

Strathbogie Shire Heritage Study Stage 2

Volume 3 - Part 2 (L to W) Heritage Place Citations



St Helena, Longwood East



Mitchelton Winery, Mitchellstown



Nagambie Cemetery



Tobacco Drying Kiln, Strathbogie

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TABLE of CONTENTS

Name	Page
<i>Shandon Park Cottage</i> 2339 Grimwade Road, Longwood	93
<i>Longwood East Soldiers' Memorial</i> Allan Street, Longwood East	96
<i>St Helena</i> 133 Faithfull Street, Longwood East	99
<i>Former Longwood Telegraph Station</i> 147 Faithfull Street, Longwood East	102
<i>Longwood East Cemetery</i> 10 Symon Street, Longwood East	105
<i>Railway Hotel</i> 848 Seymour-Avenel Road, Mangalore	108
<i>Former Miepoll School (no. 2480)</i> 37 Miepoll School Road, Miepoll	111
<i>Mitchellstown Bridge</i> Mitchellstown Road, Mitchellstown & Tabilk	114
<i>Mitchelton Winery</i> 468-470 Mitchellstown Road, Mitchellstown	117
<i>Moglonemby Hall</i> 270 Moglonemby Hall Road, Moglonemby	121
<i>Nagambie Cemetery</i> 4 Cemetery Lane, Nagambie	124
<i>Narina</i> 20-24 Goulburn Street, Nagambie	127
<i>Nagambie State School No. 1104</i> 31-33 Goulburn Street, Nagambie	130
<i>Former Goulburn Valley Common School (Pine Lodge)</i> 202 High Street, Nagambie	133
<i>St John's Anglican Church</i> 262 High Street, Nagambie	136
<i>Tobacco Drying Kiln</i> 17 Armstrong Avenue, Strathbogie	139
<i>(Former) Strathbogie Saleyards</i> Euroa-Strathbogie Road, Strathbogie	142
<i>Strathbogie WWI Memorial</i> (Central Island) Main Street Strathbogie	145
<i>(Former) Strathbogie Protestant Hall</i> 14 Main Street, Strathbogie	148
<i>Baldavan Park Outbuilding</i> 1678 Merton-Strathbogie Road, Strathbogie	151
<i>Polly McQuinn's Weir</i> Polly McQuinns Road, Strathbogie	154
<i>Chatsworth Park</i> 297 Mitchellstown Road, Tabilk	157

Name	Page
<i>Kiora</i> 70 Nagambie-Locksley Road, Tabilk	160
<i>Terrara</i> 13 Terrara Lane (cnr Goulburn Valley Highway), Tabilk	163
<i>The Gorge</i> 440 Harrys Creek Road, Violet Town	166
<i>Honeysuckle (Station)</i> 110 Hayes Road, Violet Town	169
<i>Oaklands</i> 179 High Street, Violet Town	173
<i>Violet Town Cemetery</i> 34 Williams Lane, Violet Town	177
<i>Boundary Park</i> 926 Dargalong Road, Wahring	180
<i>Shewgile & Glencoe</i> 132 Gorys Road, Whroo	183

SHANDON PARK COTTAGE

Address 2339 Grimwade Road, Longwood
(part of 21 Davey Road, Longwood)

Construction dates c1885

Building types Residential

Existing Listings



Significance

What is Significant?

The original cottage and excluding the rear additions.

How is it Significant?

Shandon Park Cottage is of historic and aesthetic significance to the Shire of Strathbogie.

Why is it Significant?

Shandon Park Cottage is historically significant for being associated William Burke who leased the land from the Crown from 1883 and was later granted it during 1904 under the auspices of the Selection Act 1869. The house was probably built soon after he first leased the site and he developed his extensive holdings (319 acres) into a sheep grazing property, having initially attempted cultivation for two years, before finding the land to be unfit for that purpose.
(AHC Criterion A4)

Although altered, *Shandon Park Cottage* is of representative aesthetic significance for being a relatively intact example of a late 19th century timber farmhouse. Of interest are the remnant original features including pyramidal roof, timber verandah and openings (doors and windows) to the façade.
(AHC Criterion D2)

Description

The site is defined by the road and a bend in the Pranjip Creek and the single storey weatherboard house is setback some distance from the road. It has an encompassing pyramidal roof clad in corrugated metal sheeting with a brick chimney to the east side. The roof extends forward of the house to form the roof to a wraparound verandah. The verandah still has a timber deck and turned timber posts. There are original openings to the front (south elevation) consisting of a central doorway with a flanking window with double hung sashes to each side. The doorway has sidelights with coloured, textured glass and a toplight above the four-panelled, timber door.

The verandah has been partly infilled on the west side and another doorway introduced. On the east side, two full-height windows have been installed. To the rear on the west side, a small hip roof section with exposed rafter ends and a modern window has been introduced (circa mid-20th century) and a wing was added with a skillion roof and aluminium-framed windows.

To the north-east of the house is a circa mid-20th garage with walls and roof clad in corrugated sheet metal with timber lattice to the gable ends and double timber doors. Adjacent is a metal tank stand.

History

The site is part of a large parcel of land (about 319 acres or 130 ha) selected by William Burke in the Parish of Monea North in 1883. The land was divided into two distinct parcels – a smaller 6½ acre allotment (no. 9A) north of the Kirwans Bridge- Longwood Road (and bound by Pranjip Creek) and another much larger, 312½ acre allotment (no. 9), south of the road. In the field notes from the surveying undertaken in 1883, allotment 9A was described as consisting of 'box, gum, wattle, good clay soil, fair arable land' and allotment 9 as 'box, gum, wattle, fairly grassed good pasture'.¹ Burke had previously selected land in the Parish of Boga in the northern part of Victoria (near Swan Hill) however he forfeited his allotment because it was eaten out by rabbits.²

Burke initially took out a six year lease at Longwood and for two years grew crops on part of the land - oats during the first year, and wheat and oats during the second year. 'The land was not fit for cultivation' and so he switched to sheep grazing. By the end of the six year period, three main buildings had been constructed: a house, a bark men's hut, and an outbuilding, which were respectively valued at £130, £20 and £20. The wood and iron house consisted of four rooms and measured 24 x 26 feet (7.3 x 7.9 metres), which probably refers to the extant house. Burke lived at the site with his family for the six years, so that the extant building was presumably constructed soon after they settled there, though it is likely they lived in temporary quarters for a while. Among the other improvements undertaken were: ringing to 320 acres, scrubbing to 100 acres, construction of sheep yards and woolshed and stockyard.

In late 1889, Burke applied to take out a 14 year lease, which was approved in early 1890. In 1904, at the end of this second lease, he was granted the title to the land.³ He paid £320 for the land and retained the site for another 31 years.⁴ During that time (in 1920), he acquired another significant site, *Clontarf* at 62 Tarcombe Street, Euroa.

The site was acquired by John Dwyer Hill of Longwood, also grazier, in early 1935 but he died in the following March. Mary Catherine Hill of Euroa inherited it and retained it for eight years before selling to Alice O'Donoghue of Longwood in 1944. Subsequent transfers were to Elsie Stirling Anderson, Oaklands (NSW), farmer in 1950 then a year later to a local grazier, William Alexander Lobban.⁵ In 1955, Francis Gerard Hayes acquired it but sold it four years later.⁶

The rear skillion roof wing, which was designed by John Noye of Euroa, was added to the west side of the house in 1987.⁷

Thematic context

Early Occupation
Primary Production

Sub-themes

Selection
Sheep

¹ District Selection Files, Sections 19 + 20, Land Act 1869, 4086 Seymour; PROV, VPRS 626/P0, Unit 2103, file 4086

² District Selection Files, Sections 19 + 20, Land Act 1869; 4086 Seymour; PROV, VPRS 626/P0, Unit 2103, file 4086

³ District Selection Files, Sections 19 + 20, Land Act 1869; 4086 Seymour; PROV, VPRS 626/P0, Unit 2103, file 4086; Monea North Parish Plan, M405(6)

⁴ Certificate of Title, vol. 3003/folio 556

⁵ Certificate of Title, vol. 3003/folio 556

⁶ Certificate of Title, vol. 8102/folio 806

⁷ Strathbogie Property File, no 40,002

Recommendations

It is recommended that Shandon Park Cottage be included in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay.

Extent of Designation

The land, allotment 9A (now lot 2/TP709619), and the original building.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve significant elements and context, such as repairing the front timber deck.

Reinstate original features wherever possible, or sympathetic alternatives, such as to the east elevation.

Alterations should be sympathetic in terms of scale, height, form, materials and detailing. It is not necessary to reproduce original detailing, rather a simplified, interpretive approach is recommended. In some circumstances, a bolder contemporary approach could also be sympathetic.

Non-original elements, such as the rear additions, could be retained or replaced with sympathetic alternatives.

LONGWOOD EAST SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL

Address	Allan Street, Longwood East
Construction dates	19
Building types	Public
Existing Listings	National Trust of Australia [Victoria]: B2943 (file only)



Significance

What is Significant?

The Longwood East Soldiers' Memorial.

How is it Significant?

The Longwood East Soldiers' Memorial of historic, social and aesthetic significance to the Shire of Strathbogie.

Why is it Significant?

Erected during the 1930s, the Longwood East Soldiers' Memorial is of historic significance for it commemorates the heroic actions of three local service men, who were all awarded the Victoria Cross during the early part of the 20th century: Lieut.-Col Leslie C Maygar, Major Frederick H Tubb and Corp. Alexander Burton. It has social significance for having been realised through the actions of the local community, primarily Elsie Tubb.
(AHC Criteria A4 + G1)

The uncomplicated design of the Longwood East Soldiers' Memorial is of representative aesthetic significance for being indicative of a modest memorial, built with locally-sourced granite. The location by the Winding Creek provides an appropriately contemplative setting for the memorial.
(AHC Criterion D2)

Description

Set on the flats of the Winding Creek south of Faithful Street, the memorial has a simple format of a wide, low, two tiered platform with small plinths to the corner. At the centre is a pillar, with a pointed apex and plaque to the front. There is a metal flagpole at the north-west corner. The stone is local granite in courses of roughly dressed blocks and it varies in colour from cream to grey, many blocks with rust patches suggesting a high ferrous content. The mortar to the upper part has been repaired with a cementitious type, whereas the lower parts may have some of the earlier mortar, possibly lime-based.

There is a metal plaque to the front, which has the following inscription:

In the honoured memory of
Lieut. -Col L C Maygar, VC, DSO, VD
Major F H Tubb, VC
Corp. A Burton, VC
and of all the soldiers of this district
who fought and fell
in the Boer War 1899-1902
and the Great War 1914-1918

Less elaborate than many soldiers memorial of the period, the form is related to the common obelisk type, which has precedents in the ancient world.

History

The land, allotment 5 of section J, was retained by the Crown as it was adjacent to the Winding Creek and the three men to whom the memorial is dedicated - Leslie Maygar, Alexander Burton and Frederick Tubb - are said to have had associations with the detachment of the Victorian Mounted Rifles at Longwood, which was established in 1897.⁸

Lt. Col. Leslie Cecil Maygar was awarded the Victoria Cross (VC) for his actions during the Boer War on 23 November 1901 at Gerheldtboom. Under heavy fire, Maygar rescued a rifleman by putting the wounded man on his own horse whilst he returned on foot. Leslie Maygar had been born at Kilmore, where he was partly educated (as well as Alexandra) though his family owned Strathearn station, Euroa. A noted horseman, he joined the Victorian Mounted Rifles in 1891, and though not accepted among the first volunteers, he later joined the 5th Contingent, arriving in South Africa during March 1901. After the Boer War, he returned to life as a grazier and served in the 8th (later 16th) Light Horse. He enlisted in the AIF again at the start of WWI and was appointed captain in the 4th Light Horse Regiment (LHR), and at Gallipoli, given temporary command of the 8th LHR. During the evacuation, he was left in command of 40 men to hold the trenches at all costs. Magyar subsequently served in the Sinai and Palestine, where he was also awarded the Distinguished Service Order whilst leading the 8th LHR. He was wounded at battle of Beersheba on 31 October 1917 and died the next day.⁹

The other two men were awarded their Victoria Cross for their brave actions at Lone Pine on 9 August 1915. Both were members of the 7th Battalion of the 1st AIF. Corporal A S Burton died on that day, whereas Major Frederick Harold Tubb survived, only to be terminally injured two years later on 20 September 1917.¹⁰ Tubb (1881-1917) enlisted in 1914 and at the time of his enlistment he was noted as being 34 years of age and a grazier.¹¹ He had previously served for 14 years, initially as a volunteer in the Victorian Mounted Rifles (1900-02) and Australian Light Horse (1902-11), and subsequently as a commissioned 2nd lieutenant in the 60th Battalion in 1912 and in the 58th Battalion in the following year. After Lone Pine, he returned to Australia to convalesce but was eager to return to service and rejoined his battalion in December 1916. He was also awarded the Military Cross whilst serving there and is buried in the Lijssenthoek Military Cemetery in Belgium.¹²

Alexander Stewart Burton (1893-1915) died near F H Tubb, with whom he, Corporal Dunstan, as well as a few other men maintained a recently captured trench. Turkish soldiers damaged a sand bag barricade on several occasions on 9 August 1915, however after each bombing, it was rebuilt under heavy fire. On one of the attempts to rebuild the barricade, Burton

⁸ Houston, Ildie, *Just Longwood*, 1975, pp33-34

⁹ Mitchell, Elyne, 'Maygar, Leslie Cecil (1868-1917)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/maygar-leslie-cecil-7539/text13151>, accessed 16 September 2011

¹⁰ Houston, Ildie, *Just Longwood*, 1975, p34

¹¹ Series B2455, Tubb F H (NAA)

¹² The AIF project, 'Frederick Harold Tubb', <http://www.aif.adfa.edu.au/showPerson?pid=305053>, accessed 15 September 2011; Hamilton, H. Murray, 'Tubb, Frederick Harold (1881-1917)' in *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/tubb-frederick-harold-8865/text15563>, accessed 16 September 2011

was however killed.¹³ Burton had been born in Kyneton though his family moved to Euroa, where he was educated before working in the ironmongery department at A Miller & Co. with his father. He enlisted at the age of 21 during August 1914 and embarked for Egypt in October.¹⁴ The 7th battalion took part in the landing at Gallipoli however he had a throat infection on 25 April 1915 and was staying on a hospital ship. He was pronounced fit for duty a week later and spent most of the next three months in the trenches.¹⁵

The Memorial was erected in 1930s at the instigation of Elsie Tubb, who was Fred's sister, who is reported to have paid for it herself.¹⁶ Elsie showed great community spirit as reflected by her life membership with the CWA and she was a gilt rosette bearer of the Red Cross, which is awarded to members with over 60 years of outstanding service to the organisation.¹⁷

Thematic context

Community & Cultural Life

Sub-themes

Commemoration – War Memorials

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Longwood East Soldiers' Memorial be included in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay.

Extent of Designation

The memorial and a curtilage of 10 metres surrounding it.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve significant elements and context.

Undertake mortar repairs with appropriate type of material.

¹³ Houston, Ildie, *Just Longwood*, 1975, pp34-35

¹⁴ Walsh, G. P., 'Burton, Alexander Stewart (1893–1915)', in *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/burton-alexander-stewart-5437/text9229>, accessed 16 September 2011

¹⁵ *The Argus*, 19 October 1915, p8

¹⁶ Information provided by Margaret Brodie, 30 September 2011

¹⁷ C Halsall, *About Some Euroa and District Personalities and Families*, p30

ST HELENA

Address	133 Faithfull Street, Longwood East
Construction date	1864
Building type	Residential
Existing Listings	–



Significance

What is Significant?

The original two storey section of the house but excluding the single storey additions to the rear.

How is it Significant?

St Helena of historic and aesthetic significance to the Shire of Strathbogie.

Why is it Significant?

Built in 1864, St Helena is of historic significance for being representative of the initial phase of development at Longwood East or Old Longwood. It is one of two early buildings to survive from the township that was a major stop along the Sydney Road until the construction of the North-Eastern railway further west in 1872 put paid to its future. (AHC Criteria A4)

St Helena is of aesthetic significance for being a remarkably intact building from the mid-1860s. Its restrained detailing and rectangular form is indicative of the Georgian style that continued to be employed during the early part of the Victorian period. The survival of most of the original, multi-paned windows is noteworthy. (AHC Criteria D2, E1)

Description

The two storey building, with single storey additions to the rear, has restrained detailing typical of the mid-19th century or early Victorian period, and is indicative of the Georgian style, including the rectangular form with a chamfered corner. The hip roof is clad in unpainted sheets of corrugated iron, with some patches of rust. It is pierced by two chimneys, one of whose cap has deteriorated, and the eaves project slightly from the wall to create a soffit.

The house has a stone plinth (probably granite) and the individual blocks of stone, some of which are particularly large, have a margin and are rock-faced. The rest of the wall has a rendered finish, though tooled lines are not evident, with a central platband (flat, square-faced band).

There is a regular pattern of openings, most with a segmental arch. The windows are double hung sashes, generally multi-paned, except one of the ground floor windows, which consists of three, later, single paned sashes. A timber lintel has been introduced to the corner window at the first floor level and a metal lintel to the large, ground floor window. The front glass doors are not original and had been four-panelled timber doors (until 1986 at least). They both have a toplight, the corner door with a recently introduced panel of stained glass.

To the rear is a verandah with a concrete block section to the south end (added pre-1986) and another rendered section at the northern end (added post-1986).

History

In 1863, George Phillips acquired the land (about 0.5 hectares or 1.20 acres) at Old Longwood, along with several other adjacent allotments.¹⁸ Phillips had been operating the Middlemiss Hotel further north on the Old Sydney Road and wanted to establish his own premises. The extant building was constructed soon after as a hotel, and was to be called the Ham & Eagle Hotel, however never opened as such.¹⁹ From mid-1864, Phillips tried to sell the building described as

New substantial two-storey HOUSE, well adapted for either store or hotel, with three (or more) acres of land, on the main Sydney-road, at the junction of Wood's Point and Jamieson roads²⁰

It had not been occupied by mid-1867, when Phillips became insolvent and all his holdings (the subject site, the Longwood Hotel, as well as others) were auctioned on 22 July. Phillips must have over extended himself financially on acquiring the Longwood Hotel (it had been auctioned in December 1864).²¹ At this stage, the extant building was described as being of brick and stone and containing 11 rooms.²² By about this stage, the North-Eastern railway had been planned and began to affect the fortunes of the township.

In August 1867, it was acquired by William Webster of Melbourne and then in 1873 by Andrew Hamilton, hotel keeper. Hamilton died in 1885 and it was transferred to Margaret Hamilton in the same year.²³ Hamilton had operated the Longwood Hotel for some years.²⁴

In 1887, Harry Tubb a teacher took over the site and henceforth it has been retained in the Tubb family. It passed to Emma Eliza Tubb after the death of Harry in 1918, and Elise Laura Tubb in 1977 after Emma's death.²⁵ It was said to be have been incomplete when Harry Tubb acquired the site and initially, they inhabited the first floor as the ground floor was used to house animals. The house was gradually finished as undoubtedly room was required for his ten children.²⁶ Harry Tubb taught at schools both in Old and New Longwood for some twenty years and for some time after the school relocated to New Longwood in 1888, he would return on his horse and buggy to his house in Old Longwood for lunch.²⁷

There had been an early shed with horizontal slabs built to the rear, which is known to have had a significant lean in 1986.²⁸ The shed had been affected by white ants and fell over some years later.²⁹ There also had been a timber lean-to at

¹⁸ Township Plan of Old Longwood L95(3). Certificate of Title, vol 18/folio 405. Crown Allotment 1 section M

¹⁹ Houston, Ildie, *From the days of Old Longwood*, 2006, p67

²⁰ *The Argus*, 7 June 1864, p8

²¹ *The Argus*, 13 December 1864, p2

²² *The Argus*, 13 July 1867, p2

²³ Certificates of Title, vol 235/folio 000 and vol 582/folio 314

²⁴ *The Argus*, 9 October 1885, p2

²⁵ Certificate of Title, vol 1959/folio 685

²⁶ Information provided by current owners

²⁷ Houston, Ildie, *Just Longwood*, 1975, p7

²⁸ Photograph by John Collins 'St Helena', 1986 (set of four images held by SLV, image no: jc011335)

²⁹ Information provided by current owners

the rear accommodating a kitchen and laundry, but this was removed and partly replaced with the concrete block during the early 1980s.³⁰

Thematic context

Settlement

Sub-themes

Early Towns along the Hume – Longwood

Recommendations

It is recommended that St Helena be included in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay.

Extent of Designation

The original building and a curtilage of approximately 20m (part of allotment 1, section M).

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve significant elements and context.

Repair deteriorated capping to northern chimney.

Alterations should be sympathetic in terms of scale, height, form, materials and detailing. It is not necessary to reproduce original detailing, rather a simplified, interpretive approach is recommended. In some circumstances, a bolder contemporary approach could also be sympathetic.

Non-original elements could be retained or replaced with sympathetic alternatives.

³⁰ Information provided by current owners

FORMER LONGWOOD TELEGRAPH STATION

Address	147 Faithfull Street, Longwood East
Construction dates	1858
Building types	Residential (formerly commercial)
Existing Listings	–



Significance

What is Significant?

The stone section of the building and excluding the rear additions.

How is it Significant?

The former Longwood Telegraph Station is of historic and aesthetic significance to the Shire of Strathbogie.

Why is it Significant?

Built in 1858, the former Longwood Telegraph Station is of historic significance because it is a remnant from the early phase of development at the original Longwood (now East or Old) and one of the earliest extant buildings in the Shire. It is also significant for being part of the new, telegraph system which was rolled out during the late 1850s linking Melbourne to Sydney in a manner previously unimaginable.

(AHC Criterion A4)

The former Longwood Telegraph Station is of aesthetic significance for being a finely constructed, early Victorian period building in granite of which only a few such structures survive in the Shire. The quality of construction is evident especially the detailing around the windows. It is also a rare example of its type, as it is possibly one of only two purpose-built telegraph stations to survive in the State, the other being at Geelong, and so it has the potential to provide information about the type and an early stage in the development of communications in Victoria.

(AHC Criteria C2, D2, E1)

Description

The single storey building is setback from the road and is largely obscured by planting. It has a straightforward expression indicative of the mid-19th century (early Victorian period) and a low, pitched gable roof clad in slate with plain timber bargeboards. The roof of the original stone section at the northern end is higher than that to the southern end and the vent to the south gable has a square metal grille with a geometric pattern.

The walls to the original section are granite, which varies in colour from cream to grey and was possibly quarried at Big (Bell's) Hill.³¹ The ashlar blocks have a rock-faced finish however the lintels, sills and the quoined blocks (to the windows and corners of the building) also have a sunken (or recessed) margin. The chimneys are also constructed from granite with profiled capping stones and there are areas where white tuck-pointing survives to the walls, especially the upper parts.

There is a small timber-framed front porch, which is in poor condition. The existing front door is relatively narrow and some bricks are evident suggesting change. An earlier doorway in the adjacent wall has been blocked with granite blocks, though the mortar is clearly non-matching mortar and without pointing.³² It is not known if the existing doorway has been relocated or there had been two doorways originally to different parts of the building (possibly public and private). The windows are timber-framed, double hung sashes with vertical glazing bars.

There is a 20th century, light-weight addition to the rear, possibly built in stages and which is in poor condition. It has a skillion roof with corrugated sheet metal, the walls are clad in a combination of weatherboards and sheeting, and there are timber-framed louvred windows and a smaller, aluminium-framed window.

History

A telegraph station, presumably temporary, was opened at Longwood in November 1857.³³ It formed part of the telegraph network linking Melbourne to Sydney. Telegraphy had been introduced to Victoria in 1854, ten years after Samuel F B Morse's invention was used on a large scale in the USA.³⁴

In late 1857, the Public Works Office requested tenders for several telegraph stations across the State including one at Longwood.³⁵ A contract was approved in late December for Amos & Co, Edmonds & Dawson, Hope to construct a building for £985.³⁶ The extant building was probably completed during 1858. A few years later, in 1865, works were undertaken to the Telegraph Line between Longwood and Benalla including additional wire and alterations.³⁷

For several years, both a manager and line repairer were employed at the site. In 1862, William Staines Fead Payne took over as 'Manager of Electric Telegraph and Collector of Imposts, also to act as Postmaster at Longwood' from George Smibert, who was in a relieving position for a month after JW Nunn had resigned.³⁸ Later in the year, Payne was transferred to Streatham and Frederick Dore took over the position.³⁹ Dore remained in the position at least for seven years as he is known to have taken leave in early 1869.⁴⁰ Dore, English-born, came to Melbourne on the *Saldantia* in 1859. He was appointed to telegraphic positions in Melbourne before being sent to Longwood, which by the early 1860s had become a prominent township and a branching point, in order to open more rural communications. Longwood's importance declined with the arrival of the train in 1872 and Dore was sent to other stations across the State over the course of the next 20 years.⁴¹ Line repairers known to have worked at Longwood in 1869 include Asher Ellis, Nicholas Adams and F St. Legre.⁴²

³¹ Information provided by current owners. The stone from this quarry was later used for the nearby Pranjip Creek bridge on the Hume Highway during the 1930s.

³² J Collins, 'Longwood (Old) Former Telegraph Station', 1986 (SLV, image No: Jc011344). The current circumstances had been established by this time.

³³ *The Argus*, 9 November 1857, p6

³⁴ Brown-May, Andrew, 'Telegraph' in *The Encyclopedia of Melbourne*, 2005, pp709-710

³⁵ *Victoria Government Gazette*, 17 November 1857, no 135, p2205

³⁶ *Victoria Government Gazette*, 31 December 1857, no 153, p2520. A contract for £880 had been accepted but was subsequently cancelled.

³⁷ *Victoria Government Gazette*, 13 January 1865, p88. The contract was awarded to Andrew O'Keefe for about £748.

³⁸ *Victoria Government Gazette*, 15 April 1862, no 45, p653

³⁹ *Victoria Government Gazette*, 26 August 1862, no 90, p1526

⁴⁰ *Victoria Government Gazette*, 8 January 1869, no 2, p29

⁴¹ Houston, Ildie, *From the days of Old Longwood*, 2006, pp7-8

⁴² *Victoria Government Gazette*, 19 May 1869, p465 and 28 May 1869, p795

The one and half acre parcel of land was initially in government hands and was first offered as freehold in 1911, when it was bought by Harry Tubb (of St Helena), grazier for £80. In 1918, it passed to one of his sons, Frank Reid Tubb, a retired captain of the AIF. Frank died in September 1952 and the probate was granted to Frederick Henry Tubb in 1954.⁴³

During the mid-1930s through to the early 1950s, a service station operated at the site. Leah Tubb, wife of Frank, had a keen business sense and could see the advantages of installing a petrol bowser at the front of the house, as they were well-located on the main highway. It was this enterprise, which kept the family afloat financially when Frank was no longer able to farm their small holdings. Leah had been born in Calcutta but her family moved to Egypt in 1914, where she met Frank during WWI because she was involved in organising concerts for the troops.⁴⁴ Frank served at Gallipoli, where he was awarded the Military Cross 'for conspicuous gallantry' and returned to Australia in April 1918 due to injuries sustained there.⁴⁵

The building continued to be employed as a residence until about 1990 and subsequently it was rented out for farm stays but has been unoccupied since about 2000.⁴⁶

Thematic context

Settlement
Transport & Communications

Sub-themes

Early Towns along the Hume – Longwood
Telegraph & Telephone

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Longwood Telegraph Station be included in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay.

Extent of Designation

The original building and a curtilage of approximately 20m (part of allotment 1, section U).

Conservation Recommendations

Stabilise the deterioration of the front porch.

Maintain and conserve significant elements and context.

Reinstate original features wherever possible.

Alterations should be sympathetic in terms of scale, height, form, materials and detailing. It is not necessary to reproduce original detailing, rather a simplified, interpretive approach is recommended. In some circumstances, a bolder contemporary approach could also be sympathetic.

Non-original elements, such as the rear additions, could be retained or replaced with sympathetic alternatives.

⁴³ Certificate of Title, vol. 3764/folio 668. Crown Allotment 1, section U.

⁴⁴ Houston, Ildie, *From the days of Old Longwood*, 2006, pp73-74

⁴⁵ The AIF project (UNSW@ADFA, 2011), 'Frank Reid Tubb'

⁴⁶ Information provided by current owners.

LONGWOOD EAST CEMETERY

Address	10 Symon Street, Longwood East
Construction dates	1859
Building types	Public
Existing Listings	–



Significance

What is Significant?

The cemetery as a whole, but especially the earlier graves at the north-west end of the site.

How is it Significant?

The Longwood East Cemetery of historic, social and aesthetic significance to the Shire of Strathbogie.

Why is it Significant?

The Longwood East Cemetery is of historic and social significance for being the principal place of internment in this part of the Shire for about 150 years (since the late 1850s), although the first part of the cemetery was not officially reserved until 1873. One of the most noted pioneers of the township of Longwood, Hugh Middlemiss, is buried there and prominent families of the district are well-represented, such as the Tubbs.

(AHC Criteria A4 + G1)

The Longwood East Cemetery is of representative aesthetic significance for containing several, generally intact graves dating to the 19th century with cast iron railings.

(AHC Criterion D2)

Description

The cemetery is located at the corner of Depot Road and Symon Street and backs onto the Hume Freeway. There is a pedestrian gate access from the car park at the Depot Street end and a formal entry to Symon Street with a low, orange brick fence and steel gates.

The earlier graves are located in the north and western sections of the cemetery. The grave of Hugh Middlemiss, a prominent citizen in the early days of Longwood who established the Middlemiss Hotel on Faithfull Street (now demolished), has a modest headstone but a distinctive wrought iron fence with spearheads. The fence is in poor condition as many of the shafts have been removed. Some 19th century graves have lower, decorative cast iron fences and more elaborate headstones, a few with Gothic style detailing, including crosses.

The most elaborate memorial is that of Margaret Bain (died 1918) and consists of grey unpolished granite pedestal, a polished red granite shaft and is surmounted by an urn-like element.

Family names that are well represented in the cemetery include: Bell, Berry, Brodie, Brook, Dudley, Halsall, Hamilton, Nasebandt, Threfall and Tubb.

Some mounds in the north-east corner may contain the remains of paupers and those who had committed suicide during the 19th century

History

The Longwood (East) Cemetery was unofficially employed for some 15 years and the first known burial dates to 1 November 1859, however there may be earlier unmarked graves at the site.⁴⁷ Among the earliest internments was that of Hugh Middlemiss, a noted pioneer of the township who died during 1860 aged 46. Initially there had been dedicated areas for four Christian denominations (Anglican, Catholic, Methodist and Presbyterian) and the north-east corner was reserved for paupers and those who had committed suicide. The latter groups were not formally identified.⁴⁸

About half of the cemetery's area (allotment 13, section E) was officially gazetted on 24 March 1873, being 0.7 hectares (1.7 acres).⁴⁹ The first trustees were A W Smith, R W Kiernan and A Dodd and they undertook fund-raising activities to fence the cemetery.⁵⁰ Due to the death of Smith and Kiernan, and Dodd having moved from the district, new trustees were appointed in 1884, being Robert Garnay Meade, James Maxfield and Edward Hill.⁵¹ Five years later, Harry Tubb and James Edward Maxfield were appointed trustees however Harry Tubb (of St Helena) only remained in the position initially for about six months.⁵² Harry Tubb was later a trustee and was elected chairman during the 1910s. In May 1913, the trustees had credit of £21 and employed a caretaker, whose salary was increased at this time by £2/annum.⁵³

In September 1941, an additional 0.56 hectares (1.4 acres) was gazetted in two separate parcels – a larger parcel (allotment 14, section E) at the north end (corresponding to the car park) and a smaller section at the southern end (allotment 12, section E).⁵⁴

Brick entry gates were introduced on the east side, Symon Street, circa 1960s. A timber shed had been erected for tools however it had been affected by white ants and removed. Since about 1980, burials have been located in the eastern part of the cemetery with no set denominational configuration. In recent years, there have been about five burials/year deriving predominantly from the Locksley, Longwood and Ruffy areas, although some emanate from Euroa.⁵⁵

Thematic context

Community & Cultural Life
Settlement

Sub-themes

Commemoration – Cemeteries
Early Towns along the Hume – Longwood

⁴⁷ Ancestry.com website, <http://homepages.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~surreal/AVNE/Resources/cemeteries.html>, accessed 2/12/2010

⁴⁸ Information provided by current caretakers

⁴⁹ *Victoria Government Gazette*, 28 March 1873, p534. Section e

⁵⁰ Houston, Ildie, *From the days of Old Longwood*, 2006, p25

⁵¹ *Victoria Government Gazette*, 19 September 1884, p2693

⁵² *Victoria Government Gazette*, 20 September 1889, p3132 and 25 April 1890, p1519

⁵³ *Euroa Advertiser*, 16 May 1913, p5

⁵⁴ *Victoria Government Gazette*, 10 September 1941, p3096

⁵⁵ Information provided by current caretakers

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Longwood East Cemetery be included in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay.

Extent of Designation

The land associated with Allotment 13, Section E at the township of Old Longwood.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve significant elements and context.

Stabilise the deterioration of the fence surrounding the Hugh Middlemiss grave and reconstruct missing original features as necessary.

RAILWAY HOTEL

Address	848 Seymour-Avenel Road, Mangalore
Construction dates	c1933
Building types	Commercial
Existing Listings	–



Significance

What is Significant?

The Railway Hotel, Mangalore primarily the original section and excluding the flat roof additions to the north end.

How is it Significant?

The Railway Hotel, Mangalore is of historic and aesthetic significance to the Shire of Strathbogie.

Why is it Significant?

The Railway Hotel, Mangalore is of historic significance for being a signifier of the former importance of the railway junction township at Mangalore. The current hotel is the second at Mangalore, as the first was lost in a fire during 1925, though the earlier hotel was located on the other side of the railway line in the township proper.

(AHC Criteria A4)

Built in about 1933, the Railway Hotel, Mangalore is of aesthetic significance for being a fine and relatively uncommon example of the Georgian Revival style in the shire. Elements of note include the broken bed pediments and pagoda-like brackets to the gable ends. The architects were H Vivian Taylor & Soilleux, who became eminent designers of picture theatres during the 1930s.

(AHC Criterion E1)

Description

The original part of the single storey, Interwar period building has a symmetrical, U-shaped plan with a broad street frontage, a central verandah and chamfered corners. The low pitched, hip and gable roof is clad in unpainted, corrugated sheet metal and is pierced by red brick chimneys. The eaves project well forward of the walls creating a wide soffit, which is lined with timber slats. The gable ends have a broken bed, triangular pediments (that is a gap in the lower, horizontal cornice) and paired, pagoda-like brackets. The gables are lined with weatherboards whereas the rest of the wall surface is clad in cement sheeting.

The design is indicative of the Georgian Revival style especially the extensive use of multi-pane windows in a regular fenestration pattern, and includes the side and top lights surrounding the main central entrance. The sashes to the rear are single paned and the later, northern end has aluminium-framed windows. The central front door is six-panelled whereas those at the northern end consist of a pair of varnished timber doors with glass panels.

There is a modern timber deck and ramp and the square timber posts are unlikely to be original (they probably had capitals similar to those of the adjacent pilasters). In addition, the decorative lacework is unlikely to be original, or for that matter the 'heritage' colour scheme of Deep Indian Red and Brunswick Green (typically used on late Victorian and Federation period buildings).

Internally, several original elements survive including varnished timberwork (architraves, skirtings), as well as three-panelled doors, some which an upper panel of textured, translucent glass. Original fireplaces feature clinker brick surrounds and timber mantelpieces. The front rooms have roughcast sheeting below the picture rail.

To the rear is gable roofed garage/shed clad in metal sheeting, both corrugated and flat, and timber and a large concrete tank.

History

By 1873, a combined hotel and store had been established, known as the Mangalore Hotel, when it was described as being on the '... river road to Nagambie and Murchison'.⁵⁶ A later sale advertisement of 1886 describes it as being located on the Goulburn River.⁵⁷

The Goulburn Valley railway began operating in 1880 and it was the impetus for the creation of a small settlement at the junction with the North-Eastern Railway, now the township of Mangalore. The hotel was possibly relocated to the township during the early 1880s, as in February 1882 provision was made under the licensing act for a license to be specially granted within a radius of 2 miles (3.2 km) of the Mangalore Railway Station.⁵⁸ In March of the same year, that area was reduced to within half of mile (0.8 km) of the station and a lesser fee of £10 was to be paid.⁵⁹

A hotel was established on the other (west) side of the railway, reportedly by George Robinson.⁶⁰ It may have however been established by T O'Connor, or was soon taken over by him. T O'Connor acquired two separate half acre allotments in the new township of Mangalore in Section A on Grant Street.⁶¹ Members of the O'Connor family (Kate and Edward) held the license for about 39 years commencing in 1879.⁶²

Land was first offered for sale at Mangalore in 1884 and land for the school was set aside in the same year.⁶³ The small township was gazetted three years later in 1887.⁶⁴ In the same year, Joseph Dunn selected a 246 acre (about 100 hectares), Crown allotments 20A and 41C in the Parish of Mangalore, on which the current hotel is located.⁶⁵ He died in 1890 and the land passed to his wife, Margaret and William Hamilton Dunn, wood merchant and in 1899, William acquired it in his own right. In 1912, it was transferred to Mary Carey of Bendigo.⁶⁶

⁵⁶ *The Argus*, 30 May 1873, p8

⁵⁷ *Euroa Advertiser*, 29 January 1886, p2, It was owned by Philip Kelly at this stage.

⁵⁸ *Victoria Government Gazette*, 17 February 1882, p406

⁵⁹ *Victoria Government Gazette*, 10 March 1882, p609

⁶⁰ H G Martindale, *New Crossing Place: A History of Seymour and its Shire* {extended to 1982 by Niall Brennan}, p75

⁶¹ Township of Mangalore, M501(4). He acquired allotment 2 in 1884 and allotment 5 in 1888

⁶² List of licensees displayed in dining room of subject site. Kate O'Connor is listed as up to 1909 however in 1906, T O'Connor applied for the license according to the *Euroa Advertiser*, 14 December 1906, p3

⁶³ *Victoria Government Gazette*, 7 March 1884, p694

⁶⁴ *Victoria Government Gazette*, 9 December 1887, p3521

⁶⁵ Mangalore Parish Plan, M501(2). The site is part of allotment 20A, about 59 hectares (145.5 acres).

⁶⁶ Certificate of Title, vol. 1971/ folio 176

The first hotel at Mangalore was burnt down in 1925, when William Ryan was the licensee. It was a single storey building with a long street frontage, a gable roof, a verandah, and a pedimented board above the entrance.⁶⁷ Ryan held the licence on two occasions from March 1923 to August 1927 and for a seven month period from May 1932 to early January 1933.⁶⁸

Presumably temporary operations were established at the original site or elsewhere until the current building was constructed. However it was not until 1931 that a small parcel of land (about 0.56 ha) was sold on the east side of the Seymour-Avenel Road to William Ryan. Ryan only retained the site for two years before selling it to Grace Lovell, who kept it for 19 years when Charles, Thomas and Elsie Tootell acquired it in 1950.⁶⁹

In about 1933, the noted architects H Vivian Taylor & Soilleux prepared a drawing for a proposed Mangalore Hotel for W Ryan.⁷⁰ Only a plan survives, which largely corresponds to the extant building, the primary differences being that it has been flipped and the verandah is not as wide as initially proposed. What is now the front room had been depicted (and possibly built) as containing two smaller rooms (sitting room and common room/bar parlour) and a central hallway. Taylor & Soilleux had offices in Melbourne and Albury at the time and are well-known for their later picture theatres, such as the Ozone in Mildura (1938) and the Rivoli, Riversdale Road, Camberwell (1940), after Best Overend had joined the practice in mid-1933.

Alterations were undertaken to the Railway Hotel during the mid- 1950s as in 1956, the hotel was described as being recently renovated and in good condition. In that year, an application was made to extend the rear toilets. Subsequent to a 1968 inspection, the installation acoustic ceiling panels to the drinking areas was required.⁷¹ The northern rooms with a flat roof were added circa 1970 and a fire in 2003 caused damage to the bar and the ceiling of the dining room, requiring replacement of the latter.

Known licensees transferrals have included Albert Wilson to Gladys Exelby in 1939, Kenneth Henshall to Herbert Duke in 1963, Trevor and Irene Hodges (1968) and Harold and Melissa Quanchi to Geoffrey Cohen in 1972. In the following year Cohen applied for dispensation to transfer it within the first 24 months of taking it over as he was in poor health and the license was transferred to Jan and Elaine Witte.⁷²

Thematic context

Settlement

Sub-themes

Closer Settlement on the Flats - Mangalore

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Railway Hotel, Mangalore be included in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay.

Extent of Designation

The land and the original building.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve significant elements and context.

Reinstate original features wherever possible, such as the likely original verandah detailing and a more appropriate colour scheme rather than one typically associated with Victorian or Federation period buildings. It is recommended that the lacework to the front porch is removed.

Alterations should be sympathetic in terms of scale, height, form, materials and detailing. It is not necessary to reproduce original detailing, rather a simplified, interpretive approach is recommended. In some circumstances, a bolder contemporary approach could also be sympathetic.

Non-original elements, such as the rear flat roof sections, could be retained or replaced with sympathetic alternatives.

⁶⁷ Photograph in the lounge area of the site.

⁶⁸ List of licensees displayed in dining room of subject site.

⁶⁹ Certificate of Title, vol. 5760/folio 869

⁷⁰ Proposed Mangalore Hotel, (SLV: Architectural Drawings Collection, LTAD162/16)

⁷¹ License Case Files; PROV, VPRS 7712/P2, Unit 189, license no. 191,142

⁷² License Case Files; PROV, VPRS 7712/P2, Unit 189, license no. 191,142

FORMER MIEPOLL SCHOOL (NO. 2480)

Address	37 Miepoll School Road, Miepoll
Construction dates	1907
Building type	Public
Existing Listings	–



Significance

What is Significant?

The original building is significant, that is the porch and classroom but excluding the recent verandah to the north side and lean-to on the south side.

How is it Significant?

The former Miepoll School is of historic, social and aesthetic significance to the Shire of Strathbogie.

Why is it Significant?

The former Miepoll School is historically and socially significant for having operated as a school at Miepoll for about half a century (from 1907 to 1954), though the site had been established a quarter of a century earlier in 1882. The site is an indicator that there had been a larger population in the area over a century ago, thus requiring such facilities.
(AHC Criteria A4 + G1)

The former Miepoll School is of representative aesthetic significance for being a largely intact example of an early 20th century single classroom, school building. The original form, gable ends detailing and openings have been retained though some additional windows and doors have been introduced.
(AHC Criterion D2)

Description

The Federation period weatherboard building is located near the Seven Creeks, which is prone to flooding however the house is reportedly well-positioned to avoid damage. It consists of a front porch/cloakroom and classroom to the rear. The gable roof is clad in corrugated sheet metal and there are ventilators near the ridge and a timber screen to the gable ends. The red brick chimney to the south side has a rendered cap, is surmounted by a terracotta pot, and has a stepped section above the roof line where it narrows to a square flue.

The original doorway is to the north side of the front porch though another has been introduced to the middle part of the south wall. The windows are all multi-paned and comprised largely of double hung sashes however there is a large tripartite window to the east side (not visible from the street) which also includes an upper row of hoppers. The modern verandah to the north side retains the three original highlight/clerestory windows above however there is a multi-paned window and door below. Another fixed window has been installed on the south wall.

Internally, the walls retain their beaded timber linings, consisting of a high dado with vertically orientated boards below and horizontally orientated boards above. The classroom has a raked ceiling, metal tie rods, metal ventilating roses (originally for gas lights) and the timber mantelpiece to the fireplace has been retained.

A recent, small lean-to timber shed abuts the chimney where there had been a large bicycle shed. Nearby is a concrete water tank and another shed.

History

The township of Miepoll was first surveyed in 1863 by John Hardy and the first selectors in the area were Patrick Murphy and William Barker.⁷³ From the late 1870s to the end of the 1880s, when the population of Miepoll was at its greatest, eleven government schools were established within ten miles of Miepoll (all now closed and some now outside the shire boundary), as well as one Catholic school.⁷⁴

In 1881, an application was made to the Education Department for a state school to be established at Miepoll and on 14 April 1882, a two acre site (Crown Allotment 18A in the Parish of Miepoll) was gazetted. A portable school building and two-roomed teacher's residence were erected at the present location during August before the official opening of the Miepoll State School, no. 2480 on 29 August 1882. The first head teacher was Robert MacDonald, who initially was in charge of up to 28 pupils, though the average attendance was 13. He was however replaced by R. M. Halsam in 1885.⁷⁵ The rear paddock was used for keeping the horses of students were used that mode of transport.⁷⁶

During the late 1880s, low attendance raised the possibility of the school being employed half-time with the nearby Karrowomus South or Tamleugh schools. By 1888 enrolments had however improved, increasing to 30 by 1893 when the Education Department reclassified the school from temporary to full-time.⁷⁷

In November 1904, classes were temporarily held at the Miepoll Hall, which had been constructed in 1902, whilst repairs were undertaken on the school building (£401)⁷⁸ and two rooms were added to the residence (£80). In 1905, approval was however given for a new school to accommodate additional pupils and the earlier school building was to be used as a residence. A type B school was to be provided at a cost of £300 and conversion works to the original school were to cost £60.⁷⁹ Two years later (1909), a shelter/bicycle shed was erected. The new floor of the building was destroyed by white ants within two years and a new Jarrah floor was laid in 1911. The local hall had to be again employed for classes during February 1928 when the school and residence had to be fumigated because of a flea infestation.⁸⁰ In 1929, the department sought to have the teacher's residence removed however the school committee petitioned for it to be retained, though in 1931, the department advertised for its removal and it was sold in 1932.⁸¹

⁷³ C Halsall, *100 Years of Local Government 1880-1980, A General History of Euroa and District*, p126

⁷⁴ Back to Miepoll History Committee, *The Early History of Miepoll and District*, 1975, np. The schools were at localities such as Arcadia (east and south), Branjee, Karraomomus (north and south), Riggs Creek and Tamleugh (north, west, and central).

⁷⁵ Back to Miepoll History Committee, *The Early History of Miepoll and District*, np

⁷⁶ Information provided by owner, 29 May 2012

⁷⁷ Back to Miepoll History Committee, *The Early History of Miepoll and District*, np

⁷⁸ The cost of these works seems too high.

⁷⁹ Back to Miepoll History Committee, *The Early History of Miepoll and District*, np. An alternate year of 1910 for the opening of the new school is given in L Blake (ed), *Vision and Realisation: A Centenary of State Education in Victoria*, vol 3, Melbourne 1973, p702

⁸⁰ Back to Miepoll History Committee, *The Early History of Miepoll and District*, np

⁸¹ Building Files: Primary Schools, PROV, VPRS 795/P0/Unit 2533, File 2480 (Miepoll School)

By 1952, the shelter shed was severely affected by white ants and was demolished in that year. In May 1954 the school was unstaffed and without the prospect of enrolments increasing, it was closed. A bus service began in September the same year to transport the children in the area to school at Euroa.⁸² In June 1954 however, drawings were prepared for 'replacements, repairs & painting', which would have involved introducing a tripartite window to the west wall similar to that in the east wall though without the upper hopper window.⁸³ The school building and grounds were later sold to local resident Mr J. J. O'Farrell in 1968.

Thematic context

Government & Services
Settlement

Sub-themes

Education
Closer Settlement on the Flats - Miepoll

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Miepoll School be included in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay.

Extent of Designation

The land (allotment 18A, section H) and building.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve significant elements and context.

Alterations should be sympathetic in terms of scale, height, form, materials and detailing. It is not necessary to reproduce original detailing, rather a simplified, interpretive approach is recommended. In some circumstances, a bolder contemporary approach could also be sympathetic.

Non-original elements could be retained or replaced with sympathetic alternatives.

⁸² Back to Miepoll History Committee, *The Early History of Miepoll and District*, np
⁸³ Miepoll; PROV, PWD (BSA) Drawings 1853-1998, SSN 2480

MITCHELLSTOWN BRIDGE

Address	Mitchellstown Road, Mitchellstown & Tabilk
Construction dates	1894-95
Building types	Roadbridge
Existing Listings	National Trust – B6849



Significance

What is Significant?

The timber bridge.

How is it Significant?

The Mitchellstown Bridge is of historic, technical and aesthetic significance to the Shire of Strathbogrie.

Why is it Significant?

Opened in 1895, the Mitchellstown Bridge is historically significant as one of the oldest surviving timber bridges in the State of Victoria. The bridge is also of historic significance one of only a few bridges constructed during the 1890s Depression, predominantly using Shire funds. It also has associations with the early settlement of Mitchellstown, and the early punt crossing established here in 1838.

(AHC Criterion A4)

The Mitchellstown Bridge is of aesthetic significance as an early and rare example of the use of unhewn round timbers and for its simple austere design that remains largely unchanged. It is also said to be a rare example of colonial Victorian road-over-river bridge that retains a corbel-and-stringer superstructure. As such, it has technical significance as it reflects the latest structural knowledge that unhewn timbers were structurally superior.

(AHC Criteria B2, E1+ F1)

Description

The Mitchellstown Bridge is located near the former, but long gone, small settlement of Mitchellstown, where the noted Mitchelton winery is now located. It is a tall bridge that spans 120 metres across the Goulburn River and its deck is 10 metres wide. The deck is supported by 14 timber piers with additional steel bracing and sawn timber cross-heads. Above are round timber corbels and stringers (longitudinal timbers) which hide an introduced, steel joist near each outer edge. The deck consists of sawn timber cross-beams and longitudinal decking with timber kerbs and side rails, painted white. The deck surface has been finished in asphalt, though this has deteriorated.

Access to the bridge is restricted by cyclone fencing erected at either end. Some sections of the timber railing and decking are missing. A modern bridge constructed of steel and concrete is located adjacent on the southside of the original Mitchellstown Bridge.

Although in poor condition, the Mitchellstown Bridge and others on the plains section of the Goulburn Valley have survived because they are constructed from box and ironbark trees, said to be among the most durable timber in the world.⁸⁴

History

A punt was established over the Goulburn at Mitchellstown (often referred to as Old Crossing Place) by John Clarke (probably) in 1838, slightly downstream of the current bridge.⁸⁵ After Clarke left for Seymour (or New Crossing Place), the punt service was operated by Donald McBean, a Scot who held the lease until 1872, at which time it was taken over by George Ponting. By 1880, the future of the service must have been in doubt as 40 ratepayers in Tabilk complained to the Goulburn Shire about the inconvenience of its potential closure.⁸⁶

By July 1891, a bridge at Mitchellstown had been proposed as the Goulburn Shire was urgently requesting its construction.⁸⁷ In August 1893, during one of the most severe economic depressions in Australian history, tenders were called for the erection of the Mitchellstown Bridge. Many tenderers applied and recently favoured builders, such as J B Farquharson who had completed Chinaman's Bridge and another at Seymour, were excluded because of their high price. Having been largely paid for with shire funds, the bridge was opened in 1895, though there was no official opening as the project 'staggered to a conclusion with its contractor bankrupt'.⁸⁸ The cost was much less, about half, than the other aforementioned bridges due to the extensive use of unhewn timbers.⁸⁹ It originally had a transverse timber deck rather than the current longitudinal deck suitable for accommodating motor vehicles.⁹⁰

The Mitchellstown Bridge was one of only two known surviving Victorian Road bridges built during the 1890s Depression and it belongs to a unique group of four large colonial bridges over the Goulburn River between Seymour and Murchison (the others being Seymour, Chainman's and Kirwans). For economic reasons, the depression allowed for the use of more unhewn timbers – the stringers and corbels – however there were general reservations on aesthetic grounds for using them (they had traditionally been considered cheap and vulgar). Contemporary engineering knowledge though indicated that unhewn timbers were structurally superior to sawn timbers.⁹¹

By 1941, the bridge had fallen into a state of disrepair and was deemed to be unsafe so that vehicular traffic was closed. At a meeting held between the Goulburn and McIvor Shires, it was decided to make a deputation to the Governor in council.⁹² It must have subsequently been repaired as it was operational at the time of an incident in September 1951, when a drunk driver sent his utility over the edge and 'tore seven posts out of the bridge'.⁹³

The new concrete bridge was constructed immediately to the south during the 1970s.

⁸⁴ Don Chambers, *Wooden Wonders; Victorian Timber Bridges*, Melbourne 2006, p107. The merits of higher-rainfall timbers such as blue gum and messmate from the Strathbogie Ranges were also being considered for bridge construction about this time.

⁸⁵ Don Chambers, *Wooden Wonders; Victorian Timber Bridges*, Melbourne 2006, pp106-107

⁸⁶ Joyce Hammond, *Bridging The Gap; Shire of Goulburn 1871-1971*, Nagambie 1971, pp15-16

⁸⁷ *Euroa Advertiser*, 31 July 1891, p3

⁸⁸ D Chambers, *Wooden Wonders; Victorian Timber Bridges*, pp106-107

⁸⁹ D Chambers, *Wooden Wonders; Victorian Timber Bridges*, p11

⁹⁰ National Trust of Australia [Victoria] register, citation for B6849

⁹¹ National Trust Register, citation for B6849

⁹² *The Argus*, 3 February 1941, p5

⁹³ *The Argus*, 6 September 1951, p4

Thematic context

Transport & Communication

Sub-themes

Bridges

Punts

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Mitchellstown Bridge be included in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay.

Extent of Designation

The bridge and a curtilage of 5 metres about it.

Conservation Recommendations

Stabilise the deterioration of timbers and deck.

MITCHELTON WINERY

Address	468-470 Mitchellstown Road, Mitchellstown
Construction dates	1970-1974
Building types	Commercial
Existing Listings	–



Significance

What is Significant?

The main winery buildings constructed during the early 1970s.

How is it Significant?

The Mitchelton Winery is of historic and aesthetic significance to the Shire of Strathbogie.

Why is it Significant?

Established in 1969 and officially opened in 1974, Mitchelton Winery is historically significant as an early example of a winery complex, purpose designed as a tourist destination. It has associations with entrepreneur Ross Shelmerdine, distinguished winemaker Colin Preece and architects Robin Boyd and Ted Ashton.
(AHC Criteria A4)

The winery is of aesthetic significance for its distinct bold forms, both the battered, buttress-like elements, mainly to the axial colonnade, as well as the sweeping roof forms of the lower buildings and the pyramidal, bellcast roof of the tower, which is a landmark feature. The influence of Franciscan Mission architecture is evident in the white walls and design of the colonnades, as well as the similar palette of materials.
(AHC Criterion E1)

Description

Situated on the southern bank of Gardiner Creek, approximately 9 kilometres southwest of Nagambie, the Mitchelton winery complex consists of several buildings and an amphitheatre at the western end. The buildings are grouped at either end of a diagonal axis, which acts as a central spine. A distinctive, battered colonnade links the sales and restaurant group at the west end with the winery and storage facilities at the east end. There is further battering, in the form of buttresses, to the walls of other buildings in the complex.

At the west end are four components – tower, restaurant and sales and adjoining townhouse-like section. The 27.5 metre tower has a tall gold-leaf capped roof (pyramidal and bellcast, that is it has a lower pitch in the lower part). It has two principal levels: a lower enclosed restaurant with and an upper open lookout with a slatted, unvarnished timber ceiling providing 360 degree views of the area including the nearby, winding section of the Goulburn River.

The east end is dominated by the large winery building, which largely conceals the multitude of steel tanks to the rear. Access to the underground cellars is by a broad curved brick stair. There is a brick arched corridor with a time cache that was sealed in 1974 however much of this level consists of a large open storage area with square piers with tapered capitals. East of the storage tanks is an ancillary building with a small first floor at its north end.

The buildings typically have skillion-like roofs, with a steeply pitched face and a broadly curved (bellcast) face, clad in grey cement tiles. The tower roof is clad in metal sheeting imitating shingles (replacing the original timber shingles). Some of (gable) ends of the buildings are clad in different materials – timber boards (restaurant and winery, currently east end only) and the rendered walls are white painted. The complex has been influenced by the design of the Californian winery, Robert Mondavi Winery, which in turn was probably influenced by the tradition of Franciscan Mission architecture with its white rendered buildings, long colonnades supported by piers and the requisite tower. Many Franciscan Mission buildings also have a rustic palette of materials such as timber shingles for roof cladding, initially used on the tower at Mitchelton.

East of the winery storage area is Blackwood Park, the former estate manager's home, a mid-20th century, red brick house. It also has bellcast roof, though with a lower pitch than the winery buildings, and is clad in terracotta tiles. The return verandah has a modern tiled deck, brick piers and geometric timber frieze.

History

The site's post-contact history stretches back to 1836, when the explorer Major Thomas Mitchell crossed the Goulburn River in this area on his 900 kilometre journey from Sydney to Melbourne. During early 1838, John Clarke transferred his inn, the Traveller's Rest, from the Murrumbidgee to the Major's Crossing Place, and a police station was built there soon after. A township was surveyed in August 1838, but about a year later, the fledging settlement of Mitchellstown was largely decamped to the New Crossing Place at Seymour.⁹⁴ Subsequently little development occurred at this bend in the Goulburn River for more than a century but several parcels of land (up to 80 acres) were created, generally by selection.⁹⁵

In 1967 however Melbourne entrepreneur Ross Shelmerdine commissioned wine industry stalwart, Colin Preece, to find the best site for premium wine grape growing anywhere in south-eastern Australia. Shelmerdine had a retail background and had married Sidney Myer's daughter. With his brother Peter, he established some popular restaurants in the Melbourne CBD. Along with a vineyard, Shelmerdine had grand visions of establishing a major tourist destination in the vein of the famous Robert Mondavi Winery in the Napa Valley, California and was to include a motel and restaurant, as well as shops, a farmer's market, riverbank parkland and Charolais cattle, a new French breed noted for the quality of its beef.⁹⁶

Preece chose an old grazing estate, then known as Blackwood Park, in the Nagambie district in central Victoria for its climate, soil and proximity to the waterways.⁹⁷ Colin Preece (1903-1979) was one of the most significant winemakers of the 20th century and is closely associated with Seppelt's at Great Western from the 1932 to 1965. Under his guidance, the holdings were expanded due to the great demand for their wines, especially the sparkling varieties.⁹⁸ Part of John Clarke's Inn – built in 1838 – was found at the site at this time.⁹⁹

⁹⁴ *Mitchelton. An Adventure in History: Major Mitchell's Historic Crossing and the Mitchellstown Story*, [pamphlet], 1974

⁹⁵ Mitchell Parish Plan, M116(24)

⁹⁶ David Dunstan, *Mitchelton* [pamphlet provided by John Beresford, viticulturist/wine manager at Mitchelton], date unknown,

⁹⁷ D Dunstan, *Mitchelton* [pamphlet], date unknown. A perspectival drawing is reproduced in the pamphlet.

⁹⁸ David Dunstan, 'Preece, Colin Thomas (1903-1979)', in *Australian Dictionary of Biography* (on-line version), accessed 30.01.2012

⁹⁹ Joyce Hammond, *Bridging The Gap; Shire of Goulburn 1871-1971*, Nagambie 1971, p73

The other key player was the architect Robin Boyd, who from about 1962 had worked on several projects for the Shelmerdine brothers whilst in partnership with Romberg, commencing with the former John Batman Motor Inn on Queens Road as well as the Fishbowl Take-Away Restaurant on Toorak Road and houses at Portsea and Bingil Bay, QLD.¹⁰⁰ Boyd had prepared sketch plans for the ambitious program by October 1969 and it seems that he finalised the design soon after. The proposals were of a similar format to that which exists with a series of separate buildings either side of a central axis/covered walkway though also included a hotel, more restaurants, a 140-seat cinema, a saloon, and a market which was to be enclosed by flywire and containing several specialty shops.¹⁰¹ Boyd's design for the complex was similar to the extant buildings with sweeping roof forms though without the tower.

The site was officially launched in October 1970 when Ian Smith, the Minister for Water Supply, switched on the irrigation system.¹⁰²

Following the death of Robin Boyd in 1971, the involvement of Romberg & Boyd seems to have ceased though the services of their architect Helen Tippett were proffered. There was also some quibbling over the fees which was resolved in September 1972. These fees seem to have related to work undertaken during 1970 when discussions were had with Travelodge about the proposed hotel at the site including an option to incorporate a rehabilitation centre.¹⁰³

E R 'Ted' Ashton of Lumsden, Ashton & Hale took over as architect. He had designed Arrowfield Winery in the Hunter Valley, NSW. Within 18 months, three dining areas - a formal dining area, the 90 foot (27 metres) tower and a riverside bistro - had been completed by the builders, Costain Australia. Among the first phase of construction was the winery designed by Ashton in collaboration with Preece. Instead of an above ground red wine storage facility, extensive underground storage areas were used as cellars.¹⁰⁴ The original internal fit out of the tower restaurant was bold and indicative of the period with strong use of lime green and initially there was a smorgasbord in the cellar.¹⁰⁵

The first vines were planted in August 1969 and within two years there were 200 acres under vine. Don Lewis joined Preece for the fledgling winery's first vintage in 1973, and assumed the winemaker's mantle when Preece retired in 1974. Officially opened in March 1974 with great fanfare by Victorian Premier Dick Hamer in the following years, a few setbacks took the initial shine off the venture as flooding closed the winery and restriction on Sunday trading had a negative impact.¹⁰⁶ By August 1974, the company was going into receivership and the Victorian government was embarrassed about the venture, which they had reportedly supported to the tune of \$1M by providing workers housing in Nagambie.¹⁰⁷

Subsequently some major awards have vindicated the original vision including: Victorian Winemaker of the Year in 1988, Victorian Vineyard of the Year and Jimmy Watson Memorial Trophy in 1991, and Victorian Tourism awards 1994 and 1995. At this time (1994), the South Australian based wine company, Petaluma, purchased Mitchelton. Other notable winemakers associated with Mitchelton include Don Lewis, Brian Croser and Dr Tony Jordan. The winery has had great success with white wines and is attributed with playing a role in the refashioning of wines made from classic grape varieties including Marsanne and Riesling.¹⁰⁸

Concerts have been held at the amphitheatre and notable performers have included Dame Kiri Te Kanawa. The riverbank reserve has been given Land for Wildlife status by Victorian Department of Conservation and Natural Resources.

Thematic context

Primary Production

Sub-themes

Vineyards – Major Wineries

¹⁰⁰ Vanessa Bird et al (comp), 'Chronological Listing of Works by Robin Boyd', *Transition* 38, (1992), pp223-237. There were also a few unrealised projects.

¹⁰¹ Grounds, Romberg and Boyd collection, SLV, MS 13,363, Box 111/1 – Mitchelton Winery. Note only plans survive in the SLV collection but several perspectives and elevations are on display at the winery.

¹⁰² Joyce Hammond, *Bridging The Gap; Shire of Goulburn 1871-1971*, Nagambie 1971, p73

¹⁰³ Letter dated 26.10.1971, Grounds, Romberg and Boyd collection, SLV, MS 13,363, Box 111/1 – Mitchelton Winery

¹⁰⁴ D Dunstan, *Mitchelton* [pamphlet], date unknown. The concrete cellars were open-cut and earth moved back over the structure.

¹⁰⁵ Many of the distinctive chairs with chrome frames and green upholstery survive in good condition.

¹⁰⁶ D Dunstan, *Mitchelton* [pamphlet], date unknown

¹⁰⁷ *Sunday Press*, 25 August 1974. Newspaper cutting in the Grounds, Romberg and Boyd collection, SLV, MS 13,363, Box 111/1.

¹⁰⁸ D Dunstan, *Mitchelton* [pamphlet], date unknown

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Mitchelton Winery be included in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay with external paint controls.

Extent of Designation

All the original buildings, which are primarily within the parcel of land identified as CP151351.

Conservation Recommendations

Retain original materials and finishes.

Replace corrugated sheeting to west wall of winery building with matching timber boards when the opportunity presents itself.

MOGLONEMBY HALL

Address	270 Moglonemby Hall Road, Moglonemby
Construction date/s	1911
Building types	Public
Existing Listings	–



Significance

What is Significant?

The building, principally the original hall section and 1920s porch, is significant.

How is it Significant?

The Moglonemby Hall is of historic and aesthetic significance to the Shire of Strathbogie.

Why is it Significant?

Opened in May 1911, the Moglonemby Hall is historically and socially significant for having been established to support the cultural and social needs of the Moglonemby area during the early 20th century, when the local population was greater. As such it also is an important signifier of an earlier phase in the development of the area. The ongoing connection of the Moglonemby community to the site is reflected in their fight for its preservation and efforts to conserve it.

(AHC Criteria A4 + G1)

Although a modest building, the Moglonemby Hall is of representative aesthetic significance for being largely intact and one of the more distinctive halls in the shire (others have been demolished or altered). It is distinguished by the original lettering to the name plate and original sandy coloured render to the hall section.

(AHC Criterion D2)

Description

The Moglonemby Hall is a red brick building with a gable roof clad in new corrugated metal sheeting with three ventilating flues to the roof ridge. The additions at the north-east corner have a broader gable roof.

The name plate to the front identifies the original name of the building, though a few letters are currently missing. The corners of the main section have buttressing and there is an arched lintel to the brickwork of the rear (south) wall. The window sills and off-sets (angled surfaces) of the buttresses have a smooth render finish but there is roughcast render to the front gable ends. The render to the original section is sandy-coloured whereas to the porch, it is a grey colour.

The windows to the original section are timber-framed, double hung sashes with a fixed front window with three large panes of stained glass (yellow and green) to the porch. There are highlight windows to the rear additions and timber doors to both sides of the porch.

Internally, the original part has a raked timber ceiling with metal tie rods. Both the face brick walls and ceiling are painted white and there is a new timber floor. The additions to the north-east corner have a steel portal frame with a concrete floor.

To the rear of the hall are a modern toilet block, an original outhouse, and some children's play equipment and to the west are two tennis courts in poor condition.

History

The Moglonemby district is located to the north-west of Euroa on flats between Faithfull's and Seven Creeks. The name *Moglonemby* is an Aboriginal word meaning *Black's Camp*, being a favourite camping ground before European settler's arrived. The area was part of the Swamp Hut selection, a portion of the Euroa Station owned by Mr Kirkland. Originally used for grazing cattle, the station was fenced c.1867 and given over to sheep grazing. Subsequently dairying, fruit-growing and cropping were introduced.¹⁰⁹

In 1910 plans for a hall at Moglonemby were forwarded to the Board of Public Halls for approval, which was granted the following year in 1911.¹¹⁰ An acre of land was donated by Mr A. Chanter from Allotment 65 in the Parish of Moglonemby.¹¹¹ An overdraft was organised, trustees and a building committee were appointed. The building was constructed of brick manufactured and fired at the *Faithfull Park* property located opposite the hall site. The hall was officially opened on 17 May 1911 with a successful ball, even with inclement weather and '...the swilled state of the roads.'¹¹²

The building initially served as a Mechanics Institute, an early form of public library, and was a centre for social events for the surrounding community. The library was originally open one night a week, extended later to three nights per week, for the borrowing of up to 400 books by subscription. Balls and dances, card parties, meetings and private functions were held regularly.¹¹³

In 1921, the hall was registered as a public hall and a skillion roofed, corrugated metal clad kitchen had been added to the rear of the building.¹¹⁴ On 23 July 1923, 'the honour porch' at the front was unveiled in a ceremony to commemorate those who had fallen during the Great War (WWI) and complementing the Blackwood honour roll that had been placed internally in 1919. The porch was built by P. Burns who had been responsible for the lettering to the name plate on the building.¹¹⁵

The tennis courts to the west of the hall were in place by the late 1920s and the tennis club was the main hirer of the hall at this time. From 1937 up until the 1960s, the Presbyterian Church also made use of the hall for services; the pulpit used by the minister and several pews have been retained.¹¹⁶

¹⁰⁹ Lyndal Dean, *The Moglonemby Community Hall – Celebrating 100 years, 1911 – 2011*, p5

¹¹⁰ Public Building Files; PROV, VPRS 7882/P0001/Unit 371, no 2116

¹¹¹ Moglonemby Parish Plan 418(4). The land had originally been selected by S Bertam in 1902.

¹¹² L Dean, *The Moglonemby Community Hall – Celebrating 100 years, 1911 – 2011*, pp22+26

¹¹³ L Dean, *The Moglonemby Community Hall – Celebrating 100 years, 1911 – 2011*, pp10, 21-22. The last subscribers listed were in 1949.

¹¹⁴ Public Building Files; PROV, VPRS 7882/P0001/Unit 371, no 2116

¹¹⁵ L Dean, *The Moglonemby Community Hall – Celebrating 100 years, 1911 – 2011*, pp33-41

¹¹⁶ L Dean, *The Moglonemby Community Hall – Celebrating 100 years, 1911 – 2011*, pp46-49. It was possibly the (former) Karamomous Presbyterian Church.

The site was transferred to the Euroa Shire on 21 May 1963 and in that year plans were prepared for a new kitchen and supper room, involving demolition of the earlier skillion section in 1964. In 1968, the books associated with the 'Free Library' were removed; some were transferred to the shire and others sold.¹¹⁷

In 1978, new external brick toilet block were constructed.¹¹⁸ By 2001 the hall was however so little used that the shire council decided to sell the building. This prospect galvanised the local community into action and the hall was retained.¹¹⁹ Funding for a substantial renovation was procured, mostly from State and local government sources, and work was undertaken during 2003 with many volunteer hours and donated materials. The hall was officially re-opened on 25 February 2004.¹²⁰

Thematic context

Settlement
Community & Cultural Life

Sub-themes

Closer Settlement on the Flats - Moglonemby
Public Halls

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Moglonemby Hall be included in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay.

Extent of Designation

The land and building.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve significant elements and context.

Reinstate original features wherever possible.

Alterations should be sympathetic in terms of scale, height, form, materials and detailing. It is not necessary to reproduce original detailing, rather a simplified, interpretive approach is recommended. In some circumstances, a bolder contemporary approach could also be sympathetic.

Non-original elements could be retained or replaced with sympathetic alternatives.

¹¹⁷ L Dean, *The Moglonemby Community Hall – Celebrating 100 years, 1911 – 2011*, p51

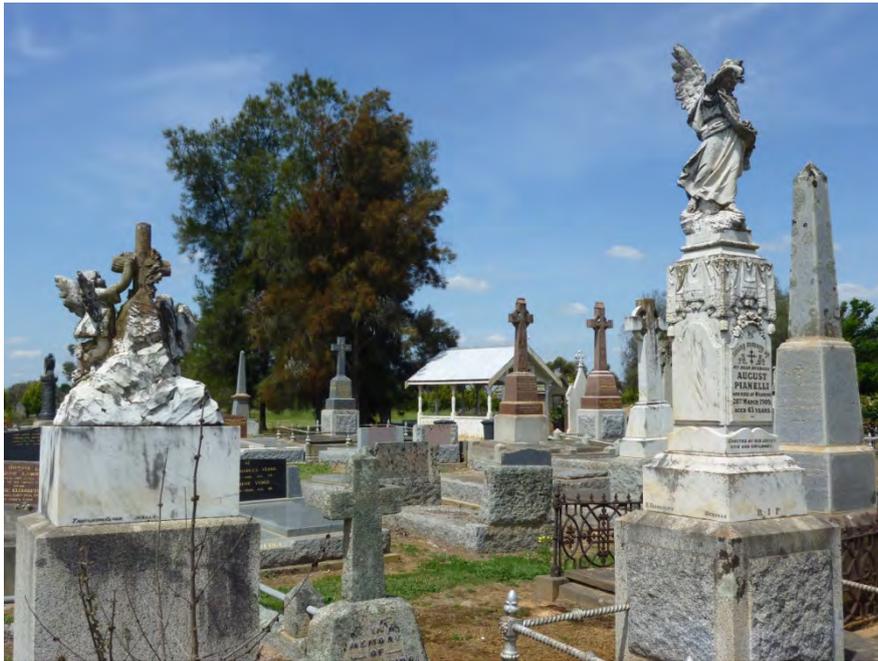
¹¹⁸ Public Building File, PROV, VPRS 7882/P0001/Unit 371, no. 2116

¹¹⁹ Loretta McPherson, *Unfolding History of Euroa and District*, 2008, p122

¹²⁰ L Dean, *The Moglonemby Community Hall – Celebrating 100 years, 1911 – 2011*, pp60-71

NAGAMBIE CEMETERY

Address	4 Cemetery Lane, Nagambie
Construction dates	1875
Building types	Public
Existing Listings	–



Significance

What is Significant?

The cemetery as a whole but especially the graves to the northern half. Elements of note are the central pavilion and memorial gates, as well as the established trees including 2 x Golden Elms, 6 x Oaks and 5 x She-oaks.

How is it Significant?

The Nagambie Cemetery is of historic, social and aesthetic significance to the Shire of Strathbogie.

Why is it Significant?

Established in 1875, the Nagambie Cemetery is historically and socially significant for the having been the site of interment at Nagambie for well over a century. Unusually, a company was formed in 1874 to fund its creation. (AHC Criteria A4 + G1)

The Nagambie Cemetery is of aesthetic significance for featuring many fine tombstones and the like, some of which were manufactured by S Talachino (also represented at the Graytown Cemetery). At the centre of the site is a fine example of a Federation period pavilion with features original Gothic influenced pressed metal panels. There are also several good specimens of Golden Elm, Oak and She-oak trees.

(AHC Criterion E1)

Description

The main entrance of the nearly 3 hectare site at the corner of the Goulburn Valley Highway is to the highway by means of polychrome brick gates (cream, clinker, red and salmon). North of the memorial gates are several established trees including an oak (*Quercus* sp) and two Golden Elms (*Ulmus* sp.). There are also four large oaks to the southern boundary and another to the northern boundary.

The north end of the cemetery, as is typical of those established during the 19th century, is divided into sections relating to creed, though the newer section at the southern end is not organised in the same manner. There are many historic tombstones and other, more elaborate memorials in the northern half of the cemetery including crosses, some Celtic, obelisks, angels, and a column surmounted by an urn. Materials employed are typically marble, grey granite and red granite. Some of the tombstones feature a setting with a low ornamental fence, often cast iron on a granite plinth.

There is an axial path running west-east from the main gates, partly bordered by garden beds with roses. At the intersection with the northern path is a small pavilion. This distinctive Federation period (c1910) structure features some Gothic and *Art Nouveau* style detailing. It has a gable roof with curved metal finials, and although it lacks gutters, the soffit is lined with timber boards. Turned timber posts support the roof and the lower part is enclosed with pressed metal sheeting featuring trefoil and floral motifs, internally lined with ripple iron to match the roof cladding. The decorative pressed metal sheeting to the gable ends have quatrefoil motifs. East of the pavilion is a short avenue consisting of five established she-oaks (*Casuarina* sp).

History

The area around Nagambie was settled by Europeans during the early 1860s, who took up large leasehold sheep runs. By 1865 smaller parcels of land were made available for farming, vineyards and orchards. Many early inhabitants had come to Nagambie after the failure of Graytown. In 1868, 166 acres were set aside for a township at a site on the Tabilk run. The town developed further south outside the designated area and was upgraded from village to township in 1891.¹²¹

In 1874, the Nagambie Cemetery Company was established with capital of £200 in 200 shares of £1 each. With a growing population, about 1000 at that stage, there was a demonstrable need for a cemetery closer than at Avenel, a distance of some 18 kilometres. It was proposed to purchase about five acres (approximately 2 hectares) within about three kilometres of the township.¹²²

During 1875, several meetings took place to discuss choosing a suitable site for the Nagambie Cemetery. Land was finally purchased in 1876 from a Mr Doherty at £10 per acre.¹²³ The first school in the Nagambie area, Goulburn Valley School, had been conducted in a farm shed on this site during 1870-71.¹²⁴ Three trustees of the cemetery were appointed in 1877 and 'Rules and Regulations' and 'Scale of Fees and Charges' were gazetted in 1878. There were a number of separate charges, including land for a grave site starting at £1/10s, interment for an adult at £1/15s and to dig a grave cost another £1 with an additional 5 shillings for every extra foot dug (30cm).¹²⁵

In 1878 and 1882, trees were ordered from the State nursery at Macedon to be planted at the cemetery and a gift of one hundred mulberry trees was received from Mr de Coueslant of the Tabilk vineyard. The trees were however difficult to cultivate without a permanent water supply. Stone-mason, Mr Talichino, designed and manufactured the original gates (now removed) and many of the headstones.¹²⁶ The current memorial gates were erected in October 1946 in honour of '... the pioneers of the Nagambie district.'¹²⁷

Thematic context

Settlement
Community and Cultural Life

Sub-themes

Later Service Towns
Commemoration - Cemeteries

¹²¹ Elaine Lodding, *The Way We Were*, Nagambie 2008, p4
¹²² *The Maitland Mercury & Hunter River General Advertiser*, 15 October 1874, p3
¹²³ Joyce Hammond, *Bridging The Gap; Shire of Goulburn 1871-1971*, Nagambie 1971, p58
¹²⁴ L Blake (ed), *Vision and realisation: a centenary history of State Education in Victoria*, Melbourne 1973, vol 3, p649
¹²⁵ *Victoria Government Gazette*, 21 September 1877, no. 94 and 12 April 1878, no. 41, p831-2
¹²⁶ Joyce Hammond, *Bridging The Gap; Shire of Goulburn 1871-1971*, p58; *The North Eastern (Benalla) Ensign*, 19 May 1911, p2
¹²⁷ Plaque on gates.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Nagambie Cemetery be included in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay with tree controls to 2 x Golden Elms (*Ulmus sp.*), 4 x Oaks (*Quercus sp.*) and 5 x She-oaks (*Casuarina sp.*).

Extent of Designation

The land, pavilion and several trees: 2 x Golden Elms (*Ulmus sp.*), 4 x Oaks (*Quercus sp.*) and 5 x She-oaks (*Casuarina sp.*).

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve significant elements and context.

Stabilise the deterioration of the pressed metal to the pavilion.

Engage an arborist to assess the health, etc of the significant trees.

NARINA

Address	20-24 Goulburn Street, Nagambie
Construction dates	c1890
Building types	Residential
Existing Listings	–



Significance

What is Significant?

The house and garden, and possibly outbuildings.

How is it Significant?

Narina at 20-24 Goulburn Street, Nagambie is of historic and aesthetic significance to the Shire of Strathbogie.

Why is it Significant?

The villa known as *Narina* is historically significant for being representative of the initial phase of development in the township of Nagambie, during the latter part of the 19th century. The site also has associations with the Hill family, in particular Edwin who was an auctioneer, councillor and respected citizen.

(AHC Criterion A4)

Narina is of aesthetic significance for being a largely intact, late Victorian villa with a slate clad roof, an uncommon roof material in the shire, and cast iron frieze to the wrap around verandah. It is the most impressive villa residence in an extensive garden setting among the townships within the Shire.

(AHC Criterion E1)

Description

Note the following description derives from a perimeter inspection and readily available aerial photographs.

The late Victorian single storey house is set back some distance (about 50 metres) from the road at the end of a circular gravel driveway. The allotment is unusually large with an extensive and complementary garden consisting of areas of lawn between garden beds with various shrubs, bushes and trees.

The house is face brick, possibly red, which has been painted white. It has a hipped, slate clad roof, which is pierced by several chimneys with banding, and dentillations. Below the eaves overhang and paired, decorative brackets. A wrap-around verandah, whose roof is clad in corrugated sheet metal, extends across the symmetrical façade. The verandah has a cast iron frieze and paired timber posts. Double hung sash, full-height windows are evident to the façade.

From aerial photographs, a large hipped section is evident at the rear part of the house, possibly a modern addition. To the rear yard are other buildings.

History

In 1869, John Filson of Melbourne acquired a 55 acre holding in the Parish of Tabilk, in what is now the town of Nagambie.¹²⁸

The land was subdivided and Edwin Walker Hill a Nagambie-based auctioneer acquired about 16 acres, including the current site, in November 1888.¹²⁹ It is likely that the villa known as *Narina* was built for him soon after he acquired the site.¹³⁰ Hill continued the subdivision, reducing the holdings to about 7 acres in 1907. Hill died on 4 December 1928.¹³¹ His estate was considerable and included £2225 in real estate and £17,544 in personal property.¹³² A memorial notice defined him as such ... 'his probity and honourable dealing being highly appreciated by all, whilst as a private gentleman he stood high for his genial and kindly characteristics.'¹³³ He is buried in the Nagambie Cemetery.

Edwin Hill married Amelia Louise Cook of Kilmore in 1879.¹³⁴ They had three children: Frederick, Dorothy (Mrs R Scorer) and Ida.¹³⁵ He was a prominent citizen and was made a justice of the peace in 1889,¹³⁶ was a councillor for the Eastern riding for the Shire of Goulburn (Longwood area), and was made a life member of the Nagambie Mechanics Institute in 1892.¹³⁷

The property, then 6 acres, was transferred to the two remaining children: Frederick W Hill, also an auctioneer, and Dorothy Una Scorer in September 1929.¹³⁸ In 1955, the site was acquired by John Robert Falkiner Carse, a Nagambie pastoralist.¹³⁹ When the site was sold to May Violet Thonlay Urquhart of Nagambie in 1965, the holdings had been reduced to about 2 acres.¹⁴⁰ A 1975 photograph shows that there had been a cattle grille at the entrance and a different style of timber gates (and possibly fence), however the lion statues were in place on similar square posts. The site was identified at the time as *Goulburn House*.¹⁴¹

Thematic context

Settlement

Sub-themes

Later Service Towns - Nagambie

Recommendations

It is recommended that the *Narina* at 20-24 Goulburn Street, Nagambie be included in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay possible tree and/or outbuilding controls. Without the advantage of a site inspection, it is difficult to determine what controls would be appropriate.

¹²⁸ Certificate of Title, volume 345/folio 997
¹²⁹ Certificate of Title, volume 2092/folio 243
¹³⁰ The house was identified as *Narina* in death notices.
¹³¹ Certificate of Title, volume 3198/folio 484
¹³² *Kilmore Free Press*, 14 March 1929, p2
¹³³ *Kilmore Free Press*, 13 December 1928, p2
¹³⁴ *Kilmore Free Press*, 18 March 1915, p1
¹³⁵ *The Argus*, 9 June 1934, p13. Amelia Hill died in 1934.
¹³⁶ *The Argus*, 13 September 1889, p10
¹³⁷ Joyce Hammond, *Bridging The Gap; Shire of Goulburn 1871-1971*, Nagambie 1971, pp52, 100, +104. Edwin Hill had selected land in the Ruffy area.
¹³⁸ Certificate of Title, volume 5639/folio 646
¹³⁹ Certificate of Title, volume 7813/folio 044
¹⁴⁰ Certificate of Title, volume 8561/folio 829
¹⁴¹ John T Collins, *Nagambie, "Goulburn House" Entrance*, SLV: image no: jc012751

Extent of Designation

The land, house and possibly the garden/trees and outbuildings.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve significant elements and context.

Reinstate original features wherever possible.

Alterations should be sympathetic in terms of scale, height, form, materials and detailing. It is not necessary to reproduce original detailing, rather a simplified, interpretive approach is recommended. In some circumstances, a bolder contemporary approach could also be sympathetic.

Non-original elements could be retained or replaced with sympathetic alternatives.

NAGAMBIE STATE SCHOOL NO. 1104

Address	31-33 Goulburn Street, Nagambie
Construction dates	1885
Building types	Public
Existing Listings	–



Significance

What is Significant?

The main school building, especially the original 1885 section at the south-east corner and the 1910 section to the western side.

How is it Significant?

The Nagambie State School No. 1104 is of historic, social and aesthetic significance to the Shire of Strathbogie.

Why is it Significant?

The Nagambie State School is historically significant for its long association with education in Nagambie. Although transferred to this site in 1885, it derives from a school established in 1870 further south. The site is socially significant for it was instigated, and has continued to be supported, by the local community.

(AHC Criteria A4 + G1)

The Nagambie State School is of representative aesthetic significance for being a reasonably intact example of a school designed by the PWD during the late 19th and early 20th century. The original section, although altered, is distinguished by bi-chrome banding in black and cream brick, timber brackets to the verandah and remnant detailing to the gable ends.

(AHC Criterion D2)

Description

The school buildings are located at the north end of the site and there are extensive recreational areas to the south with many established Peppercorn trees to the boundaries. The main entrance is defined by a brick gateway and front fence has steel posts and wire mesh.

The main school building was constructed in three principal stages: 1885, 1910 and 1990. It is a red brick building and the original section at the south-east end is distinguished by banding (black and cream bricks) and white tuck-pointing. It has a gable roof clad in corrugated sheet metal and tall brick chimneys with rendered caps. The original section has small ventilating dormers and there are flues to the 1910 section. The decorative timber screen to the projecting gable ends of the original section have been removed, however the brackets and timber lined soffits survive as do the basalt sills and string moulding with floriated bosses. The projecting gables of the 1910 section have a roughcast finish and timber battens, and this feature has been reproduced in plastic sheeting (or the like) to the recent additions at the north-east part of the building. The original verandah to the south side has decorative timber brackets, which have reproduced at a smaller scale to the later verandahs to the front part of the building.

The openings are timber-framed. The earlier windows generally consist of either three or four grouped bays of multi-paned, double hung sashes with a toplight and there are also some sections with a row of smaller, square highlight windows. Both window types have rendered lintels and sills. Internally, there are some original features such as raked, timber-lined ceilings with metal tie-rods and decorative ventilating grilles, the sliding partition to the 1910 section, and mantel shelves.

To the east is a separate brick clad building in a similar style to the earlier sections. To the rear is a mid-20th century, timber bicycle shed, which has been converted to an art room, and adjacent portable classroom.

History

The first school to be established at Nagambie was the Goulburn Valley Common School in 1870, located approximately 1.6 km south of the town at the present cemetery site. It was a small post and bark farm building, rented from Mr Doherty for 6 shillings a week. In May 1871, the school committee decided to have a new school built further north on the Goulburn Valley Highway. The new masonry building opened in October the same year, but was not officially recognised by the Board of Education until the following year.¹⁴² The building, now known as 'Pine Lodge' remains though is used for residential purposes.

Education was neither free nor compulsory until the Education Act was passed in December 1872. Boards of Advice replaced Local Committees in 1873 and members were elected by local ratepayers. The new Boards had jurisdiction over a number of schools within the district. Duties of Board members consisted of deciding to what use school buildings would be put outside of school hours, suspend unsatisfactory teachers, report on the condition and requirements of the school buildings and equipment, record the number of children attending while inducing parents to send their children to school and the granting of scholarships or payment of fees.¹⁴³

Within a few years, the number of pupils at the school had increased beyond the capacity of the building. In 1880, after parents threatened to keep their children at home, the Mechanics Hall was rented for use by the school. The name of the school was changed to Nagambie State School around the same time.¹⁴⁴

The new school was opened on 13 April 1885 in Goulburn Street by Mr Hall from the Education Department, who stated that '... it was the most elegant he had seen in any part of the colony, and Nagambie might well be proud of it.'¹⁴⁵ The original school had a T-shaped footprint and consisted of two rooms and a small porch (now removed). There were crestings/finials, possibly cast iron, to some of the apices of the gables.¹⁴⁶ The original portion corresponds to the south-east classroom and staff room and remaining sections of attached verandahs and stylistically was similar to the Longwood State School.

¹⁴² L Blake (ed), *Vision and realisation: a centenary history of State Education in Victoria*, vol 3, Melbourne 1973, p649

¹⁴³ Joyce Hammond, *Bridging the Gap: Shire of Goulburn 1871-1971*, Nagambie 1971, p107

¹⁴⁴ *Nagambie Primary School No. 1104 1871-1971, Back to School Celebrations July 3, 1971 (Centenary Souvenir)*, np

¹⁴⁵ *The Argus*, 14 April 1885, p6

¹⁴⁶ *Nagambie Primary School No. 1104 1871-1971, Back to School Celebrations July 3, 1971 (Centenary Souvenir)*, np. Image to front cover (probably in reverse) shows the site with a timber post and rail fence.

A contract for a five roomed Head Teacher residence was signed in 1890. The residence was a single storey brick building with banding at the sill level, and decorative timber work to the front gable.¹⁴⁷

In 1901, the number of students had increased to 160, which again was more than the capacity of the building. In 1904, a disused school building, SS 1981 Prairie, was moved to Nagambie to help ease the cramped conditions.¹⁴⁸ The building later became a sloyd room, but was eventually destroyed by fire.¹⁴⁹

Designs for two additional two classrooms were prepared by the PWD and the tender of Mr M Haines of £1100 was accepted in April 1910.¹⁵⁰ When completed in July 1910, enrolments had surpassed 200.¹⁵¹ These works include the two rooms on the western side of the building and a hall was created between the original and new sections after the removal of the original porch. A weatherboard, lean-to providing a cloak room was added to the front (since demolished for the office).¹⁵²

In 1920, some remodelling works were undertaken to the original (1885) part of the building including removal of the platforms.¹⁵³ The three original pairs of arched windows to the south wall were removed and replaced with four square highlight windows, and the three arched windows to the east and west walls were replaced with the larger extant, four-part window.¹⁵⁴

A woodwork room and verandah were added at a later date. A quote was received in 1976 for re-locating the Tabilk school building to the Nagambie school site.¹⁵⁵ About twenty years ago, the 1910 weatherboard cloakroom was removed and a larger brick section added to the front with administrative areas and a timber building from Strath Creek was moved to the east side and clad in brick.

As enrolments at smaller primary schools in the surrounding district reduced over time, the schools were eventually closed and the remaining students transferred to the Nagambie State School.

Thematic context

Settlement
Government and Services

Sub-themes

Later Service Towns - Nagambie
Education - Primary

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Nagambie State School No. 1104 be included in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay with paint controls.

Extent of Designation

The building and the land at the northern part of the site in parcel TP836,251.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve significant elements and context.

If possible reinstate original features, though as the building has changed considerably over time, this may not be practicable.

Alterations should be sympathetic in terms of scale, height, form, materials and detailing. It is not necessary to reproduce original detailing, rather a simplified, interpretive approach is recommended. In some circumstances, a bolder contemporary approach could also be sympathetic.

Non-original elements could be retained or replaced with sympathetic alternatives.

¹⁴⁷ Nagambie residence for Teachers No 1104, PROV, PWD (BSA) drawings, SSO 1104.1. A sleep out was added at the rear.

¹⁴⁸ L Blake (ed), *Vision and Realisation*, vol 3, p649

¹⁴⁹ Sloyd is a system of manual woodworking training developed in Sweden.

¹⁵⁰ *The Argus*, 30 April 1910, p16

¹⁵¹ L Blake (ed), *Vision and Realisation*, vol 3, p649

¹⁵² Nagambie Atatte School No 1104; PROV, PWD (BSA) drawings, SSO1104.3, Note 'Attate' is a PROV grammar error.

¹⁵³ R Peterson, *Survey of Historic School Buildings* [for Department of Planning and Development], 1993. Survey sheet

¹⁵⁴ Nagambie State School No 1104; PROV; PWD (BSA) drawings, SSO1104.2

¹⁵⁵ Capital Expenditure Works Files: Primary Schools; School No. 1104 Nagambie Primary School; PROV, VPRS 8796/P1/Unit 20,

FORMER GOULBURN VALLEY COMMON SCHOOL (PINE LODGE)

Address	202 High Street, Nagambie
Construction dates	1871
Building types	Residential
Existing Listings	–



Significance

What is Significant?

The building.

How is it Significant?

The former Goulburn Valley Common School (*Pine Lodge*) is of historic and representative aesthetic significance to the Shire of Strathbogie.

Why is it Significant?

The former Goulburn Valley Common School (*Pine Lodge*) is historically significant for being representative of the first phase of development of Nagambie and is one of the few buildings to survive from the 1870s in the township. It also has associations with the Nagambie State School, which began there in 1871 before being relocated to larger premises in the centre of town during 1885. Soon after it was sold and has since been used for residential purposes.

(AHC Criterion A4)

The former Goulburn Valley Common School (*Pine Lodge*) is of representative aesthetic significance for being an example of an early and modest school building of the mid-Victorian period. Although partly altered, the original design is apparent and early signage survives to the façade.

(AHC Criterion D2)

Description

The gable roofed, mid-Victorian building is located close to the front boundary and has a roof clad in unpainted corrugated iron. The narrow soffit is lined with timber boards and there is a chimney to each side of the building.

The walls are constructed from handmade brick however a cementitious, roughcast render has been applied to the façade (west elevation) and south elevation, probably during the mid-20th century. There are also remnants of the render to the gable of the east elevation, however the lower part of the wall has been sandblasted at some stage and bricks to the lower central part about the window have deteriorated. On the recessed panel to the upper part of the front gable, the words 'Goulburn Valley Common School' and letters 'MCIV' (1104) are still evident below the later 'Pine Lodge'. A porch has been created on the north side with a western brick wall and timber posts to a concrete deck. The door is also not original.

The windows are timber-framed, double-hung sashes. The windows to the south side are probably original as they are two-paned (they have a vertical glazing bar) however the windows to the north and west elevations are modern single pane types. The window to the east side also may be original as it is also two paned, but may have been relocated from elsewhere on the building. It is likely that there was a doorway in this location (or the window has been lowered) as there is an original arched lintel evident in the brick work above the current frame.

Recently additions have been made at the north-eastern corner of the building.

History

The first Common school to be established at Nagambie was in 1870 and called the Goulburn Valley Common School no 1104. It was located approximately 1.6 km south of the allocated town site (the original town site was considered unsuitable), at the present cemetery site. It was a small post and bark farm building, rented from Mr Doherty for 6 shillings a week.¹⁵⁶

By the end of the year, an application was made by the five school committee members for assistance to build a school within the township. By May the following year, 1871, the committee decided to go ahead with erecting the new school on land which belonged to one of the committee members, Alexander Park, to the east side of what is now the Goulburn Valley Highway. The building, measuring 36ft x 18ft x 14ft (about 11m x 5.5m x 4.3m), was constructed with stone footings, brick walls and an iron roof, internally lined with pine boards and a pine floor. The school was opened in October of the same year, with Head Teacher being Henry L Roberts, however the school was not officially recognised by the Board of Education until the following year.¹⁵⁷ The government officially acquired the land on which the school had been built in February 1875.¹⁵⁸ By 1877, because attendances were above the intended capacity of the building, Roberts requested extra rooms, and from the 1878, some classes had to be held outside.¹⁵⁹ An early photograph, dated to the time when the building was being used as a school, reveals that the roof was originally clad in timber shingles and that to the north elevation, there were two gable roof porches, one at each end instead of a verandah.¹⁶⁰

Within a few years, the number of pupils at the school had increased beyond the capacity of the building. In 1880, after parents threatened to keep their children at home, the Mechanics Hall was rented for additional use by the school and the name of the school was changed to Nagambie State School around the same time.¹⁶¹ In 1885, a new larger school was constructed in Goulburn Street, Nagambie.¹⁶²

In 1887, the government sold the land on which the earlier masonry building, now known as 'Pine Lodge', had been constructed. It was firstly sold to James McIntosh, a Tabilk farmer who owned the site at 13 Terrara Lane (also included in this heritage study). McIntosh sold the property in 1890 to William Rannard, but again possessed the property in 1892. The land was then sold to the MacKay family five years later, who retained it until 1926 when it passed to the Baldwin family.¹⁶³ Robert Baldwin, then his widow Irene Baldwin, were owners for over 60 years until Irene died in 1989.¹⁶⁴

¹⁵⁶ L Blake (ed), *Vision and Realisation: a centenary history of State Education in Victoria*, Volume 3, Melbourne 1973, p649

¹⁵⁷ L Blake (ed), *Vision and realisation: a centenary history of State Education in Victoria*, p649; Tabilk Parish Plan T56(3)

¹⁵⁸ Certificate of Title, Vol. 741, Folio 199. An area of approximately 4000 sq metres, part of Section 17.

¹⁵⁹ L Blake (ed), *Vision and realisation: a centenary history of State Education in Victoria*, p649

¹⁶⁰ Photograph held at Nagambie State School. There was a (cast iron) downpipe near the porch at the west end.

¹⁶¹ *Nagambie Primary School No. 1104 1871-1971, Back to School Celebrations July 3, 1971 (Centenary Souvenir)*, np

¹⁶² L Blake (ed), *Vision and realisation: a centenary history of State Education in Victoria*, p649

¹⁶³ Certificate of Title, Vol. 741/Folio 199. An area of approximately 4000 sq metres, part of Section 17.

¹⁶⁴ Certificate of Title, Vol. 5217/folio 222

Thematic context

Settlement
Government & Services

Sub-themes

Later Service Towns - Nagambie
Education - Primary

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Goulburn Valley Common School (*Pine Lodge*) be included in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay.

Extent of Designation

The land and building.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve significant elements and context.

Reinstate original features wherever possible, for instance consider removing the extant verandah and rebuilding an entry porch to match the original form.

Alterations should be sympathetic in terms of scale, height, form, materials and detailing. It is not necessary to reproduce original detailing, rather a simplified, interpretive approach is recommended. In some circumstances, a bolder contemporary approach could also be sympathetic.

Non-original elements could be retained or replaced with sympathetic alternatives.

ST JOHN'S ANGLICAN CHURCH

Address	262 High Street, Nagambie
Construction dates	1883
Building types	Public
Existing Listings	–



Significance

What is Significant?

The church building and the three Himalayan cedar trees (*Cedrus deodora*) to the front boundary.

How is it Significant?

St John's Anglican Church is of historic, socially and aesthetic significance to the Shire of Strathbogie.

Why is it Significant?

Completed in 1883, St John's Anglican Church is historically significant for being representative of a major phase of church construction across the shire that occurred during the 1880s, some replacing earlier structures. It is socially significant for being the centre of the local Anglican community for well over a century.
(AHC Criteria A4 + G1)

St John's Anglican Church is of aesthetic significance for being a good example of small, Gothic style church of the late Victorian period. The design is bolder than many of the period with the use of render to create a banded effect.
(AHC Criterion E1)

Description

The church is located in the northern half of the site, approximately 0.6 hectares in area, with a steel-framed belltower near the south-east corner and a hall to the southern boundary. Across the front boundary are three large Himalayan cedar trees (*Cedrus deodora*) and the presbytery is located on the adjacent northern allotment. The church is in the Parish of Central Goulburn and the Diocese of Wangaratta,

The late Victorian period, Gothic style church has four distinct sections: a front porch, nave, sanctuary and vestry/sacristy. Each section has a gable roof clad in slates with a chimney attached to the vestry. English bond (alternating rows of headers and stretchers) has been used to the red, hand-made brick walls and the façade has a red wash and tuck-pointing. The upper parts of the nave walls have corbelled courses and some of the headers have an umber (manganese) colour, especially those to the front gable. Parts of the walls are also rendered which partly creates a banded effect: the plinth, the platband at the level of the window sills, the off-sets of the buttresses (sloping faces), and the window settings including quoining, string moulding and floriated bosses. In addition, the copings and corbeled bracket of the gable walls and chimney cappings are also rendered. The render has been painted cream.

There is buttressing to the walls with the nave being divided into four bays. The pointed arch windows feature leadlighting, mostly diamond quarrels (those to the nave with an openable pane) though three have been replaced with iconographic images with stained glass. The timber board doors, paired to the front, have decorative iron brackets. There are basalt steps to the vestry and a modern ramp to the front porch.

The hall has a low pitched gable roof concealed at the front by the stepped parapet of the facade, which has a cross in dark brickwork contrasting with the red bricks to the rest of the wall. The bricks to the side walls are light brown and concrete block has been employed to the rear (east) wall. The verandah to the north side, with a grille to the front wall, appears to have been added later. The openings are mostly aluminium-framed.

History

In 1882, tenders were called for the erection of a new Church of England at Nagambie, to be forwarded to the vicar, Rev. Mr Green. St John's Church was constructed during the following year at a cost of £1,100 and the Bishop of Melbourne delivered a sermon in the new church on 18 April 1883.¹⁶⁵ The parcel of land is part of Crown Allotment 17 of the Parish of Tabilk, which had originally been purchased by Alexander Park in 1870.¹⁶⁶

A Sunday School hall was proposed in 1891 and completed in 1892. The building, with an east west orientation to the southern section of the site, was of timber construction with an iron clad roof and brick chimney. The rectangular building measured 24ft wide and 78.5ft long (7.3m x 24m) not including a front entrance area. The small front entrance, with a door to either side, gave access to the hall. To the rear of the hall, there were steps to the left hand side leading up to a stage, then a door either side of the rear of the stage gave entry to a supper room with a fireplace. In 1921 the Freemasons used the building for lodge meetings.¹⁶⁷

In 1953, the foundation stone for a new brick rectory to the northern of the site was laid by the Venerable Archdeacon, WJ Chesterfield. The Rector at the time was Rev. W Weidemann.

Also in 1953, there was a proposal for the church to have an electrical system installed, possibly to make use of the new electricity supply to the town.¹⁶⁸ From 1912 to 1954, when a State Electricity Commission electrical line was extended from Seymour to Nagambie, the town had its own electric light plant. This was powered by a suction gas plant, replaced by crude oil engines in 1935.¹⁶⁹

A building application was approved by the Health Department in 1971 for a new kitchen to the Sunday School hall, which was erected by R Haasjes of the Nagambie Building & Joinery Company. The original entrance was demolished to make way for the kitchen as the first part of a three phase proposal to replace the hall entirely. The second phase, to construct a new hall area without a stage, required the demolition of the remainder of the original building. The third

¹⁶⁵ *The Argus*, 15 February 1882, p3 and 18 April 1883, p.9

¹⁶⁶ Tabilk Parish Plan, T56(3), County of Moira

¹⁶⁷ Church of England Sunday School (Hall); PROV, VPRS 7882/P1/Unit 375, Public Building File 2145

¹⁶⁸ Church of England Sunday School (Hall); PROV, VPRS 7882/P1/Unit 375, Public Building File 2145

¹⁶⁹ Joyce Hammond, *Bridging the Gap, Shire of Goulburn 1871-1971*, Nagambie 1971, pp59-60

phase was to build a meeting room and store room to the rear of the new building. The new brick veneer building is slightly shorter than the earlier building.¹⁷⁰

Thematic context

Settlement
Community and Cultural Life

Sub-themes

Later Service Towns - Nagambie
Worshipping

Recommendations

It is recommended that St John's Anglican Church be included in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay, with tree controls to the three Himalayan cedar trees (*Cedrus deodora*) to the front boundary.

Extent of Designation

The building and the two parcels of land, which constitute the site: Lots 1 + 2, PS709,858.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve significant elements and context.

Reinstate original features wherever possible.

Alterations should be sympathetic in terms of scale, height, form, materials and detailing. It is not necessary to reproduce original detailing, rather a simplified, interpretive approach is recommended. In some circumstances, a bolder contemporary approach could also be sympathetic.

Non-original elements could be retained or replaced with sympathetic alternatives.

¹⁷⁰ Church of England Sunday School (Hall); PROV, VPRS 7882/P1/Unit 375, Public Building File 2145

TOBACCO DRYING KILN

Address	17 Armstrong Avenue, Strathbogie
Construction dates	c.1927
Building types	Farming
Existing Listings	–



Significance

What is Significant?

The concrete kiln, which has a gable roof and remnant bush saplings to the interior are significant components.

How is it Significant?

The tobacco drying kiln is of historic and aesthetic significance to the Shire of Strathbogie.

Why is it Significant?

Probably built in 1927 for local farmers Walter and Thomas Simpson, the tobacco drying kiln is historically significant for being a marker of the tobacco growing that occurred in the Strathbogie area during the early part of the 20th century. Tobacco cropping commenced in 1909, after it was encouraged by the Department of Agriculture, and is known to have occurred until the late 1940s.

(AHC Criterion A4)

The tobacco drying kiln is of representative aesthetic significance for being a rare and intact example of a concrete kiln in the shire. The structure is not like most of the timber tobacco kilns common in the Myrtleford area but is closer in appearance to the chicory kilns on French and Phillip Islands.

(AHC Criteria B2, D1)

Description

Located on the rise near the clubhouse of the Strathbogie Golf Course, the tobacco drying kiln has a nearly square footprint. The walls are largely concrete with the impression of the form work creating the distinct banding. Some reinforcement is evident at a corner where damage has occurred. There is a section with some red bricks at the base on the east side, which may have been a vent or the like. To the north and south sides, there are two small, circular terracotta vents at ground level.

The kiln has a gable roof clad in corrugated iron, which is partly missing at one corner. The cladding to the east gable has been lost but some survives to the west gable, and consists of an outer layer of corrugated sheeting (possibly not original) and an inner layer of cement sheeting. There is a doorway to the west side and openings to the mid-level on the north and south side, with that to the former being smaller than the latter. External hinges survive to the southern opening.

Internally, there is a mixture of saplings/bush poles (posts and upper horizontal bracing members) and sawn timbers (roof framing including gable ends and remnant framing attached to walls). Parts of two tall bush poles are charred.

Tobacco kilns are used for drying or curing the leaves and allow for the slow oxidation and degradation of carotenoids, which produce certain compounds in the leaves that contribute to the 'smoothness' of the smoke. The principal methods of curing tobacco leaf are: air (in well-ventilated barns), fire (exposed to low smouldering fires in barns), flue (heat cured without direct exposure to smoke) or sun (possible in warm climates).¹⁷¹ The Strathbogie kiln is unusual compared to the tobacco kilns of the Myrtleford area further north-east in Victoria, which are usually timber structures. It is closer in appearance to a typical masonry chicory kiln, of which there are several on French and Phillip Islands in Westernport Bay.

History

John Simpson (1843-1897), who emanated from Aberdeen, Scotland arrived in the Strathbogie area from Whittlesea in 1877 with his wife Grace, who also hailed from Aberdeen.¹⁷² He selected land of nearly 320 acres at what now includes the Strathbogie golf course and was granted the freehold in February 1894.¹⁷³ Among John and Grace's nine children were Walter James (1878-1965) and Thomas Henry (1883-1967).¹⁷⁴

Tobacco growing commenced in the area subsequent to its promotion by Mr A. G. Smith from the Agricultural Department at a class held at Strathbogie in May 1909. Seed was offered to farmers and several proposed to experiment with the crop on a small scale.¹⁷⁵ Owing to the following wet spring, some of the seed perished, however in the instance of Mr Purchase, healthy plants resulted and subsequently he intended to plant an acre in the next season.¹⁷⁶ A decade later tobacco growing experiments were continuing with a syndicate of farmers and in 1922, the Strathbogie growers were satisfied with the returns from the previous year's crop, although the conditions were not conducive to a high yield.¹⁷⁷

It is likely that the tobacco drying kiln was constructed in 1927 as a local resident, Lyle Smith, recalls climbing up the scaffolding whilst it was being built in that year. It may have been erected by the local builder Wakenshaw. The site was then owned by Walter and Thomas Simpson and it is thought that the kiln only operated for two or three years. The two Simpson brothers mainly grew wheat and oats on the property, however although oats grow well, the climate on the Tablelands is generally too cold for wheat. Some tobacco continued to be grown in the area at least for the next two decades mainly for personal use, especially during the 1940s.¹⁷⁸

Commencing in 1984, the Strathbogie Golf Course was relocated to the subject site after Tom Simpson sold his land. A five-hole golf course had been established in 1920 on the opposite side of Armstrong Avenue by David Peter Simpson and J. Morley (of *Baldavan Park*), eventually increasing to eighteen holes.¹⁷⁹

In about 1985, the kiln was partly damaged by fire when some hay was being burnt in the adjacent shearing shed (now removed). Sparks spread to the kiln causing some members to be charred.¹⁸⁰

¹⁷¹ Wikipedia, 'Tobacco', Date Retrieved 23 May 2012, <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tobacco#Production>

¹⁷² Cliff Halsall, *About Some Euroa and District Personalities and Families*, vol 1, Euroa 1989, p21

¹⁷³ Strathbogie Parish Plan, S444(3)

¹⁷⁴ Cliff Halsall, *About Some Euroa and District Personalities and Families*, vol 1, Euroa 1989, p21

¹⁷⁵ 'Agricultural Classes at Strathbogie', *Euroa Advertiser*, 21 May 1909, p5

¹⁷⁶ *Euroa Advertiser*, 29 April 1910, p4

¹⁷⁷ *Euroa Advertiser*, 10 October 1921, p8 and 24 November 1922, p14

¹⁷⁸ Information provided by Alan Moore, 8 March 2012

¹⁷⁹ Alan Moore, 'Golf', in Cliff Halsall (compiled), *Strathbogie Centenary 1877-1977 A History of Strathbogie*, Strathbogie 1978, p74

¹⁸⁰ Information provided by Alan Moore, 8 March 2012

Thematic context

Primary Production

Sub-themes

Cropping

Recommendations

It is recommended that the tobacco drying kiln be included in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay.

Extent of Designation

The kiln and a curtilage of 10 metres about it.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve significant elements and context.

Reinstate original features wherever possible.

Stabilise the deterioration of the roof.

Alterations should be sympathetic in terms of scale, height, form, materials and detailing. It is not necessary to reproduce original detailing, rather a simplified, interpretive approach is recommended.

(FORMER) STRATHOGIE SALEYARDS

Address	Euroa-Strathbogie Road, Strathbogie
Construction date	1949
Building types	Public
Existing Listings	–



Significance

What is Significant?

The former Strathbogie saleyards site is significant including the remnant, deteriorating timber fences.

How is it Significant?

The former Strathbogie saleyards are of historic and aesthetic significance to the Shire of Strathbogie.

Why is it Significant?

Erected during late 1949, the former Strathbogie saleyards are historically significant as a signifier of a facility that had been operational in Strathbogie for about an eighty year period, from mid-1890s to the mid-1970s. Previously there had been two different saleyards on the other side of Spring Creek in the township proper before they were erected for T. J. Nolan, a Euroa-based auctioneer. They however were utilised by other agents.

(AHC Criteria A4)

The former Strathbogie saleyards are of representative aesthetic significance for being the only remaining timber saleyards in the shire (the still operating saleyards in Birkett Street Euroa are indicative of a modern steel-framed type). Although in poor condition, they nonetheless remain evocative of a by-gone era.

(AHC Criterion D2)

Description

The saleyards are located on a rise on the north side the Spring Creek, opposite the township of Strathbogie, and afford broad views of the undulating landscape of the vicinity. There are a few small trees to the perimeter.

A post and rail timber fence survives to most of the boundary, otherwise there is limited fabric except at the south-west corner where there are a few pens, as well as a platform with a board and frame. There are two sets of gates to the southern end facing the Euroa-Strathbogie Road. The timber, consisting mostly of sawn members with some tree trunk sections at the gateways, etc. is deteriorating.

History

The site is part of a larger parcel of land (nearly 173 acres), to which A Mackrell acquired the freehold in 1895.¹⁸¹ It remained as such in 1938, when it was transferred to Robert Gordon Hart. It was over a decade later that the subject saleyards site (about 4,200 sq. metres) was separated.¹⁸²

There have been at least three known saleyards at Strathbogie. The first was located at the west end of Main Street between the original Public Hall and Curtin's Strathbogie Hotel (next to the Spring Creek Bridge). In an 1894 sale notice about 500 mountain bred cattle were on offer.¹⁸³ The hotel had initially had been a store.¹⁸⁴ In 1906, improvements were made to the saleyards by the new owner of the Strathbogie Hotel, Mr Stillman.¹⁸⁵ Works had been completed by late April of that year.¹⁸⁶ In 1909, further alterations were made to provide ample accommodation for sheep, which it seems previously had not been sold at Strathbogie.¹⁸⁷ As of June 1910, Mr Elgin of Elgin, Rose & Co had purchased land near the original saleyards and intended erecting larger yards. Mr Stribling was also to hold sales in the new yards.¹⁸⁸ Saleyards were still operating in Strathbogie during the mid-1940s as for instance Watts, Turnbull & Co offered 1500 sheep and 100 cattle in February 1946.¹⁸⁹

The current saleyards at Strathbogie were reportedly being built in 1949 for T. J. Nolan.¹⁹⁰ According to the title however, Thomas Joseph Nolan, Euroa auctioneer, did not officially acquire the site until 3 January 1950.¹⁹¹ Photographs taken at a sale held during March 1953 survive and show a multitude of timber pens some with a ledge-like member to the upper part, on which the sellers and other staff could stand.¹⁹² T. J. Nolan died on 9 September 1957 and the site was transferred in June 1960 to his son Thomas Barry Nolan, Stock and Station Agent, Euroa, who retained it for another 36 years.¹⁹³

The saleyards operated until February 1976. Typically two or three sales were held annually by the Euroa-based agents Australian Mercantile Land & Finance, Younghusbands and T. J. Nolan.¹⁹⁴ Considerable amounts of stock were made available for instance in February 1955, Australian Mercantile Land & Finance offered 6500 sheep at a sale.¹⁹⁵ The latter company was well established in the shire during the 1950s for as well as an office in Strathbogie, they had offices in two other towns (Euroa and Violet Town), as well as another five in towns across the North-East of Victoria.¹⁹⁶

Thematic context

Primary Production
Settlement

Sub-themes

Saleyards
Later Service Towns - Strathbogie

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Strathbogie Saleyards be included in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay with controls to the fences.

¹⁸¹ Strathbogie Parish Plan, S444(3)
¹⁸² Certificate of Title, vol. 6180/folio 906. The remaining land was subdivided into three parts during the 1970s.
¹⁸³ *Strathbogie ... Down the Track: an update to the 1877-1977 Strathbogie Centenary Book*, Euroa 2006, p103
¹⁸⁴ Cliff Halsall (compiled), *Strathbogie Centenary 1877-1977 A History of Strathbogie*, Strathbogie 1978, p26
¹⁸⁵ *Euroa Advertiser*, 16 March 1906, p3
¹⁸⁶ *Euroa Advertiser*, 27 April 1906, p3
¹⁸⁷ *Euroa Advertiser*, 19 March 1909, p4
¹⁸⁸ *Euroa Advertiser*, 3 June 1910, p4
¹⁸⁹ *Benalla Ensign*, 15 February 1946, p2
¹⁹⁰ Cliff Halsall (compiled), *Strathbogie Centenary 1877-1977 A History of Strathbogie*, Strathbogie 1978, p57
¹⁹¹ Certificate of Title, vol. 7340/folio 980
¹⁹² C W Halsall, *100 Years of Local Government 1880-1980, A General History of Euroa and District*, Euroa 1980, p258. In one image, both T J Nolan and T B Nolan are pictured.
¹⁹³ Certificate of Title, vol. 7340/folio 980
¹⁹⁴ *Strathbogie ... Down the Track: an update to the 1877-1977 Strathbogie Centenary Book*, p103
¹⁹⁵ *The Argus*, 5 February 1955, p19
¹⁹⁶ *Benalla Ensign*, 19 June 1952, p8

Extent of Designation

The land (1/TP533,358) and remnant fencing fabric.

Conservation Recommendations

Although it is typical to recommend at least stabilisation, if not repair, of historic fabric, this is a circumstance where this is unlikely to occur, as the site has become redundant. Gradual deterioration of the fabric is the most likely scenario and is an acceptable heritage outcome. Partial stabilisation however would be a preferable heritage outcome to allow the site to be interpreted for as long as can reasonably be expected.

If a new use is found for the site, it is recommended that at least some sections of the original fabric are retained and opportunities for interpretation are provided, either by way of panels or re-use of the constituent fabric in another way. Documentation of the site would also be recommended prior to removal and/or reuse.

STRATHBOGIE WWI MEMORIAL

Address	(Central Island) Main Street, Strathbogie
Construction dates	1920
Building types	Public
Existing Listings	–



Significance

What is Significant?

The memorial, its enclosure and its location on the median strip of Main Street are significant aspects.

How is it Significant?

The Strathbogie World War One Memorial is of historic and aesthetic significance to the Shire of Strathbogie.

Why is it Significant?

The Strathbogie World War One Memorial is historically and socially significant as being a project inaugurated and paid for by the local Strathbogie community to commemorate both returned and fallen soldiers nearly a century ago. The memorial also has associations with the Benalla-based firm of stonemasons, S. Talochino & Son, who were also responsible for other fine tombstones in cemeteries elsewhere in the shire.

(AHC Criteria A4 + G1)

The Strathbogie World War One Memorial is of aesthetic significance for probably being the finest memorial in the shire. The overall design, quality of materials (light grey granite from Harcourt, black granite from Sydney, and white Italian marble), and carving of the statue are of the highest calibre.

(AHC Criterion E1)

Description

The Strathbogie World War One (WWI) Memorial stands in a prominent location on the median strip at the north end of Main Street, Strathbogie which is the town's north-south axis. The memorial is nearly 5 metres high and is surrounded by concrete deck at the centre of a square enclosure defined by eight granite posts, which are linked by a chain. It has a square basalt base, though the lowest step is now largely obscured by the new concrete paving/platform. The name of the stonemasons responsible for the memorial, S. Talochino & Son, are inscribed on the uppermost basalt step on the northern side.

The pedestal consists of a combination of alternating sections of light grey (Harcourt) and black (Sydney) granite. The light grey granite has been employed to the multi-level plinth and the blocks are mostly rock-faced with a cut margin. To the centre of plinth are the following inscriptions (two lines to each side):

The memory of those for whom this stands, Shall outline marble and deface hands (south)
One is to guard the heritage they gave us, And make our nation worthy of our dead (east),
They feared not death when duty summoned them to Britain's aid, Now they sleep in shrouds of glory, every debt of
honour paid (north)
Glory is the soldier's pride, The soldier's wealth is honour (west).

The middle section of pedestal has a polished, black granite die-stone (or dado) with a band of Harcourt granite either side and an uppermost band consisting of an unpolished cut block of black granite. On the south face of the black die-stone is a general memorial inscription, and to other three sides are listed the names of those who returned (east and west) and who fell (north). Above is the wide cornice, which has a central triangular peak commensurate with that to the plinth. Surmounting the pedestal is an Italian (possibly Carrara) white marble, finely carved statue of a standing soldier (infantry) with an upturned rifle.

History

An appeal was undertaken in the Strathbogie district during early 1919 for funds to erect a memorial in appreciation of those who took part in World War One. By early May, almost £200 was promised of the £550 required. It was expected the remainder would shortly follow as these funds had been raised without canvassing.¹⁹⁷

In January 1920, a meeting was held at the nearby Protestant Hall to discuss arrangements for the unveiling of the memorial. The stonework was all but completed at this stage as only one block of black granite was required, which had been delayed coming from Sydney due to a maritime strike.¹⁹⁸

The stonework and sculpting for the monument was being undertaken by Messrs Talochino and Son who had a stonemason's yard in Benalla. In late January 1920, the memorial was described as such:

The structure will be altogether 16ft [4.9m] high, and is composed of Australian stone. It will be enclosed by eight granite posts with hanging chains. At the base there will be three bluestone steps, 8ft, 6ft, and 4ft square respectively. Into the top step will be fitted a fine base of Harcourt granite 3ft 6in. x 3ft 6in and 2ft high, and on four sides in gold letters are inscribed, in two lines to each side

On top of this is a handsome die-stone of Sydney black granite, surmounted by a cap of Harcourt granite 3ft, square by 1ft, high, on which is standing the life-sized figure of an Australian soldier in uniform, made out of Italian marble. The design is very artistic, reflecting great credit on Messrs Talochino and Son, and the monument will be a very handsome one. The cost will be . . . £350 and £400.¹⁹⁹

The Memorial was erected in the centre of the highest point of the main road through Strathbogie and unveiled on 16 October 1920. Cr. J. Platt, President of the Euroa Shire presided over the proceedings and participants in the unveiling included Brigadier General Elliott, Chaplain McCauley and SCB Turner, president of the Euroa Soldiers' Fathers' Association.²⁰⁰ Originally, the paving surrounding the memorial was slightly sunken so that the side of lowest basalt step was evident.

¹⁹⁷ *Euroa Advertiser*, 9 May 1919, p3

¹⁹⁸ *Euroa Advertiser*, 23 January 1920, p3

¹⁹⁹ *Euroa Advertiser*, 30 January 1920, p2, Examples of Talochino's work are also to be found at the Nagambie and Graytown cemeteries.

²⁰⁰ Cliff Halsall (compiled), *Strathbogie Centenary 1877-1977 A History of Strathbogie*, 1978, pp38-39

Each year on Anzac Day, a service is held at the Memorial. In 1977 a new (higher) concrete base was installed and in 1988, a new flag and flagpole were erected nearby to the south on the median strip. Restoration works were carried out on the memorial in 1998 funded by a Federal Government grant under the *Their Service – Our Heritage* program. The works included cleaning the stonework, repainting of the lettering and emblems, restoration of the damaged rifle and galvanisation of the chain.²⁰¹

Thematic context

Community & Cultural Life

Sub-themes

Commemoration

Recommendations

It is recommended that the World War I Memorial be included in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay.

Extent of Designation

The memorial and a curtilage of 5 metres on the median strip either side of it.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve significant elements and context.

Alterations should be sympathetic in terms of scale, height, form, materials and detailing. It is not necessary to reproduce original detailing, rather a simplified, interpretive approach is recommended.

Non-original elements could be retained or replaced with sympathetic alternatives.

²⁰¹ *Strathbogie ... Down the Track: an update to the 1877-1977 Strathbogie Centenary Book*, Euroa 2006, p64

(FORMER) STRATHBOGRIE PROTESTANT HALL

Address	14 Main Street, Strathbogrie
Construction date	1889
Building types	Public
Existing Listings	–



Significance

What is Significant?

The original, rear timber section of the building and to a lesser extent the 1925 additions to the front but excluding the recent skillion roof section to the south side.

How is it Significant?

The former Strathbogrie Hall is of historic, social and aesthetic significance to the Shire of Strathbogrie.

Why is it Significant?

Erected in 1889, the former Strathbogrie Protestant Hall is historically significant for being one of the earliest buildings to survive in the township of Strathbogrie and in the vicinity more generally. When it was constructed, it was reflective of the townships growing aspirations and has social significance because being the most commodious public facility in the town, it was used for a wide variety of functions. With the construction of the nearby Memorial Hall in 1955, its original purpose was however superseded.

(AHC Criteria A4 + G1)

Although a modest and utilitarian building, the former Strathbogrie Protestant Hall is of representative aesthetic significance for being the only example of a late 19th century timber hall to survive in the shire. It is also among the earliest, extant timber public buildings in the shire. It is substantially intact though it has later additions to the front (1925) and side (circa 1970), which partly obscure the original section.

(AHC Criterion B2 + D2)

Description

The building consists of three distinct sections - the two earlier, gable roof sections and recent skillion section, which are all clad in corrugated sheet metal. The walls of the former sections are clad in weatherboards and the later has walls clad in corrugated sheet metal.

To the front gable end of the original (main) hall section is a semi-circular vent with timbered louvres and there is a red brick chimney to the rear on the west side. The windows on the north side at least are original and have multi-paned, double hung sashes. To the front of the 1925 weatherboard section is a modern timber-framed window.

To the rear of the site is a small privy with a gable roof clad in corrugated sheet metal.

History²⁰²

In December 1888, a Strathbogie town block (Allotment 6, Section A) with an area of nearly an acre, was acquired by the Trustees of the Protestant Hall.²⁰³ A year later (in late November 1889), the extant hall was opened with much celebration by the local community. The hall was erected for the Loyal Orange Lodge (a fraternal Protestant Organisation based in Northern Ireland and Scotland)²⁰⁴ of Strathbogie to hold 200 people at a cost of £300. It was described as being:

..... well finished, being lined throughout, and having two large rooms in the rear, suitable for lodge purposes, and also for retiring rooms. A handsome stage has been provided, and altogether the hall forms the most complete public room in Strathbogie.²⁰⁵

The timber for the building was probably conveyed from Euroa, as sawmills were not recorded in the area at this time.²⁰⁶ Initially, the original section (the larger, rear part of the extant building) had finials to the gable ends and the entrance had French doors with a highlight window above.

The hall was utilised for many social occasions as well as regular meetings and services. For instance, from 1892 when the Mountain of Hope Tent No. 331 of the Independent Order of Rechabites was inaugurated at the site, the Rechabites held monthly meetings in the hall. Balls were a regular fixture, for example a grand ball held in the hall on 18 July 1900. By 1903 monthly Church of England services were being held there and new tennis courts were opened to the rear. In 1911 gas lighting was installed.²⁰⁷

In 1920 (or 1921), a public meeting was held to discuss an offer by the trustees of the Protestant Hall to sell the building to the public. An offer of £250 was accepted and the building was renamed as the Strathbogie Public Hall.²⁰⁸ The hall was extended by 15 feet in 1925, with the work undertaken by Harry Jacka (presumably the front weatherboard section). During the 1930s, the hall was often used by travelling movie shows, offering such films as *The Ten Commandments*. The Strathbogie Tennis Club added two extra courts behind the public hall in 1935.²⁰⁹

During World War II, discussions were held to consider building a new hall as a memorial to those participating in the war. In 1943 a committee was formed to prepare plans and explore funding and fundraising options.²¹⁰ A roster was made for the men of the district to make the bricks and construct the building while the local women organised fundraising. The new Memorial Hall was opened in 1955 and the original Public Hall was sold.²¹¹

²⁰² The Public Building file at the PROV for this site is missing

²⁰³ Certificate of Title, vol. 2459/folio 751. The trustees were J Beattie, R Draffin, J Jackson, and T + W Macketrell; Strathbogie Township Plan S444 (1951)

²⁰⁴ Wikipedia, 'Orange Order', Date Retrieved: 21 May 2012, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Orange_Order. The institution was founded in 1796 and takes its name from William of Orange, the Dutch-born Protestant king who defeated the Catholic King of England, James II, at the Battle of Boyne, Ireland, in 1690.

²⁰⁵ *Euroa Advertiser*, 3 December 1889, p3

²⁰⁶ Cliff Halsall (compiled), *Strathbogie Centenary 1877-1977 A History of Strathbogie*, Strathbogie 1978, p33.

²⁰⁷ C Halsall *Strathbogie Centenary 1877-1977 A History of Strathbogie*, pp33, 45-48, 53

²⁰⁸ C W Halsall, *100 Years of Local Government 1880-1980, A General History of Euroa and District*, Euroa 1980, p168. Several accounts give the date variously as 1920 or 1921.

²⁰⁹ C Halsall (compiled), *Strathbogie Centenary 1877-1977 A History of Strathbogie*, pp54-55

²¹⁰ C Halsall (compiled), *Strathbogie Centenary 1877-1977 A History of Strathbogie*, p34

²¹¹ *Strathbogie ... Down the Track: an update to the 1877-1977 Strathbogie Centenary Book*, Euroa 2006, p103

In 1956, Hilda Mackrell acquired the site and a decade later in 1965, it was transferred to Reginald Davis, mechanic and Venetta Davis, who retained it for some 22 years.²¹² It was probably during this time, that it was converted to a garage and the skillion roof section to the south side added. There had also been a verandah with steel poles added to the front of the 1925 section, which has been removed since 2008 (when Stage 1 was undertaken).

The garage was closed in 2005,²¹³ and subsequently it has been used for other commercial purposes.

Thematic context

Community & Cultural Life
Settlement

Sub-themes

Public Halls
Later Service Towns - Strathbogie

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Strathbogie Protestant Hall be included in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay.

Extent of Designation

The land and building.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve significant elements and context.

Reinstate original features wherever possible, for instance finials to the main gable ends.

Preferably remove the skillion roof section and if necessary, construct a new section in a more sympathetic manner, in terms of scale, height, form, materials and detailing. It is not necessary to reproduce original detailing, rather a simplified, interpretive approach is recommended.

²¹² Certificate of Title, vol. 2459/folio 751

²¹³ *Strathbogie ... Down the Track: an update to the 1877-1977 Strathbogie Centenary Book*, p103

BALDAVAN PARK OUTBUILDING

Address	1678 Merton-Strathbogie Road, Strathbogie
Construction dates	Late 19 th century
Building types	Utilitarian
Existing Listings	–



Significance

What is Significant?

The timber outbuilding comprises much early fabric including the external timber palings and slabs to the south side. Internally, there are timber palings to the roof (below the later corrugated iron), timber boards to the floor and partition walls, sheep pens, etc.

How is it Significant?

The timber outbuilding at Baldavan Park is of historic and aesthetic significance to the Shire of Strathbogie.

Why is it Significant?

The timber outbuilding at Baldavan Park is of historical significance for being a structure that is more than likely to be a century old. Although the date of the construction has not been confirmed, it is possible that part of the outbuilding dates from the late 1870s, when Jim Morley first took up a lease of the land, eventually gaining freehold in 1894. The substantial building was used for a variety of purposes including shearing and milking. The site also has associations with the original land owner, Jim Morley, who retained the site for 60 years and was a prominent citizen in the Strathbogie area. (AHC Criterion A4)

The timber outbuilding at Baldavan Park is of representative aesthetic significance for being a relatively uncommon and intact example, especially internally, of an early timber outbuilding in the shire. It is a substantial structure and in good condition, the principal issue being some deformation of the roof. (AHC Criteria B2 and D2)

Description

The large outbuilding is located on the north side Merton-Strathbogrie Road, some 50 metres from the carriageway (the property consists of two sections, one either side of the Merton-Strathbogrie Road) and east of the house.

The building is approximately 20 x 10 metres and consists of a central gable section with a skillion section to either side, however the roof has partly deformed, more so the southern side, creating an undulating profile. The roof is clad in corrugated sheet iron, with some rust patches and there is guttering only to the north side. Externally, the southern elevation (to the road) is the only face which retains timber cladding, being a mixture of nailed palings of varying width to the western half and slabs to the eastern half (though without a lower rail), suggesting that it might have been constructed in two stages. The other walls of the building are clad in corrugated sheet metal.

Internally, the building is more intact and reveals that the roof cladding had been timber palings, which remain in place below the corrugated sheeting to the full length of the building. The rafters, purlins and some posts are sawn timbers however most of the posts and beams are bush poles. Below the central gable is a central walkway with partition walls to either side lined with timber boards, creating to the south a section that had been used for milking the cows. Some timber posts at the west end bear the markings 'GG 967' and 'NSW 58', the meaning of which is not known though markings are typically related to the production, the shipping or the assembly.²¹⁴ Of the outer walls, only that to the east is internally lined with horizontally orientated, sawn timbers. The floor is mostly timber boards with timber slats to the three shearing pens in the north-east corner. There is a large opening to the centre of both the west and south elevations, both without doors.

Internally, the timbers appear to be in good condition and it is reported that there is no evidence of white ant (termite) infestation, which is common across the shire.²¹⁵

History

James Morley of Whittlesea made his first application to occupy about 320 acres at Strathbogrie in mid-1876. Land was surveyed in September of that year, being Crown Allotment 6, section A and Crown Allotment 2, section B and a license was issued in November 1876. In September 1878, Morley relinquished 2 acres for a State school so that the holdings encompassed by the two parcels of land became about 317.6 acres. By 1879, three timber buildings had been constructed: a three-room slab house, paling kitchen and paling stable (25 x 16 feet or 7.6 x 4.9 metres).²¹⁶ It is possible that that the original smaller building formed part of the extant building.

During the first two years, Morley had planted grain (oats and wheat) and potatoes and installed some 250 chains (5 km) of fencing of various types (post and rail, post and wire, and log). In 1880, Morley made an application for a 14 year license, which he was awarded. At the end of this period, he applied for the freehold and was granted it in March 1894.²¹⁷ The land was well-wooded initially and Morley said that he could see no further than one chain (about 20 metres) because the land was dense with large timbers and wattles. He reportedly would however occupy himself by sitting in his hut and shoot kangaroos.²¹⁸

The site has been put to other uses as in 1923, because of the poor state of the public saleyards in the township of Strathbogrie, Morleys saleyards were employed.²¹⁹ In 1924, soon after the Strathbogrie Fire Brigade was established late the year before, tanks were placed on Morley's property.²²⁰ In 1926, a small part was transferred to the Country Roads Boards and in 1936 he sold the site.²²¹

Morley was a prominent citizen and was involved in many local organisations, for instance he was a committee member of local Presbyterian Church.²²² He was founder of Strathbogrie Golf Club with D. P. Simpson.²²³ He died at the age of 92 at Drouin.²²⁴

²¹⁴ Miles Lewis, *Australian Building: A Cultural Investigation*, Section 5.01, The timber frame; the timber trade, j. markings, p5.01.21 (retrieved 22.05.2012)

²¹⁵ Information provided by owners, 8 March 2012

²¹⁶ Land Selection File, Sections 19 and 20 Land Act 1869, PROV, VPRS 626/P0/Unit 413, file no. 3096

²¹⁷ Land Selection File, Sections 19 and 20 Land Act 1869, PROV, VPRS 626/P0/Unit 413, file no. 3096

²¹⁸ Cliff Halsall, *About Some Euroa and District Personalities and Families*, vol 1, Euroa 1989, p15

²¹⁹ Cliff Halsall (compiled), *Strathbogrie Centenary 1877-1977 A History of Strathbogrie*, Strathbogrie 1978, p53

²²⁰ *Strathbogrie ... Down the Track: an update to the 1877-1977 Strathbogrie Centenary Book*, Euroa 2006, p16. They were also placed on B Humphreys property.

²²¹ Certificate of Title, vol. 2523/folio 504

²²² C Halsall (compiled), *Strathbogrie Centenary 1877-1977 A History of Strathbogrie*, p12

²²³ C Halsall (compiled), *Strathbogrie Centenary 1877-1977 A History of Strathbogrie*, p74

²²⁴ C Halsall, *About Some Euroa and District Personalities and Families*, vol 1, p15

Subsequently the site was acquired by Leslie George Armstrong, Strathbogie farmer, in May 1936. He retained it for 24 years before transferring it to George Bruce Gardiner in 1962.²²⁵ By 1978, when the current owners took over ownership of the site, there was corrugated sheeting to the northern side of the building, presumably replacing the original timber cladding.²²⁶

Thematic context

Early Occupation

Sub-themes

Selection

Recommendations

It is recommended that the timber outbuilding at Baldavan Park be included in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay with outbuilding controls.

Extent of Designation

The outbuilding and a curtilage of 20 metres about it (part of Lot 2/TP778,752).

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve significant elements and context.

Reinstate original features wherever possible.

Stabilise the deformation of the roof.

Alterations should be sympathetic in terms of scale, height, form, materials and detailing.

Non-original elements could be retained or replaced with sympathetic alternatives.

²²⁵ Certificate of Title, vol. 6033/folio 571
²²⁶ Information provided by owners, 8 March 2012

POLLY MCQUINN'S WEIR

Address	Polly McQuinns Road, Strathbogie
Construction dates	1933 + 1948
Building types	Infrastructure
Existing Listings	Register of the National Estate, ID: 103,459



Significance

What is Significant?

The weir is significant.

How is it Significant?

Polly McQuinns Weir is of historic, social and aesthetic significance to the Shire of Strathbogie.

Why is it Significant?

Erected in two stages during the mid-20th century, Polly McQuinn's Weir is historically significant for being an integral component of the shire's water catchment system. Located in a picturesque setting, the site is of social significance because it has been favoured for gatherings and recreational activities such as picnics, swimming and other events by the population of the shire and beyond for many years.

(AHC Criteria A4 + G1)

Polly McQuinn's Weir is of representative aesthetic significance for being indicative of mi-20th century weir construction.

(AHC Criterion D2)

Description

Set within farmland, Polly McQuinn's weir is located on the Seven Creeks some 4 kilometres south-east of Strathbogie. Although designed to have a capacity of 136 ML, due to an ongoing sedimentation problem, the capacity of the weir is thought to be much less.²²⁷ There are reeds to the edge of the pool/body of water created behind the weir.

The weir has a splayed configuration and is about 100 metres wide at its maximum extent. The battered embankment wall is relatively low (nearly 3 metres) and is built over granite rocks and boulders creating a broad waterfall that passes below the bridge to the pondage downstream. The central spillway is slightly lower than the rest of the wall and has an angle spout at the west end. The wall below the spill is perforated.

To the west side of the pondage is a camping area.

History

In 1930, the Euroa Waterworks Trust (trust), which had been established in 1888, asked the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission to advise on possibilities for increasing water storage in the headwaters of the Seven Creeks. An inspection of the waterway was undertaken by Mr Neville snr (chief engineer of the Commission), Arthur Henley (Trust engineer) and the Trust Commissioners. Three options were considered: upstream from the Strathbogie township (in J. Simpson's paddock), and two in the vicinity of Polly McQuinn's. The first option was ruled out because it would not be possible to reserve sufficient supply. Of the two sites near Polly McQuinn's, one downstream was favoured but had a smaller capacity than that chosen.²²⁸

In 1933, the tender of £1033 by H. B. Irwin was accepted for the construction of the 30 Million gallon weir. Fifteen years later in 1948 however the original wall, height of increased by over half – another 3 feet 4 inches (about 1 metre) was added to the original six feet (about 1.8 metre). The contract was undertaken by F. C. Liardet at a cost of £1471.²²⁹ This work was undertaken in expectation of the increased water usage associated with the likely sewerage of Euroa which did not until the 1960s.²³⁰ In 1934, about 8 acres of land was set aside for public purposes as a reserve for the weir.²³¹

In 1964, the Parliamentary Public Works Committee recommended the construction of a much larger storage facility at Polly McQuinn's. In 1968, consulting engineers recommended that the wall be raised to provide additional 25 million gallons storage. It was approved by the trust and submitted to the commission. In 1969, money for a proposal to raise the weir a further 3 feet 6 inches (about 1 metre) however was not forthcoming. It was about this time, during the late 1960s and early 1970s, that the cumbungi reeds and club rush (grassweed) had spread to a significant extent and a culling program was inaugurated.²³²

A timber and concrete bridge was constructed there in about 1957 (the contract was advertised in 1956).²³³ The single lane bridge, known as Barns' Bridge, was replaced with the current two lane reinforced concrete structure in 2006.²³⁴

The name Polly McQuinn derives from a nearby resident who was named Polly because he had no beard. The association with the site specifically relates to a story when McQuinn was said to have driven a waggon and team accidentally into the watering hole and all perished. The waterhole is reportedly up to 9 metres deep.²³⁵ Over the years, the site has been used for picnics and sporting events. For example, the Strathbogie Angler's Club held a 'successful aquatic carnival' there in late February 1921.²³⁶ In 1940, the Benalla branch of the Apex Club held their annual picnic there and events included a 'fast 50'.²³⁷

²²⁷ J F Wood & D M McKinnon, 'A Report on the seven Creeks and Mountain Hut Creek Catchment Area (Euroa Water Supply)', March 1984, np

²²⁸ G B Speirs, 'Euroa Waterworks Trust', in Cliff Halsall (compiled), *100 Years of Local Government 1880-1890, The History of Euroa Shire*, Euroa 1980, pp157-158

²²⁹ C Halsall (compiled), *100 Years of Local Government 1880-1890, The History of Euroa Shire*, p159

²³⁰ 'Euroa's water supply explained' *Euroa Gazette*, 14 March 2007

²³¹ *Victoria Government Gazette*, 1 August 1934, p1836; Wondoomarook Parish Plan 347(6)

²³² C Halsall (compiled), *100 Years of Local Government 1880-1890, The History of Euroa Shire*, pp160-161

²³³ *The Argus*, 20 October 1956, p24

²³⁴ *Strathbogie ... Down the Track: an update to the 1877-1977 Strathbogie Centenary Book*, Euroa 2006, p48

²³⁵ Cliff Halsall (compiled), *Strathbogie Centenary 1877-1977 A History of Strathbogie*, 1978, p44

²³⁶ *The Argus*, 25 February 1921, p8

²³⁷ *Benalla Ensign*, 16 February 1940, p1

Thematic context

Utilising Natural Resources

Sub-themes

Waterworks & Weirs

Recommendations

It is recommended that Polly McQuinn's Weir be included in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay.

Extent of Designation

The weir (north of bridge), pondage and reserve (south of bridge) being section D of Parish of Wondoomarook, allotment 5E; part of allotment 8C; and adjacent road reserve respectively.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve significant elements and context.

Alterations should be sympathetic in terms of scale, height, form, materials and detailing.

Because Polly McQuinn's Weir is a part of the Shire's water infrastructure, it would be appropriate that an Incorporated Plan or some such document be developed in order to establish guidelines about balancing the need to allow for its ongoing use whilst preserving the heritage values of the site. This could provide the managers of the site, Goulburn Valley Water, with a series of exemptions related to the day-to-day operational activities.

CHATSWORTH PARK

Address	297 Mitchellstown Road, Tabilk
Construction dates	1932
Building types	Residential
Existing Listings	–



Significance

What is Significant?

The house and garden, as well as outbuildings, including stables and cottages.

How is it Significant?

Chatsworth Park is of historic and aesthetic significance to the Shire of Strathbogie.

Why is it Significant?

Chatsworth Park is historically significant for its many associations with the thoroughbred and racing industry, including winners of the Melbourne Cup. Three long-term of the owners have been prominent in one or both fields: James Readfern, who established the stud in 1890, L K S Mackinnon, and Ian Bayles. The house however was built in 1932 for Douglas Boyd, who was a noted grazier and leader in the wool industry.

(AHC Criterion A4)

Chatsworth Park is of aesthetic significance for being a remarkably intact and substantial example of the Tudor Revival style by the noted architect, Robert Hamilton, who was a major exponent of the style. Unusually designed in both brick (central two storey section) and weatherboard (flanking single storey sections), it is located in a complementary garden setting.

(AHC Criterion E1)

Description

Note the following description derives from readily available images and the site was not able to be inspected.

Chatsworth Park is a large property of 946 hectares set on the east bank of the Goulburn River opposite Mitchelton Winery. The house is located about 1.5 kilometres south of Mitchellstown Road in a garden setting complementary to the style of the building, with deciduous trees, tall hedges and extensive areas of lawn.

The Tudor Revival style house has two long frontages: an entry face to the driveway to the east and another to the garden on the west side. It has a central two storey brick section with the flanking single storey, weatherboard sections. The gable roofs are clad in variegated terracotta tiles and there are several tall clinker brick chimneys. The walls have an exposed clinker brick base, corbelling, some lintels and quoining to the principal openings whereas the remaining parts of the face brick walls, or weatherboard sections, are painted light pink. The garden side of the two storey section has asymmetric massing with an off-centre, projecting bay that includes a porch at the lower level which extends to a terrace, and there is a verandah to the northern single storey section.

The openings are timber-framed and the main entry is through a gabled porch. Windows are variously grouped in pairs up to four lights, though there are some individual windows. They are mostly double-hung sashes, whose upper sash is usually multi-paned though there are some fixed paned, single lights. There is a large leadlight window on the entry side with a central crest and some stained glass quarrels. On the garden (west) front, there are timber shutters to one of the upper windows and retractable blinds to a few of the other windows.

Some distance north of the house is a group ancillary of buildings, including stables and two cottages. There is U-shaped group of outbuildings in a treed enclosure, which are probably timber stables. There has been some partial conversion of these buildings to other uses such as shearing.²³⁸ This group has gable roofs with timber finials etc, to the gable ends. A weatherboard cottage, which may date to the early part of the 20th century, is evident from the road north of the stables and has a gable roof clad in corrugated iron painted green, which is pierced by a squat brick chimney.

History

Land in this part of the shire was first purchased during the 1870s and 1880s.²³⁹

Chatsworth Park was established as a thoroughbred property by James Redfearn in 1890 (or 1880).²⁴⁰ He was a successful breeder, owner and trainer who won the Melbourne Cup with *Malvalio* (1891), who is buried at the site, and *Taroola* (1893), who was bred at the site.²⁴¹ Redfearn died in 1916 at the age of 79.²⁴²

L K S (Lauchlan Kenneth Scobie Mackinnon (1861-1935) acquired the property soon after. A solicitor with Blake and Riggall, Mackinnon was chairman of the Victorian Racing Club (VRC) for 20 years from 1916 to 1935, having served as a committee member from 1906.²⁴³ A dispersal sale of his Chatsworth stud was held in February 1921 but he later returned to breeding at his Maribymong stud.²⁴⁴ In the year following his death, one of the premier weight-for-age races in Australia, the Melbourne Stakes, was renamed the L K S Mackinnon Stakes.²⁴⁵ Subsequent owners during the 1920s were R J Hildyard and Colin G Brown, the latter acquiring the stud in May 1925.²⁴⁶

Douglas Boyd (1896-1964) the noted grazier and wool industry leader bought the site in the early 1930s. He was active in running his properties and was a key figure in the establishment of the Australian Wool Board in 1936 and was chairman for ten years (1943-1953).²⁴⁷ In early 1932, the architect Robert Hamilton sought '... tenders for the erection of a two-story brick and timber homestead at Chatsworth Park, Tabilk'.²⁴⁸ Hamilton is best known for his Old English/Tudor Revival style buildings (houses, flats and shops), a mode of practice he developed whilst working in partnership with F L

²³⁸ Elders Real Estate, 'Chatsworth Park-improvements', www.elders.com.au/chatsworthpark/features/improvements, accessed 3/04/2009, and 2011 aerial (googlemaps)

²³⁹ Tabilk parish plan T56(3)

²⁴⁰ Joyce Hammond, *Bridging The Gap; Shire of Goulburn 1871-1971*, Nagambie 1971, p115

²⁴¹ Elders Real Estate, 'Chatsworth Park-History', www.elders.com.au/chatsworthpark/features/history.php, accessed 3/04/2009; and Joyce Hammond, *Bridging The Gap; Shire of Goulburn 1871-1971*, Nagambie 1971, p115

²⁴² *The Argus*, 10 March 1916, p6

²⁴³ *The Argus*, 26 August 1935, p8

²⁴⁴ *The Argus*, 5 June 1925, p4 and 26 August 1935, p8. One of his main stud horses, *Woorak*, had been bred there.

²⁴⁵ The 2000 metre event is held on Derby Day, the Saturday preceding the Melbourne Cup and is regarded as a good indicator of form in the Cup.

²⁴⁶ *The Mercury*, 4 May 1925, p5

²⁴⁷ Marjorie Waite, 'Boyd, Douglas Thornley (1896-1964)', in the *Australian Dictionary of Biography* (on-line version), accessed 23/02/2012

²⁴⁸ *The Argus*, 17 February 1932, p10

Klingender from 1920. Hamilton established his own practice in the 1930s. Most of his work survives in the affluent suburbs of Melbourne such as Kooyong, Toorak and South Yarra.²⁴⁹

Ian Bayles and his family took up residence at Chatsworth during late 1948.²⁵⁰ Bayles was a successful racehorse owner and VRC committee member, and an honoured World War II pilot. The property has remained in the Bayles family.²⁵¹

Thematic context

Primary Production
Settlement

Sub-themes

Horses
Houses associated with Large Holdings

Recommendations

It is recommended that *Chatsworth Park* be included in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay.

Extent of Designation

Preliminary: The 1930s house and early outbuildings and land about them (approximately 20 metres).

Note it has been difficult to determine an appropriate extent of curtilage as the site was not able to be inspected by the authors.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve significant elements and context.

Reinstate original features wherever possible.

Alterations should be sympathetic in terms of scale, height, form, materials and detailing. It is not necessary to reproduce original detailing, rather a simplified, interpretive approach is recommended. In some circumstances, a bolder contemporary approach could also be sympathetic.

Non-original elements could be retained or replaced with sympathetic alternatives.

²⁴⁹ Bryce Raworth, *A Question of Style: Inter-war Domestic Architecture in Melbourne*, Master Thesis, University of Melbourne 1993, pp27+104

²⁵⁰ *The Argus*, 13 October 1948, p10

²⁵¹ Elders Real Estate, 'Chatsworth Park-History', accessed 3/04/2009

KIORA

Address	70 Nagambie-Locksley Road, Tabilk
Construction dates	c1900
Building types	Residential
Existing Listings	–



Significance

What is Significant?

The building

How is it Significant?

Kiora is of historic and aesthetic significance to the Shire of Strathbogie.

Why is it Significant?

Kiora is historically significant for associations with prominent local families: the Dwyers and Mullers. It is representative of the homesteads that were built about the turn of the 20th century for the large farms that were established in this area. (AHC Criterion A4)

Kiora is of aesthetic significance for being a largely intact and fine example of a transitional style house showing characteristics of the late Victorian period as well as some of the early Federation period. Elements of note include the cast iron verandah, especially the distinctive treatment of the front entrance. (AHC Criterion E1)

Description

The house is located on the high ground in the north-east corner of the original Crown Allotment 41 and is part of larger farming holdings.

The house, *Kiora*, is a symmetrical single storey. The walls to the original section are a variegated red brick in Flemish bond, and curiously the regular alternating header and stretcher format to the façade and less common variant of alternating headers to three stretchers to the side walls. The roof is hipped and clad in unpainted corrugated iron, which is pierced by broad chimneys with rendered cappings and terracotta chimney pots.

A wrap-around verandah extends to three sides and has turned timber posts and cast iron frieze with a decorative fringe to the timber beam and a concrete deck. The frieze features sunflower motifs, Greek key pattern and sun motifs to the brackets. The detailing of the verandah in front of the main entrance is defined by a Tudor arch (or depressed arch, low wide with pointed apex) with decorative pressed metal sheeting and a central red glass panel with the name, *Kiora*, etched in it. The front central entrance has sidelights and toplights with textured, coloured glass and the lower panels have two rod-like motifs. The door is four panelled. The windows are timber-framed, double hung sashes though tripartite to the façade with narrow side windows with coloured, textured glass.

The rear section of the house has a brick veneer base and the upper part is clad in weatherboards. The windows at the western end are timber-framed whereas those to the east end are aluminium-framed.

The walls and gable roof are clad in corrugated iron of the former army hut and the windows are timber-framed, whereas the garage and attached rooms have concrete block walls and aluminium-framed windows.

History

The house is located in the north-east corner of Crown Allotment 41 in the Parish of Tabilk was acquired by Richard O'Dwyer in 1875 for about £150.²⁵² The allotment had an area of just over 150 acres and was one of several acquired by the O'Dwyer family in the area.²⁵³ The O'Dwyer family purchased a team of bullocks which they used to bring supplies from Melbourne.²⁵⁴

In 1882, James McIntosh acquired the site, which he retained until his death in 1896. McIntosh also owned the nearby property at 13 Terrara Lane at this stage. In 1900, the site was purchased by John Muller.²⁵⁵ It is thought that the house was constructed during the first decade of the 20th century. The Muller family had extensive holdings in the area, about 2500 acres, and each of the eleven children were each given a part.²⁵⁶ The northern half, on which the house is located, was transferred to Robert Muller in 1915. In the following year, an early reference to *Kiora* was made in a family notice regarding the birth of Mr and Mrs Robert Muller's son, Douglas Robert.²⁵⁷

Robert Muller died on 12 August 1925 and the site passed to Thomas Bradbury's in 1938, who retained it for some 15 years. It was briefly held by Maurice Kearney, a bank manager at Murchison, before being acquired by George McCaster in 1955.²⁵⁸ Subsequently some changes were made to the building. The timber section at the south end of the building was added during the late 1950s or early 1960s about the time the concrete block garage was constructed. The army hut to the south-east of the house had initially been attached to the house but was later relocated. The concrete deck to the verandah was added in two stages, initially the west side (1960s) and later the east side (1990s).²⁵⁹

Thematic context

Settlement

Sub-themes

Houses associated with Large Holdings

Recommendations

It is recommended that *Kiora* be included in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay.

²⁵² Certificate of Title, volume 814/folio 619

²⁵³ Tabilk Parish Plan T56(3). M Dwyer purchased D1 in 1872 and P Dwyer D2 and D3 in 1875.

²⁵⁴ Joyce Hammond, *Bridging The Gap; Shire of Goulburn 1871-1971*, Nagambie 1971, p71

²⁵⁵ Certificate of Title, volume 1346/folio 135

²⁵⁶ Information provided by current owners, 12 October 2011

²⁵⁷ *The Argus*, 28 October 1916, p20

²⁵⁸ Certificate of Title, volume 3246/folio 167. Note there is a gap in the title documentation for this site and some information has been derived from the title for the adjoining land (originally CA 40), which is part of the same holdings.

²⁵⁹ Information provided by current owners, 12 October 2011

Extent of Designation

The building and a curtilage of about 20 metres about the house, that is to the front fence (north boundary) and a similar extent to the other sides, north-east corner of TP1/443,295.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve significant elements and context.

Reinstate original features when the opportunity presents itself, for example a timber deck to the front verandah.

Alterations should be sympathetic in terms of scale, height, form, materials and detailing. It is not necessary to reproduce original detailing, rather a simplified, interpretive approach is recommended. In some circumstances, a bolder contemporary approach could also be sympathetic.

Non-original elements could be retained or replaced with sympathetic alternatives.

TERRARA

Address	13 Terrara Lane (cnr Goulburn Valley Highway), Tabilk
Construction dates	c1870 (cellar and stables) and c1890s (house)
Building types	Residential/farm
Existing Listings	–



Significance

What is Significant?

The house, stables and cellar and older Kurrajong trees (*Brachychiton sp.*) at the south end of the house block and nearby section of the adjacent paddock.

How is it Significant?

Terrara is of historic and aesthetic significance to the Shire of Strathbogie.

Why is it Significant?

Terrara is historically significant for its associations with James McIntosh and the Muller family.
(AHC Criterion A4)

Terrara is of aesthetic significance for being a largely intact and good example of a late Victorian period residence in a homestead-like setting. In addition, the earlier cellar and stables are the best examples of early outbuildings to survive in the Shire. The Kurrajong trees (*Brachychiton sp.*) form an unusual boundary planting.
(AHC Criterion E1)

Description

The site is located at the corner of Terrara Lane and the Goulburn Valley Highway. There are three historic buildings on the site: house, cellar and stables. Kurrajong trees (*Brachychiton sp.*) define the street boundaries, with those to the south end of the highway (east boundary) and adjacent paddock being more established than those further to the north – northern part of east boundary and along Terrara lane (north boundary). *Brachychiton* are native to Australia and are monoecious (separate male and female bell-shaped flowers on the same plant).²⁶⁰

The single storey house has been constructed in stages and is set back over 50 metres from the highway with various plantings partly obscuring it. The roof is mostly hipped and clad in unpainted, corrugated sheet metal. There are however gables to the middle part, with that to the north elevation having a timber finial, timber battens and decorative metal sheeting whereas the gable to the south side has different proportions and plainer detailing.

The original section is the front (eastern) part which has a symmetrical, Victorian style façade, paired decorative brackets below the overhanging eaves, and chimneys with prominent stucco mouldings. The walls are stretcher bond (suggesting a cavity wall construction) which are white tuck-pointed to the façade and there is a rendered plinth. The wrap-around verandah has a bullnose roof, turned timber posts, cast iron brackets and fringe, as well as a modern concrete deck.

The central doorway to the façade has a four-panelled timber door, sidelights with coloured glass and a pane with the name of the building. Flanking the doorway are double hung sash windows with side panes, whereas the windows to the other elevations don't have the side panes. The window sills are painted white.

The cellar, immediately south-west of the house, has a stone base and handmade brick walls of English garden bond (three rows of stretchers to one row of headers) with buttressing. It has a gable roof clad in unpainted corrugated iron with timber bargeboards, a squat chimney at the west end and timber doors to the east side. The stables building further south has a similar form and materials but is larger. The gable walls have a rendered cope and the north wall has timber lattice to the upper half, timber doors, and the middle section is currently clad with metal sheeting. There are larger, contemporary outbuildings to the western end of the site.

History

James McIntosh first selected land in 1866 on which *Terrara* stands.²⁶¹ The parcel of land initially consisted of two Crown Allotments (nos 42 + 43, in the Parish of Tabilk) and comprised about 306 acres. The land initially extended as far west as Mullers Road and the extant buildings are located in the north-east corner of the larger parcel of land.²⁶² Under Section 33 of the Land Act, McIntosh's regular leasing fee was £15, s7 for each allotment.²⁶³ He acquired the freehold on 13 June 1874.²⁶⁴ McIntosh also acquired other land in the area, including the 150 acre Crown Allotment 41 on the opposite side of the Goulburn Valley Highway in 1882.²⁶⁵

The stables and cellar were probably constructed circa 1870, based on a date on a post in the cellar. It is thought they were built by masons brought out to build parts of Chateau Tabilk, due to the similarities in construction.²⁶⁶

There may have been a vineyard established at the site called Hegling vineyard but this has not been confirmed.²⁶⁷ About 30 vineyards had been established in the area before the phylloxera outbreak, which decimated all the local vineyards except for Chateau Tabilk.²⁶⁸

According to the style of the house, it could have been built during the early 1890s and so may have been constructed for McIntosh. McIntosh however died in late 1896 and the probate of the will was granted to William Miller, farmer and John Gordon, storekeeper soon after. The property was not sold until early 1902.²⁶⁹

²⁶⁰ Wikipedia, 'Brachychiton', <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brachychiton>, accessed: 24 February 2012

²⁶¹ Register of Lessees, Seymour, Section 33, Land Act 1869, VPRS 13,249/P1/U1;

²⁶² Tabilk Parish Plan T56(3). On the parish plan they are however divided into 4 sections: CA 42A + B and CA 43 A + B

²⁶³ Register of Lessees, Seymour and Alexandra, Sections 22, 33 and 37 Land Act 1862, PROV, VPRS 13,256/P1/U1. Unfortunately a selection file does not survive for the site (VPRS 629).

²⁶⁴ Certificate of Title, volume 1346/folio 135

²⁶⁵ Tabilk Parish Plan T56(3). On the Parish Plan, the acquisition date is incorrectly noted as 30.0.1875.

²⁶⁶ Information provided by current owner, 21 October 2011

²⁶⁷ Information provided by current owner, 21 October 2011

²⁶⁸ Joyce Hammond, *Bridging The Gap; Shire of Goulburn 1871-1971*, Nagambie 1971, p71

²⁶⁹ Certificate of Title, volume 185/folio 986

The house could also have been constructed during the first decade of the 20th century, though the property changed hands a few times during that decade— John Shannon Adams in 1902, Francis David Adams in 1905, and then Frank Walker in 1908, all of whom were local farmers. Subsequently three members of the Speed family – Alexander, Alfred and Arthur – acquired it in 1913.²⁷⁰ The Speed family sold it to John and William Muller in 1927 and it remained in the Muller family until 1976.²⁷¹

W Muller won a second prize at the show of the Australian Society of Breeders of British Sheep in the Ryelands division in 1943 for rams lambed in 1941. Because the Royal Showgrounds were being used for military purposes at the time, the show was held at the Newmarket saleyards.²⁷²

Thematic context

Early Occupation
Primary Production
Settlement

Sub-themes

Selection
Sheep, possibly vineyards
Houses associated with Large Holdings

Recommendations

It is recommended that *Terrara* be included in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay with tree controls to the Kurrajong trees (*Brachychiton sp.*) at the south end of the house block and nearby section of the adjacent paddock.

Extent of Designation

The three historic buildings – house, cellar and stables and the land about them being the northern half of the parcel of land defined as PS341129, and the Kurrajong trees (*Brachychiton sp.*).

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve significant elements and context.

Reinstate original features wherever possible.

Alterations should be sympathetic in terms of scale, height, form, materials and detailing. It is not necessary to reproduce original detailing, rather a simplified, interpretive approach is recommended. In some circumstances, a bolder contemporary approach could also be sympathetic.

Non-original elements could be retained or replaced with sympathetic alternatives.

²⁷⁰ Certificate of Title, volume 185/folio 986
²⁷¹ Certificate of Title, volume 5323/folio 476, 8084/391 and 8477/109
²⁷² *The Argus*, 6 November 1943, p6

THE GORGE

Address	440 Harrys Creek Road, Violet Town
Construction date/s	1905
Building types	Residential
Existing Listings	–



Significance

What is Significant?

The building and possibly the front outbuilding to the south are the significant items.

How is it Significant?

The Gorge is of historic and aesthetic significance to the Shire of Strathbogie.

Why is it Significant?

The Gorge is historically significant for representing the expansion of the locally prominent, Crocker families' holdings in the vicinity during the early 20th century. This expansion occurred in the years following the death of William Denning Crocker, who had moved into the area some three decades earlier. The site had however been selected during the mid-1870s by James Connolly who built a weatherboard cottage on the site. The timber house survives to the rear and the larger, front section was built for Frederick Talbot Crocker circa 1905 with bricks recycled from a store in High Street in Violet Town. Although Frederick died in 1915, the property was not sold until 1925.
(AHC Criterion A4)

The Gorge is of aesthetic significance for being a largely intact and good example of a Federation period villa, with some Victorian period detailing (not uncommon at this time). The design is distinctive and elements of note include the asymmetric form, rendered finish, and the decorative bargeboards. It is also one of the more substantial houses of the period in the shire.
(AHC Criterion E1)

Description

Note this description was limited to an inspection from the front boundary and a few images found on the web. Some information has also been provided by the current owners.

The Gorge is setback from the road and is partly obscured by an established garden. It is a substantial single storey house with a prominent, steeply pitched hip and gable roof, typical of the Federation period. The front gable end has scalloped bargeboards and the upper gable has a louvred vent at the apex. The roof is clad in corrugated iron, painted green and is pierced by a tall chimney, with a combination of face red brick (base and banding) and roughcast render finish. The walls are roughcast render to the 1905 section. Face, red bricks, also handmade, have been used to the late 20th century additions, which have been recycled from a Uniting Church in Church Street, Benalla.²⁷³

The design is asymmetric with a bay window at the north end and the recessed section to the north side is likely to be an addition. A verandah with plain timber posts (and no decorative treatment, such as a frieze, as might be expected) extends across the façade and its roof is largely continuous with that of the main part of the house, although at a lesser pitch. The windows to the front, more typical of the Victorian period (not uncommon at this time), are timber-framed, double-hung sashes and have segmental arched lintels.

To the south of the house is a small, red face brick building. It has a gable roof, clad in unpainted corrugated iron, and has similar, scalloped barge boards to the front gable of the house. Currently there are French doors to one end of the front elevation however a central arched brick lintel suggests there has been a change to the opening on this side.

History

The house site is part of a larger property which was acquired by the Crocker family (of *Honeysuckle* to the north, taken over by William Denning Crocker in 1874).

The Gorge is located on Crown Allotment (CA) 1, section A at Balmattum (13.5 acres), which was surveyed in 1876, after an application was made by James Mitchell Connolly for about a 20 acre allotment. Initially nearly 20 acres was surveyed in April by W. S. Reeves however in May, a larger area of nearly 26 acres was defined in three separate allotments (nos 1 on the west side of the road and nos 64+65 on the east side). Connolly was identified as a labourer and gardener living in Violet Town with no family and had a 10 acre allotment at Werribee. A license was issued in September 1876 and by the time the lease was renewed in 1879, a weatherboard building with a brick chimney and iron roof (valued at £30) had been constructed on the site.²⁷⁴ This survives to the rear.²⁷⁵ In 1885, Connolly was granted the freehold.²⁷⁶ He retained the site until October 1900, when Charles Henry Thompson, a sawmiller from Violet Town acquired it.²⁷⁷

In 1903, Frederick Talbot Crocker acquired the land on which the house stands (CA 1),²⁷⁸ Frederick also procured the adjacent parcel (CA 20) of 320 acres in 1905, which had initially been selected by Bessie Mary Sanderson in 1882. When she applied for the renewal of the lease in 1889, a two room, weatherboard house, which had been lined and papered and had an iron roof, had been constructed on the site (value £60). In 1902, the lease was transferred to Robert Denning Crocker but in February 1905 he transferred it to his brother Frederick Talbot, who was soon after granted the freehold.²⁷⁹

The front part of the extant house (attached to the earlier timber section) was said to have been built for Frederick Crocker circa 1905 using recycled bricks from James Hobson's store in High Street, Violet Town, which had been later owned by Fred's father, William Denning.²⁸⁰ A brick with an impression 'James Hobson VT' was found during renovations and inserted into a new chimney. Similarly hand drawn, red glass from a window has also been re-used during the 1990s

²⁷³ Information provided by the owner, June 2013.

²⁷⁴ Land Selection File, Land Act 1869, Sections 19 and 20, PROV, VPRS 626/P0/Unit 354, file no. 447 (Benalla)

²⁷⁵ Information provided by the owner, June 2013.

²⁷⁶ Land Selection File, Land Act 1869, Sections 19 and 20, PROV, VPRS 626/P0/Unit 354, file no. 447 (Benalla)

²⁷⁷ Certificate of Title, volume 1768/folio 589

²⁷⁸ Certificate of Title, volume 1768/folio 589

²⁷⁹ Land Selection File, Land Act 1869, Sections 19 and 20, PROV, VPRS 626/P0/Unit 422, file no. 17,774 (Benalla). Robert Denning Crocker was a stock agent and inherited *Honeysuckle* about this time. He acquired the freehold to an adjoining parcel of land to the south (19, Section A) of nearly 320 acres in 1906.

²⁸⁰ Ida Burden et al, *What it was like then ... An History of Violet Town: Stories and articles from various sources* (available at <http://www.violettown.org.au/history/pdf-files/violet-town-stories14feb2012.pdf>), p29

renovations.²⁸¹ Hobson's store had been located near the Honeysuckle Creek opposite the post office and coaching complex of Henry Williams.²⁸²

The brick and render fountain in the front garden is said to be built as a wedding present to Frederick and Maude Crocker by a Henderson, who also constructed the brick house.²⁸³

Frederick Crocker only occupied the site for a few years as he died on 9 May 1915 from broncho-pneumonia at his residence in Grandview Grove, Armadale at the age of 39.²⁸⁴ Lieutenant Crocker had recently been placed in charge of reinforcements going to the war but developed a severe cold and was removed for treatment to his Melbourne home, where he had relocated his family (wife and three children) for the period of the war. Frederick was an accomplished horseman and had been active in military circles for many years.²⁸⁵ He had also been good cyclist and competed in events held at Longwood and Euroa during the late 1890s.²⁸⁶

Frederick Crocker's probate was granted to Robert Denning and George Edwin Crocker and the property was not sold for another ten years.²⁸⁷ The property however had been put on the market in late 1919, when it was referred to as *The Gorge* Estate of 1380 acres.²⁸⁸ It was sold to three members of the local grazing family, the Camerons, in 1925 but was then transferred to Samuel Finlay, a grazier from Seymour, in the following year. He retained it until 1946.²⁸⁹

In 1949, the Baker family of Murrumbena acquired the site, along with adjoining parcels of land.²⁹⁰ In 1963, Donald Blair, a local grazier purchased the site, by that the stage the holdings were 640 acres and subdivided it during the mid-1970s.²⁹¹

In recent years the site has been made available for public events such as concerts.

Thematic context

Early Occupation
Settlement

Sub-themes

Selection
Houses associated with Large Holdings

Recommendations

It is recommended that *The Gorge* be included in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay.

It should be noted that this assessment has been made without the advantage of a site inspection. At closer inspection, it might be evident that the small brick outbuilding to the south of the house should be included with outbuilding controls.

Extent of Designation

The land and building. The land being equivalent to 1/LP137,608.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve significant elements and context.

Reinstate known, original features wherever possible.

Alterations should be sympathetic in terms of scale, height, form, materials and detailing. It is not necessary to reproduce original detailing, rather a simplified, interpretive approach is recommended. In some circumstances, a bolder contemporary approach could also be sympathetic.

Non-original elements could be retained or replaced with sympathetic alternatives.

²⁸¹ Information provided by the owner, June 2013. Other building fabric from the store is said to have been used at the Honeysuckle homestead.

²⁸² Don Chambers, *Violet Town or Honeysuckle in Australia Felix 1836-1908*, Melbourne 1985, pp125+139

²⁸³ Information provided by the owner, June 2013.

²⁸⁴ *The Argus*, 11 May 1915, p8

²⁸⁵ *Euroa Advertiser*, 14 May 1915, p3

²⁸⁶ *Euroa Advertiser*, 16 April, p3 and 21 May 1897, p3, 12 November 1897, p2

²⁸⁷ Certificate of Title, volume 1768/folio 589

²⁸⁸ *Euroa Advertiser*, 10 October 191, pp2-3

²⁸⁹ Certificate of Title, volume 4496/folio 046

²⁹⁰ Certificate of Title, volume 7799/folio 165

²⁹¹ Certificate of Title, volume 8477/folio 384

HONEYSUCKLE (STATION)

Address	110 Hayes Road, Violet Town
Construction dates	c1875 (weatherboard section) and c1905 (brick section)
Building types	Residential
Existing Listings	–



Significance

What is Significant?

The land, the house (both the weatherboard and brick sections) and mature trees, primarily the Scots Pines, are the significant items.

How is it Significant?

Honeysuckle is of historic and aesthetic significance to the Shire of Strathbogie.

Why is it Significant?

Honeysuckle is historically significant as a remnant of the original squatting run, which existed from 1839 to 1885, and as such has associations with various squatters including William Speid, John Binney and Alexander Anderson, Mitchell Scobie, James Matheson, William Forlong, Thomas Turnbull as well as William Crocker. The lagoon seems to have been the location of the various houses that have been constructed on the site, however that which survives dates to 1875 (weatherboard section) and c.1905 (brick section). The first part of the homestead was constructed for William Crocker as part of complex of building, intended to recreate an earlier period of grandeur.
(AHC Criterion A4)

Honeysuckle is aesthetically significant for being a rare example of an 1870s timber building in the shire. The timber section is notable for its symmetrical design, commodious verandah and elements such as decorative bargeboards. The red brick section is larger but well-proportioned and finished with quality materials (e.g. basalt sills to the north side). The setting overlooking the lagoon complements the homestead.
(AHC Criteria B2 and E1)

Description

The house is set in a garden enclosure at the end of a long driveway, lined at the north end with poplars. There is a gateway at the north end of the garden with large, unpainted timber posts and a timber picket fence. Nearby are two old Scots Pines (*Pinus silvestris*). The house has views of a lagoon, on the north side of which is a memorial erected in the 1960s over the grave of Flora Scobie, who died in 1848.

The house is comprised of two distinct sections: original weatherboard and later brick. The front weatherboard section has an original, low transverse gable roof with scalloped bargeboards and timber finials to the gable ends. The original timber shingles are visible to the soffits (underside of the eaves). The return verandah has a raised timber deck and is supported by chamfered timber posts. The façade is symmetrical with a central doorway which is flanked by paired, double hung sash windows with vertical glazing bars. The doorway has sidelights and a highlight window above, which have a combination of coloured and etched glass panes.

The original, front roof section is overlapped by the larger roof of the later section, featuring a pair of gable ends with a roughcast finish about the central louvred vents. These gables extend to wider gable ends at the west side of the building, however without the roughcast finish. The roof of the additions is pierced by several red brick chimneys with banding and corbelled capping. It was reported that the roof was lined with wide timber boards, laid diagonally.

The additions have red brick walls in stretcher bond. On the north side, there is a faceted bay and a secondary entrance, which has sidelights with textured glass. The windows are mostly double-hung sash, some of which extend to the floor, and have basalt sills to the north side but there are rendered brick sills to the south side. There is a bullnose verandah to the south side of the building however a flashing above the openings to the north side suggest another had been planned there also. The verandah has been filled in at the south-west corner, has a modern concrete deck and concrete plinths to the timber posts, which are chamfered, unusually in two distinct sections. Internally the house is largely intact with original timber skirtings, ceilings and doors.

To the south of the house is an Interwar period, red brick garage with a concrete lintel. To the rear, a brick chimney survives from a 19th century shearers hut.

History

The land known as Honeysuckle Creek was established in 1839 as a 64,000 acre run by three Scottish squatters - William Speid, John Binn(e)y²⁹² and Alex Anderson – but a few years after Major Mitchell described it so promisingly. A slab and bark homestead was constructed by the lagoon (probably in the vicinity of the extant house) outside the Honeysuckle Creek township (now Violet Town). Speid was from the gentry and his family was involved extensively in trade, however less is known about Binney and Anderson.²⁹³

Totalling 64,000 acres until 1842, *Honeysuckle Creek* was subdivided into Honeysuckle Creek and Stony Creek.²⁹⁴ Following this division, Speid retained the *Honeysuckle Creek* station but went into partnership with John Hay, and Binney and Anderson took over the *Stony Creek* run.²⁹⁵ In 1844, Mitchell Forbes Scobie, 'a squatter of substance', purchased *Honeysuckle* with Sir James Matheson. Scobie was living at the site with his wife Flora by early 1846 in a comfortable little homestead by the lagoon. Flora died in 1848 and Mitchell returned home to Scotland around 1853, leaving the estate to James Matheson.²⁹⁶

The type of stock grazed in the area varied as demand and circumstances changed; initially primarily used for sheep, the emphasis shifted to cattle from about 1850. During the Scobie years, Honeysuckle '... carried hundreds of cattle in addition to large flocks of sheep'. The gold rush however opened up a nearby and reliable market for beef, and so cattle became the predominant type of stock in order to supply the gold-fields. For instance in 1854, *Honeysuckle* carried 1500 cattle, no sheep, and 100 horses, the latter presumably to supply the Indian cavalry. The shift away from sheep grazing at *Honeysuckle* may have also been in part due to the fact that since Scobie's departure the station was managed by hired hands and cattle grazing required less labour than sheep.²⁹⁷

²⁹² There are alternate spellings – Binny and Binney – and it has not been confirmed which is correct.

²⁹³ Don Chambers, *Violet Town or Honeysuckle in Australia Felix 1836-1908*, Melbourne 1985, pp43-46

²⁹⁴ R V Billis + A S Kenyon, *Pastoral Pioneers of Port Phillip*, Melbourne 1974, p220

²⁹⁵ D Chambers, *Violet Town or Honeysuckle in Australia Felix 1836-1908*, pp52-53

²⁹⁶ R V Billis + A S Kenyon, *Pastoral Pioneers of Port Phillip*, p220 + D Chambers, *Violet Town or Honeysuckle in Australia Felix 1836-1908*, p43,66,104

²⁹⁷ D Chambers, *Violet Town or Honeysuckle in Australia Felix 1836-1908*, pp96-97

In January 1856, Matheson sold *Honeysuckle* to William Forlong who subdivided it in 1861 into two sections, north and south. Forlong retained the southern section (until 1867) and Thomas Turnbull acquired *Honeysuckle North* (on which the extant house survives) and consisting then of about 34,000 acres. During the 1860s, a pleuro-pneumonia epidemic hit the region's cattle, devastating stocks and marking a return to sheep farming. In April 1870, the license was transferred to Goldsborough & Co (Richard Goldsborough and Hugh Parker) and then to William Crocker in April 1877.²⁹⁸ Crocker had however acquired the 1300 acres freehold, as well as 10,500 sheep, cattle and horses in January 1874.²⁹⁹

William D. Crocker, born in Somersetshire in 1835, had come to Ballarat in about 1852 to try his hand on the goldfields however soon realised that selling supplies to miners would be more profitable.³⁰⁰ In January 1866, William Crocker married Druie Sanderson, with whom he had eight children.³⁰¹ In the same year, he came to Violet Town and later took over a store in High Street.³⁰² He became the manager of the *Honeysuckle North* station in 1874, by which time he had already acquired some 730 acres in the district. After Crocker legally acquired the license, his squatting rights at *Honeysuckle* were quickly eroded by small selectors (the holdings were 31,000 acres in 1876; decreasing to 18,750 acres in 1878, 16,000 acres in 1879, 13,500 acres in 1882, and 8745 acres in 1883). Finally in 1885, the *Honeysuckle* runs capitulated as some of its best pastures had been obtained by selectors, though he retained the freehold to 1300 acres of fine land including the 640 acre pre-emptive right acquired by Matheson in 1856.³⁰³

Crocker transitioned to become a successful grazier, and in the 1870s began the building up of a 'fashionable family homestead' which included extensive station outbuildings. By this point Scobie's homestead had been lost, but Crocker endeavoured to reconstruct the lifestyle of the vanishing era at his site on the lagoon, complete with a large complement of servants. As such, the Crockers retained a certain status in the district well after the end of the squatting era.³⁰⁴ Construction on the house was known to have been well underway in May 1875, when shingles were being installed on the roof (still visible to the soffits) and it is known that a substantial weatherboard outbuilding and a shearing shed of timber slabs was constructed.³⁰⁵

Crocker, a JP, was involved in the functions of the town, and a '... well-known figure in all public movements.' His burial in the town in 1900 was attended by a '... long concourse of townspeople anxious to pay a last tribute of respect to the memory of a sturdy pioneer and valued citizen'.³⁰⁶ Crocker had been a church guardian at the Anglican Church, St Dunstan's since its foundation (1879).³⁰⁷ He became a licensed magistrate in 1884.³⁰⁸

The property was subsequently inherited by his eldest son, Robert Denning Crocker (1868-1944), who was a stock agent and conducted monthly sales in Violet Town of both pigs and cattle, on separate days during late 19th century.³⁰⁹ During the 1890s, he was a local cycling champion in the Euroa district.³¹⁰ At this stage, he was also a prominent member of the Victorian Mounted Rifles (VMR) as in 1897 he was chosen to be one of its representatives at the Diamond Jubilee Celebrations for Queen Victoria in England and in 1899, he became a lieutenant in the VMR.³¹¹ He married Alys Hannah.

The brick additions were undertaken for Robert Denning in about 1905, replacing the original rear wing, and it is believed that the bricks were manufactured on site.³¹² A sheet of original but unsigned drawings (two elevations and two cross-sections) survive which differ slightly from what was constructed.³¹³

²⁹⁸ D Chambers, *Violet Town or Honeysuckle in Australia Felix 1836-1908*, pp97+105

²⁹⁹ *The Argus*, 21 January 1874, p4

³⁰⁰ Cocker-Crang Family Tree, 'Crocker Details', <http://www3.telus.net/jaydee/Crocker/CrockerDetails.html>, accessed:15/03/2012

³⁰¹ *The Argus*, 13 January 1866, p4; Cocker-Crang Family Tree, 'Crocker Details', accessed:15/03/2012

³⁰² *Euroa Advertiser*, 13 April 1900, p2

³⁰³ D Chambers, *Violet Town or Honeysuckle in Australia Felix 1836-1908*, pp159-160; Boho Parish Plan, B431(7)

³⁰⁴ D Chambers, *Violet Town or Honeysuckle in Australia Felix 1836-1908*, p161

³⁰⁵ Information provided by current owners 9 March 2012, derived from a diary and photographs.

³⁰⁶ *Euroa Advertiser*, 13 April 1900, p2

³⁰⁷ D Chambers, *Violet Town or Honeysuckle in Australia Felix 1836-1908*, p289

³⁰⁸ *Euroa Advertiser*, 12 September 1984, p3

³⁰⁹ D Chambers, *Violet Town or Honeysuckle in Australia Felix 1836-1908*, pp281-82

³¹⁰ D Chambers, *Violet Town or Honeysuckle in Australia Felix 1836-1908*, p245

³¹¹ *Euroa Advertiser*, 9 April 1897, p3; D Chambers, *Violet Town or Honeysuckle in Australia Felix 1836-1908*, p263;

³¹² Information provided by current owners 9 March 2012. The brick additions had certainly been constructed by the time a photo album of the site was prepared in 1912.

³¹³ The differences are primarily in regards to the roof form as the ridge of the rear section was drawn as continuous with that of the original section and hipped rather than with gable ends.

The Crocker family acquired the freehold to other parcels of land in the vicinity, for instance Robert acquired a nearly 118 acres adjoining parcel to the east in 1909.³¹⁴ The holdings have been reduced over the years but the site remains in their ownership.

Thematic context

Early Occupation
Primary Production
Settlement

Sub-themes

Squatting
Cattle, Sheep
Houses associated with Large Holdings

Recommendations

It is recommended that *Honeysuckle* be included in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay with tree controls to 2 x Scots Pines.

Extent of Designation

The land about the house, approximately a curtilage of 40m, to include the garden with two Scots Pines, and 5m about the grave of Flora Scobie, both part of TP539,752.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve significant elements and context.

Alterations should be sympathetic in terms of scale, height, form, materials and detailing. It is not necessary to reproduce original detailing, rather a simplified, interpretive approach is recommended. In some circumstances, a bolder contemporary approach could also be sympathetic.

Non-original elements could be retained or replaced with sympathetic alternatives.

³¹⁴

Boho Parish Plan, B431(7)

OAKLANDS

Address	179 High Street, Violet Town
Construction date/s	1890
Building types	Residential
Existing Listings	–



Significance

What is Significant?

The single storey, red brick house has a symmetrical façade and verandah with cast iron frieze to three sides. It retains original tessellated tiling to the front section. In addition the Irish Strawberry Tree (*Arbutus unedo*) near the front boundary.

How is it Significant?

Oaklands is of historic and aesthetic significance to the Shire of Strathbogie.

Why is it Significant?

Oaklands is historically significant for having been one of the first sites to be developed along the Sydney Road, which developed as a major thoroughfare after the onset of the gold rush. By 1857, a hotel (the second hotel in Violet Town) was constructed on the front part of the site for Joseph Alexander Underwood but business declined with the relocation of the town centre to the vicinity of the railway during the early 1870s. The extant house was constructed in 1890. The site also has associations with the Underwood family in whose ownership the site has been retained.

(AHC Criterion A4)

Oaklands is of aesthetic significance for being a remarkably intact late 19th villa and one of the finest examples to survive in the shire. Although clearly Victorian in style, the external use of red bricks characterises it as an 1890s building (of which it is an early example). It is distinguished by cornice detailing to the façade, the cast iron decoration and original tessellated tiling to the verandah.

(AHC Criterion E1)

Description

The single storey, red brick house is set back from High Street, and is partly obscured by some established trees. Along the front boundary fence (steel poles and wire mesh) some bricks are partly evident which are thought to be remnants of the front verandah of the earlier hotel, built in 1857.

The hipped roof is clad in corrugated sheet metal and there are four chimneys, the front pair with rendered, moulded caps whereas the rear chimneys are a simpler design with an upper band of soldier coursing. The eaves to the front part of the building had paired timber brackets either side of a mounted rosette. Although the paint is peeling, these elements are painted white with some components picked out in Deep Indian Red (or similar colour).

The façade is symmetrical and indicative of the Late Victorian period. It has a return verandah, which extends along three sides of the building (all but the north). The verandah has chamfered timber posts with capitals and a cast iron frieze. The front (western) section of the deck is lined with tessellated tiles, though a section is missing at the north-west corner; there is timber decking, deteriorated though possibly original, to the south side and modern concrete paving to the east. It is comparable to *Clontarf* in Tarcombe Street, Euroa.

The central front entrance has a four-panelled door and the red etched glass to the sidelights feature oak leaves and acorns. The etched window immediately above the door has unstained glass. Either side of the door are pairs of double hung sash windows. Most of the other windows are double hung sashes with those to the north elevation having a decorative timber screen.

Among the established trees on the site, the Irish Strawberry tree (*Arbutus unedo*) near the front boundary is thought to be about 100 years old as well as an unknown shrub on the southern side of the house. The large Italian (or Mediterranean) Cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens*) and adjacent tree, probably a Spruce (*Picea* sp.), also located to the front boundary, are thought to date to the late 1950s.³¹⁵

History

Joseph Alexander Underwood, who first acquired the site, came to the Strathbogie area during 1838. Underwood had come to Australia as a free settler from Antrim, Ireland where he was born in 1790. However he was convicted in 1828 and sentenced to 14 years for allegedly receiving stolen saddles.³¹⁶ Whilst imprisoned on Norfolk Island, he was one of three convicts chosen in 1838 as station staff for a pastoral venture by the Commandant of the penal settlement, Colonel Joseph Anderson (as military officers were allowed convict servants). Joseph was in partnership with his brother Colonel John Anderson, who planned the venture in the Port Phillip District (Victoria) from his military base at Mangalore in India. Joseph Underwood, along with the other staff, drays and livestock, followed the track made by explorer Major Mitchell to the Goulburn River. Underwood took over leadership from the overseer, who was regularly affected by drunken episodes, and marked out a large holding with river frontage extending to Old Longwood and as far east as Ruffy. The station was known as *Mangalore*.³¹⁷ In 1839, Mitchell Scobie took over as manager of *Mangalore* from Underwood though he remained there it seems until 1844, when he bought *Stony Creek* station which had been part of the earlier *Honeysuckle Run*.³¹⁸

In 1852, it seems that Joseph Alexander Underwood had relocated to the gold diggings as a notice placed in the *Argus* by Colonel Anderson requested his presence in Melbourne.³¹⁹ During 1853 he married Maria, a young Irish immigrant, in Melbourne at the age of 63.³²⁰

The discovery of gold created other opportunities and Underwood returned to Violet Town as it was developing during the mid-1850s because it was well located between Melbourne, and the Bendigo and Beechworth goldfields. Beginning in 1855, J. A. Underwood shrewdly acquired a considerable amount of land in the eastern end of Violet Town, mostly small town allotments (1/2 acre), including the land on which the subject building stands, as well as a few larger fringe allotments (up to nearly 11 acres).³²¹ Underwood built a rustic timber bridge across High Street, which was becoming the

³¹⁵ Information provided by current owner 9 March 2012

³¹⁶ Bruce Bennett ed., *Hoskin Album*, Melbourne 1995, p214. It is likely that Joseph was presumed guilty by association with his elder brother William, also known as 'Darkie' or 'Jacky', a known bushranger and was not necessary involved in the crime.

³¹⁷ Don Chambers, *Violet Town or Honeysuckle in Australia Felix 1836-1908*, Melbourne 1985, pp41-42

³¹⁸ D Chambers, *Violet Town or Honeysuckle in Australia Felix 1836-1908*, pp43+53

³¹⁹ *The Argus*, 27 February 1852, p3

³²⁰ D Chambers, *Violet Town or Honeysuckle in Australia Felix 1836-1908*, p128. Their first child was born the following year.

³²¹ Township Plan for Violet Town V7(4). Many of the allotments (sections 5 and F) were purchased at land sales held in November 1855 and other allotments were acquired during 1861 and 1862 (section 21). He also acquired larger allotments along Harry's Creek Road (Section E). Maria was known to be entrepreneurial and may have been responsible for the

main thoroughfare, and during 1857, a hotel was constructed on the site.³²² In late 1858, it was known as the Violet Town Inn.³²³ During the late 1850s, the centre of Violet Town shifted from Tulip Street to High Street (or the Sydney Road) in part encouraged by the telegraph line from Melbourne to Sydney being constructed along it. By 1860 the police station had shifted to opposite Underwood's hotel, which housed the post office by this time, and the gold escort regularly changed horses there.³²⁴

The coming of the railway to Violet Town in 1873 caused another shift of the town's commercial centre, this time to Cowslip Street. Maria Underwood, Joseph's younger and entrepreneurial wife saw the need to start up a business near the station and by 1876 had set up the new timber, *Railway Hotel* (later known as the *Ellen Francis*) opposite the station on Railway Crescent. The license was presumably transferred from the hotel on the subject site in 1877 when the listing of the building in the rate books was changed from hotel to 'house and 170 acres'.³²⁵

Joseph Underwood died in 1879 and ownership of the Railway Hotel was transferred to Maria who later replaced the original timber building with a two storey brick.³²⁶ Maria and her son John Underwood were variously listed as owners of the building at different times. After barman work in the hotel, John Underwood worked on a farm at Stony Creek called *Wood Park* where he raised fat lambs.³²⁷

John Underwood married Ada Hoskin in 1883 and they lived at *Wood Park*, owned by Ada's cousin Richard Hoskin, until their family became too large. They then built a house around 1890 behind the old hotel in High Street.³²⁸ John Underwood acquired the subject site, possibly in 1891.³²⁹ John however lost the *Railway Hotel* in acrimonious circumstances to his sister, Harriet Morris and her husband, who managed the hotel on his behalf. About this time, John Underwood was elected to the foundation Violet Town Council (1895), on which he served until 1901.³³⁰

Many of the holdings were consolidated onto one title in 1903. John Underwood died on 1 October 1932 and the earliest known reference to the house being named *Oaklands* was in his death notice.³³¹ In 1947, it was transferred to Thomas Pierce Underwood, who held it until his death in 1993.³³² Thomas Pierce was the youngest and tenth child of John and Ada, whose children were born between 1884 and 1903. Thomas Pierce travelled for some years but returned to the farm and married Jean Wingfield. They had five children.³³³ Subsequently it has remained in the Underwood family.

Some historic photographs of the front verandah show that it had been obscured by a vine at some stage during the 20th century (probably mid-century).³³⁴

Thematic context

Settlement

Sub-themes

Early towns along the Hume – Violet Town

Recommendations

It is recommended that *Oaklands* be included in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay with tree controls to the Irish Strawberry tree (*Arbutus unedo*) and possibly others.

Extent of Designation

The land, being allotments 1-4, Section 5 at Violet Town, and the building.

³²² D Chambers, *Violet Town or Honeysuckle in Australia Felix 1836-1908*, p109

³²³ *The Argus*, 27 December 1858, p7

³²⁴ D Chambers, *Violet Town or Honeysuckle in Australia Felix 1836-1908*, p110. About this, two other hotels, stores and carrier businesses were also established along High Street.

³²⁵ D Chambers, *Violet Town or Honeysuckle in Australia Felix 1836-1908*, pp135-136

³²⁶ D Chambers, *Violet Town or Honeysuckle in Australia Felix 1836-1908*, p136

³²⁷ B Bennett (ed.), *Hoskin Album*, p216. *The Argus*, 17 July 1889, p11

³²⁸ *The Argus*, 25 October 1883, p1; B Bennett (ed.), *Hoskin Album*, pp216-217

³²⁹ Application file no. 34,266 (conversion to Torrens title, held by Land Victoria)

³³⁰ D Chambers, *Violet Town or Honeysuckle in Australia Felix 1836-1908*, pp215, 267

³³¹ *The Argus*, 3 October 1932, p1

³³² Certificate of Title, volume 2946/folio 12 and volume 9474/folio 677

³³³ B Bennett (ed.), *Hoskin Album*, pp218+221

³³⁴ B Bennett (ed.), *Hoskin Album*, p221

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve significant elements and context.

Reinstate original features wherever possible.

Alterations should be sympathetic in terms of scale, height, form, materials and detailing. It is not necessary to reproduce original detailing, rather a simplified, interpretive approach is recommended. In some circumstances, a bolder contemporary approach could also be sympathetic.

Non-original elements could be retained or replaced with sympathetic alternatives.

VIOLET TOWN CEMETERY

Address	34 Williams Lane, Violet Town
Construction dates	1879
Building types	Public
Existing Listings	–



Significance

What is Significant?

The cemetery site and early graves

How is it Significant?

The Violet Town Cemetery is of historic and aesthetic significance to the Shire of Strathbogie.

Why is it Significant?

Established in 1879, the Violet Town Cemetery is historically and socially significant for the having been the site of interment for well over a century and being the resting place of many notable citizens of the area. It was the third burial site employed in the township.

(AHC Criteria A4 + G1)

The Violet Town Cemetery is of aesthetic significance for retaining several fine tombstones, some of which were manufactured by S. Talachino (whose work is also represented at the Nagambie and Graytown Cemeteries).

(AHC Criterion E1)

Description

The Violet Town cemetery is about a 6 hectare site adjacent to the Hume Freeway south of the township, though less than half is being utilised for internment purposes. The entry is by an ornamental steel gate on the north side.

There is an axial, asphalted path running north-south from the main gates largely dividing the cemetery into sections relating to the main Christian creeds – Church of England, (Roman) Catholic, Presbyterian and Wesleyan – a configuration typical of the 19th century. The path way has brick spoon drains to either side. To the western end are simpler grave sites typical of the late 20th century – paired with metal plaques.

There are many historic and intricate tombstones in the eastern part of the cemetery featuring crosses, obelisks, and urns surmounted by a circular base/pillar. Materials employed are typically marble, grey granite and red granite. Some graves are set in an enclosure with a low ornamental fence, often cast iron on a stone plinth. The most prominent memorial is that of the Crocker family (William, Robert, Drusilla), a notable family of squatters (at *Honeysuckle* station) and stock agents in the vicinity. Other elaborate graves include that of Joseph Alexander Underwood (*Oaklands*),³³⁵ the Coman family, the Croxfords, Meyers, Minahans, McKindleys, Stiveys, Wallaces and Wilkinsons.

The local, Benalla-based firm of (S) Talachino (& Sons) were responsible for several fine tombstones and their work is also represented at the Nagambie and Graytown cemeteries. Other firms represented tended to be Melbourne-based and include Chambers & Clutton and Hanson.

History

The first burial ground in Violet Town was 'across the creek' on the bank of Honeysuckle Creek north east of the town.³³⁶ Other burials had taken place at different locations around the town, for instance Flora Scobie was interred in 1848 close to the *Honeysuckle* homestead.³³⁷ Thomas Clark died in 1858 at the age of forty-five and was buried 'beneath a tall Cyprus tree' near to his hotel and the saleyards, with the grave protected by a wrought iron railing fence. Clark was the publican of the Royal Mail Hotel situated near the original Sydney Road travelled by prospective gold miners. Some graves from the original burial ground were relocated to a new cemetery site during the late 1850s.³³⁸

In 1879, about a 19 and a half acre (7.8 hectares) site was set aside as an area for a cemetery comprising allotment 5 and part of 4, section E.³³⁹ In 1885, there was definite indignation with the state of the extant Violet Town Cemetery. Some six years after the site was established, it was said that:

Beyond being enclosed with a fence, no attempt has ever been made to beautify the grounds, or to bring them into harmony with their surroundings, and the fence, which prevented the intrusion of the beasts of the field, has given way, and cattle and goats make merry with the sacred enclosure.³⁴⁰

Dissatisfaction with the trustees may have led to the appointment of five trustees in the following year.³⁴¹ The trustees met in 1887 to adopt rules and regulations and called for tenders for the development of paths and other improvements at the cemetery.³⁴² Among the notable locals buried at the cemetery are Joseph Alexander Underwood who died in 1879, a rival publican to Thomas Clark.³⁴³ Issues with the fence to the cemetery continued and in 1901, the matter was forwarded to the Board of Public Health.³⁴⁴

During the Interwar period (1920s-1930s) a timber pavilion was erected near the northern entrance, which was recently demolished. It had however been substantially intact though in fair condition. In 1945, about 3.5 acres at the west end of the cemetery was excised for a sanitary depot.³⁴⁵

In 1977, a triangular section of approximately 2700 m² at the east end of the cemetery was excised to be used for the new Hume Freeway.³⁴⁶ In more recent times only a single trustee has been appointed.³⁴⁷

³³⁵ Only the top section of this tombstone survives. Underwood died in March 1879, and so it presumably was relocated to this site as it was gazetted in August of that year.

³³⁶ Don Chambers, *Violet Town or Honeysuckle in Australia Felix 1836-1908*, Melbourne 1985, p254

³³⁷ Ron Michael, *From Petition to Partition, The Shire of Violet Town 1895-1994 in Profile*, Euroa 1994, p9

³³⁸ D Chambers, *Violet Town or Honeysuckle in Australia Felix 1836-1908*, pp110, 130, 157, 254

³³⁹ *Victoria Government Gazette*, 22 August 1879, no. 83, p2076

³⁴⁰ *Euroa Advertiser*, 24 April 1885, p3

³⁴¹ *Victoria Government Gazette*, 26 November 1886, no. 126, p3272

³⁴² *Euroa Advertiser*, 25 February 1887, p2

³⁴³ D Chambers, *Violet Town or Honeysuckle in Australia Felix 1836-1908*, pp110, 136

³⁴⁴ *Euroa Advertiser*, 6 September 1901, p2

³⁴⁵ *Victoria Government Gazette*, 21 November 1945, p2803

Thematic context

Community & Cultural Life
Settlement

Sub-themes

Commemoration
Early towns along the Hume – Violet Town

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Violet Town Cemetery be included in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay.

Extent of Designation

The land and early grave sites.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve significant elements and context.

Reinstate original features wherever possible.

Non-original elements could be retained or replaced with sympathetic alternatives.

³⁴⁶ Violet Town Township Plan, Parish of Shadforth, Section E, Allotment 5B, 1946; *Victoria Government Gazette*, 31 August 1977, no. 72, p2806 and 5 October 1977, no. 82, p3122

³⁴⁷ *Victoria Government Gazette*, 16 October 1991, no 40, p2852 and 27 May 1992, no 20, p1261

BOUNDARY PARK

Address	926 Dargalong Road, Warring
Construction dates	c.1905
Building types	Residential
Existing Listings	–



Significance

What is Significant?

The main house, *Boundary Park*, and possibly one/or some outbuildings and the former Warring School.

How is it Significant?

Boundary Park is of historic and aesthetic significance to the Shire of Strathbogie.

Why is it Significant?

Boundary Park is historically significant as it has remained in the Ewart family, one of the early settlers in the district, since a lease was first taken out in 1869 on the holdings of some 360 acres. Successful farming has been undertaken at the site including with horses, sheep and cattle. The site also has associations with schooling in the area as the Warring School operated for some 32 years on the site.

(AHC Criterion A4)

Boundary Park is of aesthetic significance for being a largely intact, substantial example of a turn of the century, Victorian style villa. Elements of note include the geometric timber frieze and acroteria.

(AHC Criterion E1)

Description

Note this description was limited to an inspection from the front boundary and aerial views.

Boundary Park is a substantial Late Victorian villa. The single storey, red brick building is set back some distance from the road and is accessed by a tree-lined driveway. The house is set in a garden enclosure with several established trees and a fence of concrete posts and wire mesh.

The hip roof is clad in unpainted, corrugated sheet metal and is pierced by red brick chimneys with banding and capping. Metal acroteria are evident at the front corners of the main roof. A return or wrap-around verandah extends at least to three sides of the building and has turned timber posts and a timber frieze with both vertical and crossed members. The windows to the front of the building seem to have double-hung sashes.

From the aerial views, several outbuildings to the south of the house are evident. One has a broad gable roof with some rusted corrugated sheeting, and is possibly historic.

History

In December 1869, Matthew Ewart of Kyneton applied for a lease under Section 33 of the Land Act 1869 for nearly 361 acres at Dargalong.³⁴⁸ In 1876 he gained the freehold to the land, consisting of allotments 23A+B and 26A+B.³⁴⁹

It is likely that Ewart was residing at the site by 1882 as his address was noted as Dargalong at this stage.³⁵⁰ The extant house however was probably built for him about the turn of the century. It had probably been constructed by 1901, according to the earliest reference found to name *Boundary Park*.³⁵¹ The form is indicative of the Victorian period and the use of red brick and the geometric timber frieze suggests a date of construction of the last decade of the 19th century (or possibly the first decade of the 20th century). Even from the front perimeter, it is evident that the design is distinctive and is likely that an architect was responsible.

Matthew Ewart was a prominent citizen for he was a Goulburn Shire councillor during the 1890s and in 1893 pushed for a tramline to be laid from the Goulburn River to the Warring Railway Station to convey wood from Thomas Phillip's sawmill (one was established and operated until after the 1916 floods).³⁵² In 1908, M. Ewart was appointed to judge prizes for farms in various categories for the Euroa Agricultural Society.³⁵³ He was described as a stock-breeder and dealers and familiar figure at Euroa horse parades and shows.³⁵⁴ At the Murchison Agricultural Show in 1909, M. Ewart was awarded several prizes for horses in several categories: yearling colt, geldings, a filly, a mare, and farm horses.³⁵⁵ He was also successful at the Melbourne Markets with fat cattle.³⁵⁶

Matthew Ewart died in 1913 and in the following year, the property was inherited by William Henry Ewart. Another son, Matthew Ewart, who lived at *Boundary Park*, was killed at action on 25 July 1916 during WWI whilst serving in the 5th Battalion of the 9th Reinforcement in France. He was 31 years of age and was a tanner by trade.³⁵⁷

William Henry Ewart retained *Boundary Park* for nearly 30 years before he died at the site on 18 January 1943. He had married Ada May and had five boys (Matthew, William [deceased], Fergus, James and Ian).³⁵⁸ During that time, the farm continued to be successful for example, in January 1937, 107 fat ewes were sold at the Newmarket saleyards (in Melbourne).³⁵⁹ Subsequently the site was inherited by another Matthew Ewart, then at *Morningside*, Warring in 1944 and later by Ian Donald Ewart in 1957.³⁶⁰

³⁴⁸ Land Selection File, Land Act 1869, Section 33, PROV, VPRS 629/P0/Unit 64, file no. 11612/33 Dargalong

³⁴⁹ Dargalong Parish Plan, D155 (4)

³⁵⁰ *The Argus*, 24 August 1882, p7

³⁵¹ *The Argus*, 24 January 1901, p11

³⁵² Joyce Hammond, *Bridging the Gap: Shire of Goulburn 1871-1971*, p95

³⁵³ *Euroa Advertiser*, 12 June 1908, p3

³⁵⁴ *Euroa Advertiser*, 25 August 1916, p2

³⁵⁵ *The Argus*, 13 October 1909, p8

³⁵⁶ *The Argus*, 13 May 1909, p8-9

³⁵⁷ The AIF Project, 'Matthew Ewart', <http://www.aif.adfa.edu.au/showPerson?pid=93485>, accessed 07/05/2012

³⁵⁸ *The Argus*, 19 January 1943, p2

³⁵⁹ *The Argus*, 15 January 1937, p15

³⁶⁰ Certificate of Title, volume 896/folio 137

A small two acre parcel of land was excised along the eastern boundary of the property (Dargalong Road), south of the house. It seems that the land was set aside in 1874 for the Minister of Education,³⁶¹ but not utilised for many years. In 1920, the Warring School (no. 1352) was re-established on the site and was employed until 1952.³⁶² A small weatherboard building, probably dating to the 19th century, still stands but its condition is uncertain as the front door seems to be missing. It has a verandah extending across the front and its corrugated iron roof cladding is partly removed to expose underlying timber palings.

Thematic context

Early Occupation
Primary Production
Settlement

Sub-themes

Selection
Sheep/Cattle/Horses (?)
Houses associated with Large Holdings

Recommendations

It is recommended that *Boundary Park* be included in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay with possible tree controls, to the avenue and/or garden area. Without the advantage of a site inspection, it is difficult to determine what controls would be appropriate.

Extent of Designation

Provisional: The house (and possibly some outbuildings), a curtilage of 20m about them (part of TP856,091), and possibly some trees, including the entry avenue.

Note it has been difficult to determine an appropriate extent of curtilage as the site was not able to be inspected by the authors.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve significant elements and context.

Reinstate original, known features wherever possible.

Alterations should be sympathetic in terms of scale, height, form, materials and detailing. It is not necessary to reproduce original detailing, rather a simplified, interpretive approach is recommended. In some circumstances, a bolder contemporary approach could also be sympathetic.

Non-original elements could be retained or replaced with sympathetic alternatives.

³⁶¹ Land Selection File, Land Act 1869, Section 33, PROV, VPRS 629/P0/Unit 64, file no. 11612/33 Dargalong

³⁶² L Blake (ed), *Vision and Realisation: a centenary history of State Education in Victoria*, Volume 3, Melbourne 1973, p661. The original Warring State School opened in 1874 but was closed in 1891. Subsequently a community school was established which operated until 1922.

SHEWGILE & GLENCOE

Address	132 Gorys Road, Whroo
Construction dates	1890 (<i>Shewgile</i>) + 1909 (<i>Glencoe</i>)
Building types	Residential
Existing Listings	–



Glencoe

Significance

What is Significant?

The two houses *Shewgile* & *Glencoe*, the latter with its adjacent mud-brick laundry, and the light horse stables to the north of *Shewgile* are significant items.

How is it Significant?

Shewgile & *Glencoe* are of historic and aesthetic significance to the Shire of Strathbogie.

Why is it Significant?

Shewgile & *Glencoe* are historically significant as being indicative of the type of development that occurred in this part of the shire during the late 19th century when a small community was established in the vicinity (Angustown). The site was selected in 1885, primarily for grazing purposes. The former house was built during the late Victorian period (c.1890) and the later during the Federation period (c.1909). The site also has associations with the Day family, in whose possession the site has remained for well over a century, principally William Day (died 1926).

(AHC Criterion A4)

Shewgile & *Glencoe* are of representative aesthetic significance for being largely intact, though of varying condition, early weatherboard farm houses, of which there are surprisingly few to remain in the shire. Unusually, they retain their internal timber lining boards. In addition, few mud-brick and timber slab outbuildings survive in the Shire.

(AHC Criterion D2)

Description

The two weatherboard houses, *Shewgile* and *Glencoe*, are set well back from the front boundary on the crest of a gentle rise and in garden enclosure so that they are not visible from the road. The houses are in separate garden compounds some 100 metres apart.

Although thought to be built some twenty years apart, there are considerable similarities between the two buildings. Both have hip roofs, which are clad in corrugated sheet metal and pierced by red brick chimneys, with corbelled brickwork to the upper part. Most of the doors are four panelled, with sidelights to the front door, and the windows are generally double hung sashes with vertical glazing bars (two pane sashes). Both houses are lined internally with timber boards to the walls and ceilings.

Shewgile is to the north side and is in poorer condition, as both the front and back verandah roofs have collapsed and the separate kitchen has deteriorated considerably. The building has however not been occupied for about 50 years. Most rooms have a timber dado and some rooms have fine marbled, timber fireplaces.

To the north of *Shewgile*, there are stables which were used to accommodate light horses. It has a gable roof with sawn timbers to the gable ends and a skillion roof to two sides. There are vertical slabs (possibly stringy bark) to the walls though the building has a slight lean.

Glencoe has a return verandah, which may have been built in stages, and includes a sleep out (or the like). It has a timber deck and some steel poles have been introduced. Internally, there is no dado to the walls and the timber fireplaces are more elaborate than those to *Shewgile*. To the south side of the building, there are some additions and a separate, mud brick laundry with a gable roof and some bush poles have been employed for the roof framing.

History

The site was developed from the mid-1880s by William Day, the third son of William Day, who had established the notable Day's Flour Mill at Murchison, some 10km north-east of the Gorys Road houses³⁶³ The elder William Day had come to Australia during 1852 on the *Chalmers* and established the mill at Murchison in 1858.³⁶⁴

In 1885, William Day originally applied to lease a 341 acre parcel of land (then defined as Crown Allotment 21, Parish of Whroo), on which the two houses are located. By 1887, there was no dwelling on the site and his address was noted as being South Murchison.³⁶⁵ William married Annie Crawford, whose family owned a considerable amount of property. During the 1890s depression, he went to Western Australia and assisted in the construction of a pier.³⁶⁶ During the late 19th century, this part of the shire came to be known as Angustown, after Angus Cameron's timber mill which operated from 1877 to 1889.³⁶⁷

Initially a grazing licence for 320 acres was approved and a house was erected on the site in 1890 (in 1896, he is said to have lived there for six years). The weatherboard house had an area of 45 x 32 feet (about 13.8 x 9.8 metres), was valued at £400, had an iron roof and consisted of seven rooms (this corresponds with the house known as *Shewgile*). Other buildings known to have been constructed by this time were: a dairy (also weatherboard and iron roof, 21 x 18 feet, value £50), stable (possibly the extant light horse stable)³⁶⁸, cart shed and another shed (the latter group being valued at £85). In about 1900, the Crown Allotment number was changed from 21 to 28.³⁶⁹

The southern house, *Glencoe* (another Scottish name), is thought to have been constructed about 1909. The mud brick laundry next to it may have been built a few years later by William John Day.³⁷⁰ William John served in the 8th Light Horse Regiment during WWI.³⁷¹

³⁶³ Information provided by current owner, 29 May 2012

³⁶⁴ Myrtle Ford, *Flour Mills & Millers of the Goulburn Valley 1858-1980*, 1983, p23; PROV Index to Unassisted Inward Passenger Lists to Victoria 1852-1923 and Index to Wills, Probate and Administration Records 1841-1925. The elder William Day died in 1872.

³⁶⁵ Land Selection & Correspondence Files, PROV, VPRS 5357/P0/Unit 5512, file no. 2246. At that stage, the parcel was defined as Allotment 21.

³⁶⁶ Information provided by current owner, 29 May 2012

³⁶⁷ Victoria Heritage Register citation, H2017 (Cameron's Saw Mill).

³⁶⁸ There had been another stables also for the draught (or heavy) horses.

³⁶⁹ Land Selection & Correspondence Files, PROV, VPRS 5357/P0/Unit 5002, file no. 2248

³⁷⁰ Information provided by current owner, 29 May 2012

³⁷¹ The AIF Project, 'William John Day', <http://www.aif.adfa.edu.au/showPerson?pid=75780>, accessed 16/05/2012

About this time (February 1911), William Day finally gained the freehold in to nearly 320 acres on which the two houses stand (Crown Allotments 28 + 28A) and in 1914 he acquired a further 21 acres to the north (Crown Allotment 28B).³⁷² He had previously gained the freehold two adjoining parcels of land to the south, consisting of about 250 acres, in 1903 and 1907, respectively Crown allotments 49D + E (Parish of Bailieston).³⁷³ In 1912, Day applied to purchase the disused road reserve which extended across the southern part of his property, by which time the name *Shewgile* was being used.³⁷⁴ By 1912, it was being occupied by William and Annie Day.³⁷⁵

William Day died in March 1926 at the age of 70 at *Shewgile*.³⁷⁶ Annie died some years later in 1939. They had seven children: William John, Annie, Alice, Alfred H., John A, James and Elsie.³⁷⁷ In 1940, the property was divided among five family members.³⁷⁸

The family holdings were increased in 1951, when William John Day acquired a further 250 acres to the west (Crown Allotment 29, Parish of Whroo) and 200 acres to the south (Crown Allotment 53, Parish of Bailieston).³⁷⁹

Thematic context

Early Occupation
Settlement

Sub-themes

Selection
Houses associated with Large Holdings

Recommendations

It is recommended that *Shewgile* & *Glencoe* be included in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay with outbuilding controls to the timber slab stables and mud brick laundry.

Extent of Designation

The buildings and a curtilage of 20 metres about them (part allotment 28, section A).

Conservation Recommendations

Seek to find a use for these buildings, possibly work with Council to do so.

Maintain and conserve significant elements and context. Retain internal timber lining boards wherever possible.

Reinstate original features wherever possible.

Stabilise the deterioration of the verandah to *Shewgile*.

Alterations should be sympathetic in terms of scale, height, form, materials and detailing. It is not necessary to reproduce original detailing, rather a simplified, interpretive approach is recommended. In some circumstances, a bolder contemporary approach could also be sympathetic.

Non-original elements could be retained or replaced with sympathetic alternatives.

³⁷² Whroo Parish Plan, W139(2)

³⁷³ Bailieston Parish Plan, B676(4)

³⁷⁴ Land Selection & Correspondence Files, PROV, VPRS 5357/P0/Unit 5344, file no. Y14,606

³⁷⁵ *The Argus*, 22 May 1918, p1

³⁷⁶ *The Argus*, 8 March 1926, p1 and 11 March 1926, pp17, 19, 20. William's brother, Harry, living in Murchison was appointed executor.

³⁷⁷ *The Argus*, 24 May 1939, p8

³⁷⁸ Certificate of Title, volume 6410/folio 887

³⁷⁹ Whroo Parish Plan, W139(2) + Bailieston Parish Plan, B676(4)