 (Ministry for Planning and Environment), Heritage Victoria.
-

PLACE: Plaistow Homestead , Store and old Adelaide Road

Place No:

JC/02

ADDRESS: Rodborough Road, Joyces Creek

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

Skilbeck, Peter, oral testimony collected from former owners and visitors (including a governess for the Bryants), interviewed at Plaistow, 17 June 1998 and 1 August 2000. Some of the details in recent sources listed here have been corrected.

Skilbeck, Peter and Lillian, 'Plaistow Homestead' (brochure).

Smith, James (ed.), *Cyclopedia of Victoria* (Melbourne: F.W. Niven, 1903-05), vol. II, p. 306.

Spreadborough, Robert, and Anderson, Hugh (comps), *Victorian Squatters*. Ascot Vale (Vic.): Red Rooster Press, 1983.

Statement of Significance is based on the version by Heritage Victoria , 23 November 2002 with corrections by the owner.



PLACE: Sheep Dip (Plaistow)

Place No:

JC/03

ADDRESS: Rodborough Road, Joyces Creek

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 17/6/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Cairn Curran 7623-1-1, BU 645 897

PROPERTY DETAILS: Crown Land

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme. It is recommended that the place be nominated for addition to the Victorian Heritage Register.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

State

PRECINCT:

PLACE: Sheep Dip (Plaistow)

Place No:

JC/03

ADDRESS: Rodborough Road, Joyces Creek

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The sheep dip on the creek near Plaistow Homestead, Rodborough Road, Joyces Creek constructed in 1848 is **historically** significant at a **STATE** level. It is associated with the development of the nearby Plaistow homestead and with the pioneer pastoralists George and Alfred Plaistow.

The sheep dip on the creek near Plaistow Homestead, Rodborough Road, Joyces Creek constructed in 1848 is **scientifically** significant at a **STATE** level. It demonstrates early techniques of animal management and the use of local materials in the construction of the dip.

Overall the sheep dip on the creek near Plaistow Homestead, Rodborough Road, Joyces Creek constructed in 1848 is of **STATE** significance.

DESCRIPTION:

Along the creek and approximately 500 metres west of the house are the remains of the sheep-dip. Constructed before 1848, it is made of similar bricks to the homestead. The long brick lined race can be still identified in the grass of the flat land adjacent to the creek.

HISTORY:

Squatters seeking to establish pastoral runs were quick to follow Major Mitchell into the newly explored southern areas of 'New South Wales'. Following the *Major's Line*, the well defined track created in 1836 by Mitchell on his exploratory journey through what he called *Australia Felix*, settlers took up large tracts of land under licence according to the number of stock they could muster. These large runs with undefined boundaries enjoyed a brief existence before other squatters arrived to establish smaller runs on the peripheries. One of these was Colin McKinnon who took up 10,000 acres on Middle Creek early in 1841. With the onset of economic depression and the falling price of wool he decided to move onto a larger property and, early in 1844, offered his interest in the land for £50. The buyers were two brothers from England, George and Alfred Joyce, who journeyed to the property in the autumn of 1844 for an inspection and accepted the terms : the run and its improvements - two primitive huts, a log sheep yard, fifty hurdles and a watch-box for £50. Arriving with their stock to take possession on 29 April 1844 they subsequently named the property *Plaistow* after their family's country home England.

The brothers worked very hard to establish their sheep station as a viable enterprise, each accepting responsibility for certain aspects of the work. In the early days, like other woolgrowers, they found it necessary at times to have their surplus sheep boiled down for tallow. They also achieved a measure of self-sufficiency by sowing wheat, horse-feed and potatoes, running a herd of mixed cattle and providing themselves with milk and poultry. Early improvements to the property included the building of a store, out-station huts, fenced paddocks, stables, a wool-shed, wool-press, a temporary sheep wash, bridges, weirs and the development of the home hut. A sheep dip, constructed on Crown Land from the same soft pink bricks used in the homestead survives on the creek, about 500 metres west of the homestead. The sheep dip is marked on the 1848 run plan as 'sheep washing apparatus'.

Under the 1847 Orders-in-Council settlers were required to survey their land and publish their boundaries and here, in the preparation of the plan, Alfred was able to use the skills he learned in his engineering apprenticeship. The application for the pre-emptive right was formally lodged and approved, the fee of £640 paid and on 1 April 1853 the Joyce brothers became the owners of 1

PLACE: Sheep Dip (Plaistow)

Place No:

JC/03

ADDRESS: Rodborough Road, Joyces Creek

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

square mile of freehold land. Being personally friendly with Richard Goldsbrough, in 1848 the brothers were pleased to invite him to visit *Plaistow*, just prior to the establishment of Goldsbrough's wool buying business. It was arranged before he left the property that the next *Plaistow* wool would be sent to him for sale and it was, in fact, the first consignment handled by Goldsbrough in his new business.

In the years following George's 1846 marriage to Helen McNicol, the station began to prosper and Alfred, perhaps optimistically, estimated in 1850 that it might be possible to add £450 to £500 annually to the surplus float. Also by 1850 George's growing family made it necessary to consider seriously the building of a home. In 1851 they commenced preparations: sawing the wood, splitting the shingles and making the bricks. The extremely cold and wet weather hindered the brick makers and in one more than usually heavy flood, 18,000 bricks were lost. Late in the year, the building begun, the cry of "gold" went up and the staff, including the bricklayers, left to try their luck, "... but it was not long before the bricklayers came back, disgusted with their ill success, and the building proceeded quietly to the finish..." Improvements to the existing buildings must have been continuous throughout these early years. It is also believed that an extension to the new home followed late in 1853. The two sections are obvious when viewed from the front, with tuckpointing on the brickwork on the first section and the absence of tuckpointing and the use of larger and better made bricks on the second. When the homestead was completed it was the first substantial dwelling in the district.

The opening of the Mount Alexander diggings in 1851 ended the property's isolation. The pastoral track, that swept round the homestead on its west and north sides and then went north-east towards Tarrengower home station, became the main thoroughfare for diggers journeying between the Amherst and the Mount Alexander gold fields. George Joyce seized the opportunity and set up a profitable sideline selling provisions to diggers passing the front gate. The road, known as Adelaide road (following its use by the South Australian Gold Escort in 1852-53), was later used by Cobb and Co coaches from about August 1856 on the run between Castlemaine and Avoca. South of the homestead, the company established a changing station of which little physical evidence remains.

The first Government land sales in the newly surveyed Parish of Tarrengower were held in Castlemaine, commencing on 26 September 1854. Land was quickly taken up by prospective farmers and within five years most of the remaining land in the *Plaistow* licence was sold. George, sole owner of *Plaistow* since the amicable dissolution of the brothers' partnership in June 1854, could manage to purchase no more than a third of the original run area, reducing the property to 3,270 acres with no more than a thousand additional acres of unsold land on which he held grazing rights. It is said that George never recovered from the death of Helen, his wife, on Christmas Eve 1854, after childbirth. Facing insolvency in 1862, he decided to sell *Plaistow* at auction. This occurred on 10 June 1862 and with the proceedings, two years later George bought a hotel, the Junction Inn at Newstead.

REFERENCES:

Billis, R.V., and Kenyon, A.S., *Pastoral Pioneers of Port Phillip*. Melbourne: 1932; Stockland Press edn, 1974.

Bradfield, Raymond A., *Newstead: Some Early History*. Castlemaine: privately published, n.d. [1970s].

Bride, Thomas Francis (comp.), *Letters From Victorian Pioneers*. Melbourne: Government Printer, 1898; Heinemann edn, C.E. Sayers (ed.), 1969.

PLACE: Sheep Dip (Plaistow)

Place No:

JC/03

ADDRESS: Rodborough Road, Joyces Creek

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

James, G.F. (ed.), *A Homestead History: being the Reminiscences and Letters of Alfred Joyce of Plaistow and Norwood, Port Phillip, 1843 to 1864*. Melbourne: OUP, 1942. 3rd edn, 1969.

James, G.F., 'Alfred Joyce (1821-1901)', ADB, vol. 2, 1788-1850, pp. 28-9.

'Joyces Creek Public Cemetery Register', in the possession of Lillian Skilbeck, of Plaistow.

Landy, Lynne, 'Torch Bearers', *Australian Country Style*, May 1999, pp. 48-55.

Morgan, Marjorie, *Crown Lands Pre-Emptive Right Applications, 1850-1854*. Blackburn: Marjorie Morgan Publications, 1987.

Newstead and Maldon Echo, 20 March 1907, 11 December 1907, 4 March 1908, 23 February 1910.

'Plaistow', Run File 897, Central Plans Office (Melbourne).

'Plaistowe Homestead and Store', NT File Nos. 1607, 1618.

'Plaistowe Homestead and Store, Newstead Shire'. File no. 603206K, Box no. 8640 (Ministry for Planning and Environment), Heritage Victoria.

Skilbeck, Peter, oral testimony collected from former owners and visitors (including a governess for the Bryants), interviewed at Plaistow, 17 June 1998 and 1 August 2000. Some of the details in recent sources listed here have been corrected.

Skilbeck, Peter and Lillian, 'Plaistow Homestead' (brochure).

Smith, James (ed.), *Cyclopedia of Victoria* (Melbourne: F.W. Niven, 1903-05), vol. II, p. 306.

Spreadborough, Robert, and Anderson, Hugh (comps), *Victorian Squatters*. Ascot Vale (Vic.): Red Rooster Press, 1983.

PLACE: Joyces Creek Cemetery

Place No:

JC/04

ADDRESS: Rodborough Road, Joyces Creek

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 2/7/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Cairn Curran 7623-1-1, BU 650 893

PROPERTY DETAILS:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local

PRECINCT:

PLACE: Joyces Creek Cemetery

Place No:

JC/04

ADDRESS: Rodborough Road, Joyces Creek

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Joyces Creek Cemetery , Strathlea Road, Joyces Creek is **historically** significant at a **LOCAL** level as the original cemetery to the nearby early pastoral run, Plaistow. It is also associated with the further settlement of the Joyces Creek area.

The Joyces Creek Cemetery , Strathlea Road, Joyces Creek is **scientifically** significant at a **LOCAL** level. The headstones dating from the 19th century, represent some fine examples of masonry craftsmanship.

The Joyces Creek Cemetery , Strathlea Road, Joyces Creek is **socially** significant at a **LOCAL** level. It is recognised and valued by the community for spiritual, cultural and commemorative reasons.

Overall, the Joyces Creek Cemetery , Strathlea Road, Joyces Creek is of **LOCAL** significance.

DESCRIPTION:

The Joyces Creek Cemetery is now a small fenced section of grassed open land in Rodborough Road. The land is gently sloping away from the road. There are sixteen older headstones now appearing randomly placed. These are generally engraved stone tablets with some graves being marked by low simple cast iron fences. This is an operating public cemetery and has both a modern and an old section.

HISTORY:

The Joyces Creek cemetery was originally the private cemetery for the *Plaistow* run (JC/02) and is located south-east of the homestead. Helen Joyce, who married George Joyce in 1846, died on Christmas Eve 1854, a few days after childbirth and was buried here in 1854. George Joyce and his brother settled on Plaistow in 1844. The cemetery was gazetted as Joyces Creek Cemetery in 1892 with an area of about two acres. The first subsequent registered burial was on 10 November 1893 and later burials include early settlers of Joyces Creek, such as George Annand and Alexander Brebner. In 2002 there had been approximately 100 burials in the cemetery. It is still in use.

REFERENCES:

PLACE: Atkin House

Place No:

JC/05

ADDRESS: Strathlea Road, Joyces Creek

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 2/7/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Cairn Curran 7623-1-1, BU 643 892

PROPERTY DETAILS:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in a 'Conservation Desirable' Schedule in the Shire of Mount Alexander Heritage Study of the former Shire of Newstead Report.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Conservation Desirable

PRECINCT:

PLACE: Atkin House

Place No:

JC/05

ADDRESS: Strathlea Road, Joyces Creek

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

This single-storey masonry house, with hipped roof forms and skillion return verandah, was probably built c1911 for Charles Atkin, farmer and is of architectural and historic significance to the Joyces Creek area. The building seems to be substantially intact and its general roof form, overall design, and the materials with which it has been constructed contribute to the character of the area.

Further research and assessment may result in the building being of LOCAL architectural and historic significance.

DESCRIPTION:

The house is set in farmland within a fenced garden area with some remnant exotic planting. The house has hipped roof forms clad in corrugated steel. There is remaining brick chimney/s. There is a hipped return, straight pitched verandah . This is also clad in corrugated steel. There is no decoration remaining on the verandah.

HISTORY:

The land on which this is located (Section 11 in the Parish of Tarrengower) was originally part of Joyces original pastoral run (See Plaistow JC/02). The 1910 ratebooks have the name of the person rated as Charles Atkin and a note that it is Coutt's Plaistow property. Atkin's occupation is given as butcher, Newstead and the property is described as 263 acres part of Plaistow pre-emptive section. In 1911, Atkin is described as a farmer in the ratebooks. The 1912 ratebooks describe the property rated as a house and 263 acres which may indicate that the house was built in that year. The entry for 1913 is similar.

REFERENCES:

Parish plan.

Newstead Shire Rate Books 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913.

Community Consultation.

PLACE: Bassett's Farm

Place No:

MC/01

ADDRESS: 114 Bassetts Drive, Muckleford South

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 24/7/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Castlemaine 7723-4-1, BU 444 916

PROPERTY DETAILS: Allotments 22-33 Sec 4 & Allotments 16&17 of Sec 6 Parish of Muckleford

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme. It is recommended that the place be nominated for addition to the Victorian Heritage Inventory.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local

PRECINCT:

PLACE: Bassett's Farm

Place No:

MC/01

ADDRESS: 114 Bassetts Drive, Muckleford South

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Bassett's Farm, Bassetts Drive, Muckleford South is **architecturally** significant at a **LOCAL** level. The house demonstrates design qualities of the late Victorian vernacular style. These intact qualities include the brick wall construction with brick voussoirs, the hipped M form roof, the brick chimneys, encompassing verandah on the service wing, the central doorway and timber double hung windows. The early remaining pole and slab farm buildings, the later concrete milking shed and the mature exotic and native trees add to the significance of the place.

Bassett's Farm Bassetts Drive, Muckleford South is **historically** significant at a **LOCAL** level. The house was constructed in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century and has had a long association with the Bassett family. The area is also associated with the Neilson family.

Overall, Bassett's Farm Bassetts Drive, Muckleford South is of **LOCAL** significance.

There appears to be high archaeological potential on the site.

DESCRIPTION:

The former Bassett's farm complex comprises a number of buildings set around a farm yard. The complex is approached from Bassetts Drive which gives access to the rear of the yard and the house is approached from the rear. The area is generally flat and is dominated by mature native and exotic trees. The house is in two wings which may indicate different times of construction. The original roadways extending from the site and down one side are still marked by post and wire fences although they are now grassed and not used.

The main house section is of red face brick and faces out over the fields to the east. The house has a hipped M form roof, clad in corrugated steel over the original timber shingles which are now exposed in places. The house has a square red brick chimney at each side with a single band of corbelled brick work. The house had a verandah across the front facade which has now collapsed but there is some remaining physical evidence of its components. The house has a central doorway with highlight window and four panelled door. The doorway is flanked by a single timber, double hung window with multi paned windows. The openings have tapered brick voussoirs. There has been a timber skillion addition to the north side. There is considerable internal damage as there has been roof damage but the rooms and much fabric are still intact. To the north and set slightly back from the main house is a service wing which has a large hipped roof which extends or appears to have extended on all sides to form a verandah. This is clad in corrugated steel. There is a brick chimney similar to the house chimneys at one end. The walls are brick, now painted and the building is divided into a number of rooms all leading from the verandah. This would appear to be a kitchen and laundry area and there is a partially underground room which may have been a meat safe or dairy. There is also a collection of farm sheds and the indications of earlier sheds on the site. The remaining sheds include a very long milking or cow shed. It has a skillion roof and is made from round poles with natural forks formed by branches supporting the front beam of the roof. Most beams, posts and rafters are of round timbers. Three sides are clad in thick planks. The roof is now clad in corrugated steel. There is also a more modern concrete walled milking shed which appears to date from the interwar period and has an early electrical mechanical milking system still installed at least in part. This has a gable roof now clad in corrugated steel.

PLACE: Bassett's Farm

Place No:

MC/01

ADDRESS: 114 Bassetts Drive, Muckleford South

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

To the south east of the farm complex can be seen the outline of the old racecourse. The whole complex with the boundaries marked by early road layouts which are no longer used and the remnant mature exotic and native trees is an evocative reminder of late nineteenth and early twentieth century dairy farming.

HISTORY:

The land on which this farm is located (Allotments 23 -33 of Section 4 and allotments 16 & 17 of Section 6 in the Parish of Muckleford) was granted to John Seviour [sic] in 1854. In 1860 he sold allotments 32 and 33 to John Smith. In 1863 John Smith leased the land for 5 years to Peter Cusack. The ratebooks of 1865 show that Peter Cusack paid rates on a house and land at Muckleford. In 1869 the land was sold to Thomas Blenkiron who in turn sold it to Robert Seviour [sic]. In 1874 Seviour sold the property to Peter Hanson. The 1875 ratebook shows that Peter Hanson paid rates on land at Muckleford. In the 1876 ratebooks he is rated for house and land at Muckleford. In 1877 he is rated for land etc and "grasslands old race course". In 1882 Peter Hanson entered a lease for rent and royalties for 21 years with the Muckleford Estate Gold Mining Company No Liability. In 1910 Hanson sold the property to Alfred Emmanuel Bassett. The property was still in the Bassett family ownership in 1998.

Reg Bassett in records his memories of the place: " The other oldest dwelling house would be our own home, known as Hanson's, named after the people who took possession of the farm in 1874. It is built of brick consisting of 4 rooms 13' x 12' with 10' walls. lined with wallpaper, with an outside kitchen and cellar 10' x 10' 6" with 10' walls inside. It consists of 5 open fireplaces and a verandah back and front. It was bought by my father in 1910, then left to my brother Les, in 1952. It is now owned by my sons, John and Graeme. Also on the property was a racing stable, which was used when the Muckleford Racecourse which is also on the property , was a registered course.

The land known as Hanson's was first taken up by Mr. John Seviour, from the Crown on 19th May, 1854. He then sold it to Mr. Smith, then Smith sold it to a Mr. Thomas Blenkiron, then on the 1st of March 1870, Mr. Seviour bought it back again. Robert Seviour was a race horse trainer and jockey. He was a very close friend of Eli Jellit, who was one of Victoria's top trainers in his day.

In 1864 Robert Seviour won the "Tradesmen's Cup" on the Muckleford Racecourse with the iron horse, "Mustang" by one length. Then the same day, "Mustang" won a second race with eleven stone on his back... This cup is now in the Castlemaine Museum"

Reg Basset also recounts his family history:

"My grandfather Bassett arrived in Australia from Cornwall in approx. 1859, with one hundred gold sovereigns in his money belt, which was the way of carrying money in those days. One of his first jobs was mining in the tunnel on the Plateau at the Newstead end. While working there he boarded with a Mr. Leathbridge and while he was there, he met my grandmother. She was Mary Dowsing, she was either working or staying next door... Their first home in Muckleford was on the Plateau... After being there for some time they moved to the farm where Mr. and Mrs. Henry Seelemeyer now live...then to McGrath Street, Wesley Hill, then to Johnston St., where they lived until they died. they had five sons and three daughters... My father was their second son, Alfred Emanuel, he was born in 1878... When my father and mother married in 1902, they settled in South Muckleford, on what was known as Watson's. Then on 11th April 1910 they bought the next door farm known as Hanson's, where they remained for the rest of their lives. My father was

PLACE: Bassett's Farm

Place No:

MC/01

ADDRESS: 114 Bassetts Drive, Muckleford South

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

the first farmer in Muckleford to introduce top dressing the pasture with super and was an expert at hay growing. In sport he was well known as a footballer and cricketer...He was also outstanding at sheaf-tossing."

The Newstead and District Historical Society have a sketch in the Neilson file with the caption "A sketch of Neilson's old home up to 1902. It shows that the Neilson farm house and orchard were in close proximity to these buildings.

Meeting with the owners on site in 1998 indicated that this property had long been in the Bassett family.

REFERENCES:

Parish Plan.

Newstead Shire Ratebooks 1865, 1867, 1875, 1876, 1878, 1879, 1889, 1910, 1911.

Title Information.

Information from owners on site.

Reg Bassett, Some Memories of South Muckleford, typescript held Newstead and District Historical Society, "Muckleford File".

PLACE: Eldorado

Place No:

MC/02

ADDRESS: 71 Fords Road, Muckleford South

OTHER NAME/S: Stoney Park

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 21/5/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Castlemaine 7723-4-1, BU 449 887

PROPERTY DETAILS: Allotment 2 Section 5 Parish of Strangways

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local

PRECINCT:

PLACE: Eldorado

Place No:

ADDRESS: 71 Fords Road, Muckleford South

MC/02

OTHER NAME/S: Stoney Park

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Eldorado, Fords Road, Muckleford South is **architecturally** significant at a **LOCAL** level. The house demonstrates design qualities of the mid Victorian vernacular style. These intact qualities include the stone wall construction, the gable roof, the large brick chimneys, return verandah, the central doorway and timber, multi paned, double hung windows. The early remaining pole and slab farm buildings and the mature exotic and native trees add to the significance of the place.

Eldorado, Fords Road, Muckleford South is **historically** significant at a **LOCAL** level. The house was constructed in the mid nineteenth century and has long association with the Rilen-McKenzie family and from 1890 with the Ford family.

Overall, Eldorado, Fords Road, Muckleford South is of **LOCAL** significance.

DESCRIPTION:

Eldorado, Fords Road Muckleford South is situated amongst flat paddock areas in a fenced garden setting. The farm buildings are situated at the end of a private road. The current access driveway now comes to the side of the house. The stone house would appear to date from the late 1850s or 1860s. The building has a gable roof which changes pitch to form a wide return verandah. The roof and verandah are clad in corrugated steel. The verandah is supported on plain timber posts and there is no decoration. There are two massive brick chimneys, one capped in a large metal drum acting as a chimney pot. The walls are of local stone laid in roughly coursed random rubble pattern. The front of the house has a central doorway with four panelled door. On either side of the doorway are multi paned timber framed, double hung windows. There is a hipped roof extension at the rear which has been rendered and appears to date from the early twentieth century. The rear wall has been rendered. There are other multi paned windows at the rear. At the rear of the house is a collection of yards and farm buildings forming a courtyard. The largest building has a gable roof clad in corrugated steel. The end wall has been infilled with off-form concrete between the timber posts. The shed structure is round timber posts and parts of the roof structure is formed of round poles.

HISTORY:

The land on which this is located (Allotment 2 of Section 5 in the Parish of Strangways) was granted to William Rilen in 1855. Edward Rilen died in 1864 and left the property to Jane Rilen who married John Alexander McKenzie in 1869. John Alexander McKenzie and his wife Jane mortgaged the property in 1875. Jane McKenzie died in 1879. The property was conveyed to W. R. McGregor (executor of Jane McKenzie) in 1880 who later that year entered an agreement for a mining lease. In 1890 the property was conveyed to Edwin Richard Ford. Edwin Ford died in 1925. The property stayed in the Ford family for the remainder of the twentieth century.

The 1865 Ratebooks list Jane Rilen as the owner of land and buildings at Muckleford. In 1867 she is still listed as owning land etc. in Muckleford and Alexander McKenzie is listed as owning a store in Muckleford. In the 1870s John Alexander McKenzie is rated as a farmer at Muckleford Creek. In 1879 the ratebook entry is altered to William Ross McGregor trustee of Mrs McKenzie.

REFERENCES:

Parish plan.

Title Information.

Newstead Shire Ratebooks, South Riding, 1865, 1867, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879.

PLACE: Farmhouse

Place No:

MC/03

ADDRESS: 230 Muckleford-Walmer Road, Muckleford South

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 24/7/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Castlemaine 7723-4-1, BU 459 929

PROPERTY DETAILS: Allotment 26 Section 3 Parish of Muckleford

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local

PRECINCT:

PLACE: Farmhouse

Place No:

MC/03

ADDRESS: 230 Muckleford-Walmer Road, Muckleford South

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The farmhouse, North Muckleford Road, Muckleford South is **architecturally** significant at a **LOCAL** level. The house demonstrates design qualities of the mid to late Victorian vernacular style. These intact qualities include the brick wall construction, the hipped M form roof, the brick chimneys, return verandah, the central doorway and timber double hung windows. The early remaining pole and slab farm buildings and the mature exotic and native trees add to the significance of the place.

The farmhouse, North Muckleford Road, Muckleford South is **historically** significant at a **LOCAL** level. The house was constructed in the late nineteenth century and demonstrates the stability of farming in the Muckleford South area.

Overall, the farmhouse, North Muckleford Road, Muckleford South is of **LOCAL** significance.

DESCRIPTION:

The brick farmhouse is set back across a paddock from the road boundary in a fenced garden area almost hidden by mature exotic trees including large cypresses. The house has a hipped M form roof clad in corrugated steel. There are two brick chimneys, one of which retains decorative corbelled brick work. There is a straight sloped return verandah supported on timber posts, now missing any decoration. The walls are of brick, now painted. There is evidence of significant rising damp in the lower courses. The front of the house facing the road has a central doorway with flanking timber framed, double hung windows. There are other similar windows in the side walls. There is a skillion roofed addition to the rear. Across the paddocks from the house is a large shed in poor condition. It has a gable roof which changes pitch to extend in side wings. The walls are of vertical slabs. There are other smaller farm sheds in the area.

HISTORY:

The land on which this farmhouse is located (Allotment 26 of Section 3 in the Parish of Muckleford) was granted to Frederick Taylor in April 1854. He conveyed it in May 1854 to George Duncan Lockhart. In August 1859 the owners were Frederick Lamb and John Houston. The land passed next to Watkins Lockyer in February 1860. Lockyer sold the allotment to John Wm. Burnett in January 1865. In December 1867 Thomas Lee became the owner and still owned the property in October 1882 when he leased the neighbouring allotments to the Muckleford Estate Gold Mining Company.

The ratebooks from 1874 to 1879 list Thomas Lee, farmer as the owner of the land at Muckleford. In the 1879 ratebooks the listing of land and house appears for the first time.

In the early years of the twentieth century the farm was owned by the Hipworth family and from 1928 the owner was Jim Bassett who had served in the army in World War II. In 1946 the title is registered in the name of R.A. Bassett.

REFERENCES:

Parish Plan.

Title Information.

Community Consultation.

PLACE: Timber Bridge

Place No:

MC/04

ADDRESS: Rilens Road, Muckleford South

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: 21/5/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Castlemaine 7723-4-1, BU 452 924

PROPERTY DETAILS:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local

PRECINCT:

PLACE: Timber Bridge

Place No:

MC/04

ADDRESS: Rilens Road, Muckleford South

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Rilens Bridge, Rilens Road, Muckleford is **historically** and **scientifically** significant at a **LOCAL** level. It demonstrates qualities of nineteenth century bridge building, being a two span timber-decked structure dating from 1890. The intact construction qualities include the timber decking that rests on timber stringers and piles. This construction is distinctive and is a surviving example of a timber bridge with a timber deck.

Overall, Rilens Bridge, Rilens Road, Muckleford, is of **LOCAL** significance.

DESCRIPTION:

The bridge is described in the Country Roads Board Bridge Inspection report as a "low level timber bridge: timber piles:timber stringers, and RCA type timber deck." The report goes on to detail:

This two span low level bridge on a total of 16 timber piles from 300 to 460 mm diameter, including 4 wing piles and 2 raker piles. There is a total of 6 stringers from 420 to 500 mm diameter. The corbels and corbel blocks are in good condition

The bridge was repaired in 1991

HISTORY:

The *Mount Alexander Mail* of 7 March 1890 reported on Mr. P Gilmore appearing before the Newstead Council in regard to his bridge contracts. It was reported that "A bridge over the creek near Rilens at Muckleford...was completed with satisfaction."

REFERENCES:

The *Mount Alexander Mail* 7 march 1890.

Country Roads Board Bridge Inspection Report 14 July 1987 From National Trust of Australia (Victoria) Bridges Study No. 2045.

PLACE: Former Muckleford South Common School No. 1124

Place No:

MC/05

ADDRESS: Yapeen Muckleford Road, Muckleford South

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004



Date of Photograph: November 2000

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Castlemaine 7723-4-1, BU 448 902

PROPERTY DETAILS:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register: H1380

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme: HO963

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No: 004239 Registered

National Trust (Victoria) Register: File No. 1801 - Classified

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be retained on the Victorian Heritage Register, and retained in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme.

It is recommended that the place be retained on the Register of the National Estate.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

State

PRECINCT:

PLACE: Former Muckleford South Common School No. 1124

Place No:

MC/05

ADDRESS: Yapeen Muckleford Road, Muckleford South

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The former Muckleford South State School No. 1124 is located in a bushland site off the Yapeen Muckleford Road, Muckleford South and appears to have been erected in late 1872. It was constructed using local sandstone. The school was closed in the late 1920s and became the Muckleford South Public Hall in 1941.

The former Muckleford South State School No. 1124, is **architecturally** significant at a **STATE** level. It is substantially intact and exemplifies the principal design characteristics of the former Board of Education's standardised planning approach for Common Schools in the 1860s and until 1872. These include the single classroom with a dominant gable roof form, together with a minor porch gable that projects at the front. Other intact features include the unpainted sandstone wall construction with brick quoins and reveals; sandstone plinth; lapped galvanised corrugated iron roof cladding; two unpainted brick chimneys with corbelled tops; galvanised iron ventilation stacks; narrow eaves; flat arched, timber framed, 16 paned, hopper sash windows; and the decorative features (oculus gable ventilator and flagpole finial). The rural setting, including the adjacent open grass playing field and gum trees also contribute to the significance of the place.

The former Muckleford South State School No. 1124 and site, are **historically** significant at a **STATE** level. They are associated with the development of primary school education in the local district as School No. 1124 from 1872 until 1928. Significantly, the building represents one of the last Common Schools built before the 1872 Education Act became operative. The building also has important associations with recreation in the district, as the local public hall from 1941 until the present day.

The former Muckleford South State School No. 1124 and its site, are **socially** significant at a **LOCAL** level. Although no longer functioning as a school site and building, they are still recognised and highly valued by the local community for past educational purposes. Furthermore, the building and site are currently held in high esteem by the community as a place for community meetings and recreational activities.

Overall, the former Muckleford South School No. 1124, Yapeen Muckleford Road, Muckleford South, is of **STATE** significance.

DESCRIPTION:

The former Muckleford South School, Yapeen Muckleford Road, Muckleford South, is a sandstone and brick school building situated on a flat site in a rural bushland setting. There are open grassed areas and gum trees surrounding the building

The single storey, asymmetrical, unpainted Victorian school building is constructed of varying sized rubble blocks of local sandstone, with contrasting brick quoins and reveals. The roofline is characterised by a dominant gable that traverses the single school room, together with a minor porch gable that projects at the front. The roof forms are clad in lapped galvanised corrugated iron. Four galvanised iron ventilation stacks adorn the main roofline. Narrow overhangs are a feature of the eaves. The flat arched, timber framed, 16 paned hopper sash windows appear to be original, as does the double hung porch window. The original doorway in the porch gable also has a flat arch and a vertical boarded door. The building rests on a sandstone plinth. Early decorative

PLACE: Former Muckleford South Common School No. 1124

Place No:

MC/05

ADDRESS: Yapeen Muckleford Road, Muckleford South

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

features of the design include the oculus gable ventilator and flag pole finial. A large new window has been added to the south (rear) wall and the internal stepped platforms have been removed.

A tall galvanised corrugated iron water tank is situated at one corner of the building. There is an inappropriately introduced skillion addition, roofed with galvanised corrugated iron, to one side of the building. There are two unpainted brick chimneys with corbelled tops, one on the east side of the main building and one on the south side of the skillion addition. At the rear of the school, set a short distance away, there is a flat roofed toilet block, constructed of stone and roofed in corrugated iron. It sits sympathetically on the site.

The original design of this school building has its roots in the Board of Education's 'suggested plan VIII', intended for a one room school. The standardised details of this plan, used on a number of Common School buildings in the 1860s and early 1870s, can be seen in this building. These details include the basic rectangular plan form (based on the configuration of the bench seats within), the arrangement of single windows along one longitudinal wall (allowing blackboards and maps to be displayed on the opposite wall), and the original, centrally located fireplace. The asymmetrically placed gable porch was also a typical feature of this Common School design. Other comparable buildings include schools at Deep Lead, Footscray, and Fyansford.

HISTORY:

Although it has been said that former Muckleford South State School No. 1124 opened as Common School No. 1124 in October 1871 on a one acre site, a tender notice calling for the erection of a Common School at South Muckleford has been located in the *Mount Alexander Mail* issue of 11 September 1872. This tender notice would appear to refer to this building, probably making it one of the last Common Schools built before the 1872 Education Act became operative on 1 January 1873.

The original design of this school building has its roots in the Board of Education's 'suggested plan VIII', intended for a one room school. The standardised details of this plan, used on a number of Common School buildings in the 1860s and early 1870s, can be seen in this building. These details include the basic rectangular plan form (based on the configuration of the bench seats within), the arrangement of single windows along one longitudinal wall (allowing blackboards and maps to be displayed on the opposite wall), and the original, centrally located fireplace. The asymmetrically placed gable porch was also a typical feature of this Common School design. Other comparable buildings include schools at Deep Lead, Footscray, and Fyansford. It has been said that this school was an influential model for later single classroom school designs in the years following the 1872 Education Act but it is probable that it was the school 'type' that was influential rather than the school itself.

An extension of some two acres of land was applied for in 1874, and a teacher's residence was later erected. In October 1873, the same year the school became a State School, night classes began for mature-aged students wanting to improve their education.

The school closed in the late 1920s because of a fall in enrollments.

By 1940, the property comprised a school building, fencing, rotunda, trees (gums and pines), shed and a galvanised building. At this time there was an attempt to sell and remove the school, described as being 'in bad condition'. Instead, in 1941, following a recommendation to the

PLACE: Former Muckleford South Common School No. 1124

Place No:

MC/05

ADDRESS: Yapeen Muckleford Road, Muckleford South

OTHER NAME/S:

31 May 2004

Surveyor General, the school and the neighbouring recreation reserve were gazetted for 'Public Hall and Recreation' use and placed under the control of the Muckleford Progress Association.

The school is used as a hall today by the local community.

REFERENCES:

Heritage Victoria File No. 607931 for Heritage Victoria Register Number: H1380.

L.J. Blake, (ed.), *Vision and Realisation: A Centenary History of State Education in Victoria*, vol. 2, Education Dept. Victoria, Melbourne, 1973. p. 738.

Mount Alexander Mail, 11 September 1872, p.3, col .3.

National Trust of Australia (Vic) Register and File No. 1801.

Public Works File 06/6687.

Richard Peterson, 'Historic Government Schools: A Comparative Study', Heritage Management Branch, Building Division, Department of Planning and and Development, 1993.

PLACE: Farm complex

Place No:

MC/06

ADDRESS: 388 Muckleford-Yapeen Road, Muckleford South

OTHER NAME/S:

2011



Date of Photograph: 21/5/1998

MAP NAME & AMG REFERENCE: Yandoit, BU 438 873

PROPERTY DETAILS: Allotment 4 Section 5 Parish of Strangways

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON LEGISLATIVE REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:

Victorian Heritage Inventory:

Local Planning Scheme:

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS

Register of the National Estate - Database No:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:

THEMATIC CONTEXT

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. The Environmental Setting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Transport and Communications |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Exploration and Pastoralism | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Water Supply |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Gold | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8. Agriculture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Towns and Settlements | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Secondary Industry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Local Government | <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Community Life |

- CONDITION:**
- Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Ruins

- INTEGRITY:**
- Substantially Intact
 - Altered Sympathetically
 - Altered Unsympathetically
 - Damaged/Disturbed

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the place be included in the Heritage Overlay of the Mount Alexander Planning Scheme. It is recommended that the place be nominated for the Victorian Heritage Inventory.

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local

PRECINCT:

PLACE: Farm complex

Place No:

ADDRESS: 388 Muckleford-Yapeen Road, Muckleford South

MC/06

OTHER NAME/S:

2011

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The stone farmhouse complex at Point View, Muckleford South, is **architecturally** significant at a **LOCAL** level. The farm complex demonstrates design qualities of the Victorian vernacular style. These qualities include the brick and stone wall construction of the house, the corrugated steel and timber shingle clad hipped roof forms of the house, the doorways and square windows of the house, the stone walls with brick quoinwork and corrugated steel clad gable roof of the nearby outbuilding, the large corrugated iron and timber clad gable and skillion roofed shed and the steeply pitched hipped roof stone store building. The siting of the complex around an open square and high on the plateau above the creek adds to its significance. The modern timber dwelling near the original farm complex is not of heritage significance.

The stone farmhouse complex at Point View, Muckleford South, is **historically** significant at a **LOCAL** level. The land and buildings are associated with the Livock family and the Ware family and represent nineteenth century rural farm life.

Overall the stone farmhouse complex at Point View, Muckleford South is of **LOCAL** significance.

DESCRIPTION:

The farm complex is a collection of buildings set around a central courtyard or square. The complex is sited dramatically on the Guildford plateau high above the creek. The area is relatively flat with rocky outcrops. The modern house which is inhabited is situated at some distance from the earlier buildings along the access road.

The buildings include an early stone and brick house which has two parallel, steeply pitched, hipped roofs. Part of one roof has lost the corrugated steel cladding exposing the original timber shingles. One of the hipped roof sections is of random rubble local stone. The second section is similar in size to the stone section but built of brick and appears to be a later addition. The building retains some rectangular doorways and almost square, large window openings. At the rear is a very large square plain stone fireplace with a rectangular brick chimney. Adjacent to this is a larger brick fireplace and stepped brick chimney.

Across the square from this house is a gable roofed stone store house. The gable roof is clad in corrugated steel. At one gable end is a brick and stone external chimney. The walls are of random rubble stonework with brick quoins. At the other gable end is a skillion addition.

There is a large shed consisting of two parallel gable roofed sections with a skillion extension on one side. The walls are clad in corrugated steel and square edged weatherboards. Nearly opposite this building is a third stone building. This is rectangular with a very steeply pitched hipped roof clad in corrugated steel. In the centre of the longer wall facing into the square is a timber door. On one short side is a small square window. There is no chimney on this building.

The area of heritage significance is limited to the area containing the stone houses and shedding and the connecting courtyard.

PLACE: Farm complex

Place No:

MC/06

ADDRESS: 388 Muckleford-Yapeen Road, Muckleford South

OTHER NAME/S:

2011

HISTORY:

The land on which this farm is located (Allotment 4 of Section 5 in the Parish of Strangways) was granted to John Glover in 1857. In the same year he conveyed the land to Ellis Livock. In 1870 Livock mortgaged the land to James Wearne. The land was conveyed by Livock to William Ware in 1879.

The 1865 Newstead Shire Ratebooks list Ellis Livock as the owner of a house and land at Muckleford Creek. He is listed as such in the ratebooks of 1867, 1874 and 1875. In 1876, his occupation is given as Farmer. He is listed as such in the ratebooks of 1877 and 1878. In 1879 the ratepayer is William Ware and he is listed as owner. He is listed as a Farmer and owner of the allotment in the 1883 Ratebook.

The *Mount Alexander Mail* of 26 February 1870 has an advertisement for an auction "By instruction of Mr. E. Livock [sic], will sell by public auction...his magnificent farm comprising 193 acres 3 roods situated at Muckleford Creek...together with improvements thereon, consisting of stone house, huts and other properties" A similar advertisement ran in the 3 March 1870 issue of the newspaper with the additional information " The ground is well known to be highly auriferous, so no further comment is necessary."

Mr. Dave Barkla remembered the farm with the first stone house being lived in by William Ware, the second house, now demolished being lived in by Walter Ware and the third house on the property being moved in from Glenroy in 1979.

Potential Origins of Square Layout

The square layout of the buildings of the farm complex has an affinity with late 18th and early 19th century British farm layouts, a number of which were influenced by numerous agricultural and architectural pattern book publications of the philosophies and practicalities of farm architecture, layouts and styles. The most eminent and influential architectural writer in Britain of the 1820s and 1830s was the Scottish-born John Claudius Loudon His *Encyclopaedia of Agriculture* was published in 1826 whilst his *Encyclopaedia of Villa, Farm and Cottage Architecture* was first published in 1833 and it was widely circulated throughout the Empire. There were numerous architectural writers whose theories in farms and farm layouts were published throughout the late 1700s and early 1800s, prior to and after Loudon's monumental work. These writers included C.B. Allen, D.H. Arnot, S.H. Brooks, R. Brown, R. Lugar, J.B. Papworth and J. White.

Some traditional farms in both Scotland and England had been arranged within a square or rectangle, as opposed to a solely long house or lineal arrangement . However by the late 17th century the square layout was preferred, where the buildings and fences thus formed a quadrangle in the centre. With the advent of the architectural publications in the eighteenth century, particularly the writings of Loudon, this 'courtyard farm layout' as it was called, became more popular . In 1794, I. Leatham wrote *The General View of Agriculture of the East Riding of Yorkshire*, and he stated an exact account for the layout of a courtyard farm:

Farm offices, when properly built, should form a square; and all offices should be placed as conveniently and as near each other as possible: the fold yard should be in the centre; and the pump and watering trough should be near the back door (of the house) where the cattle should be watered, to prevent the loss of their dung...The stackyard should adjoin the barn, to prevent waste by carrying the corn from a distance; and the granary should, if possible, be over the carriage-

PLACE: Farm complex

Place No:

MC/06

ADDRESS: 388 Muckleford-Yapeen Road, Muckleford South

OTHER NAME/S:

2011

shed, or any other place where it can be built in a situation equally cool and airy, and not over a stable.

Furthermore, Loudon clearly described the most approved layout of offices in his Encyclopaedia of Agriculture of 1826, where he stated that:

The form most generally approved for a set of offices, is that of a square, or rather a rectangular parallelogram; the houses being arranged on the north east, and west sides and the south side fenced by a stone wall, to which low buildings, for calves, pigs, poultry etc are sometimes attached... The farmer's dwelling-house stands a short distance from the offices, and frequently commands a view of the inside of the square; and cottages for servants and laborers are placed on some convenient spot not far from the other buildings.

REFERENCES:

Parish Plan.

Title information.

Community consultation, Mr., D Barkla.

Mount Alexander Mail, 26 February 1870, 3 March 1870.

Information on Courtyard layout: R. Roxburgh, 'Early Colonial farm buildings', in *Heritage Australia*, winter, 1984, p.20, Roxburgh states that Loudon was a Scottish architect. Furthermore, Roxburgh believes that the influence of Loudon can be seen in buildings from the 1830s all over the early settled areas of Tasmania and New South Wales. J.C. Loudon, *Encyclopaedia of Agriculture*, Longman, Ress, Orme, Brown, London, 1826., R. Roxburgh, op.cit., Roxburgh also states that by 1834 Loudon's Encyclopaedia could be obtained in Sydney. Fenton & Walker, *The Rural Architecture of Scotland*, John Donald, Edinburgh, 1981, p.119., J. Weller, *History of the Farmstead*, Faber and Faber, London, 1982, pp.49-52, Weller states that agricultural experts, who advised farmers after the revolution of the field enclosures and new cultivation techniques of the 18th century, nearly always recommended the courtyard steading. Furthermore, Weller says that Loudon was fascinated by the ordered way of new farm management to be found in early nineteenth century farmsteads. , Quotation in *ibid.*, p.22.