

APPENDIX G – AMENDED INDIVIDUAL PLACE CITATIONS - BLACKWOOD AND BUNGAREE

This Appendix contains the following amended individual place citations for Blackwood and Bungaree, as per Section 4.2 of the 2021 Review.

Individual citations amended as part of the 2021 Review

Name	Address	Locality	Proposed HO number
Dwelling	4 Albert Street	Blackwood	HO260
Blackwood Cemetery	35 Byres Road	Blackwood	HO261
Former Police Quarters & Court House	14 Clarendon Street	Blackwood	HO262
Dwelling and Water Race	15 Golden Point Road	Blackwood	HO263
Blackwood Mineral Springs	41 Golden Point Road	Blackwood	HO264
Dwelling	111 Golden Point Road	Blackwood	HO265
Blackwood & District Historical Society (former Police Stables)	Allot. 2001, PARISH OF BLACKWOOD, Martin Street	Blackwood	HO266
Hillside	5 Old Golden Point Road East	Blackwood	HO267
Blackwood Cricket & Recreation Reserve	Recreation Reserve Road	Blackwood	HO268
Dwelling	6 Terrill Street	Blackwood	HO269
Hawthorn Farm	145 Bungaree-Wallace Road	Bungaree	HO270
St. Michael's Catholic Church Complex	186 Bungaree-Wallace Road	Bungaree	HO271
Bridge Hotel	190 Bungaree-Wallace Road	Bungaree	HO272
Bungaree Mechanics' Institute & Free Library	Lot 3 TP163133 and 221 Bungaree-Wallace Road	Bungaree	HO273
Dwelling	231 Bungaree-Wallace Road	Bungaree	HO274
Dwelling	243 Bungaree-Wallace Road	Bungaree	HO275
Former Morning Star Hotel	248 Bungaree-Wallace Road	Bungaree	HO276
Former Police Residence & Lock Up	255 Bungaree-Wallace Road	Bungaree	HO277
St. John's Anglican Church Complex	309 Bungaree-Wallace Road	Bungaree	HO278
Former Bungaree State School No. 1960	323 Bungaree-Wallace Road	Bungaree	HO279
Former London Bank of Australia	323 Bungaree-Wallace Road	Bungaree	HO280
Bungaree State Primary School No. 1960	348 Bungaree-Wallace Road	Bungaree	HO281
Sunny Rise	447 Bungaree-Wallace Road	Bungaree	HO282
Dwelling and Canary Island Palm	519 Bungaree- Wallace Road	Bungaree	HO283
Mayfield	196 Lesters Road	Bungaree	HO284
Dwelling	100 Murphys Road	Bungaree	HO285
Clare Place	64 Torpys Road	Bungaree	HO286

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PLACE NAME: Dwelling

Place No. GP01

ADDRESS: 4 Albert Street, Blackwood

Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

Historic Themes:

Theme 4.2: Gold Mining

Theme 6.1: Building Towns

Theme 6.2: Building Homes in the Shire

Condition: Fair**Integrity:** Altered**Photograph Date:** 2015**CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON STATUTORY REGISTERS**

Victorian Heritage Register:	No
Victorian Heritage Inventory:	No
Local Planning Scheme:	No

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:	No
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RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local Significance

RECOMMENDATIONS:Recommended for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Register: **No**Recommended for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Inventory: **No**Recommended for inclusion as a Heritage Overlay in the Planning Scheme: **Yes****Schedule to the Heritage Overlay**

External Paint Controls Should Apply?	No
Internal Alteration Controls Should Apply?	No
Tree Controls Should Apply?	No
Fences &/or Outbuildings of Note?	No
Prohibited Uses May be Permitted?	No
Incorporated Document	Yes - <i>Moorabool Shire Heritage Precincts and Places Incorporated Plan Permit Exemptions, May 2021</i>

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:**What is Significant?**

The dwelling at 4 Albert Street, Blackwood (Golden Point) is significant.

The non-original alterations and additions to the dwelling are not significant, nor are the modern outbuildings.

How is it significant?

The dwelling at 4 Albert Street is of local historical and representative significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The dwelling at 4 Albert Street is historically significant as a physical embodiment of residential life within the original township area of Blackwood (Golden Point) in c.1860, during the height of the gold rush. (Criterion A)

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Built in c.1860 for William and Harriet Vigor, who arrived in Blackwood and established a butchery business in 1855, the dwelling is an excellent representative example of a middle class residence on the gold fields. The historical significance of the dwelling (although somewhat altered) is embodied in the physical fabric which includes the surviving modest Victorian stylistic qualities such as the hipped roof form, single storey height, encircling post-supported broken back verandah, timber weatherboard wall cladding, face brick chimney and the timber framed 12 paned double hung windows. (Criterion D)

Heritage Overlay Map

It is recommended that the heritage overlay is confined to the following portion of the property at 4 Albert Street (Photo 1):



Photo:1 Aerial map.

Source of base Map: Moorabool Shire Council, 2020.

DESCRIPTION:

The dwelling at 4 Albert Street, Blackwood, is set on a contextually large rectangular allotment on the west side of the street. The dwelling has a modest front setback and has an angled orientation to the property boundaries. At the front are mature trees, and towards the rear are cypress trees. There are gravelled driveways from the north-east and south-east corners of the site, together with open grassed areas and perimeter garden beds. The property is bound at the front by a modern timber post and wire fence, approximately 1200 mm high.

The modestly scaled, single storey, timber weatherboard, Victorian vernacular styled dwelling is characterised by hipped roof forms and an encircling broken back verandah supported by square timber posts. The roofs are clad in galvanised corrugated steel. The verandah fascias and posts appear to have replaced earlier fabric. Other features of the design include the timber framed 12 paned double hung windows and the face brick chimney on the south side (this chimney has been altered and a

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chimney on the north side is missing). The southern portion of the verandah has been infilled, and a new timber framed window has been inserted on the northern elevation.

To the south of the dwelling are gabled outbuildings set amongst open grassed areas punctuated by trees.

Overall, the dwelling appears to be in fair condition when viewed from the street. It has moderate integrity, having experienced some alterations and additions including changes to the verandah. However, the original Victorian vernacular design and construction is clearly discernible.



Photo 2: Dwelling, 4 Albert Street, Blackwood front (east) and south elevations, 2015.

Source: David Rowe.



Photo 3: Dwelling, 4 Albert Street, Blackwood front (east) and south elevations, 2009.

Source: Wendy Jacobs.

HISTORY:

The Early History of Blackwood

The Blackwood goldfields originally comprised four distinct townships. The earliest was Golden Point, closest to the original gold finds and rush in early 1855.¹ Red Hill (now the central township of Blackwood), Simmons Reef and Barry's Reef (originally known as the township of Bayup) formed other nearby settlements. Initially there were also other camps, including Tipperary Flat and Ballan Camp.²

As the earliest and main camp on the Blackwood diggings, by April 1855 Golden Point was the most crowded locality on the field and the place where government officials were stationed.³ At this time, permanent buildings were few in number and included no more than five stores and two butcher shops.⁴ All other structures were mainly tents, including apparently many grog shops.⁵ It was also during the mid 1850s when Golden Point was officially surveyed and the township laid out following a grid pattern. This township was officially known as Blackwood.

By the end of July 1855, Golden Point and Red Hill had made noticeable progress as gold towns. By September 1855, the population of the broader Blackwood goldfields had reached 13,000 people.⁶ In one week, the Police Warden issued 457 miners rights and 95 business licenses.⁷ The rapid pace of town development also continued as by October there were over 12 hotels 'capable of affording every possible convenience' and there was also, albeit belatedly, a post office.⁸ Yet, just a year later, the bulk of the goldmining population had left the Blackwood district and by 1858 the population had fallen to 950.⁹ Although the township was maligned for some years as a consequence of the depressed mining activity,¹⁰ this did not prevent the further development of infrastructure including businesses, churches and schools, possibly as a consequence of sawmilling enterprises established by former miners. Although the township of Blackwood was proclaimed in 1872 with the town reserve centred around Golden Point,¹¹ most of the building development appears to have occurred in the Red Hill area, indicating the initial developmental shift towards this settlement as the central hub of community, cultural and commercial activity that was sustained into the 20th century.

History of the Dwelling at 4 Albert Street

William and Harriet Vigor (nee Kingham) were two of the earliest residents to Golden Point at the height of the gold rush in early 1855.¹² It was at this time when William (c.1827-1886) arrived and commenced his butchering business.¹³ Harriet (c.1827-1897) followed from Adelaide six months later with their young child.¹⁴ Four other children were born at Golden Point, Blackwood in the ensuing years, including Thomas (c.1856-1924).¹⁵

1 A.J. Buckingham & M.F. Hitchcock, *Aspects of Early Blackwood*, 5th printing, Blackwood Publishing, Blackwood, 2002, p.13.

2 *Ibid.*

3 *Ibid.*

4 *Ibid.*, p.11. See also Reports of the *Mining Surveyors and Registrars, Ballarat District (including Smythesdale, Creswick, Blackwood & Buninyong)*, 1859-1878, Mines Dept of Victoria, fasc. edn.

5 *The Argus* 30 July 1855, p.6.

6 Buckingham & Hitchcock, *op.cit.*, p.14.

7 *Ibid.*

8 *Ibid.*

9 *Ibid.*, p.15.

10 *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 8 May 1875 & 7 April 1883.

11 See Town Plan of Blackwood, VPRS 16171, Public Record Office Victoria (PROV).

12 *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 29 February 1897.

13 *Ibid.* & Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, Department of Justice, Melbourne.

14 *Ibid.*

15 Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, *op.cit.*

On 28 December 1859, William Vigor, with John Cann, purchased the freehold of 32 roods in Albert Street, Golden Point, comprising allotment 6 of Section A in the Township of Blackwood.¹⁶ It appears that Vigor had built a four-roomed weatherboard dwelling on this site by 1860 (Figure 1),¹⁷ and it was here where William and Harriet raised their family. In 1867, the dwelling was listed as having a net annual value of £7.¹⁸ By 1876, Vigor had acquired more land, amounting to 100 acres, which he used to graze cattle, presumably for his butchering business. It seems that by this time he had taken up the adjoining allotments immediately north and south of his dwelling. The land to the north of Vigor's original property had been developed by 1860, with small buildings on the Albert Street frontage.¹⁹ It might have been from these buildings where Vigor established his butcher shop.



Figure 1: T. Nixon, Assistant Surveyor, The Township of Blackwood, 27 September 1860, showing the Vigor family dwelling and the property immediately north that was later acquired.

Source: VPRS 440 Unit 204, PROV.

By 1876, there were six butchers in the Blackwood District, serving a population of 4000 people.²⁰ By 1880, Vigor had taken into the business his son, Thomas, and later at least one other son, the business becoming known as Vigor and Sons, butchers.²¹ In the ensuing years, it would appear that Thomas Vigor took increased control of the business.

William Vigor was also a shareholder in local mining companies. They included the Great Tunnel Quartz Mining Company (1864), Green Hills Gold Mining Company (1865) and the Morning Star Gold Mining Company (1879).²² Such interests appear to have proved successful, as he had employed a servant by

¹⁶ See Township of Blackwood Plan, 1963, VPRS 16171, PROV.

¹⁷ The dwelling was described in the Probate Administration papers in the Estate of William Vigors in 1886, VPRS 28/P2, Unit 197, PROV as having been 'erected 26 years', which equates to a construction date of 1860.

¹⁸ Ballan Shire Rate Book, 1876, VPRS 5557, PROV (Ballarat).

¹⁹ See Township of Blackwood Plan, 27 September 1860, VPRS 440, Unit 204, PROV.

²⁰ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 15 January 1876, p.3.

²¹ Thomas Vigor was listed as owner with his family in 1880 in the Ballan Shire Rate Book, op.cit., for the first time. Thomas was not listed in the Rate Book for 1876. The name Vigor and Sons, butchers, was mentioned in the *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 15 May 1886.

²² *Victoria Government Gazette*, no. 16855, 1864, p.2048, no. 1405, 1865, p.1148 & no. 4000, 1879, p.3104.

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1867.²³ Throughout their years at Blackwood, William and Harriet Vigor and their family were members of All Saints' Anglican Church at Red Hill.²⁴

In May 1886, following a lengthy illness, William Vigor passed away at the age of 59.²⁵ The family business was continued by his son, Thomas. At the time of his death, the Vigor's property in Albert Street was described as follows:

A piece of land situate in Albert Street Golden Point Mount Blackwood having a frontage of about 66 feet by a depth of 120 feet on which is erected a four roomed weatherboard and hard wood dwelling house erected 26 years ...

A piece of land situate at Albert Street Golden Point Mount Blackwood having a frontage of about 66 feet by a depth of about 120 feet on which is erected a four roomed Wooden dwelling, erected 8 years ...²⁶

This suggests that the earlier buildings (including the butcher shop) to the north of the original dwelling had been replaced with a four roomed dwelling by this time. This dwelling is partially shown in a photographic view of Golden Point (as is a rear portion of the existing dwelling at 4 Albert Street) (Photo 4).

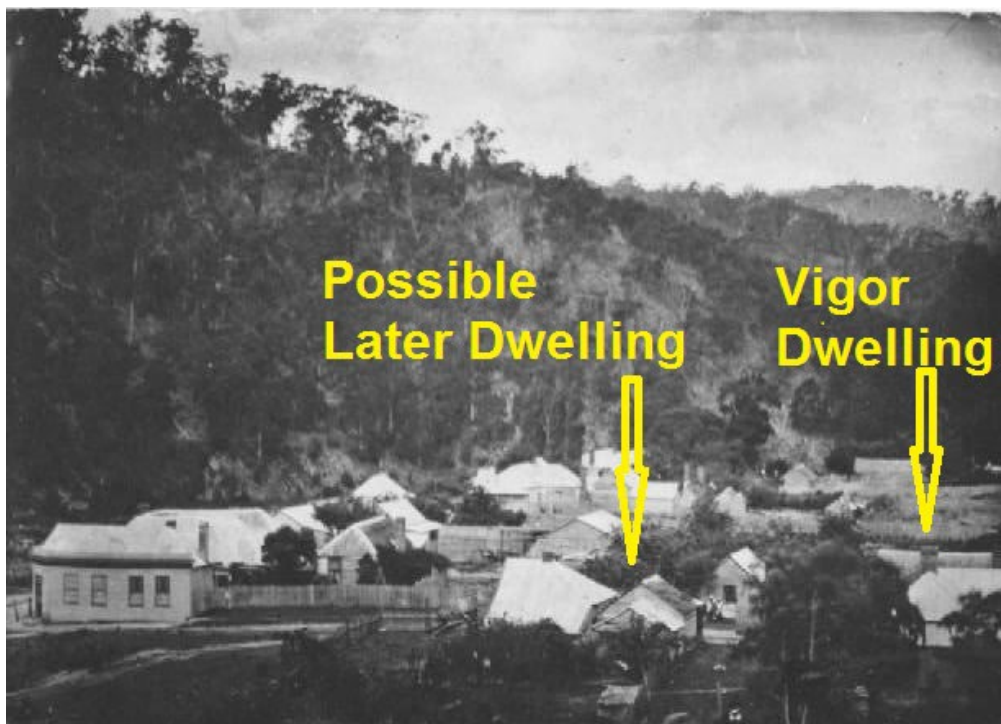


Photo 4: View of Golden Point, c.1870-1915 [c.1900], showing Vigor family properties.
Source: La Trobe Picture collection, State Library of Victoria, accession no. H97.272/51.

The Vigor family continued to reside at and operate their butcher shop in Albert Street, Golden Point, for the next 11 years, until the death of Harriet Vigor in February 1897.²⁷ The *Bacchus Marsh Express* reported her death as follows:

²³ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 19 October 1867, p.3, references a court case where Vigor's servant is named.

²⁴ William and Harriet Vigor's eldest daughter, Harriet S. Vigor, married Edward George Jones at All Saints' Anglican Church in 1878, suggesting that the Vigor family were members of this church. See *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 21 December 1878, p.2.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, 15 May 1886.

²⁶ Vigor, W., Probate Administration papers, op.cit.

²⁷ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 29 February 1897.

Mrs. H. Vigor, one of Blackwood's oldest residents, and mother of Cr. Vigor, who resides here, and of Mrs. E.G. Jones, of Bacchus Marsh, died on Saturday last, at the age of 70 years. Mrs. Vigor had been a confirmed invalid for many years, and for the last three had been completely bedridden. The name of Vigor has been prominently identified with the butchering interest from the very first days of Blackwood ...²⁸

Eight months after the death of Harriet, Thomas Vigor and family purchased the late James Wyatt's stone dwelling at 6 Terrill Street, Red Hill. It was from this location where Vigor continued the butchering business. The purchase was reported in the *Bacchus Marsh Express*:

Mining communities are noted for curious shiftings of their population, and a rather remarkable one is the removal of Mr. T. Vigor, with his family, from Golden Point – where his home has been for over 40 years – to the house at Red Hill which he purchased at Wyatt's sale last week.²⁹

Thomas Vigor married Jane Cameron in 1883 (born 1847)³⁰ and they had six children: Robert, Belle, Elsie, Kate, Arthur and Percy.³¹ He contributed much to local community life. By 1876, he was a member of the Nil Desperandum Lodge of the Grand United Order of Oddfellows.³² In 1895, he was elected a Councillor for the East Riding of the Shire of Ballan Council.³³ He continued to represent the rate payers of the East Riding until 1904, during which time he was a Justice of the Peace.³⁴ Vigor was also an elected member of the State School Board of Advice in 1893, a position he held until at least 1902, when he was Chairman, with meetings held at his residence.³⁵ Other positions held by Vigor in the community include being a Trustee of the Blackwood Cemetery Trust (including a term as Chairman in 1909),³⁶ playing member of the Blackwood Cricket Club,³⁷ and Honorary Secretary of the Blackwood Sports Committee that was responsible for arranging the annual sports fixture for New Year's Day in the mid-late 1890s.³⁸ Thomas Vigor died on 18 January 1924, aged 67.³⁹

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Note: places which were identified in the West Moorabool Heritage Study Stage 2A have been referenced with their unique study identifier (i.e: BLA01). Places which are already included in the Heritage Overlay are referenced by HO number. Places which are not included in the Heritage Overlay nor identified in the West Moorabool Heritage Study Stage 2A have no reference or identifier included.

Victorian

Numerous conventional Victorian styled dwellings were built in the Shire from the 1860s onwards. With hipped roof forms, they were often adorned with decorative cast iron front and/or return verandahs, reflecting the prosperity of the owners. A number of the dwellings of this stylistic type were also built in

28 *Ibid*

29 *Ibid.*, 30 October 1897.

30 Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, op.cit.

31 *The Argus*, 19 January 1924, p.13.

32 *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 15 January 1876, p.3.

33 *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 2 March 1895.

34 *Ibid.*, 29 March 1902, p.3.

35 *Ibid.*, 1 March 1902, p.3, 29 March 1902, p.3.

36 *Ibid.*, 13 February 1909, p.2.

37 *Ibid.*, 14 February 1874, p.23. The paper reported that 'One of the most interesting and exciting matches at cricket ever witnessed on Blackwood was played on the Red Hill ground on Saturday last ... Mr. Thomas Vigor was the third man to take the bat.'

38 *Ibid.*, 28 November 1896, p.3.

39 *The Argus*, op.cit.

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the late 19th and very early 20th centuries, for newcomers to different parts of the Shire, and for second and later generation owners of the Shire's pioneers.

Victorian Vernacular – Hipped

A dwelling type that was common to the western region of the Moorabool Shire and particularly to the goldfields townships were the hipped Victorian vernacular styled dwellings, following the steeply-pitched hipped roof forms of the earlier Victorian Georgian designs elsewhere. Most of these dwellings were constructed of timber with corrugated sheet metal roof cladding. In the study area, the hipped Victorian Vernacular style was adopted at 65 Inglis Street, Ballan (BLA012)(c.1892-94), 4 Albert Street, Blackwood (GP01) (c.1860), 5 Old Golden Point Road, Blackwood (BLA22) (c.1860), and 111 Golden Point Road, Blackwood (GP04) (c.1860).

Other Similar Dwellings at Blackwood

The dwelling at 4 Albert Street is comparable to a number of other hipped roofed, modestly scaled, timber dwellings constructed at Blackwood (and particularly Golden Point and Red Hill) from the 1860s. They include those at: 14 Clarendon Street (former court house) (GP03), 15 Golden Point Road, Blackwood; 111 Golden Point Road, Blackwood (GP04) (Photo 5); 5 Old Golden Point Road, Blackwood (BLA22) (Photo 6); Ambleside 10 Prayer Hill Lane, Blackwood (recommended for inclusion in the Prayer Hill Lane Precinct in the West Moorabool Heritage Study); 4 Recreation Reserve Road, Blackwood (recommended for inclusion in the Simmons Reef Road Precinct in the West Moorabool Heritage Study); 189 Simmons Reef Road (Garden of St Erth) (HO51) (Photo 7); and 6 Terrill Street, Blackwood (BLA52) (Photo 8). Some of these dwellings have also experienced alterations to the verandahs, as well as additions.



Photo 5: Dwelling, 111 Golden Point Road, Blackwood, 2014.

Source: David Rowe.



Photo 6: Dwelling, 5 Old Golden Point Road, Blackwood, 2009.

Source: David Rowe.



Photo 7: Former Mine Manager's House, 189 Simmons Reef Road (Garden of St Erth), Blackwood 2009.

Source: David Rowe and Wendy Jacobs.



Photo 8: Dwelling, 6 Terrill Street, Blackwood 2014.

Source: David Rowe and Wendy Jacobs.

In conclusion, 4 Albert Street, Blackwood belongs to a small group Victorian hipped roof vernacular timber dwellings in the locality, built after the height of the c.1855 Gold rush in the Blackwood area. Although somewhat altered, 4 Albert Street compares well with other similar building types in Blackwood proposed for inclusion in the HO in so far that it has a similar degree of integrity, and the original design

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is still readily discernible in the surviving fabric, demonstrating the form and scale of early residential development in Blackwood.

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021**PLACE NAME:** Blackwood Cemetery

Place No. BLA12

ADDRESS: 35 Byres Road, Blackwood

Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

Historic Themes:

Theme 4.2: Gold Mining
 Theme 6.1: Building Towns
 Theme 8.5: Commemoration

Condition: Fair**Integrity:** High**Photograph Date:** 2014**CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON STATUTORY REGISTERS**

Victorian Heritage Register:	No
Victorian Heritage Inventory:	No
Local Planning Scheme:	No

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:	No
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RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local Significance

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Recommended for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Register: **No**
 Recommended for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Inventory: **No**
 Recommended for inclusion as a Heritage Overlay in the Planning Scheme: **Yes**

Schedule to the Heritage Overlay

External Paint Controls Should Apply?	No
Internal Alteration Controls Should Apply?	No
Tree Controls Should Apply?	Yes
Fences &/or Outbuildings of Note?	No
Prohibited Uses May be Permitted?	No
Incorporated Document	No

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:**What is Significant?**

The Blackwood Cemetery at 35 Byres Road, Blackwood, reserved in 1860, is significant.

Features which contribute to the significance of the place include:

- The layout of the cemetery, including the segregation of denominational sections and location and irregular layout of Chinese burials.
- All of the graves and gravestones and grave surrounds.
- The monument and vault of Mary and Matthew Rogers.
- Later burials and the modern brick memorial pavilion and its associated memorial plaques.
- The early plantings of *Picea abies* (Norway Spruce) at the entrance, specimens of *Arbutus unedo* (Irish Strawberry) on graves and remnant mature (*Acacia melanoxylon*) Blackwood trees.

The front fence, hedge and entrance gates are not significant.

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PLACE NAME: Blackwood Cemetery

Place No. BLA12

ADDRESS: 35 Byres Road, Blackwood

Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

How is it significant?

The Blackwood Cemetery, 35 Byres Road, is of local historical, aesthetic and social significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Blackwood Cemetery, 35 Byres Road, is historically significant for its associations with the early development of the Blackwood goldfields from 1855, and with the reservation of 8 acres as a cemetery in 1860. The earliest goldfields cemetery in the western region of the Moorabool Shire, the site marks the final resting place of numerous pioneers of the Blackwood district, many of whom made an important contribution to the development of the area from the 19th century. (Criterion A)

The layout of the cemetery, which not only segregates those of European origin from the Chinese, but places the Chinese graves distant from, lower than and more irregularly laid out than those in the Christian denomination section is also of historic significance. This layout and arrangement demonstrating the racial divide present on the goldfields and attitudes of the different cultural groups. (Criterion A)

The cemetery is aesthetically significant as it demonstrates important visual qualities. These qualities include the rural setting comprising a steeply sloping open grassed site with numerous headstones and grave surrounds laid out in regular rows segregated into Christian religious denominations (Roman Catholic, Anglican and Methodist) as well as the Chinese section. The deliberately retained mature specimens of *Acacia melanoxylon* (Blackwood), early plantings of *Arbutus unedo* (Irish Strawberry tree) on individual graves and the three *Picea abies* (Norway Spruce) which mark the entrance to the cemetery and enhance the aesthetic qualities of the place. A central landmark is the monument and vault of Mary and Matthew Rogers (designed by well-known monumental sculptors of Melbourne, Chambers and Clutten in 1895), which is located to the centre of the cemetery and dominates the other built structures and gravestones. (Criterion E)

The Blackwood Cemetery, 35 Byres Road, is socially significant as it is recognised and valued by the Blackwood community for cultural, spiritual and commemorative reasons. (Criterion G)

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PLACE NAME: Blackwood Cemetery

Place No. BLA12

ADDRESS: 35 Byres Road, Blackwood

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Heritage Overlay Map

It is recommended that the heritage overlay is confined to the cemetery site at 35 Byres Road as shown on the following map (Photo 1).



Photo 1: Aerial map.

Source of base Map: Moorabool Shire Council, 2020.

DESCRIPTION:

The Blackwood Cemetery, 35 Byres Road, Blackwood, consists of a large (8 acre) rectangular allotment on steeply sloping land. The vast, open grassed reserve has several graves arranged in regular rows and demarcated by religious denominations, including Roman Catholic, Anglican and Methodist.



Photo 2: Aerial image of Blackwood cemetery, showing the lineal layout of the graves.

Source: Moorabool Shire Council.

The graves are identified by granite and marble headstones, having bluestone and rendered masonry bases, with a number also featuring cast iron palisade surrounds in different designs, patterns and heights. These graves mark the resting place of many locals of Blackwood from the mid 19th century until the present day. In particular, they include the pioneers of Blackwood and later generations of their families: Anderson, Barkla, Broad, Buchanan, Byres, Cann, Cruise, Gribble, Hayden, Johnson, Matheson, Plews, Sweet, Terrill, Vigor, Wightman and Williams, being some of the early families represented at the cemetery.¹ Other pioneers are also buried without headstones, including Herman Frederick Wolter.² A centrally located landmark feature is the vault and monument marking the grave

¹ C. Judkins, 'Carol's Headstone Photographs: Blackwood Cemetery' at <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~ausvsac/index.htm>

² M. Hitchcock, 'History of Blackwood: Graves in the Blackwood Cemetery – Wightman Family Grave' in The Blackwood News, April/May 2011, p.6. Wolter was interred in the Wightman family grave.

of Matthew Rogers and his wife, Mary. Rogers was a wealthy miner of Simmons Reef who built the 'Garden of St. Erth' dwelling. The monument is characterised by a large Aberdeen granite column that is surmounted by a carved figure of an angel, constructed of Carrara marble. Other carved figures are situated at the corners of the base of the memorial, which is constructed of polished Harcourt granite and has a cast iron surround set on a bluestone plinth. Also of interest is 'Little Doaty's Grave' adjacent to the gateway entrance to the cemetery. The granite headstone is set on a bluestone base and there is a timber picket surround. The grave marks the resting place of Josephine Margaret Rowan, the four year old daughter of Joseph and Josephine Rowan. Joseph Rowan was the Clerks of Courts at Blackwood in the 1870s. 'Little Doaty' died on 23 October 1878 from diphtheria.³



Photo 3: View of graves and grassed walkways, 2014.



Photo 4: View of graves, grassed walkways and perimeter trees, 2014.



Photo 5: View of graves, grassed walkways and perimeter trees, 2014.

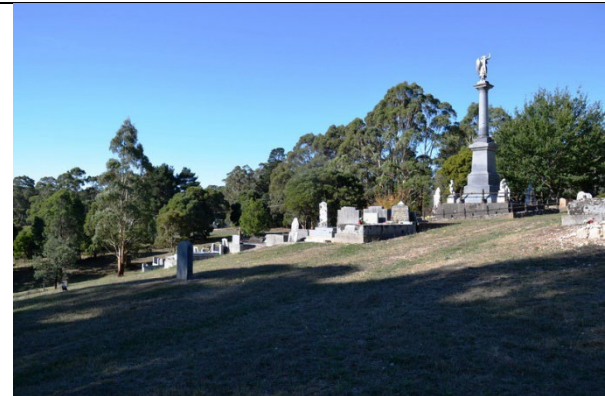


Photo 6: View of cemetery from the south-west, 2014.



Photo 7: Detail of 'Little Doaty's Grave', 2009.



Photo 8: Rotunda in cemetery, 2014.

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Place No. BLA12

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Further down the hill and distant from most of the graves are the burials of Chinese miners. The irregular arrangement of these graves and their physical distance and lower-level location is a physical legacy of the racial segregation that befell the Chinese miners on the goldfields in the 19th century.



Photo 9: View of the Chinese section in the cemetery, 2014.



Photo 10: Distant view of the Chinese section in the cemetery, 2014.

The cemetery is also identified by three *Picea abies* Norway Spruce that flank the gateway from Byres Road, as well as other exotic trees (including two early specimens of *Arbutus unedo* Irish Strawberry tree, and later, twentieth century plantings of *Quercus robur* English Oak). There are also a number of deliberately retained indigenous specimens of Blackwood trees. The western portion of the cemetery is heavily treed, largely in gum trees. A brick memorial rotunda to the north of the main entrance represents a more recent feature of the cemetery.

HISTORY:

The Early History of Blackwood

The Blackwood goldfields originally comprised four distinct townships. The earliest was Golden Point, closest to the original gold finds and rush in early 1855.⁴ Red Hill (now the central township of Blackwood), Simmons Reef and Barry's Reef (originally known as the township of Bayup) formed other nearby settlements. Initially there were also other camps, including Tipperary Flat and Ballan Camp.⁵

As the earliest and main camp on the Blackwood diggings, by April 1855 Golden Point was the most crowded locality on the field and the place where government officials were stationed.⁶ At this time, permanent buildings were few in number and included no more than five stores and two butcher shops.⁷ All other structures were mainly tents, including apparently many grog shops.⁸ It was also during the mid 1850s when Golden Point was officially surveyed and the township laid out following a grid pattern. This township was officially known as Blackwood.

By the end of July 1855, Golden Point and Red Hill had made noticeable progress as gold towns. By September 1855, the population of the broader Blackwood goldfields had reached 13,000 people.⁹ In one week, the Police Warden issued 457 miners rights and 95 business licenses.¹⁰ The rapid pace of town development also continued as by October there were over 12 hotels 'capable of affording every

4 *Ibid.*, p.13.

5 *Ibid.*

6 *Ibid.*

7 *Ibid.*, p.11. See also Reports of the *Mining Surveyors and Registrars, Ballarat District (including Smythesdale, Creswick, Blackwood & Buninyong)*, 1859-1878, Mines Dept of Victoria, fasc. edn., which has original reports by D Evans, Ballarat, that give occasional descriptions of the early buildings.

8 *The Argus* 30 July 1855, p.6.

9 Buckingham & Hitchcock, *op.cit.*, p.14.

10 *Ibid.*

possible convenience' and there was also, albeit belatedly, a post office.¹¹ Yet, just a year later, the bulk of the goldmining population had left the Blackwood district and by 1858 the population had fallen to 950.¹² Although the township was maligned for some years as a consequence of the depressed mining activity,¹³ this did not prevent the further development of infrastructure including businesses, churches and schools, possibly as a consequence of sawmilling enterprises established by former miners. Although the township of Blackwood was proclaimed in 1872 with the town reserve centred around Golden Point,¹⁴ most of the building development appears to have occurred in the Red Hill area, indicating the initial developmental shift towards this settlement as the central hub of community, cultural and commercial activity that was sustained into the 20th century.

History of the Blackwood Cemetery

Development of the Cemetery

An existing headstone at the Blackwood cemetery suggests that the earliest burial at Red Hill (at this location) was December 1855, it being that of William Lawson who was killed at Acres Hill (Yankee Reef, north of Blackwood), when felling a tree.¹⁵ However, this has not been proven as although Lawson was buried in the Blackwood district, *The Argus* newspaper makes no reference to the exact location of the burial site.¹⁶ Other documentary evidence seems to indicate that the Blackwood cemetery may have been the site of an additional 16 interments in 1855.¹⁷ These burials would seem to have taken place in late 1855, as it is known that the cemetery had not been established before July of that year.¹⁸

On 22 June 1860, 8 acres of Crown land was set apart as the site for a public cemetery at Red Hill, Blackwood, opposite the slaughter yard (Figure 1).¹⁹ By September 1861, Rules and Regulations relating to the management and visitation of the cemetery were gazetted. They included the following:

... the trustees of any cemetery in the said colony shall have the power and authority to make such rules and regulations, and to do and perform, or cause to be done and performed, all such matter and things as may be necessary and property for any of the purposes mentioned in the said Act; and for directing the positions of all the graves, and construction of coffins to be admitted into vaults, and the covering of the vaults so as to prevent the escape of any noxious exhalation or evaporation in the said cemetery; and for protecting the buildings, monuments, shrubberies, plantations, and enclosures therein and thereof from destruction or damage.²⁰

11 *Ibid.*

12 *Ibid.*, p.15.

13 *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 8 May 1875 & 7 April 1883.

14 See Town Plan of Blackwood, VPRS 16171, Public Record Office Victoria (PROV).

15 *The Story of Blackwood*, Blackwood District Historical Society, Blackwood, 2008 & M. Hitchcock, 'Graves in the Blackwood Cemetery – William Lawson', in *Blackwood Times*, June-July 2010.

16 *The Argus*, 13 December 1855, p.6.

17 Buckingham & Hitchcock, *op.cit.*, p.47.

18 *Ibid.*, pp.52-53, states that, 'as there was no cemetery at Blackwood' on the death of Isaac Povey on 10 July 1855, 'John Hill buried his friend in a coffin made of sheets of bark, on the summit of the hill now known as Deadman's Hill, Simmons Reef, and marked the grave with stones and a wooden tablet.'

19 *Victoria Government Gazette*, 22 June 1860, p.1164.

20 *Ibid.*, 20 September 1861, p.1784.

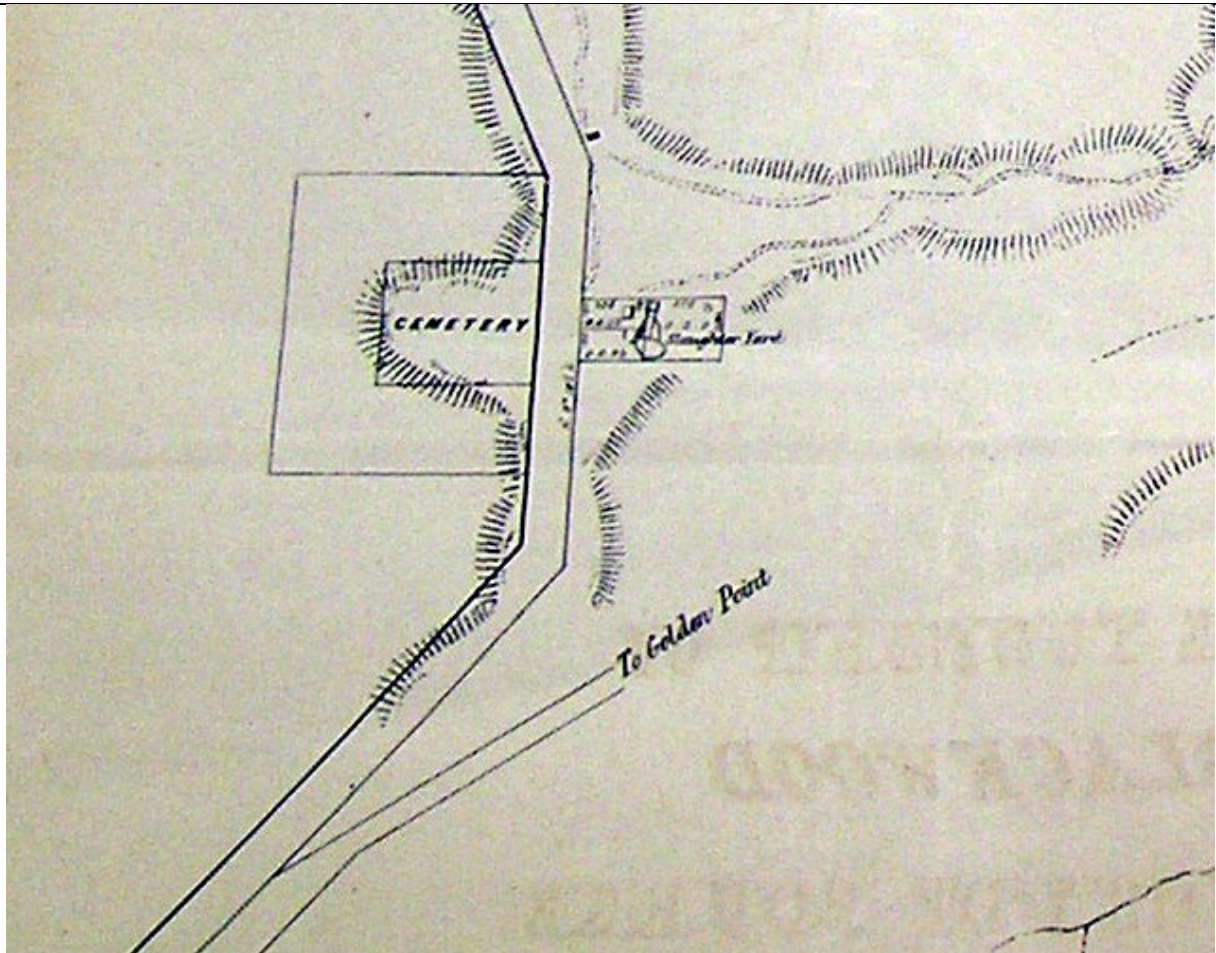


Figure 1: Location of cemetery opposite slaughter yard in the Town of Blackwood Plan, 27 September 1860.

Source: VPRS 440 Unit 204, PROV.

The development and state of the cemetery was a constant feature in the *Bacchus Marsh Express* throughout the 19th century. By 1869, the site was in a bad state and beautifying through landscaping was suggested:

... [The cemetery] ... as usual in the colony is in a most uncultivated state. The climate is admirably suited to the growth of shrubs, or indeed vegetation of any kind – provided by the thriving appearance of a large market garden kept by a Chinaman at Ballan Flat, and some fruit and flower gardens attached to private residences – therefore the custodians of the Cemetery ought to do something to relieve Blackwood of that unkempt appearance which it has, by giving their trust property a little attention horticulturally. An energetic trustee could do much now with the aid of a public subscription (if need be) and a donation of shrubs from the Melbourne Botanical Gardens, which can be had for the asking during next month.²¹

An unusual occurrence was reported at the Blackwood cemetery in 1870. The body of the late Mr. W. Roberts was removed from the Tylden cemetery and interred in the Blackwood cemetery, amid 'a good many people, principally friends of the deceased', watching on.²²

It was also in 1870 when the Clerk of Courts, E.M. Cairns, offered to 'supply the trustees with a plan of the ground, properly laid out with walks between the portions of ground allotted to the various denominations.'²³ Two years later, Cairns' plan was received with enthusiasm. He proposed that:

²¹ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 17 April 1869, p.3.

²² *Ibid.*, 18 June 1870, p.34.

²³ *Ibid.*, 17 December 1870.

... the various religious denominations give say £5 each to the trustees to supplement the money in hand to form walks, plant trees and shrubs, and make the last resting place of our departed friends worthy of our town.²⁴

Cairns' plan for the rectilinear layout of the cemetery, segregated into denominational sections appears to have been carried out after 1875. Twenty years later in 1895, the *Bacchus Marsh Express* reported on the relocation of graves that did not align with the cemetery layout:

It appears that several interments were made in the Blackwood Cemetery reserve before the place was properly surveyed into sections, and that when this was at length done the necessary alignment for the walks could not be made without encroaching on some of the old graves. With the consent of relatives the Solicitor-General's license for the removal of the remains in four of these graves to different resting places was obtained, and the work was carried out last week under the supervision of Mr. M.J. Croker, the Trustees' secretary. Three of the interments had taken place in 1861, and the other – that of Mrs. Harry, the grand-mother of Mrs. Drummond, of Yankee Reef – in 1875.²⁵

Although the layout of the cemetery (allowing for the orderly arrangement of graves according to religious denomination) was established in the 1870s, little if any maintenance was carried out in the ensuing years. The anticipated pruning of trees, burning off scrub and grass, and other improvements did not eventuate and the *Bacchus Marsh Express* in the early 1890s was scathing of the lack of 'great feats [that] were expected.'²⁶ The newspaper declared:

The cemetery itself is a perfect wilderness, and it only wants some malicious person to throw a lighted match over the cemetery fence then in a short time nearly every grave fence and cemetery fence too would be consumed owing to the rankness of the vegetation and its inflammable character.²⁷

Finally in 1895, a working bee was arranged for the local residents to assist with the necessary clearing.²⁸ Impetus for the clean up was construction of memorial vault by Matthew Rogers of Simmons Reef at considerable cost, as outlined by the Blackwood correspondent to the *Bacchus Marsh Express*:

A very remarkable addition is about to be made to the monumental features of the cemetery, as Mr. M. Rogers, of Simmons' Reef, is making arrangements for the erection of a handsome mausoleum. I understand that the cost will be something over £800, and that its erection will be commenced within the next few weeks.²⁹

Built by Chambers and Clutten, Rogers also provided an annual maintenance allowance of £4 for cleaning and effecting repairs.³⁰ Completed in May 1895, the monument was described by the Blackwood correspondent of the *Bacchus Marsh Express* as follows:

The erection of the handsome monument and vault which I understand to be one of the finest samples of monumental art outside of Melbourne – has just been completed to the order of M. Rogers, Esq., of Simmons' Reef, at a total cost of over £800. The following description gives the principal details of the work. The monument is in the form of a massive column highly polished, and composed of the best quality fine-grained Aberdeen granite, and stands on a solid base 5ft. 9 in. square of polished Harcourt granite, the whole is surmounted by an elaborate carved and chaste figure of an angel, in the best Carrara marble. The attitude of the figure is very expressive, as the right hand is pointing

24 *Ibid.*, 23 November 1872.

25 *Ibid.*, 12 October 1895.

26 *Ibid.*, 25 July 1891.

27 *Ibid.*, 22 March 1890, p.7.

28 *Ibid.*, 19 January 1895.

29 *Ibid.*, 2 February 1895.

30 *Ibid.*, 17 February 1906.

heavenward and the other hand holds a trumpet. The marble and granite blend harmoniously, and the whole stands thirty (30) feet high. The enclosure is composed of finely rubbed Malmsbury bluestone kerb, and stands on a sub-kerb of tooled and rock-faced ashlar, which supports a very heavy and elaborate cast-iron railing. The top of the enclosure is laid in black and white marble tiles. Underneath the monument is a very substantial and commodious family vault, well finished in Portland cement. The whole work has been executed from plans and designs supplied by the well known monumental sculptors Messrs. Chambers and Clutton, of Lonsdale street, Melbourne. The completion of the above monument has given a great impetus to work of a like character in the Blackwood cemetery, where several improvements and new erections are now being carried out; that in memory of the late Mr. John Cann being amongst them.³¹

A year after the completion of the monument in July 1896, Matthew Rogers had 'extensive supplementary granite kerb and iron railing added.'³² Rogers had the monument built as a family mausoleum. His wife, Mary, died on 28 August 1896,³³ which possibly resulting in Rogers having 'four graceful marble statuettes' added to the monument (Photo 11).³⁴ At this time, Rogers also donated 'three comfortable ironframed and blackwood mounted garden seats for the convenience of visitors to the cemetery.'³⁵ The body of Matthew Rogers was added to the vault on his death on 6 January 1902, aged 77 years.³⁶



Photo 11: Rogers' memorial and vault, Blackwood Cemetery, 1906.

Source: Mrs J.H. Terrill in the *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 17 February 1906, p.4.

Further improvements were made to the cemetery from the late 1890s. In 1896, Messrs. Beasley and Mathews were contracted to carry out extensive improvements, 'including the clearing and ploughing of unused portions of the ground, making and gravelling new footpaths, and the felling and removal of

31 *Ibid.*, 11 May 1895.

32 *Ibid.*, 18 July 1896.

33 *Ibid.*, 17 February 1906.

34 *Ibid.*, 22 January 1898.

35 *Ibid.*, 17 February 1906.

36 *Ibid.*

sundry overgrown pine trees.³⁷ A year later in 1897, tenders were called 'for the formation of two new footpaths in the Church of England section' of the cemetery.³⁸ In 1909, the Cemetery Trustees resolved that 'suitable shrubs should be planted' and Mr. Croker planted 24 shrubs in the Methodist section as well as raising the footpath '18 inches for 16 feet, and pipes to be put in to carry away flood waters.'³⁹ In 1917, it was decided to dispose of the Staughton Gift Battery as it had outlived its usefulness, with funds raised from its sale by public tender to be devoted to an Improvement Fund that had been established for the cemetery.⁴⁰



Photo 12: J.T. Collins, Blackwood cemetery, 1961.

Source: La Trobe Picture collection, State Library of Victoria, image jc001522



Photo 13: J.T. Collins, 'Little Doaty's Grave' in the Blackwood cemetery, 1961.

Source: La Trobe Picture collection, State Library of Victoria jc00152

In 2011, a rotunda was built in the cemetery. The roof was constructed by Brian Moore with the timber structure being carried out by Mitch Jansen.⁴¹

Management of the Cemetery

The management of the Blackwood cemetery was vested in Trustees comprising a group of local men. The first Trustees appointed three days before the reservation of the cemetery site were: George Moore, David Grieve Stobie, Maurice Coleman Davies, John Bennett Garland and Thomas Toohey.⁴² By 1875, George Moore, Maurice Davies and Thomas Toohey had been replaced by John R. Hansen.⁴³ During these years, the Trustees were subject to criticism in the local press for not actioning improvements to the cemetery.⁴⁴ There was also disquiet about the apparent 'one-sided representation of inhabitants' of trustees.⁴⁵ The *Bacchus Marsh Express* went so far as to claim that:

Many persons are of the opinion that it is high time the Ballan Shire Council should be asked to convene a public meeting of the inhabitants of Blackwood to appoint additional trustees to the already existing trustees of the Blackwood Cemetery. Such a thing as a meeting of the present trustees is an

37 *Ibid.*, 18 July 1896.

38 *Ibid.*, 20 October 1897.

39 *Ibid.*, 11 November 1909.

40 *Ibid.*, 1 December 1917, p.2.

41 *Blackwood Times*, June-July 2011.

42 *Victoria Government Gazette*, 19 June 1860, p.1164.

43 *Ibid.*, 21 February 1873, p.367.

44 See for example, the *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 17 April 1869, p.3.

45 *Ibid.*, 25 July 1891.

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

PLACE NAME: Blackwood Cemetery

Place No. BLA12

ADDRESS: 35 Byres Road, Blackwood

Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

unknown event, and they are a moribund institution, and do not represent the community as a whole.⁴⁶

Such community concern led to the appointment of new Trustees in 1890, comprising Michael Alexander Armstrong, John Barkla, Michael John Croker, Laurence Hayden and William Williams.⁴⁷ M.A. Armstrong was appointed secretary in early 1895.⁴⁸ He resigned from this position in 1896 as a result of relocating to Western Australia.⁴⁹ M.J. Croker was appointed in his place.⁵⁰ By 1898, Andrew Buchanan had also been appointed as a trustee and he became Chairman.⁵¹ His tragic death soon after led to the appointment of Thomas Vigor.⁵² By 1909, Vigor was Chairman, with Croker continuing as Secretary. Other trustees were R. Cameron, Warren Williams, John Murphy and J.H. Terrill.⁵³

The trustees were responsible for appointing a sexton to manage the day to day operations of the cemetery. In 1870, the sexton was a Mr Matthews.⁵⁴ Graves were dug by a grave digger under instruction from the sexton. In 1877, the *Bacchus Marsh Express* reported on a terrible mishap by the sexton, resulting in an unfinished grave for a burial service:

On Saturday last died Mr. Godwin, sen., father of Mr. T. Godwin, of the Sultana hotel, Barry's Reef. ... On Saturday the order was given to the Sexton to have the grave dug six feet deep, and to be ready by 3 p.m. on Monday. On the arrival of the corpse at the cemetery on Monday it was found that the grave was then only being dug, and was only down 3 feet. The coffin had to be placed on one side until some of the friends of deceased dug the grave to its proper depth. This occupied two hours, during which time the clergyman and mourners and friends had to wait in the cemetery. This of course, has caused a feeling of great disgust amongst all ... In this case, and in two other similar ones that have occurred lately, it seems that the sexton has neglected to give notice in proper time to the grave digger. In the present case, though he received notification on Saturday he never informed the grave digger until late on Monday forenoon. The trustees will hold a meeting this week, and I am quite sure that they will take strong measures that such disgraceful proceedings shall not occur again.⁵⁵

The role of the sexton became redundant in the 20th century.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Note: places which were identified in the West Moorabool Heritage Study Stage 2A have been referenced with their unique study identifier (i.e: BLA01). Places which are already included in the Heritage Overlay are referenced by HO number. Places which are not included in the Heritage Overlay nor identified in the West Moorabool Heritage Study Stage 2A have no reference or identifier included.

The Blackwood Cemetery is one of 12 public cemeteries in the western region of the Moorabool Shire. The earliest is the old cemetery at Ballan, first reserved in 1851.⁵⁶ There are currently two cemeteries within the Shire included on the Heritage Overlay, Maddingly General Cemetery (HO158) and Hopetoun Cemetery (H2059 [VHR] and HO16), both located near Bacchus Marsh, and created as a burial place for those in the largely pastoral community surrounding Bacchus Marsh in the mid nineteenth century.

46 *Ibid.*, 22 March 1890, p.7.

47 *Ibid.*, 21 June 1890.

48 *Ibid.*, 19 January 1895.

49 *Ibid.*, 11 January 1896.

50 *Ibid.*

51 *Victoria Government Gazette*, 4 February 1898, p.436.

52 *Ibid.*, 2 March 1900, p.826.

53 *Ibid.*, 16 April 1909, p.1971.

54 *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 17 December 1870.

55 *Ibid.*, 15 December 1877, p.3.

56 *Victoria Government Gazette*, 28 May 1851, p.572.

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

PLACE NAME: Blackwood Cemetery

Place No. BLA12

ADDRESS: 35 Byres Road, Blackwood

Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

Historically, those most comparable with the Blackwood Cemetery are other goldfields burial grounds. These cemeteries are laid out following common lineal plans separated into denominational sections. They are as follows:

- Greendale Cemetery: 5 acres were reserved on 6 March 1866.⁵⁷ This cemetery is also set on sloping land and includes a sexton's hut (not included in this study)
- Mt Egerton Cemetery: 3 acres were reserved in 1872.⁵⁸ The cemetery is well treed on sloping ground (not included in this study)
- New Gordon Cemetery (GOR005): 10 acres were reserved in 1867 although the first burial at the Pioneer Cemetery, Old Western Highway, Gordon, appears to date from 1859. The irregularly-shaped reserve is the largest goldfields cemetery in the western region of the Moorabool Shire.
- Morrisons Cemetery: 5 acres was reserved on 15 March 1872.⁵⁹ The cemetery is rectangular in plan and is bordered by early mature pine trees. There appear to be fewer graves than at Blackwood (not included in this study)

Blackwood Cemetery is similar in layout, integrity and intactness to other cemeteries throughout the municipality, and has demonstrates many of the same historical and associative values and significance. It does however exhibit stronger aesthetic and historical significance than the larger goldfields cemetery, the New Gordon Cemetery. Aesthetically, the cemetery demonstrates stronger values than other comparable examples through its dramatic siting, on a steeply sloped block, with the dominant and finely crafted landmark monument, statuary and vault at the centre of the cemetery. The clearly defined separation of the Chinese graves from the remainder of the Christian denomination graves is not present in other comparable goldfields cemetery within west Moorabool, despite these tensions being common to goldfields life in the nineteenth century.

57 *Ibid.*, 6 March 1866, p.1715.

58 Parish of Bungal plan, 1967, VPRS 16171, PROV.

59 *Victoria Government Gazette*, 15 March 1872, p.574.

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021**PLACE NAME:** Former Police Quarters & Court House

Place No. GP03

ADDRESS: 14 Clarendon Street, Blackwood

Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

Historic Themes:

Theme 4.2: Gold Mining
 Theme 6.2: Building Homes in the Shire
 Theme 7.2: Law & Order

Condition: Good**Integrity:** Moderate-High**Photograph Date:** 14 June 2020**CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON STATUTORY REGISTERS**

Victorian Heritage Register:	No
Victorian Heritage Inventory:	No
Local Planning Scheme:	No

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:	No
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RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:**Potential State Significance****RECOMMENDATIONS:**

Recommended for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Register: **Yes**
 Recommended for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Inventory: **No**
 Recommended for inclusion as a Heritage Overlay in the Planning Scheme: **Yes**

Schedule to the Heritage Overlay

External Paint Controls Should Apply?	No
Internal Alteration Controls Should Apply?	No
Tree Controls Should Apply?	No
Fences &/or Outbuildings of Note?	No
Prohibited Uses May be Permitted?	No
Incorporated Document	No

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:**What is significant?**

The pre-fabricated former Police Quarters and Courthouse located on the east of the site at 14 Clarendon Street, Blackwood is significant.

The modern dwelling, fences and outbuildings are not significant.

How is it significant?

The former Police Quarters and Courthouse, Blackwood, are of local technical, historical, rarity and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The former Police Quarters and Courthouse at 14 Clarendon Street, Blackwood are historically significant as a rare surviving example of buildings associated with 19th century law and order in the Victorian goldfields, and particularly as a physical legacy of the police presence at the Blackwood goldfields from 1859 until 1880. Built in the early 1850s and relocated to Blackwood in 1859, the gabled

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Police Quarters was extended in 1871 with the addition of a relocated timber courthouse. A steeply pitched hipped roof and verandah formed part of the alterations to the courthouse building that was attached to the south wall of the police quarters. From 1871, the old courthouse became the police residence, with the original quarters converted into an office. The building is therefore a physical legacy of the importance of the police presence at Blackwood from the early years of the gold rush. (Criterion A)

The former Police Quarters (to the extent of the gabled portion) at 14 Clarendon Street are scientifically significant as a rare example of a pre-fabricated timber police quarters in Victoria. The pre-fabricated form, constructed of timber framing with horizontal timber boards set in rebated studs with timber cover strips, is an unusual pre-fabricated timber form of building. (Criteria F and B)

The former Police Quarters and Courthouse at 14 Clarendon Street are architecturally significant for their demonstration of the standardised design approach to police dwellings (in the original gabled prefabricated timber wing) in the early 1850s. The steeply pitched hipped wing (representing the altered and relocated old court house) demonstrates early design qualities of a Victorian vernacular style, with the form, scale and construction similar to several 19th century timber dwellings built in the Blackwood goldfields. Although the hipped roofed wing may not be intact to the original court house design, it reflects an important addition in providing much-needed accommodation for the Senior Constable of Police at Blackwood in 1871. (Criterion E)

Heritage Overlay Map

It is recommended that the heritage overlay is applied to the site at 14 Clarendon Street, as shown on the following map (Photo 1).



Photo 1: Aerial map,
source of base map: Moorabool Shire Council, 2020.

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

PLACE NAME: Former Police Quarters & Court House

Place No. GP03

ADDRESS: 14 Clarendon Street, Blackwood

Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

DESCRIPTION:

The former police quarters and court house at 14 Clarendon Street, Blackwood, is set on a substantial rectangular allotment, the property being known today as 'Beckett'. There is a sealed asphalt driveway that leads to a circular drive. Fronting the east side of the drive is the former police quarters and court house, while to the south is an introduced gabled outbuilding and a smaller adjacent (and introduced) outbuilding, while towards the south-west corner of the site is an introduced steeply-pitched, gabled dwelling. There is a large open grassed front yard with perimeter trees and other plantings. The front of the property is bound by a rural timber post and wire fence and a scrolled metal pedestrian gate.

The single storey former police quarters has a gable roof form clad in red painted galvanised corrugated steel. It is attached to the north wall of the former court house, with a projecting skillion verandah on the west façade extending across both buildings. The prefabricated timber former police quarters has horizontal timber boarded wall cladding with expressed timber framing as shown in the corner stops and central vertical timber cover strip in the west gable end. This suggests that the horizontal boards are set within rebated timber studs. Also on the west façade is rudimentary lightweight cladding in the gable end, and two early nine paned timber framed windows. On the north façade (facing Clarendon Street) is an early door opening with a four panelled timber door. At the rear of the police quarters in a modest skillion addition.

Adjoining the south wall of the police quarters is the former court house. It has a steeply pitched hipped roof clad in red painted galvanised corrugated steel. There is a skillion verandah across the front (as previously outlined) supported by stop-chamfered timber posts with solid arched timber fascias (the posts appear to have replaced those added in 1871, and the arched fascias have been introduced at a later time). The symmetry of the court house design is manifested in the west façade: in the central early door way with a four panelled timber door and the flanking early timber framed double hung twelve paned windows. The building is clad in timber weatherboards (having replaced original timber weatherboard wall cladding), reflecting the intended temporary nature of the building and the available immediately surrounding natural resource.



Photo 2: Beckett property, showing the former police quarters & court house on the left, 2014.



Photo 3: Former police quarters and court house, 2014.

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PLACE NAME: Former Police Quarters & Court House

Place No. GP03

ADDRESS: 14 Clarendon Street, Blackwood

Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

Additional photographs, taken June 2020



Photo 4: 14 Clarendon Street, Blackwood 2020



Photo 5: 14 Clarendon Street, Blackwood 2020



Photo 6: 14 Clarendon Street, Blackwood 2020



Photo 7: 14 Clarendon Street, Blackwood 2020



Photo 8: 14 Clarendon Street, Blackwood 2020



Photo 9: 14 Clarendon Street, Blackwood 2020



Photo 10: 14 Clarendon Street, Blackwood 2020

HISTORY:

The Early History of Blackwood

The Blackwood goldfields originally comprised four distinct townships. The earliest was Golden Point, closest to the original gold finds and rush in early 1855.¹ Red Hill (now the central township of Blackwood), Simmons Reef and Barry's Reef (originally known as the township of Bayup) formed other nearby settlements. Initially there were also other camps, including Tipperary Flat and Ballan Camp.²

As the earliest and main camp on the Blackwood diggings, by April 1855 Golden Point was the most crowded locality on the field and the place where government officials were stationed.³ At this time, permanent buildings were few in number and included no more than five stores and two butcher shops.⁴ All other structures were mainly tents, including apparently many grog shops.⁵ It was also during the mid 1850s when Golden Point was officially surveyed and the township laid out following a grid pattern. This township was officially known as Blackwood.

By the end of July 1855, Golden Point and Red Hill had made noticeable progress as gold towns. By September 1855, the population of the broader Blackwood goldfields had reached 13,000 people.⁶ In one week, the Police Warden issued 457 miners rights and 95 business licenses.⁷ The rapid pace of town development also continued as by October there were over 12 hotels 'capable of affording every possible convenience' and there was also, albeit belatedly, a post office.⁸ Yet, just a year later, the bulk of the goldmining population had left the Blackwood district and by 1858 the population had fallen to 950.⁹ Although the township was maligned for some years as a consequence of the depressed mining activity,¹⁰ this did not prevent the further development of infrastructure including businesses, churches and schools, possibly as a consequence of sawmilling enterprises established by former miners. Although the township of Blackwood was proclaimed in 1872 with the town reserve centred around Golden Point,¹¹ most of the building development appears to have occurred in the Red Hill area, indicating the initial developmental shift towards this settlement as the central hub of community, cultural and commercial activity that was sustained into the 20th century.

History of the former Police Quarters and Court House

Initial Years

It appears that it was early as April 1855 when a temporary police barracks was established at what was to become the Township of Blackwood (at Golden Point).¹² By May 1855, temporary police stables constructed of logs and canvas had been built by Thomas Disher as part of a police barracks at Golden

1 A.J. Buckingham & M.F. Hitchcock, *Aspects of Early Blackwood*, 5th printing, Blackwood Publishing, Blackwood, 2002, p.13.

2 *Ibid.*

3 *Ibid.*

4 *Ibid.*, p.11. See also Reports of the *Mining Surveyors and Registrars, Ballarat District (including Smythesdale, Creswick, Blackwood & Buninyong)*, 1859-1878, Mines Dept of Victoria, fasc. edn. Which included original reports by D Evans, Ballarat, that give occasional descriptions of the early buildings.

5 *The Argus* 30 July 1855, p.6.

6 Buckingham & Hitchcock, *op.cit.*, p.14.

7 *Ibid.*

8 *Ibid.*

9 *Ibid.*, p.15.

10 *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 8 May 1875 & 7 April 1883.

11 See Town Plan of Blackwood, VPRS 16171, Public Record Office Victoria (PROV).

12 Buckingham & Hitchcock, *op.cit.*

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

PLACE NAME: Former Police Quarters & Court House

Place No. GP03

ADDRESS: 14 Clarendon Street, Blackwood

Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

Point to enforce law and order at the Blackwood goldfields.¹³ The police districts of Myrning, or Mount Blackwood (also known as Carlsruhe),¹⁴ and Bacchus Marsh were proclaimed in early June 1855.¹⁵

Although a court house, measuring 'about 14 feet by 12 feet' and a 'capital log house' had been constructed as part of the police camp to supplement the 'few stables and tents' by late August 1855, these buildings were criticised as not being adequate to accommodate police and to effectively allow proceedings in the Court of Mines for a population of 29,000 people.¹⁶ In September 1855, the correspondent for the Mount Blackwood diggings for the *Bacchus Marsh Express* lamented that:

I have resided in a district for some months past where a large body of miners exist, but where a policeman or lawyer has never yet shown his face. The Government cannot afford to send us a police force, and as we settle all our own disputes, civil and criminal ... no lawyer could find his salt amongst us.¹⁷

In November 1855, the local Court Division of Mount Blackwood was proclaimed. It was described in the *Victoria Government Gazette* as follows:

Commencing at a point on the Great Dividing Range at the source of the River Moorabool, thence easterly by the Great Dividing Range to the source of the River Campaspe; thence by a line southwards to Mount Bullancrook; thence easterly by the Bullancrook Range to the course of the Ejerriwarrh Creek; thence by the Djerriwarrh Creek to its junction with the River Werribee; thence by a line bearing west to the main range between the waters of the Rivers Moorabool and Werribee; thence northwards by that range or watershed to the commencing point on the Great Dividing Range.¹⁸

New prefabricated timber police stables manufactured by Sharp and Sons, timber merchants of Melbourne, were relocated to the police paddock at Golden Point in December 1855.¹⁹ At this time there were one mounted sergeant and five constables operating from this location.²⁰

Disaster struck in January 1858 when the police barracks were destroyed by fire. The damage was reported in the *Portland Guardian and Normanby General Advertiser*:

A fire occurred at Golden Point, Mount Blackwood on Friday last by which the Police Barracks were totally destroyed. The building was constructed of wood, roofed with bark. The fire originated in the chimney, from which it spread to the roof and in a short time the whole building was in flames. So rapidly did the fire extend that there was no time to remove anything, and the policemen's clothes and other personal property were destroyed. One individual suffered to the extent of £200, having had that amount in notes deposited in a chest which was consumed. The fire was entirely accidental.²¹

13 M. Hitchcock, 'A Brief History of the Blackwood Police Stables', in the Blackwood Recorder, Blackwood District Historical Society, July 1978.

14 Victoria Police, 'Police Stations Victoria 1836-1965', manuscript presented to State Archives, PROV (North Melbourne) library.

15 *The Argus*, 9 June 1855, p.6.

16 *Geelong Advertiser*, 28 August 1855.

17 *The Argus*, 22 September 1855.

18 *Victoria Government Gazette*, 16 November 1855, p.2697.

19 M. Hitchcock, 'Blackwood & District Historical Society and Police Stables Museum' website, <http://www.blackwoodpublishing.com/blackwood-district-historical-society/>. However, in 'A Brief History of the Blackwood Police Stables', op.cit., Hitchcock states that the stables were built by Saunders and Sons.

20 Ibid.

21 *Portland Guardian and Normanby General Advertiser*, 18 October 1858.

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Following the fire, three acres of land was set apart for public buildings in 1860.²² In the next year of 1861, Blackwood formed part of the Kyneton Police District.²³

Development of the Existing Police Quarters at Golden Point

The disastrous fire of 1860 led to a portable timber police quarters being relocated to the police barracks at Golden Point in 1859.²⁴ A plan of the Township of Blackwood of 1860 shows the police quarters on the eastern portion of the site, being the same location as today when compared with aerial imagery:

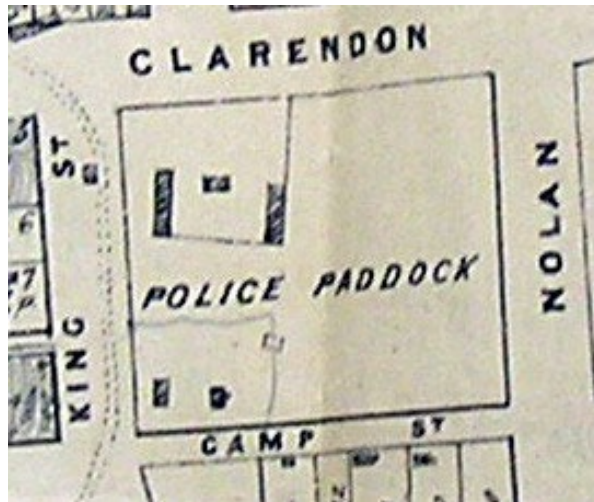


Figure 1: Town of Blackwood Plan showing the police paddock and barracks, 27 September 1860. The police quarters appears to have been located on the right (east) side of the block.

Source: VPRS 440 Unit 204, PROV.



Photo 11: Aerial image showing the old police quarters and court house on the right (east) side of the site.

Source: Moorabool Shire Council.

General repairs were made to the police quarters in 1866 by J. Walker at a cost of £22.²⁵ Further repairs were made to the police quarters and the lock-up in 1868 by F. Chenee at a cost of £14.10.0.²⁶

In November 1869, the *Bacchus Marsh Express* reported on 'a combination' being organised to 'petition the Government to remove the Police Camp on Golden Point to Red Hill.'²⁷ This petition seems to have had the favour of the *Bacchus Marsh Express* newspaper as it was scathing in its description of the court house and police barracks in 1870:

the Police Camp here is all of places the most miserable and least to be admired of most of the housing on Blackwood. Of all the Police Camp building, the Courthouse is the most substantial and respectable of the lot, and it is just about as miserable a place on a cold, windy day as possible could be found. The principal entrance to the Court is the weather end, and there being no porch, when the door is opened on a windy day, it is as if the whole fabric would rise like a balloon ... The Warden's office is not much bigger than a sentry-box, and the desk accommodation is that small it won't hold much more than one official book at a time; and when the records are being looked up, one chair, the only one for visitors, has to be occupied with books; so when a customer puts in an appearance, the clerk must either make

²² *Victoria Government Gazette*, 18 September 1860, p.1749.

²³ *Victoria Police*, op.cit.

²⁴ It is known that the police quarters was a 'portable' timber dwelling as it is described as such by the incumbent Senior Constable in 1871. He also stated that the quarters had been 'in use 12 years at this station', equating to its relocation to the site in 1859. See P. Kiernan, Senior Const 613 to the Superintendent of Police, Castlemaine, 9 May 1871, VPRS 937 Unit 107, PROV. The *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 19 March 1870, p.3, also refers to the quarters as having been relocated from elsewhere.

²⁵ *Police Contract Book*, no.1, VPRS 977, PROV.

²⁶ *Ibid.*

²⁷ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 27 November 1869.

a move and clear the chair to let a person sit down, or he must stand till his business is done ... Convenient to the Courthouse are the police barracks, and they are anything but what they should be, although they have undergone some repairs of late, and the paint-brush having been applied makes them have a look that greatly belies their discomfort inside. Nearly all the officers' housing in use was used some twelve years ago in other parts of the colony, before they were stuck up on Blackwood so the buildings are of necessity all of a tumble-down description; and in addition to their tumble-down nature they are far too small to accommodate the present occupants with any degree of comfort. The senior-constable's family (Sergeant Kiernan) have the most miserable accommodation of any family of like numbers on Blackwood. To complete the whole arrangement, the premises are without a fence; only one small patch at one corner of the paddock has a fence, and the vestiges of what once has been a two-rail fence are the only signs which remain to mark was is called the Police Paddock; consequently horses, cows, goats, pigs, geese, or any other walking thing are free to roam or walk up to the policeman's door, or take shelter under the verandah, as some four-footed gentry do when a shower is on. It is seldom there are any prisoners for any time at the lock-up, but that being equally exposed, prisoners can be conversed with or handed anything that any person may have a mind to give them. Surely, when almost every miner has his bit of ground fenced in, the Government should have their paddock fenced. It is not enough that their officers should appear clean and well cared for, but their fireside comforts should be provided for as well. The Government's attention should be called to the disgraceful state of the Blackwood Police Camp, so that money might be put on the Estimates to put things on a better footing.²⁸

In January 1871, the incumbent officer, Senior Constable Patrick Kiernan wrote to the Superintendent of Police, Castlemaine (as Blackwood formed part of the Castlemaine Police District from 1870²⁹) seeking permission for the 'old' court house at Blackwood to be relocated to the site of the police quarters as an addition to the residential quarters.³⁰ The old timber court house had been made redundant in 1859 with the construction of a new court house by John Gray at a cost of £453.³¹ Kiernan argued that:

the old court house at Blackwood could be removed and re-erected at the Senior Constable's quarters for a small sum of money whereby suitable quarters could be fitted up which would prevent a large expenditure of erecting police quarters at the station during the present year – as the present police quarters are totally inadequate for the purpose of police accommodation – beside being in an almost dilapidated condition.³²

It was at this time when the Commissioner for Public Works 'sanctioned the transfer to the Department of Police of the old building formerly used as a Court House at Blackwood.'³³ A specification for the repairs of the police quarters were prepared in February 1871 and were described as follows:

1st. To take down and remove the old CourtHouse etc. Blackwood to the Police station. To erect with the sound timber of same two rooms 12 x 14 feet each (on a site to be indicated/ all new material required to be supplied by the contractor. Height of walls and roof to be the same as at present. Blocks 9 inches in diameter 2 feet in the ground, and firmly rammed.

2nd. To supply three new doors 6 feet 8 inches each by 2 feet 8 inches moulded on both sides to be hung with Clarks patent 4 inch bolts 3 new carpenters 7 with patent lock.

3rd. Three old windows in present building to be fitted up and glazed – lower sashes to slide, moulded on both sides. Front room to be floored with 6 x 1 1/8 inch wide sectate flooring boards 2nd room to be floored with the best of the hardwood board of present building.

4th. Interior/walls and ceiling/ of building to be lined with 6 x 1/2 inch lining boards: the whole to be canvassed and papered – paper to cost not less than 1/6 a piece and canvas 1/ per yard – well taped – skirting softwood 6 x 3/4 inch boards.

28 Ibid., 19 March 1870, p.3.

29 Victoria Police, op.cit.

30 P. Kiernan to the Superintendent of Police, Castlemaine, 25 January 1871, VPRS 927 Unit 107, PROV.

31 Victoria Government Gazette, 3 June 1859, p.1181.

32 Kiernan, op.cit.

33 A. Gall, Department of Public Works, to Chief Commission of Police, 20 January 1871, VPRS 937 Unit 107, PROV.

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5th Iron spouting round building with head and down pipe – soft wood saddle boards on building neatly and securely put on.

6th To erect an enclosed porch 3 feet 6 inches high canvassed and papered – to connect old with new building.

7th To erect a new verandah 14 x 4 feet 8 feet high. 4 posts 4 x 4 inches each plained [sic] and chamfered, proper fascia boards.

8th. All new weather boards to be in front of building to be plained [sic.] and beaded all new work to receive three and old two coats of paint.

9th. The work to be completed in a workman like manner and within six weeks from date of accepted tender being made known subject to the approval of the Superintendent of Police Castlemaine.³⁴

The following sketch plan of the rebuilt court house adjoining the old police quarters accompanied the specification. This plan reflects the size, footprint and orientation of the existing steeply-pitched hipped roofed dwelling on the site today, as well as the location of the old gabled police quarters on the north side.

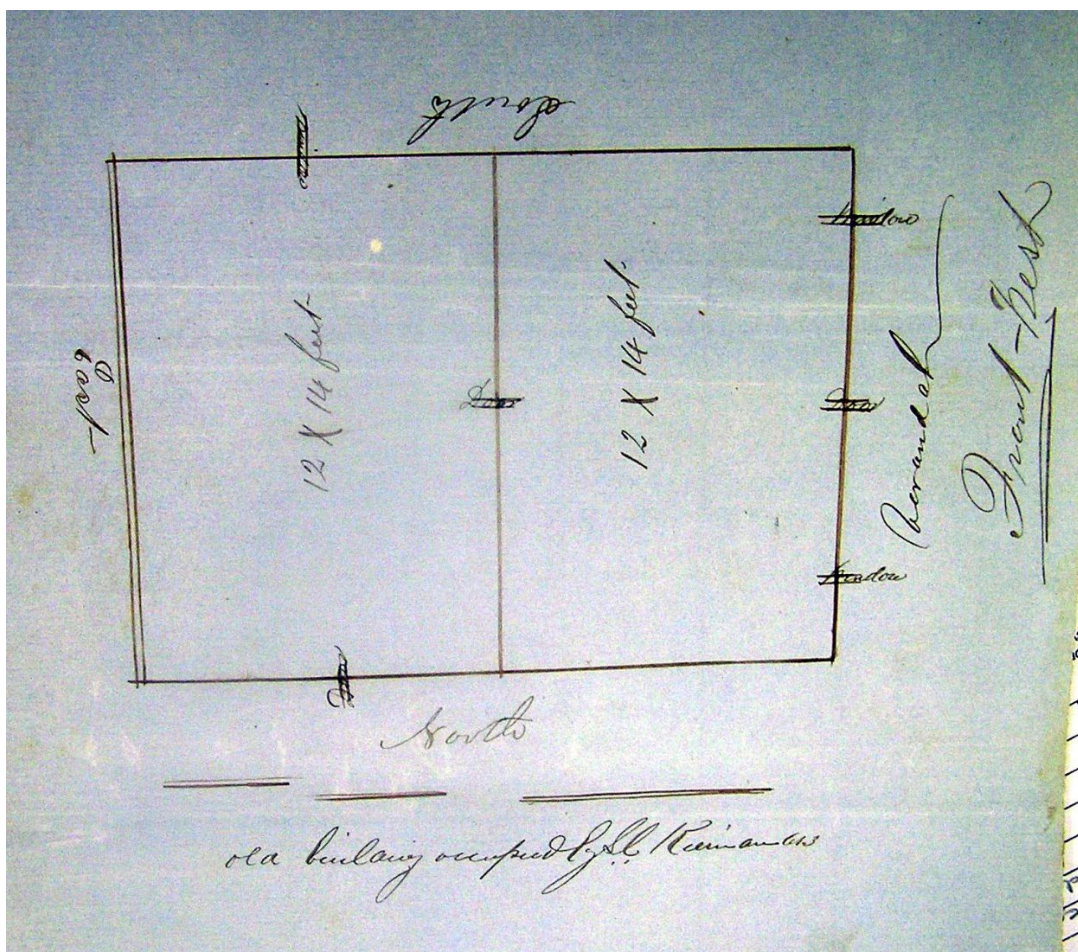


Figure 2: Sketch plan of old court house proposed for alteration and relocation to the police quarters, 1871.

Source: VPRS 937 Unit 107, PROV

An issue raised by Senior Constable Kiernan to the Superintendent of Police was that the old court house could not be joined to the police quarters 'in consequence of the old building not being parallel [sic.] with wall plate which prevents a gutter being erected.'³⁵ The local builder, William Williamson, carried out the works at a cost of £54.³⁶ Although there were delays in the commencement of the works, it

³⁴ Specification for Repair to Police Quarters, Blackwood, 10 February 1871, VPRS 937 Unit 107, PROV.

³⁵ P. Kiernan to Superintendent of Police, 10 February 1871, VPRS 937 Unit 107, PROV.

³⁶ W. Williamson, Builder, to Superintendent of Police, Castlemaine, 16 February 1871, VPRS 937 Unit 107, PROV.

appears that the project had been completed by April 1871, as three roods, thirty-eight and three-tenths perches was set apart from the reserved site for public buildings at Blackwood for a police station.³⁷



Figure 3: Portion of the Township of Blackwood (Golden Point) Plan, showing the reservation of the site for the police station in the top right corner in 1871.

Source: VPRS 16171, PROV

In May 1871, Senior Constable Kiernan detailed the need for new spouting 'round the Portable house at this Station.'³⁸ He stated that the 'spouting had been settled up and repaired twice during the past three years by the Constable at a trifling expense to him. It is in use 12 years at this station.'³⁹

Further repairs were sought to the police quarters in May 1875 to 'make it habitable during the winter months.'⁴⁰ The original gabled police quarters were proposed to be converted into a two-roomed office. A specification was prepared:

Quarters

"To repair the whole of the roof, gutters, ridging and spouting making the same properly water tight – furnishing new materials when required, roughcasting two (2) chimneys outside with sand lime and gravel – To repair and repaper the four (4) rooms in Quarters, erecting a canvas ceiling on one room and to paper the same in a good and workmanlike manner. The whole of the paper used to be of approved quality and pattern. To properly stitch ceiling canvas of kitchen, repair same and whitewash it throughout. To take up and relay the portion of flooring boards requiring the same putting in new sleepers of hardwood 4 + 3 inch scantling and fix same in a proper manner – To put in ventilators of perforated zinc in the rooms 12 + 12 inches framed etc complete. To paint all interior woodwork with

³⁷ Victoria Government Gazette, 28 April 1871, p.668.

³⁸ P. Kiernan to Superintendent of Police, 9 May 1871, VPRS 937 Unit 107, PROV.

³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰ Sen. Const. Courderay to Commissioner of Police, Castlemaine, 3 May 1876, VPRS 937 Unit 111, PROV.

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two (2) coats of good paint – evenly and properly laid on. Office “To cover in north gable of office with hardwood weatherboards properly secured to walls and to paint same with two (2) coats of paint of approved color properly laid on. To erect a partition in office of ¼ inch pine timber with hardwood studs 3 + 2 inch the whole of with sawned timber with a light [? - unclear] edge door on it neatly made with hinges and lock complete – To canvas and paper the whole interior of office carefully stopping and fitting all chinks and making same wind and waterproof. To put in a sleeper under floor of office 3 + 4 inch hardwood and properly secure floor where requiring same. To properly secure roof of office replacing any screws missing or rivets nailing in the galvanised iron and solder any place requiring same. To furnish all materials and to properly complete all work on terms with this specification in a good and workmanlike manner to the satisfaction and approval of the officer of the police in charge of the Castlemaine district by the 31st July 1875.⁴¹

A contract for the repairs was let to Frederick Chenee.⁴²

In 1876, the then Senior Constable, H.J. Runting, requested a new police stables and forage store building. He claimed that the building was urgently required as ‘the present one has been about 20 years in use.’⁴³ Runting described the then stables building as follows:

Is built of square timber for frame, slab walls and stalls and shingle roof. The latter put on about 12 years ago. The ridging has been blown off the roof and broken. The shingles are displaced and broken, and out of 10 stalls, there is not one dry enough for a horse to be stalled in. The Forage store part is in the same condition and will destroy the forage in winter. The bottom frame is rotten and will not hold the slabs, and they are continually falling down.⁴⁴

A specification for the new stables and forage store was subsequently prepared and the tender of F. Augustinus for £27.8.9 was accepted.⁴⁵ It was also in 1876 when a new water tank was erected by a Mr Kirdy.⁴⁶ A much-needed water closet was also proposed, as explained to the Superintendent of Police, Castlemaine:

Senr Const Runting 720 begs to apply for a new water closet at this station. The only one there is at present is a small iron one 4 ft by 3 ft (very old) and has to be used by the two constables and their families besides callers. It is also inconveniently situated, being between the lockup and forage store and facing the Township with nothing before it to hide it from view. It also requires emptying and as there is always two families at this station, the Senior Constable request that a new one may be built in a less exposed situation the cost being made viz. £3 and a tender for which is attached for that price.⁴⁷

A specification for the water closet was prepared, allowing for 6 feet by 4 feet walls, 7 foot high, having weatherboard wall cladding a timber shingle roof. A pine seat and raisers, pine ledge door with hinges and lock and a cell pit 6 foot deep with a framed 5 feet by 4 feet of square timber also formed part of the construction.⁴⁸

In 1878, Blackwood formed part of the Bourke Police District.⁴⁹ Two years later in 1880, the police station at Golden Point was closed a new station was established at Red Hill, fronting the Greendale Trentham

41 Specification for Repairs to Police Quarters, Blackwood, 25 June 1875, VPRS 937 Unit 111, PROV.

42 Ibid. The specification was signed by Frederick Chenee.

43 H.J. Runting to Superintendent of Police, Castlemaine, 6 March 1876, VPRS 937 Unit 112, PROV.

44 Ibid.

45 Ibid.

46 See police file, 27 April 1876, VPRS 937 Unit 112, PROV.

47 H.J. Runting to Superintendent of Police, Castlemaine, 17 August 1876, VPRS 937 Unit 112, PROV.

48 Ibid.

49 Victoria Police, ‘Police Stations Victoria 1836-1965’, op.;cit.

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Road (Martin Street).⁵⁰ While the old police quarters and court house building remained at Golden Point, a stables building was relocated to the new site at Red Hill (see heritage citation BLA76, Martin Street for further details).

Police Constables at Blackwood

The original police constables stationed at Blackwood are not known. The earliest documented in the locality was Police Constable James Y. Henry in 1862. He had a gold ring stolen in March of that year from the 'hut belonging to the Blackwood police station.'⁵¹ By 1869, Senior Constable Patrick Kiernan and his wife, and six of their children, were stationed at Blackwood, having removed from Bacchus Marsh.⁵² At Blackwood, they had two additional children,⁵³ which explains his desperate desire for the enlargement and repairs to the police quarters in early 1871. Also at Blackwood from 1869 was Constable Deegan.⁵⁴

Kiernan was replaced by Senior Constable Courderay in 1875 and he in turn was replaced by Senior Constable H.J. Runting in 1876.⁵⁵

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Note: places which were identified in the West Moorabool Heritage Study Stage 2A have been referenced with their unique study identifier (i.e: BLA01). Places which are already included in the Heritage Overlay are referenced by HO number. Places which are not included in the Heritage Overlay nor identified in the West Moorabool Heritage Study Stage 2A have no reference or identifier included.

Other 1850s Portable Timber Police Buildings

Contextual Background

With the discovery of gold in Victoria in the early 1850s came the perceived threat of social disorder. A Select Committee addressed this problem in 1852 and it advised that a central police force should be provided. According to Helen Doyle:

In rural areas, however, the police followed pseudo-military lines, modelled more closely on the Irish Constabulary. Because mounted police needed to cover large distances, they camped out and organised themselves in military manner.⁵⁶

To provide fast and economical accommodation for the expanding police force on the Victorian goldfields, the Commissioner of Public Works, Captain Pasley, called tenders for the manufacture of 12 portable wooden houses for the police in May 1856.⁵⁷ They were to be delivered to the Police Depot at Richmond.⁵⁸ In 1858, a further four portable houses had been sought, with more proposed for construction in 1859.⁵⁹ From the historical documentation on the old police quarters at Blackwood, it would appear that it was constructed in 1856 and originally put into police service at an unknown location.

50 Hitchcock, 'A Brief History of the Blackwood Police Stables', op.cit. & Hitchcock, 'Blackwood & District Historical Society and Police Stables Museum', op.cit.

51 H.D. Harris, 'Police and Police Station Database Victoria', at <http://helendoxfordharris.com.au/historical-indexes/victoria-police>

52 Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, Victoria, Department of Justice, Melbourne.

53 Ibid.

54 *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 20 November 1869, p.2.

55 See police correspondence 1875-76, VPRS 937, Units 111 & 112, PROV.

56 H. Doyle, 'Dispensing Justice: an historical survey of the theme of justice in Victoria', prepared for the Historic Places Section, Department of Natural Resources and Environment, May 2000, p.3.

57 M. Lewis, 'Portable Buildings in Victoria' research database, June 2001 at <http://www.arbld.unimelb.edu.au/~milesbl/>

58 Ibid.

59 Ibid.

According to Miles Lewis in 'Portable Buildings in Victoria':

It seems that portable wooden structures had become an absolutely standard element of police operations, and this was particularly true in rural areas. In 1861 Chief Commissioner Standish reported that the portable houses 'especially intended for up country use and the demand there exceeding our supply', he had none on hand at present.

... in Melbourne Superintendent Hare of the Richmond Police Depot reported in 1869 that he had in store nine portable houses, five lock-ups and two stables, and he listed a number of other buildings which had already been sent to rural locations, especially the goldfields. He was not explicit about the nature of these buildings, but by this date they must be assumed to be of wood, and to have been manufactured locally. During the following decade both portable houses for police officers and portable lock-ups for prisoners were widely used in Victoria. A memo in January 1871 from the Police Commissioner, Frederick Standish, refers to the transport of two houses to Mansfield, and one lock-up each to Eldorado, Wyndham (Werribee), and Harrow.

... In October 1871 the commissioner requested that tenders be called for six portable houses and six portable lock-ups. The houses cost about £45 each and measured 12 by 15 feet [3.6 x 4.5 m], and were said to be durable and reasonably convenient, but heavy and expensive to transport.⁶⁰

Other Surviving 1850s Portable Timber Police Quarters in Victoria

A search of the Victorian Heritage Database reveals that no other original portable timber police quarters constructed in the 1850s appear to survive in Victoria.

At Eltham, there is a similarly-scaled, designed and constructed gabled timber building as the police quarters at Blackwood. However, the building at Eltham was built in the c.1980s as a replica of the original police office located in the same position (although originally situated at the rear of the site) and which was demolished.⁶¹

Walmsley House, at 1 Gatehouse Street, Parkville (HO895 City of Melbourne, H1946) (Photo 12), is a prefabricated house imported to Victoria in 1854 and which may have first been used as barracks to accommodate mounted troopers.⁶²

Another modest rural prefabricated building is that which forms part of the former Keilor Plains Police Station on Calder Freeway, Keilor North (HO014 City of Brimbank, H1971) (Photo 13). The prefabricated iron building was possibly erected, and built as part of police station.⁶³ However, both of these former police buildings at Parkville and Keilor North were built of prefabricated iron construction. The building at Keilor North was also constructed with a barrel vaulted roof.

60 Ibid.

61 'Former Police Quarters, 728 Main Road, Eltham', VHR H1539, Victorian Heritage Database online.

62 'Walmsley House, 1 Gatehouse Street, Parkville', VHR H1946, Victorian Heritage Database online.

63 'Prefabricated Building, 306 Calder Freeway, Keilor North', VHR H1971, Victorian Heritage Database online.

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Photo 12: Walmsley House, 1 Gatehouse Street, Parkville, 2008.
Source: SOHE



Photo 13: Prefabricated iron building at the Former Keilor Plains Police Station, Calder Freeway, Keilor North, 1997
Source: Brimbank City Council Post-contact Cultural Heritage Study 1997

Other Mid 19th Century Timber Court Houses in Victoria

A review of the Victorian Heritage Database suggests that there are very few surviving timber court house buildings built in the 1850s in Victoria. Those known to be extant are as follows.

The former Court House at Montgomery Street, Skipton (HO137 Corangamite Shire, H1485) the modestly-scaled, elongated gabled timber weatherboard building (now the Skipton Historical Society Museum) was first erected at Beaufort in 1856 and relocated to its present site at Skipton in 1867.⁶⁴ The horizontal timber weatherboard wall cladding is slotted into rebates formed by wooden beads on vertical posts.

The Merino Court House on High Street, Merino, was built in 1859 at Digby.⁶⁵ It was dismantled in 1870 and re-erected at its present site at Merino.⁶⁶ This building has an elongated gable roof form clad in corrugated sheet metal, with horizontal timber wall cladding with expressed timber cover strips and

Another surviving timber court house is at Omeo, as part of the Omeo Justice Precinct (HO228 East Gippsland Shire, H1536). It was built between 1859 and 1860 and is a rare and intact example of a small country goldfields court of the 1850s.⁶⁷

The Methodist Church Hall at Fryerstown is a prefabricated timber building that was possibly used as a court house and gold warden's office in the goldfields in the mid to late 1850s.⁶⁸ Its original use is uncertain, but it is claimed to have been on the current site since the early 1870s.⁶⁹

Overall, the former court house at Blackwood that formed an extension to the police quarters in 1871 is a rare surviving example of a timber building first used as a court house on the goldfields in Victoria. However, the building was altered when relocated in 1871, and as a court house, it cannot be readily compared to other surviving mid 19th century timber examples.

Other Similarly Designed Dwellings at Blackwood

The steeply-pitched hipped wing (representing the altered and relocated old court house) of the former police quarters at 14 Clarendon Street has an affinity with other modestly-scaled timber dwellings built in the 19th century in Blackwood. They include those at 4 Albert Street, Blackwood (GP01); 15 Golden

⁶⁴ M. Challinger, *Historic Court Houses of Victoria*, Palisade Press, Ringwood, 2001, p. 170.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, p.136.

⁶⁷ 'Omeo Justice Precinct, 173-175 Day Avenue, Omeo', VHR H1536, Victorian Heritage Database online.

⁶⁸ 'Fryerstown Methodist Church Hall, 9-11 Heron Street, Fryerstown', VHR H1423, Victorian Heritage Database online.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.*

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Point Road, 111 Golden Point Road, Blackwood (GP04); 'Hillside' at 5 Old Golden Point Road, Blackwood (BLA22); 10 Prayer Hill Lane (recommended for inclusion in the Prayer Hill Heritage Precinct in the West Moorabool Heritage Study); 4 Recreation Reserve Road (recommended for inclusion in the Simmons Reef Road Heritage Precinct in the West Moorabool Heritage Study); and 6 Terrill Street, Blackwood (BLA52). Another comparable example stylistically is the Garden of St Erth at 189 Simmons Reef Road, Simmons Reef (HO51).

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021**PLACE NAME:** Dwelling & Water Race

Place No. WMHSR01

ADDRESS: 15 Golden Point Road, Blackwood

Assessment Date: May 2021

Historic Themes:

Theme 4.2: Gold Mining

Theme 6.1: Building Towns

Theme 6.2: Building Homes in the Shire

Condition: Fair - Good**Integrity:** Moderate-Altered**Photograph Date:** 2020**CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON STATUTORY REGISTERS**

Victorian Heritage Register:	No
Victorian Heritage Inventory:	No
Local Planning Scheme:	No

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:	No
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RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local Significance

RECOMMENDATIONS:Recommended for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Register: **No**Recommended for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Inventory: **No**Recommended for inclusion as a Heritage Overlay in the Planning Scheme: **Yes****Schedule to the Heritage Overlay**

External Paint Controls Should Apply?	No
Internal Alteration Controls Should Apply?	No
Tree Controls Should Apply?	No
Fences &/or Outbuildings of Note?	No
Prohibited Uses May be Permitted?	No
Incorporated Document	Yes - Moorabool Shire Heritage Precincts and Places Incorporated Plan Permit Exemptions, May 2021

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:**What is significant?**

The Victorian dwelling and water race at 15 Golden Point Road Blackwood is significant.

The post c.1900 alterations and additions to the dwelling are not significant.

How is it significant?

The dwelling and water race at 15 Golden Point Road Blackwood is of local historical, representative and research potential significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The dwelling and water race at 15 Golden Point Road, Blackwood, is historically significant as a physical embodiment of the lives and aspirations of the gold mining families who lived and worked in Golden Point, particularly Herman Frederick Wolter who owned and lived at this property and contributed to mining and commercial activity at Blackwood in the second half of the 19th century. It is of particular historical significance for its association with and demonstration of residential life on the Red Hill

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PLACE NAME: Dwelling & Water Race

Place No. WMHSR01

ADDRESS: 15 Golden Point Road, Blackwood

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goldfields, Blackwood in the mid-19th century. The modest scale and use of locally available materials is reflective of the early date, and is typical of early goldfield dwellings constructed with regard to the proximity of the water race to the rear of the allotment, prior to the formal surveying of township lots sold as freehold in 1873. (Criterion A)

The dwelling at 15 Golden Point Road has experienced moderate alterations, but its vernacular Victorian design is still clearly discernible, and it remains as a good representative example of a miner's dwelling from the Red Hill goldfields in the 1860s. (Criterion D)

The water race (now filled in and an archaeological site) that originally traversed the properties between 13 and 25 Golden Point Road is an important legacy of the intense mining activity that occurred on the Red Hill goldfields and has archaeological potential. (Criterion C)

Heritage Overlay Map

It is recommended that the heritage overlay is applied to the site at 15 Golden Point Road as shown on the following map (Photo 1).



Photo 1: Aerial map,
source of base Map: Moorabool Shire Council, 2021.

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

PLACE NAME: Dwelling & Water Race

Place No. WMHSR01

ADDRESS: 15 Golden Point Road, Blackwood

Assessment Date: May 2021

DESCRIPTION:

Located on the north side of Golden Point Road, on the bend leading towards the junction with Martin Street, are a small number of residential allotments set on steeply sloping land overlooking the Lerderderg River valley. These allotments are traversed by a former water race that has been filled in, and which provides archaeological potential of the former gold mining activity in this part of the settlement formerly known as Red Hill. Three early dwellings survive in the western portion of the area, although 15 Golden Point Road is the only dwelling which retains a substantial degree of integrity to its original design.

15 Golden Point Road

The dwelling at 15 Golden Point Road is a modest, steeply pitched, hipped roofed Victorian vernacular timber dwelling set on the front (southern) boundary. A narrow grassed road verge and mature trees and other plantings at the sides establish the front setting. There is an introduced front skillion verandah supported by introduced square timber posts that in turn are set on introduced, tapered, and rendered, squat piers with solid rendered balustrading and entry. This verandah and balustrade has recently replaced an earlier hipped verandah with introduced round posts and rendered solid balustrade. The western-most verandah post extends beyond the verandah roofline to take the electricity cable. At the east end is a prominent face brick chimney. The front façade is symmetrical, having an early central door opening with a four panelled timber door and flanking timber framed double hung windows. At the rear appear to be skillion additions. Overall, the dwelling appears to be in fair condition and of moderate integrity, with the early design clearly discernible.



Photo 3: Dwelling, 15 Golden Point Road c.2020



Photo 3: Dwelling, 15 Golden Point Road c.2014

Source: West Moorabool Heritage Study Stage 2A, David Rowe & Wendy Jacobs, 2016

The Early History of Blackwood

Gold Mining and Early Development

The Blackwood goldfields originally comprised four distinct townships. The earliest was Golden Point, closest to the original gold finds and rush in early 1855.¹ Red Hill (now the central township of Blackwood), Simmons Reef and Barry's Reef (originally known as the township of Bayup) formed other nearby settlements. Initially there were also other camps, including Tipperary Flat and Ballan Camp.²

As the earliest and main camp on the Blackwood diggings, by April 1855 Golden Point was the most crowded locality on the field and the place where government officials were stationed.³ At this time, permanent buildings were few in number and included no more than five stores and two butcher shops.⁴ All other structures were mainly tents, including apparently many grog shops.⁵ It was also during the mid-1850s when Golden Point was officially surveyed and the township laid out following a grid pattern. This township was officially known as Blackwood.

Red Hill was the second main village established at the height of the rush in 1855.⁶ Unlike Golden Point, the roads and allotments comprising the Red Hill settlement were irregular, conforming to the topography of the land and the irregularly-positioned mine sites (Figure 1).

1 A.J. Buckingham & M.F. Hitchcock, *Aspects of Early Blackwood*, 5th printing, Blackwood Publishing, Blackwood, 2002, p.13.

2 *Ibid.*

3 *Ibid.*

4 *Ibid.*, p.11. See also Reports of the *Mining Surveyors and Registrars, Ballarat District (including Smythesdale, Creswick, Blackwood & Buninyong)*, 1859-1878, Mines Dept of Victoria, fasc. edn. that include original reports by D Evans, Ballarat, which give occasional descriptions of the early buildings.

5 *The Argus* 30 July 1855, p.6.

6 D. Bannear, 'Victorian Goldfields Project: Historic Gold Mining Sites in the South West Region of Victoria, Report on Cultural Heritage', prepared for the Department of Natural Resources & Environment, August 1999, pp.34-35 & D.

By the end of July 1855, Golden Point and Red Hill had made noticeable progress as gold towns. As *The Argus* outlined:

A new reef has been lately opened between Golden Point and Red Hill, I am to judge by the number of anxious faces which a passer by may observe, will be extensively prospected. A feature which cannot but be remarked by any one returning to Blackwood after a short absence is the number of substantial buildings which are gradually taking the place of the small and ragged tents in which we were wont to live.

Roman Catholics and Wesleyan churches have already been built, and it is rumoured [sic.] that the Episcopalians are about to bestir themselves.⁷

By September 1855, the population of the broader Blackwood goldfields had reached 13,000 people.⁸ In one week, the Police Warden issued 457 miners rights and 95 business licenses.⁹ The rapid pace of town development also continued as by October there were over 12 hotels 'capable of affording every possible convenience' and there was also, albeit belatedly, a post office.¹⁰ Yet, just a year later, the bulk of the goldmining population had left the Blackwood district and by 1858 the population had fallen to 950.¹¹ Although the township was maligned for some years as a consequence of the depressed mining activity,¹² this did not prevent the further development of infrastructure including businesses, churches and schools, possibly as a consequence of sawmilling enterprises established by former miners. Although the township of Blackwood was proclaimed in 1872 with the town reserve centred around Golden Point,¹³ most of the building development appears to have occurred in the Red Hill area, indicating the initial developmental shift towards this settlement as the central hub of community, cultural and commercial activity that was sustained into the 20th century.

Bannear, 'Victorian Goldfields Project: Historic Gold Mining Sites in the South West Region of Victoria, Gazetteer: Station & Regional Significant Sites', prepared for the Department of Natural Resources & Environment, August 1999, pp.105-111, 117-120, 122-127.

7 *The Argus*, *op.cit.*

8 Buckingham & Hitchcock, *op.cit.*, p.14.

9 *Ibid.*

10 *Ibid.*

11 *Ibid.*, p.15.

12 *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 8 May 1875 & 7 April 1883.

13 See Town Plan of Blackwood, VPRS 16171, Public Record Office Victoria (PROV).

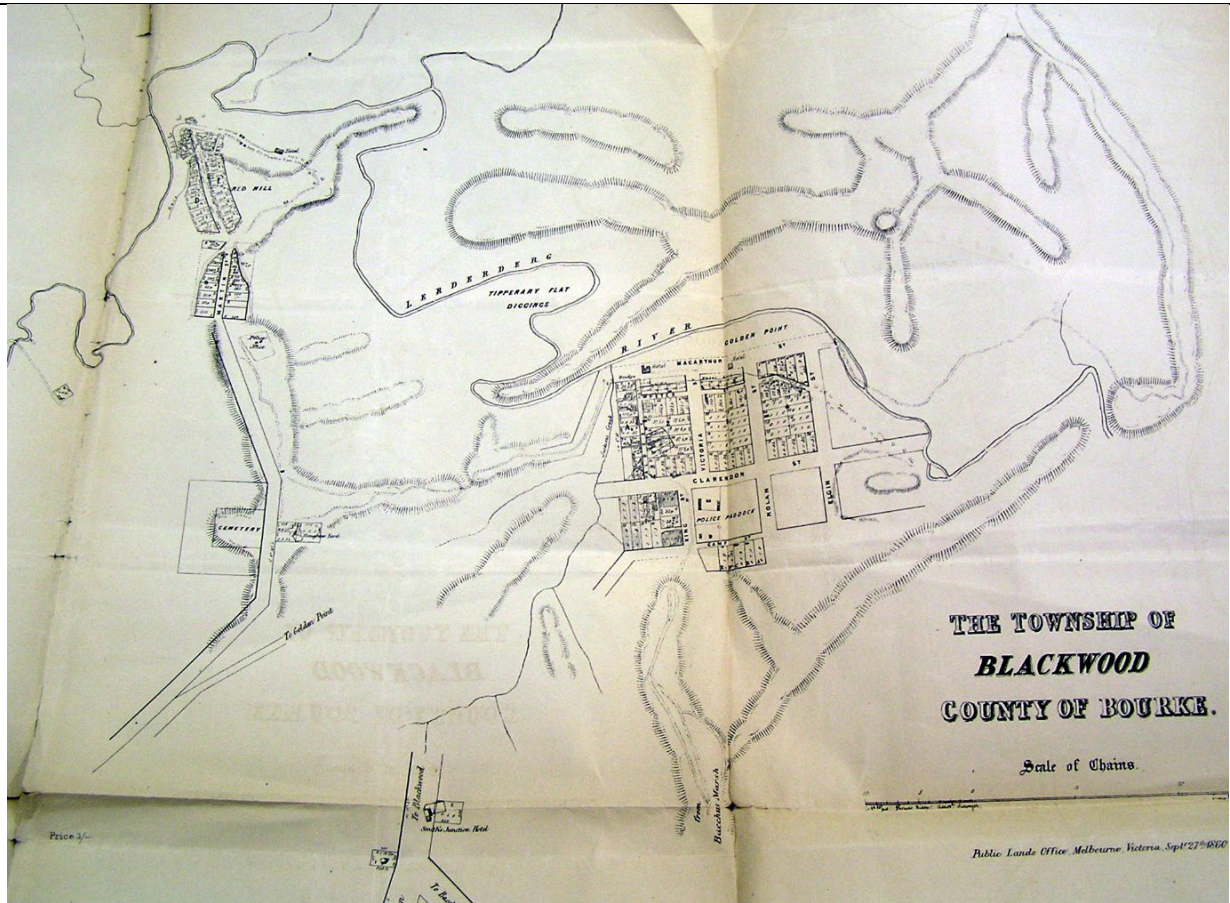


Figure 1: T. Nixon, Assistant Surveyor, The Township of Blackwood, 27 September 1860. Golden Point is shown by the grid layout and Red Hill is in the top left corner. Source: VPRS 440 Unit 204, PROV.

From 1885, there was a small boom in deep lead mining at Blackwood, after the North Beneditti Company discovered an auriferous drift.¹⁴ This caused the population to peak at Blackwood around 1890,¹⁵ with 1568 people residing at Golden Point, Red Hill and Mt Blackwood. At this time, Red Hill was described in the *Victorian Municipal Directory* as having a 'post, telegraph and money-order office, mechanics' institute, branch of one bank and two churches' as well as 'a valuable mineral spring' and 'a substantial footbridge across the river.'¹⁶

New Golden Point Road

In the early years, access to the centre of Red Hill from Golden Point was often difficult and there were frequent road closures. The main thoroughfare between Red Hill and Golden Point was from the southwest, adjacent to the cemetery (now addressed as 35 Byres Road). In December 1866, the Ballan Shire Council resolved to call tenders 'for road from Golden Point to Red Hill, Blackwood, according to amended plan and specifications.'¹⁷ In late 1867, a new road was opened between Red Hill and Golden Point, as described by James Ferguson in the *Bacchus Marsh Express*:

The new road opened some months since between Red Hill and Golden Point is found to be a great benefit to all the inhabitants. It matters not whatever time you pass along, you are sure to meet

¹⁴ See D. Rowe, 'Forest, Farmland & Gold', Thematic Environmental History of the Western Region of the Moorabool Shire', prepared for the Moorabool Shire Council, 2009. [update when redraft complete].

¹⁵ A.B. Watson, *Lost & Almost Forgotten Towns of Colonial Victoria: A Comprehensive Analysis of Census Results for Victoria 1841-1901*, Angus B. Watson, 2003.

¹⁶ *Victorian Municipal Directory*, 1890, p.238.

¹⁷ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 8 December 1866, p.3.

some wayfarer reaping the benefit. The road is first-rate in summer, but there are some parts that will be almost impassable in winter. It will be a great oversight if the Ballan Shire Council neglect to have those bad parts made good before the winter sets in.¹⁸

The new road traversed the southern bank of the Lerderderg River valley to the west of the central Golden Point township (Figure 2). This 'new' Golden Point Road provided easier access to the commercial hub of Red Hill in Martin Street. The road was intersected by the main street, Martin Street.



Figure 2: View on the 'new' Golden Point Road, looking east to the Royal Mail Hotel at Golden Point, c.1930s. Source: Blackwood & District Historical Society collection.

History of 15 Golden Point Road

Before 1872, Crown land was selected under miners' rights and several dwellings were constructed on the north side of Golden Point Road near the intersection of Martin Street, 15 Golden Point Road being one. These properties were therefore directly associated with gold miners after the height of the rush of 1855. In September 1872, this land was put up for sale, as outlined in the *Bacchus Marsh Express*:

On Tuesday last there was a sale of Crown lands here. Only one lot caused a little competition, the remaining lots were purchased at the upset price by persons who had paid for surveying the same. Lot 14 brought at the rate of £42 per acre; lots 10, 11, 12, and 13, were withdrawn; no reason is given; it is supposed that some sly objection has been forwarded to the Land Department. These allotments are on the Red Hill and Golden Point road, and comfortable dwellings are erected on them. The occupants can hold them under their miners' rights, but if they wished to dispose of them the fee simple is a much better title. Mr. E. Buckley bought for £10 5s. lot 14, which is 38 perches.¹⁹

The allotments for sale and the locations of dwellings already extant in 1872 are shown on a Plan of Detached Building Allotments, Township of Blackwood (Figure 3). This Plan shows the existence of the

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, 25 February 1868, p.3.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, 21 September 1872, p.3.

dwellings at 13, 15 and 25 Golden Point Road at this time, and the water race which traversed the rear of these allotments.



Figure 3: H.L. Hargreave, Contract Surveyor, Detached Building Allotments Township of Blackwood, 23 August 1872.
Source: VPRS 6420/P1, Unit 36, PROV.

On 14 March 1873, the property at 13 Golden Point Road originally comprised allotment 35 of Section C and it was purchased by Jane Johnson²⁰ (who was possibly associated with the naming of Johnson's Reef that was located between Golden Point and Red Hill) (Figure 4).²¹ The Plan of Detached Building Allotments suggests that the existing hipped and gabled dwelling had been built before 1872, possibly in the late 1860s. On 17 July 1883, Johnson sold the property to John Henry Smith, bootmaker, who had also acquired neighbouring allotment 32 in 1873 and allotment 39 in 1878²² (both allotments are now part of 25 Golden Point Road). Smith seems to have first lived in the dwelling at 25 Golden Point Road (that had been built prior to 1872²³) before relocating to 13 Golden Point Road in 1883. A member of the Good Shepherd Lodge of the International Organisation of Good Templars,²⁴ it appears that John Smith had passed away by 1891, as Mrs Smith had taken in Caleb Luby, boot and shoe-maker as a boarder.²⁵ In the ensuing years, the property was sold to Herman Frederick Wolter.²⁶

Herman Wolter (known as Frederick) was a ship's carpenter, arriving in Australia in 1863.²⁷ He soon made his way to the Blackwood goldfields where he took up allotments 34 and 35 of Section C (Figure 4), now the site of 15 Golden Point Road.²⁸ There, he appears to have built the existing hipped dwelling close to

²⁰ See Blackwood Parish Plan, sheet 4, VPRS 16171 and Certificate of Title, vol. 635, fol. 120913, PROV.

²¹ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 22 October 1881, p.3.

²² *Ibid.* & Ballan Shire Rate Book, 1886, VPRS 5557, PROV (Ballarat).

²³ A dwelling is shown in Figure 3

²⁴ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 13 May 1876, p.3.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, 14 February 1891, p.7, referred to the 'awfully sudden death of Caleb H.J. Luby', who 'carried on business as boot and shoe-maker' and who resided at 'Mrs. Smith's.'

²⁶ The property is included in Wolter's Probate Administration files, 1904, VPRS 28/P2, Unit 703, PROV.

²⁷ M. Hitchcock, 'History of Blackwood: Graves in the Blackwood Cemetery – Wightman Family Grave' in the *Blackwood News*, April/May 2011, p.6.

²⁸ See Parish of Blackwood Plan, op.cit.

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Place No. WMHSR01

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the road frontage, possibly in 1866 when he married Anna Bella Wightman.²⁹ They had two sons, John Herman Frederick Wolter (born at Blackwood in 1873) and Frederick William Wolter (born at Blackwood in 1875).³⁰ Wolter senior purchased the freehold to allotments 34 and 35 in 1873.³¹ He initially worked as a miner at Blackwood, before operating a bakery on the Golden Point Road.³² In 1896, he appears to have established his bakery business in 'the old bake-house at Mr. A. Buchanan's, having been refitted for the purpose.'³³ Andrew Buchanan's store and dwelling was located at 29 Martin Street, Red Hill. Anna Wolter died in November 1896 at the age of 58 years, the funeral being 'largely attended.'³⁴ Frederick Wolter senior died in 1904 of miner's lung disease.³⁵ A memorial service was held at the Methodist Church, where the building 'was suitably draped, and there was a fair congregation.'³⁶ Wolter's real estate was listed in his Probate, with the property 13 Golden Point Road being described as a five-roomed weatherboard house valued at £20 and the property at 15 Golden Point Road being listed as a six-roomed weatherboard house valued at £40.³⁷

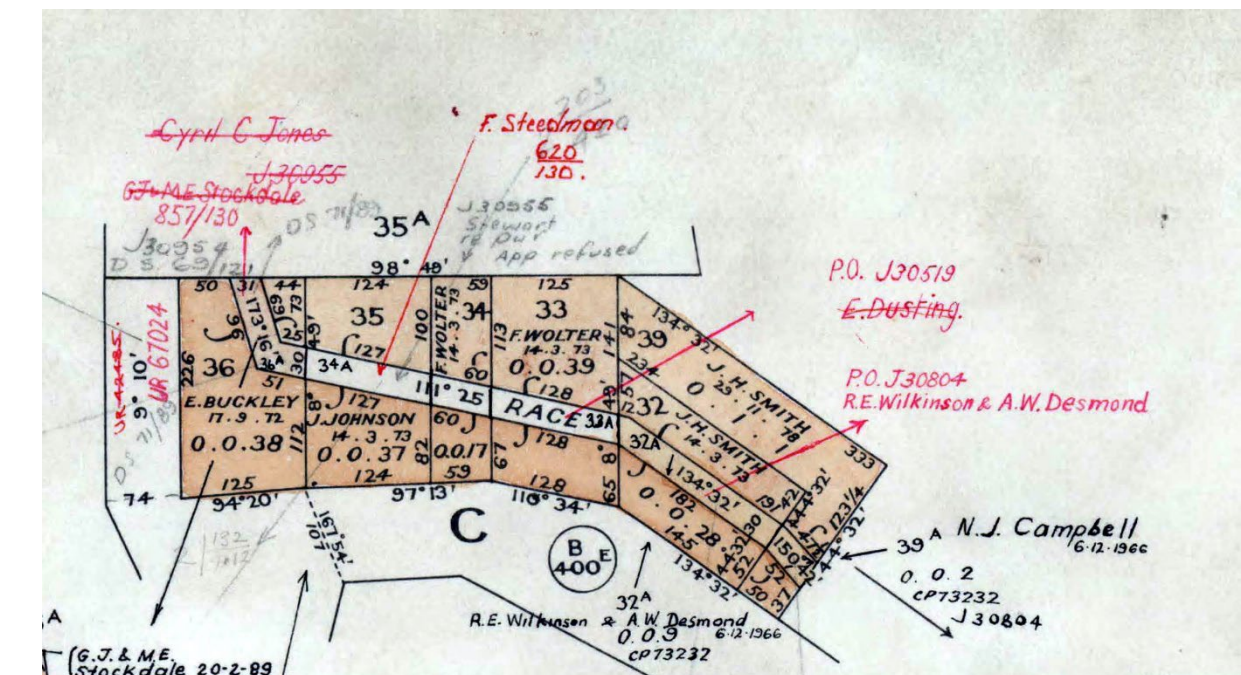


Figure 4: Parish of Blackwood Plan, 1963, showing allotments and water race in Golden Point Road.

Source: VPRS 16171, PROV.

The Water Race

All of the allotments put up for sale on the north side of Golden Point Road in 1872 were punctuated by a water race. The sizeable setback of the race from Golden Point Road was governed by miners 'being compelled to keep away from the main roads by a distance of thirty feet.'³⁸ It may have served as the

29 Hitchcock, *op.cit.*

30 *Ibid.*

31 *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 22 March 1873.

32 *Ibid.*

33 *Ibid.*, 4 July 1896, p.3. The article states that "Mr. F. Walters" was starting a bakery. This might have been an anglicised interpretation for Frederick Wolter.

34 *Ibid.*, 14 November 1896.

35 Hitchcock, *op.cit.*

36 *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 24 December 1904.

37 Wolter, Probate Administration files, *op.cit.*

38 *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 26 August 1781, p.3.

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water supply to these properties and those fronting Martin Street,³⁹ but was more likely to have formed part of the operations of miners, such as the Red Hill Company under the control of Henry Walker.⁴⁰ A critical factor in successful gold mining operations was water. By the 1860s, gold production at Blackwood was heavily linked to the water supply. Small crushing mills for quartz mining were established and powered by steam or water.⁴¹ In 1859, there were 17 companies operating crushing mills, 13 being powered by water and 4 by steam.⁴² Water to drive the wheels was delivered by races from the closest and most reliable water supply.⁴³ At Simmons Reef, the mills were exclusively water-driven, with water coming from the Lerderderg River.⁴⁴ The Imperial Company, for example, had a race that was 6 ¾ miles long and 670 feet being through tunnels.⁴⁵ According to Margot Hitchcock:

There were said to be between 80 to 100 miles of water races on the Blackwood Goldfield. Figures published by the Mines Department show that Blackwood was very close to having the longest mileage of water races of any mining field in the Colony.⁴⁶

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS:

Note: places which were identified in the West Moorabool Heritage Study Stage 2A have been referenced with their unique study identifier (i.e: BLA01). Places which are already included in the Heritage Overlay are referenced by HO number. Places which are not included in the Heritage Overlay nor identified in the West Moorabool Heritage Study Stage 2A have no reference or identifier included.

Victorian

Numerous conventional Victorian styled dwellings were built in the Shire from the 1860s onwards. With hipped roof forms, later designs were adorned with decorative cast iron front and/or return verandahs, reflecting the prosperity of the owners, although those built in the early periods, particularly on the goldfields were less decorative and favoured simple hipped roof forms with a hip or straight verandah, symmetrical façade, and heavy brick chimneys.

The typical dwellings constructed on the Blackwood district goldfields from c.1860-1880 were simple symmetrical hip roofed timber structures with a centrally arranged front door flanked on either side by double hung sash windows.

As the goldfields grew at a rapid pace, dwellings were often constructed prior to the survey of allotments, resulting in an irregular setback of dwellings, although those earlier dwellings tend to have been surveyed to sit close to or directly on the street boundary, as do 15 Golden Point Road, 111 Golden Point Road, Blackwood (GP04) and 5 Old Golden Point Road, Blackwood (BLA222).

Although most dwellings have experienced some form of alteration, the dwelling at 15 Golden Point Road is moderately intact, demonstrating the principal elements of its early built form and materials, with the loss only of the original hip roof verandah, which has recently been replaced. 4 Albert Street Blackwood (GP01), which has a higher pitched hip roof form and is set further back from the surveyed road has also had the verandah altered but has lost the original front windows. The dwelling at 111

39 *Ibid.*, 7 November 1874, p.3.

40 *Ibid.*, 30 September 1871, p.3.

41 Bannear, op.cit.

42 *Ibid.*

43 *Ibid.*

44 *Ibid.*

45 *Ibid.*

46 M. Hitchcock, 'Pauline Bonfond', at Blackwood Publishing: Genealogical and early history of Blackwood, Victoria, November 2013, <http://www.blackwoodpublishing.com/aspects-of-early-blackwood-history-and-pioneers/pauline-bonfond/>

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Golden Point Road (GPO4) (which also has a higher pitched hip roof) retains a high degree of integrity to the original dwelling in terms of its form and materials but has had alterations and additions to the rear and side of the dwelling. The adjacent dwelling at 25 Golden Point Road was originally identical to the dwelling at 15 Golden Point Road but has been significantly altered and compromised in terms of its form and materials. Of the comparable group, in terms of intactness and integrity, the dwelling at 15 Golden Point Road is most comparable to the intact dwelling at 5 Old Golden Point Road (the later dwelling only) (BLA222).

Comparatively, 15 Golden Point Road retains a relatively high degree of intactness to its 1860s form and materials and a moderate degree of integrity, when compared to other places within the Blackwood goldfields district. Unlike most other comparable examples, it retains most of its original materials and arrangement.



Photo 4: Dwelling, 111 Golden Point Road, Blackwood, 2014.
Source: David Rowe.



Photo 5: Dwelling, 4 Albert Street, Blackwood, 2015.
Source: David Rowe.

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

PLACE NAME: Blackwood Mineral Springs

Place No. BLA16

ADDRESS: 41 Golden Point Road, Blackwood

Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

Historic Themes:

Theme 1.1: Existing Natural Environment
 Theme 4.2: Gold Mining
 Theme 4.4: Water Supplies
 Theme 8.5: Commemoration

Condition: Good**Integrity:** Moderate**Photograph Date:** 2014**CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON STATUTORY REGISTERS**

Victorian Heritage Register:	No
Victorian Heritage Inventory:	No
Local Planning Scheme:	No

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:	No
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RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local Significance

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Recommended for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Register: **No**
 Recommended for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Inventory: **No**
 Recommended for inclusion as a Heritage Overlay in the Planning Scheme: **Yes**

Schedule to the Heritage Overlay

External Paint Controls Should Apply?	Yes (rendered masonry walls to springs pavilions only)
Internal Alteration Controls Should Apply?	No
Tree Controls Should Apply?	Yes – <i>Pinus radiata</i> (Monterey Pine) x 2 adjacent to bridge
Fences &/or Outbuildings of Note?	No
Prohibited Uses May be Permitted?	No
Incorporated Document	No

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:**What is Significant?**

The Blackwood Mineral Springs, Caravan Park Road, Blackwood, is significant.

Features which contribute to the significance of the place include:

- The reserve itself, created c.1879.
- Rendered masonry walls and pits forming outlets to the mineral water on the north and south banks of the Lerderderg River, c.1890.
- Octagonal pavilions housing the mineral spring outlets (albeit having been reconstructed c.1975-80 as a contemporary interpretation of the original timber pavilions).
- Concrete bridge, c.1967.
- Random stone retaining wall on the north bank of the Lerderderg River, c.1939.
- Two mature *Pinus radiata* (Monterey Pines) trees adjacent to the southern access to the bridge, representing the only surviving remnants of the World War One Avenue of Honour, c.1919.
- Stone paving pathway on the north side of the river.
- Circular stone paving on the south side of the river.

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Place No. BLA16

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- Interpretive plaques throughout the site.

The following elements are not significant:

- Picnic shelters on the southern bank of the river.
- Amenities block on the southern bank of the river.
- Car park, fixed seats, fixed tables, rubbish bins, barbeque facilities.

How is it significant?

The Blackwood Mineral Springs is of local historical, social, technical, representative and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Blackwood Mineral Springs is of historical significance as an expression of 19th and early 20th century nature and health tourism that became popular from the 1880s when the once prosperous gold mining townships in the district were in decline. First discovered by Chinese fossickers sluicing the Lerderderg River in the mid 1850s, it appears to have been from 1867 when the quality and apparent medicinal advantages of the mineral water were officially recorded. Reserved from sale and mining from 1879, it was not until 1888 that the Ballan Shire Council was appointed a Committee of Management to care for, improve and manage the site. From the 1880s, the mineral springs reserve became a valued asset in the Blackwood district, particularly during the years when gold mining was in decline and tourism provided opportunities to help sustain the once prosperous mining townships. In subsequent years, the Committee was responsible for numerous improvements to the mineral springs reserve: in the creation of better access, construction of bridges (the first timber bridge having been built in 1889, with a timber suspension bridge erected in 1912, being replaced with the existing concrete bridge in 1967), building of rendered masonry walls and pits to the water outlets in 1890 (the work being carried out by James Wyatt, well-respected local stonemason and bricklayer), construction of two pavilions to accommodate the water outlets in 1891 (north pavilion) and 1914 (south pavilion) (both of which were replaced with similarly-designed structures between 1975 and 1980), planting of an Avenue of Honour of 80 pine trees in 1919 by K. Matheson and T. Vigor, building of a random stone retaining wall on the north bank of the river in 1939, as well as several other works and landscape treatments in the 20th century. (Criterion A)

The Blackwood Mineral Springs is socially significant to the local community of Blackwood and more broadly, across Victoria, as a popular tourist destination and source of mineral water for public use. The mineral springs reserve has been a location for recreation and contemplation since the second half of the 19th century, while the Avenue of Honour, planted in 1919 (two which survive), was a place of commemoration of the local soldiers who fought and died in World War One. (Criterion G)

The Blackwood Mineral Springs has scientific significance for the geology associated with the mineral springs, providing a unique chemical composition that from the 19th century was considered to assist in remedying illness. The composition of the mineral water was considered to be equal to Apollinaris water in Germany, specially recommended for 'dyspeptic, gouty and rheumatic subjects' and which was 'largely used in Melbourne.' The mineral water at Blackwood was claimed to 'perfectly restore' invalids and others suffering from illness. (Criterion F)

The Blackwood Mineral Springs is aesthetically significant for its picturesque natural bushland setting in the Lerderderg River valley that has conformed in part to 19th and 20th century development in the existing roads and car parks, mineral springs pavilions, bridge, stone retaining wall on the northern river bank, and in the exotic plantings most notably (and symbolically) identified in the two mature Pine trees at the entrance to the southern end of the bridge. These trees are the remnants of the Avenue of Honour. (Criteria D & E)

SIGNIFICANCE OF COMPONENTS

Contributory Significance

The following fabric is considered to contributory to the significance of the Mineral Springs site:

- Rendered masonry walls and pits forming outlets to the mineral water on the north and south banks of the Lerderderg River.
- Octagonal pavilions housing the mineral spring outlets (albeit having been reconstructed as a contemporary interpretation of the original timber pavilions).
- Concrete bridge.
- Random stone retaining wall on the north bank of the Lerderderg River.
- Two mature Pine trees adjacent to the southern access to the bridge, representing the only surviving remnants of the World War One Avenue of Honour.
- Stone paving pathway on the north side of the river.
- Circular stone paving on the south side of the river.
- Interpretive plaques throughout the site.

Non-Contributory Significance

The following fabric has been introduced in more recent times and is not considered to contribute to the significance of the Mineral Springs site:

- Picnic shelters on the southern bank of the river.
- Amenities block on the southern bank of the river.
- Car park, fixed seats, fixed tables, rubbish bins.

Heritage Overlay Map

It is recommended that the heritage overlay is applied to the site at 41 Golden Point Road as shown on the following map (Photo 1).



Photo 1: Aerial map.

Source of aerial image: Moorabool Shire.

DESCRIPTION:

The Blackwood Mineral Springs reserve, Caravan Park Road, Blackwood, is situated on the northern and southern banks of the Lerderderg River, in the valley between the former goldfields settlements of Golden Point and Red Hill. It comprises a portion of a 5 hectare mineral springs and tourist camp reserve (the bulk of the reserve taking in the neighbouring caravan park). The northern portion of the reserve is steeply sloping and dominated by a native bushland setting with walking tracks. On the

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PLACE NAME: Blackwood Mineral Springs

Place No. BLA16

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southern bank of the river is a flat and well-treed area with native and exotic trees set amongst open grassed areas immediately adjacent the river bank. A curving gravelled road and a car park characterise the central part of the southern reserved portion, which is bound on the south side by a steeply sloping embankment dominated by native and some exotic trees.

The Mineral Springs reserve is especially characterised by two pavilions on both sides of the river banks within which are mineral springs outlets (Photos 2, 3, 4 and 5). They have polygonal galvanised corrugated steel roofs crowned by timber finials. Both pavilions are supported by introduced square timber posts with capped timber balustrades having diagonal timber bracing. Timber lattice valances provide the limited ornamentation to the pavilions. These timber structures have replaced the original pavilions in these locations. Of particular interest is the surviving early rendered masonry fabric: the north pavilion having a north wall with a blind arcade, the central blind arch featuring the mineral springs outlet, below which is a pit and drainage outlet. The south pavilion is more rudimentary, having a rendered base wall at the south end and a drainage pit within which is a springs outlet. Both pavilions have random stone floor paving that appears to have been introduced in the 20th century. The timber seating in the north pavilion has replaced original seating of identical design and construction, while the masonry ledge forming a border in the south pavilion appears to have been introduced in more recent times.

Access to the north pavilion from the car park located on the southern river bank is by a later 20th century concrete footprint supported by tapered concrete piles (Photo 6). The bridge has capped steel balustrades. Random stone paving forms a pathway to the north pavilion from the bridge. The northern river bank has random stone retaining wall (Photo 7). On the south side of the river is a circular paved area of random stone (Photo 10). Flanking this paved area leading to the bridge are two memorial Pine trees, being the only surviving trees planted as part of the Avenue of Honour in 1919 (Photo 8).

The mineral springs reserve also has other introduced structures. In open grassed areas on the southern side of the river are polygonal and gabled post-supported shelters (Photo 11), the design and construction drawing from the designs of the mineral springs pavilions. There is also a gabled amenities block towards the western end. Other structures include fixed timber tables and seats, interpretive plaques on stands and rocks, and timber retaining walls below the steeply-sloping embankment forming the southern boundary (Photo 9).



Photo 2: North pavilion, 2014.



Photo 3: North Pavilion, 2014, showing the rendered masonry wall with water outlet.

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Photo 4: South pavilion, 2014.



Photo 5: South pavilion showing water outlet pit, 2014.



Photo 6: Concrete bridge spanning the Lerderderg River, 2014.



Photo 7: Random stone retaining wall forming the north bank of the Lerderderg River, 2014.



Photo 8: Two mature Pine trees near the southern entry to the bridge, forming the remnants of the Avenue of Honour, 2009.



Photo 9: View of southern boundary of the mineral springs reserve, showing retaining walls at the base of the embankment, and the mixture of exotic and native trees, 2014.



Photo 10: Introduced circular paving adjacent to the memorial Pine trees, 2014.



Photo 11: Introduced shelters and amenities block, 2014.

HISTORY:

The Early History of Blackwood

The Blackwood goldfields originally comprised four distinct townships. The earliest was Golden Point, closest to the original gold finds and rush in early 1855.¹ Red Hill (now the central township of Blackwood), Simmons Reef and Barry's Reef (originally known as the township of Bayup) formed other nearby settlements. Initially there were also other camps, including Tipperary Flat and Ballan Camp.²

As the earliest and main camp on the Blackwood diggings, by April 1855 Golden Point was the most crowded locality on the field and the place where government officials were stationed.³ At this time, permanent buildings were few in number and included no more than five stores and two butcher shops.⁴ All other structures were mainly tents, including apparently many grog shops.⁵ It was also during the mid 1850s when Golden Point was officially surveyed and the township laid out following a grid pattern. This township was officially known as Blackwood.

By the end of July 1855, Golden Point and Red Hill had made noticeable progress as gold towns. By September 1855, the population of the broader Blackwood goldfields had reached 13,000 people.⁶ In one week, the Police Warden issued 457 miners rights and 95 business licenses.⁷ The rapid pace of town development also continued as by October there were over 12 hotels 'capable of affording every possible convenience' and there was also, albeit belatedly, a post office.⁸ Yet, just a year later, the bulk of the goldmining population had left the Blackwood district and by 1858 the population had fallen to 950.⁹ Although the township was maligned for some years as a consequence of the depressed mining activity,¹⁰ this did not prevent the further development of infrastructure including businesses, churches and schools, possibly as a consequence of sawmilling enterprises established by former miners. Although the township of Blackwood was proclaimed in 1872 with the town reserve centred

1 A.J. Buckingham & M.F. Hitchcock, *Aspects of Early Blackwood*, 5th printing, Blackwood Publishing, Blackwood, 2002, p.13.

2 *Ibid.*

3 *Ibid.*

4 *Ibid.*, p.11. See also Reports of the Mining Surveyors and Registrars, *Ballarat District (including Smythesdale, Creswick, Blackwood & Buninyong)*, 1859-1878, Mines Dept of Victoria, fasc. edn.

5 *The Argus* 30 July 1855, p.6.

6 Buckingham & Hitchcock, *op.cit.*, p.14.

7 *Ibid.*

8 *Ibid.*

9 *Ibid.*, p.15.

10 *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 8 May 1875 & 7 April 1883.

around Golden Point,¹¹ most of the building development appears to have occurred in the Red Hill area, indicating the initial developmental shift towards this settlement as the central hub of community, cultural and commercial activity that was sustained into the 20th century.

History of the Blackwood Mineral Springs

Goldmining & Early Discovery

It was in 1854 when gold was discovered at Jackson's Gully nearby the mineral springs reserve.¹² Miners soon descended on Blackwood and set up mining on and near the Lerderderg River. The Great Extended and Early Bird Mines were established on the southern side of the river between Red Hill and Golden Point, with the Golden Point Company working the reefs in 1859 and the Caledonian Company in 1861.¹³

By 1860, the flat area of ground beside the Lerderderg River (and now comprising the Mineral Springs Reserve) was known as the Tipperary Flat Diggings. (Figure 1). Located between Golden Point and Red Hill, Chinese miners, while sluicing the Lederderg River, are said to have discovered the presence of mineral water at this location.¹⁴ Seven years later in 1867, the mineral water at Blackwood appears to have been officially tested by a Mr Newbery for the first time.¹⁵ The spring on the northern side of the river was the first to be developed.

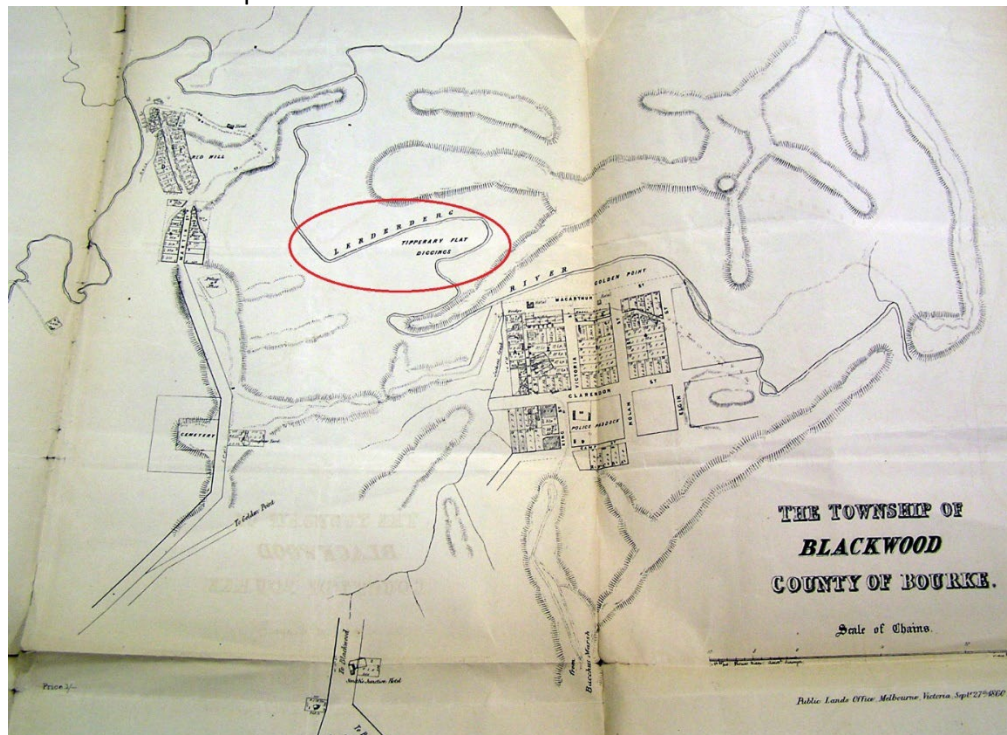


Figure 1: T. Nixon, Assistant Surveyor, The Township of Blackwood, 27 September 1860. The rough location of the mineral springs is shown in the red circled area at the Tipperary Flat Diggings. The main township (Golden Point) is shown on the right and Red Hill in the top left.

Source: VPRS 440 Unit 204, PROV.

The importance of the mineral springs for medicinal and recreational/tourism purposes, and particularly the mineral springs at Blackwood, was brought to public attention in *The Express* newspaper in late 1860s or early 1870s by the Roman Catholic administrator, the Rev. Dr. J.J. Bleasdale, D.D.¹⁶ The mineral water was considered to be equal to Apollinaris water in Germany, which in 1891 was described as 'the queen

¹¹ See Town Plan of Blackwood, VPRS 16171, Public Record Office Victoria (PROV).

¹² M. Hitchcock, Interpretive panel at the Mineral Springs.

¹³ 'MS64 Blackwood Mineral Springs', geological survey report, n.d. at <http://mineralwater.vic.gov.au>. By 1896 the reefs were worked by the Rip Van Winkle Company.

¹⁴ J.F. Rayner, 'Notes on the Blackwood Mineral Springs', 1975, Blackwood & District Historical Society.

¹⁵ See 'MS64', op.cit., which gives a table of official recordings of the water at the mineral springs, beginning in 1867.

¹⁶ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 13 November 1869, p.4 & 21 April 1888.

of table waters, and is specially recommended for dyspeptic, gouty, and rheumatic subjects'¹⁷ and which was 'largely used in Melbourne.'¹⁸

Land Reservations & Management

Several years late in November 1879, one acre of land on the north side of the Lerderderg River was temporarily withheld from sale, leasing and licensing as a mineral springs reserve (Figure 2).¹⁹ However, the bed of the river and the river banks continued to be worked by subsistence Chinese fossickers as late as 1887, causing concern with Mr Fredrick Dunn, Acting Government Analyst, who declared that as a consequence the mineral springs stood 'in danger of being injured.'²⁰

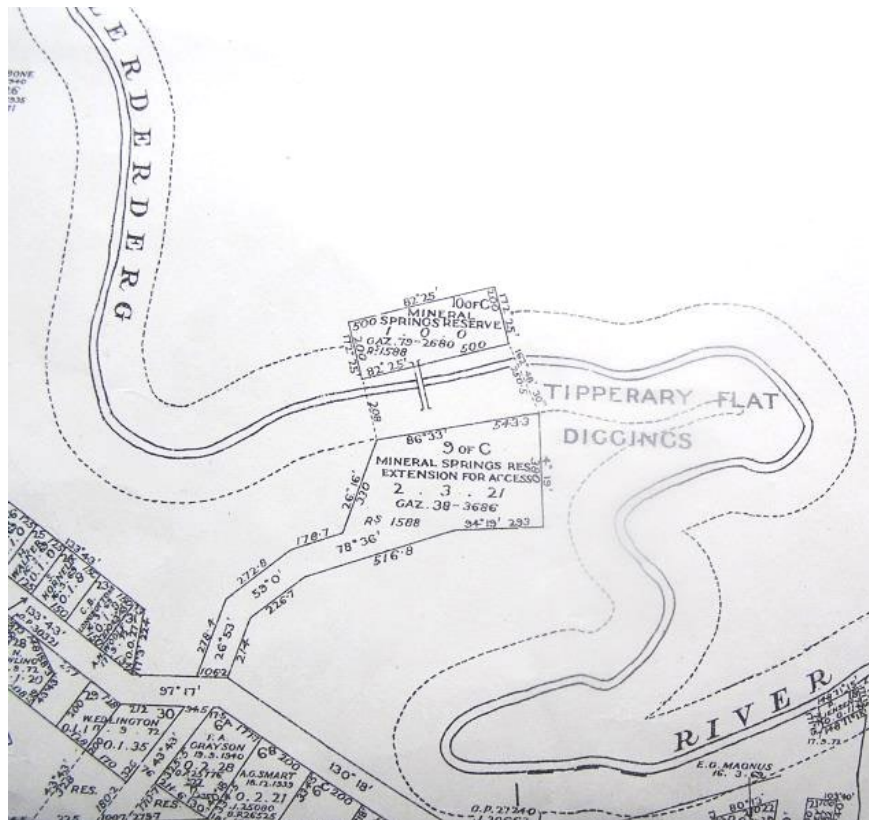


Figure 2: Parish Plan of Blackwood, sheet 4, 1941, showing the location of the mineral springs reserve. The one acre reservation on the north side of the river was the first area to be reserved.

Source: PROV.

Consequently in 1888, the Ballan Shire Council was appointed a Committee of Management for the mineral springs reserve.²¹ This arrangement continued until 1920.²² During these years, the Committee struggled to gain funds for necessary improvements in the reserve. Six 'collectors' were appointed in 1890 to raise funds. The mixed successful of this campaign was lamented by the Blackwood correspondent in the *Bacchus Marsh Express*:

No person not residing in Blackwood can have any idea of the up hill work collectors have to contend with, as the population is so scattered over such a large area that no one cares about supporting any central movement except it is within their own particular dominion. Some want to know what is to be

17 *Ibid.*, 14 February 1891.

18 'MS64', op.cit.

19 *Victoria Government Gazette*, 14 November 1879, p.2680.

20 'MS64', op.cit.

21 *Victoria Government Gazette*, 6 July 1888, p.2250. The Committee comprised eight members. See *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 7 June 1890.

22 Rayner, op.cit.

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done with the money, and others want to know what has come over that already collected. Well, the most of the money collected, and that handed to the treasurer, is safe in the National Bank, and the only thing wrong in money matters is that there is not much money to bank.²³

In 1891 and 1892, concerts and balls were held at the Blackwood Mechanics' Institute in aid of the mineral springs.²⁴ The decline in the population in Blackwood in the early 20th century brought with it further challenges, with applications for funding to the Lands Department and within the Ballan Shire Council often sought.²⁵

In December 1920, the Ballan Shire Council relinquished the management of the mineral springs reserve to E. Terrill, G.K. Matheson, M. Williamson, F. Livy and W. Hayden, who were appointed Trustees by the Lands Department.²⁶

In 1933, the reserve was officially extended by 2¾ acres to include an entrance and Avenue of Honour.²⁷ The following year, 1934, a new Committee of Management was appointed. E. Terrill and G.K. Matheson continued as Trustees and they were joined by Cr Morgan, M. Richards and H. Cann.²⁸ In 1949, W. Matheson was appointed a Trustee.

On 24 April 1944, the Shaw family gifted an area of 1.5 acres comprising Shaw's Lake and its immediate surroundings, as a reserve for public purposes.²⁹ The lake had been formed as a large dam by Richard Shaw Snr and his son for holding water for their gold mining operations. It was later stocked with fish and used as a swimming pool by tourists.³⁰

The reservation of land for the mineral springs was further extended in 1948, taking in the area known as the caravan park (the park being laid out by the Public Works Department in 1955).³¹ In 1949, the first regulations for the reserve were approved and gazetted.³² The 17 regulations governed opening times, standards, and activities, including the prohibition of betting 'publicly' and sticking balls and cutting names, damaging or injuring 'the buildings, gates, fences, seats or trees in the Reserves.'³³

23 *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 7 Jun 1890.

24 *Ibid.*, & March 1891 & 2 January 1892.

25 *Ibid.*, 11 March & 10 June 1911.

26 Rayner, *op.cit.*

27 *Ibid.*

28 *Ibid.*

29 *Ibid.* & 'The Blackwood Recorder', magazine of the Blackwood & District Historical Society, September 1990.

30 Rayner, *op.cit.* & Buckingham & Hitchcock, *op.cit.*

31 Rayner, *op.cit.*

32 *Victoria Government Gazette*, 21 July 1949, pp.5087-5088.

33 *Ibid.*

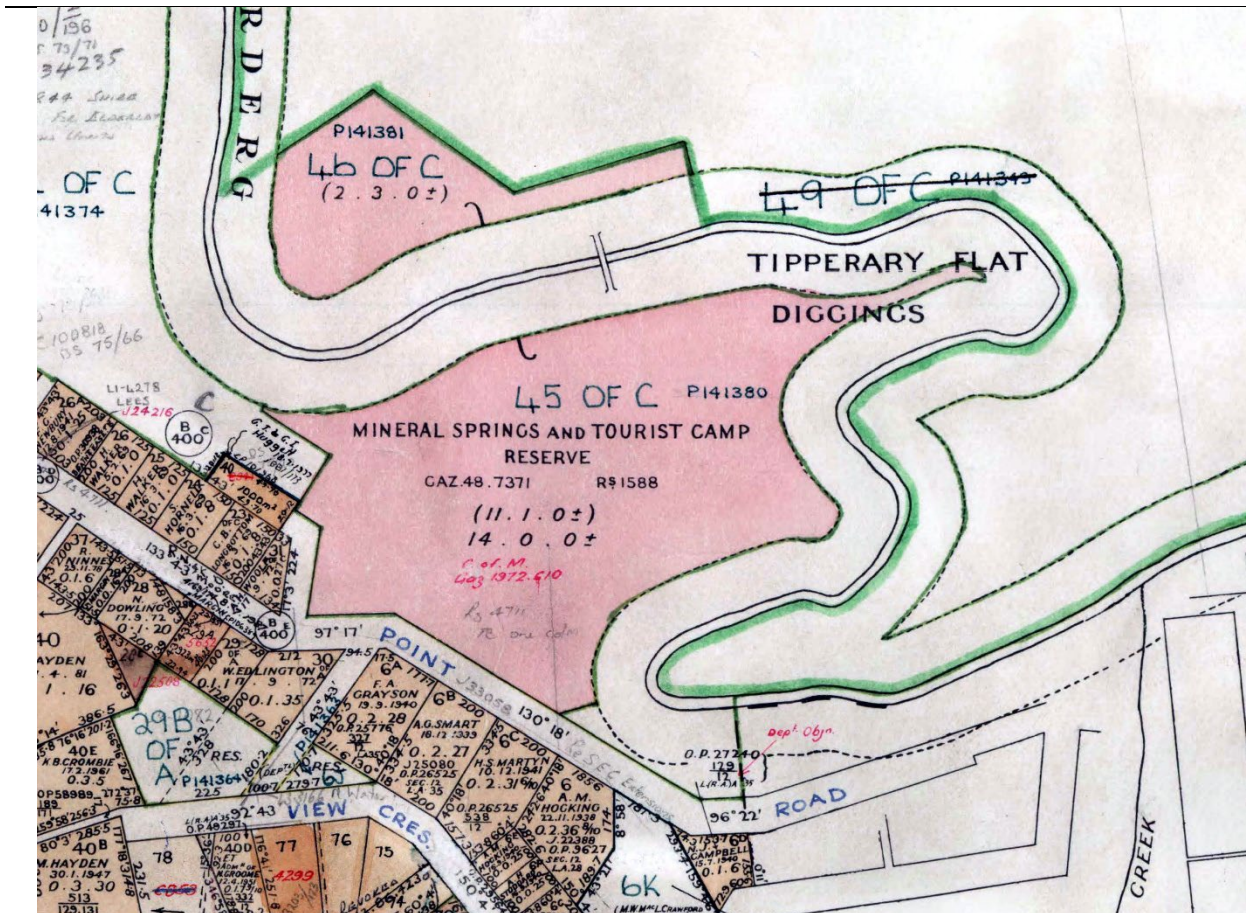


Figure 3: Parish Plan of Blackwood, sheet 4, 1963, the increased area for the mineral springs reserve and tourist camp (caravan park).

Source: VPRS 16171, PROV.

In 1974, the administration of the mineral springs reserve was taken over by a Committee of Management of 15 people appointed by the Minister of Lands.³⁴ This Committee was also responsible for the management of the Public Hall (former Mechanics' Institute), Recreation Ground and the swimming pool).

Thirty years later on 30 July 2004, the Blackwood Mineral Spring Reserve was officially opened by the Hon. John Brumby, Minister for State and Regional Development.³⁵

Developments at the Mineral Springs Roads and Bridges

In April 1888, Joseph Rowan, warden's clerk, favourably reported on his visit to the Blackwood mineral springs. It was considered to be a popular tourist attraction.³⁶ Thwarting its further development and the anticipated progress of Blackwood as a tourist destination was access to the mineral springs reserve. The difficulty in reaching the springs was outlined in the *Bacchus Marsh Express*:

The spring is situated midway between Red Hill and Golden point, and is on the opposite side from the township and to get to it one has to make a long journey by the old Kyneton bridge below Red Hill, and then scramble down the side of the main creek to get to the spring; or otherwise cross over the Gisborne road bridge, below Golden Point, and then climb hills and perform other pedestrian feats to get to the said spring. There used to be a fairly practical road to the spring by passing over a footbridge

34 Ibid.

35 Interpretive plaque, mineral springs.

36 *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 21 April 1888.

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by Jensen's store at Golden Point, which did duty for a quarter of a centre, but about three years ago a flood washed the bridge way, and although a petition was presented to the Ballan Shire Council to have the bridge renewed.³⁷

Such public condemnation of the difficult access to the mineral springs appears to have led the Ballan Shire Council to fund a new bridge. In November 1888, a tender was called by a footbridge and approaches at the mineral springs.³⁸ The contract was let to George Williams.³⁹ Delays ensued but the timber bridge was erected in 1889 with progress reported in the *Bacchus Marsh Express*:

A force of seven persons were busy during last week, and by their united labour with the aid of a horse, the foundations, or the four piers, were put in their places, and on them the bridge will be erected. The bridge will only be a footbridge, three feet in the clear, and a hundred and forty-five feet long.⁴⁰



Photo 12: Northern portion of the early timber bridge (built 1889 and repaired on several occasions) and the pavilion (built 1891) on the north side of the Lerderderg River, n.d., c.1900.

Source: Blackwood & District Historical Society.

Although the new bridge provided easy access between the northern and southern river banks, the track to the reserve from the main road remained in a 'miserable state' in 1891.⁴¹ It was described as a 'gutter' and the Council was called upon to make improvements. Further improvements were called after the 'foot track' and 'hand railing' opposite the mineral spring were washed away in 1895.⁴²

37 *Ibid.*

38 *Ibid.*, 3 November 1888.

39 *Ibid.*, 29 December 1888.

40 *Ibid.*, 2 March 1889.

41 *Ibid.*, 27 June 1891.

42 *Ibid.*, 14 December 1895.

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The flood of 1895 caused damaged to the bridge and it was repaired at this time by Peter Duncan at a cost of £8.⁴³ By late 1904, both the road to the mineral springs and the bridge at the springs were 'in a very bad state' and it had been anticipated that the necessary repairs were made before the summer holidays.⁴⁴ Little repairs appear to have been carried on the bridge in the following years, as in 1907 local residents still called attention to its 'bad state'.⁴⁵ This bridge appears to be shown in Photo 12, being a narrow footbridge of log construction supported by braced log piles. The bridge was washed away when the dam burst at the Simmons Reef Reservoir in 1908.⁴⁶ William Gribble was reported to have erected a temporary bridge in September of 1909.⁴⁷

In 1912, Messrs Ford and McCusker were commissioned to construct a suspension foot bridge at the mineral springs (Photos 13 and 14).⁴⁸ From this time, the bridge became a tourist attraction, featuring in a number of picturesque photographs of the mineral springs reserve. In 1967, the swing bridge was replaced with the existing concrete structure (Photo 15), with the Mineral Springs Trustees contributing \$1,467 towards the cost.⁴⁹



Photo 13: Suspension bridge with northern pavilion in the background, c.1930s.

Source: Blackwood & District Historical Society.



Photo 14: Suspension bridge with northern pavilion in the background, c.1930s.

Source: Blackwood & District Historical Society.

Better access from Golden Point Road was proposed in 1939. A thoroughfare was to wind downwards to the river valley, terminating with circular parking area adjacent to a picnic ground at the mineral springs (see Photo 23).

⁴³ *Ibid.*, 2 & 9 March 1895.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, 24 December 1904.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, January & 7 December 1907.

⁴⁶ 'The Blackwood Recorder', September 19990.

⁴⁷ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 11 September 1909.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, 24 February 1912.

⁴⁹ Rayner, op.cit.



Photo 15: Concrete footbridge, 1977.

Source: J.T. Collins, La Trobe Picture collection, State Library of Victoria, image jc001536

Early Improvements to the Mineral Springs

Brick and Render Facings to Springs

While the mineral springs were becoming a tourist attraction in the late 19th century, the condition of the mineral spring outlets were poor and apart from the damaged foot bridge, there appears to have been little infrastructure. In June 1890, the *Bacchus Marsh Express* bemoaned the bad state of the mineral springs outlet:

... I think the most important thing to be done first is to improve the miserable outlet at the mouth of the spring. Where the water issues from the rock there is an uncouth clay bank, about six feet above the temporary bit of pipe that just serves one to fill a bottle of the delightful water, but the pipe is so temporarily fixed that it only wants an accidental touch and down it falls, and before you could get another drop of water in your bottle you must get a batch of mud to refix your pipe or go without your bottle of water. If a proper face at the spring was made, and a brick or stone wall built with cement and a proper pipe built in leading from the water coring cut of the rock to where it comes out now, this job of itself would be an inviting sight at the spring in contrast to the dismal and dirty condition of the outlet at the present time.⁵⁰

The following year, 1891, the local stonemason and bricklayer, James Wyatt, was engaged to carry out improvements at the springs, including the bricking and cementing of the mineral springs face.⁵¹ Completed by mid February 1891, the works received a favourable response:

The work at the Mineral Spring which has been going on for the last fortnight was finished on Friday last, and reflects great credit on Mr. Wyatt, who carried out the work. To get a better supply of water the face of the spring had to be dug out to the extent of five feet, and then bricked and cemented up to the height of twelve feet, and nine feet wide, while in the centre of the face is an arch in which a pipe is fixed from which the water runs. On both sides are small arches for standing glasses, bottles, &c., on; while both sides are stoned and cemented. The next work to be undertaken is to build a summer house, which will be gone on with at once, and I have no doubt that, when finished, the spring will be as valuable as the famous Hepburn springs of Daylesford.⁵²

50 *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 7 June 1890.

51 *Ibid.*, 24 January 1891, p.7.

52 *Ibid.*, 14 February 1891, p.7.

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Pavilions

With the brick and cement facings completed, the local carpenter, Andrew Buchanan, was commissioned to construct a pavilion at the spring on the north side of the river at a cost of £15, being:

... twenty feet in diameter, roof to be eight-sided, and supported on eight posts 4 x inches, fixed in the ground. Owing to the steepness of the side of the hill at the spring, the roof of the shed will abut on the hill, and the front portion will be fourteen feet to the eaves. No ornamental lattice or covering of any kind to be at the side or front openings.⁵³

The work was completed in November 1891 and it was hoped that 'visitors will reap the benefit.'⁵⁴ The structure had been designed with an octagonal roof surmounted by a timber finial (Photos 12, 16 and 17). Timber lattice was confined to a valance immediately below the roofline. Repairs were made to the pavilion in early 1920.⁵⁵ In 1914, a second pavilion was constructed on the south side of the river by A. Gann and L. Turner to a similar octagonal layout and design as the original pavilion (Photo 18).⁵⁶ Timber lattice appears to have been part of the design as screening on the west and south sides. This pavilion was rebuilt in 1975 and the original pavilion on the north side of the river was rebuilt by 1980.⁵⁷

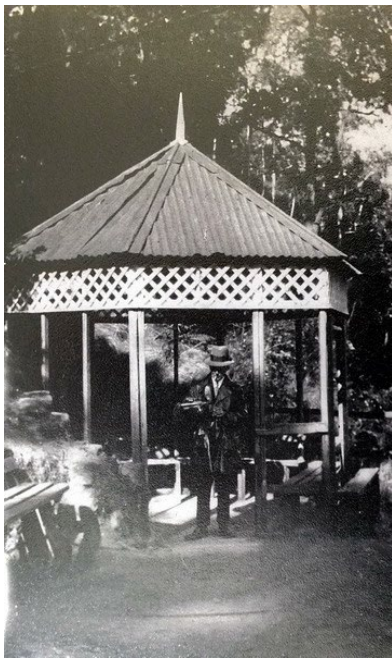


Photo 16: North pavilion, n.d. [c.1930s].
Source: Blackwood & District Historical Society.



Photo 17: North pavilion, c.1937.
Source: Blackwood & District Historical Society.

53 *Ibid.*, 28 March 1891.
54 *Ibid.*, 28 November 1891.
55 Rayner, *op.cit.*
56 *Ibid.*
57 *Ibid.* & Buckingham & Hitchcock, *op.cit.*, p.50.



Photo 18: South pavilion, 1930. Source: Wally Sweet,
Source: Blackwood & District Historical Society.

Landscaping and Avenue of Honour

As early as 1888, the Rector of the All Saint's Anglican Church, J.A. White, proclaimed the health benefits of the mineral springs, claiming that he had brought 'a sick family in search of health' and 'through the blessing of God' there became 'perfectly restored.'⁵⁸ He anticipated that the mineral springs – with a proposed Spa and Sanatorium laid out in spacious grounds – would 'become the leading resort in Australia for invalids, seekers of rest, and possibly for holiday excursionists.'⁵⁹ In particular, White proposed that the mineral springs reserve be completely transformed and that steps were taken:

... to lay out a landscape plan of the levels, with flower beds, arbours, grottos, and an aquarium; to impound the waters of the Lerderderg by weirs for boating purposes; to terrace the hillsides and gullies on the north side of the river, with walks at the more picturesque spots and prospects; and generally make it, what it is in fact, one of the finest and healthiest places in Australia.⁶⁰

Such visionary enthusiasm was only to be partly realised, and in a manner that principally retained the natural bushland setting.

In 1919, the mineral springs reserve was graded and formed, and 80 pine trees were planted by W. and K. Matheson and T. Vigor in honour of the local soldiers who fought in World War One.⁶¹ The cost of this commemorative initiative was £330 and a further £100 was spent on the Avenue of Honour that led to the swing bridge on the southern bank of the river (Photos 19 and 20).⁶² With only two memorial trees surviving by the turn of the 21st century, Chinese Elms were planted as replacements.⁶³

58 J.A. White, *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 26 May 1888.

59 *Ibid.*

60 *Ibid.*

61 Rayner, *op.cit.*

62 *Ibid.*

63 Hitchcock, interpretive plaque, mineral springs.



Photo 19: Avenue of Honour at the mineral springs, n.d. [c.1930].

Source: Blackwood & District Historical Society.

Photo 20: Avenue of Honour at the mineral springs, n.d. [c.1950].

Source: Blackwood & District Historical Society.

In c.1920, a working bee was held to level an area below the southern embankment, forming a parking area.⁶⁴ It was also at this time when W. Gribble and W. Matheson planted willow cuttings beside the toilet block.⁶⁵ Other works that were carried out included the construction of stone walls along the northern river bank in 1939 (Figure 4).⁶⁶

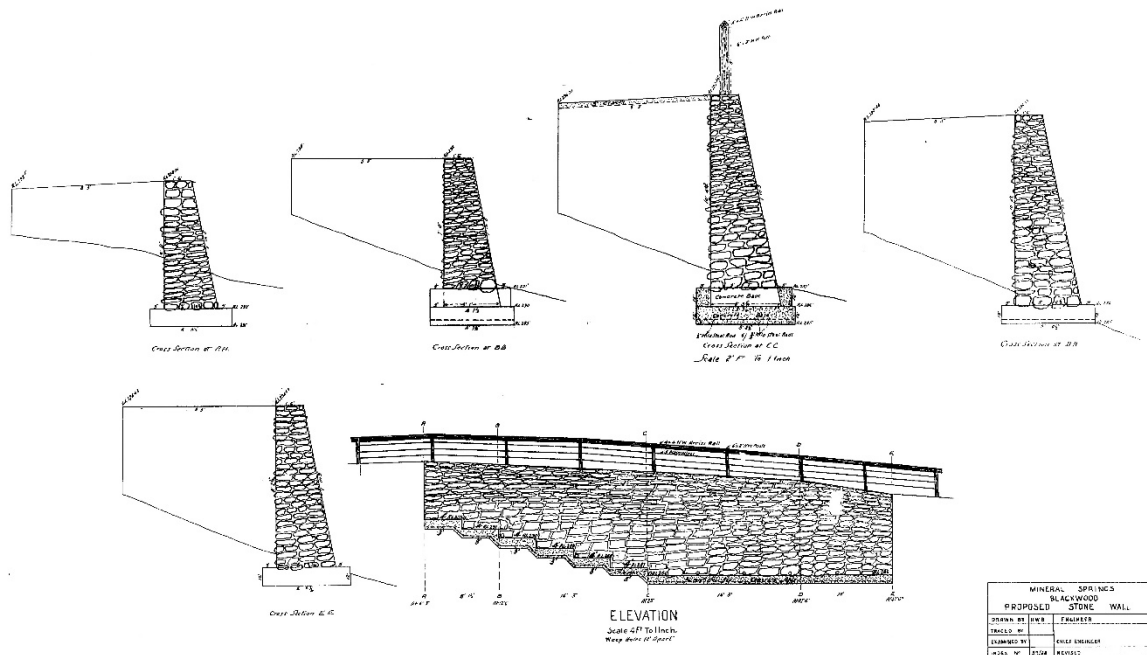


Figure 4: Mineral Springs Blackwood: Proposed Stone Wall, n.d. [1939].

Source: Building Services Agency 39/28, PROV.

64 Rayner, op.cit.

65 Ibid.

66 Building Services Agency drawing of proposed stone wall, n.c. [1939], 39/28, PROV.

Other Developments

A toilet block was constructed at the mineral springs reserve before 1920. It was replaced in the late 1930s which in turn was removed and replaced with the existing amenities block in more recent times.⁶⁷ Other improvements that were made during the interwar years included the erection of an entranceway (comprising tapered piers with a bevelled timber beam at the top) flanking by post and rail fencing (Photos 21 and 22), and the construction of a gabled kiosk adjacent to the entranceway outside the reserve (Photos 23 and 24). A site plan of the mineral springs site was made in 1939. In addition to the new road to the mineral springs, a tennis court, stone shelter shed and a dry stone wall beyond the southern river bank were proposed (Figure 5) but were not realised. In 1944, the reserve was extended to include Shaw's Lake that was used by tourists for fishing and swimming.⁶⁸ Dressing sheds and a diving platform and springboard were soon erected to provide facilities for tourists (Photo 25).⁶⁹

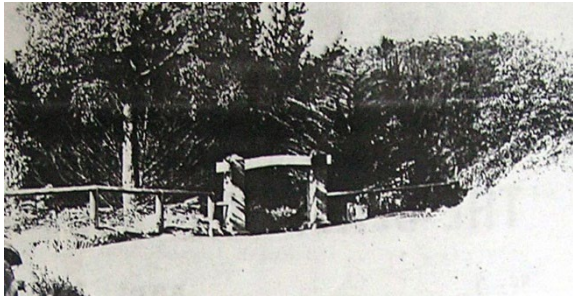


Photo 21: Entrance way at the mineral springs, Source: Blackwood & District Historical Society.



Photo 22: Avenue of Honour at the mineral springs, n.d. [c.1950]. Source: Blackwood & District Historical Society.



Photo 23: Kiosk and drive to entrance way (in background), [c.1930]. Source: Blackwood & District Historical Society.



Photo 24: Mineral Springs kiosk, [c.1940-60] Source: La Trobe Picture collection, State Library of Victoria, image rg006598.

67 Rayner, *op.cit.*

68 *Ibid.*, 'Blackwood Recorder', September 1990 & Buckingham & Hitchcock, *op.cit.*, pp.58-59.

69 *Ibid.* According to Rayner, *op.cit.*, the dressing sheds were destroyed by fire in 1952.

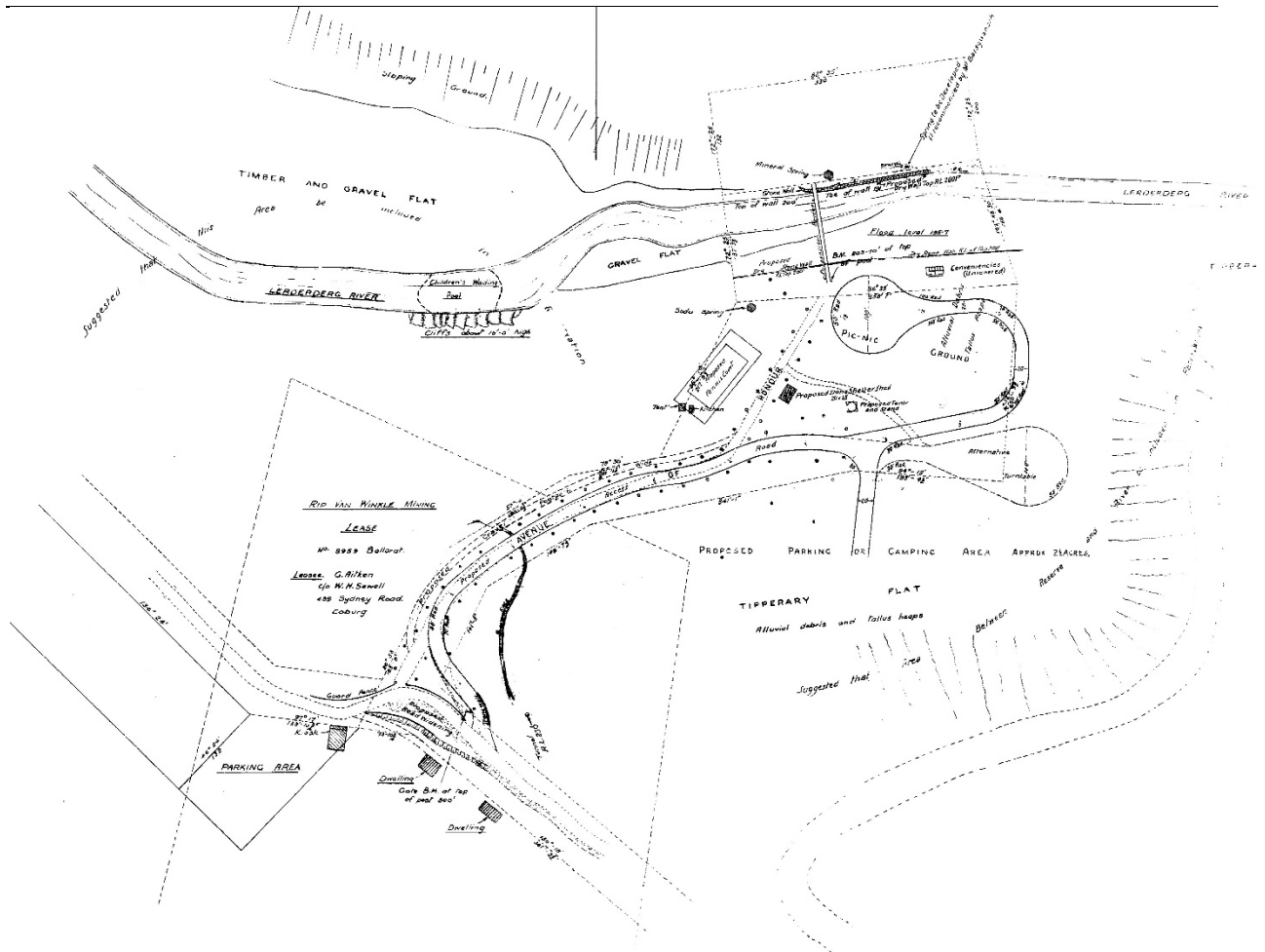


Figure 5: Blackwood Mineral Springs Contour Plan, n.d. [1939].

Source: Building Services Agency 39/16, PROV.



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SWIMMING POOL, AT SHAW'S LAKE, BLACKWOOD, VIC.

Photo 25: Shaw's Lake showing the diving platform and springboard.

Source: La Trobe Picture collection, State Library of Victoria image rg007727.

After World War Two from 1945, the area now comprising the caravan park below the entrance to the Rip Van Winkle tunnel was levelled, removing the labyrinth of tail races and mullock heaps.⁷⁰ Ten years later in 1955, the caravan park to the south-east of the mineral springs was laid out by the Public Works Department at a cost of £3,500 (Photo 26).⁷¹ An amenities block was constructed as part of the park development.

70 Ibid.

71 Ibid.



Photo 26: Mineral Springs caravan park,.

Source: La Trobe Picture collection, State Library of Victoria image rg0077276.

In 1977, the early kiosk was replaced with a caretaker's residence and kiosk built of logs.⁷² A full time caretaker had been employed by the Committee of Management from c.1968, when he and his wife residence in a private caravan on site for the first 18 months.⁷³

A new playground was erected in the mineral springs reserve in 2008.⁷⁴ Two years later in 2010, the Committee of Management was awarded a \$90,000 grant from the Victorian Mineral Waters Committee for works on the buildings and grounds.⁷⁵ It was to be spent over 6 years. Works completed by the grant in the following year included the construction of a new office and toilet block, resurfacing of ground and the clearing of dead trees.⁷⁶

The Mineral Springs and Tourism

As early as 1869, the minerals springs in the Moorabool Shire were heralded as having the potential for tourism as 'invalids from all parts will resort to them.'⁷⁷ However, it was particularly from the 1880s that it had become a tourist destination. In 1888, the *Bacchus Marsh Express* reported that 'at the holiday times many visitors pay a visit to the spring, and drink of its very cool and refreshing water.'⁷⁸ The further potential for the springs to become a tourist destination was outlined by the Secretary of the Department of Mines and Water Supply a year later:

The great elevation of Blackwood above sea level, its comparative proximity to the metropolis of the colony, its rugged mountain scenery and crisp, bracing atmosphere, combine to render it one of our finest health resorts; and it only needs the preservation of this splendid mineral spring, and the

72 Buckingham & Hitchcock, *op.cit.*, p.51.

73 Rayner, *op.cit.*

74 *Blackwood News*, August-September 2008, p.7.

75 *Ibid.*, April-May 2010.

76 *Ibid.*, October-November 2011.

77 *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 13 November 1869.

78 *Ibid.*, 21 April 1888.

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improvement of its surroundings, to ensure for the locality a greater share of attention from invalids and tourists than hitherto received.⁷⁹

The mineral springs were also featured in a pamphlet by Mr Ludwig Bruck, medical publisher of Sydney in 1891, who gave an account of the Victorian mineral waters at Hepburn, Daylesford, Ballan, Coimadai and Blackwood.⁸⁰ Such positive and widespread reports increased the patronage of the mineral springs over the Christmas holiday of 1892, with more visitors to the mineral springs 'than at any period of Blackwood's history.'⁸¹

In 1925, in its series 'Where to Spend a Holiday', *The Argus* included the mineral springs in passing:

Between Daylesford and Ballan is Blackwood, once famous as a mining centre. It is now noted for its mineral springs.⁸²

The acquisition of Shaw's Lake in 1944 increased the recreational experiences for visitors to the springs. After World War Two in 1946, the Blackwood Progress Association advertised the mineral springs as a holiday destination, describing the mineral springs as being 54 miles Melbourne, 'beautiful scenic walks, fishing, swimming, tennis, dances' and the secretary of the Progress Association could assist with accommodation.⁸³ The opening of the caravan park in 1955 gave greater opportunities for the visitor experience to the mineral springs.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Note: places which were identified in the West Moorabool Heritage Study Stage 2A have been referenced with their unique study identifier (i.e: BLA01). Places which are already included in the Heritage Overlay are referenced by HO number. Places which are not included in the Heritage Overlay nor identified in the West Moorabool Heritage Study Stage 2A have no reference or identifier included.

Other Mineral Springs in the Moorabool Shire

In addition to the mineral springs at Blackwood, there are at least another five mineral springs sites in the Moorabool Shire, although none are currently included on the Heritage Overlay, nor are any proposed for inclusion within this study.

These other sites are as follows:

- **Ballan:**⁸⁴ The Ballan Springs, approximately 5 km west of the Ballan Post Office, were initially noted in 1855 but not officially recorded by the Government Analyst, Cosmos Newbery until 1867. In 1891, the Ballan spring was described as providing a natural soda water 'similar in composition to the Salzbrunn spa in Silesia.' The Gunsser family of Ballan used the springs from around 1909 for soft drink bottling and it continued to be used for this purpose intermittently until 1923. It was not until 1935 when the Ballan mineral springs were reserved. The spring has a concrete based in the bed of the creek with a flanking random stone base wall, possibly built in the 1930s. The spring outlet has been introduced, comprising a stainless fitting mounted on a stone base. An introduced ramped timber deck provides access to the outlet. The infrastructure at Blackwood is therefore earlier and more intact and extensive than at Ballan.

79 'MS64', op.cit.

80 *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 14 February 1891.

81 *Ibid.*, 16 January 1892.

82 *The Argus*, 27 November 1925, p.8.

83 *Ibid.*, 6 July 1946, p.42.

84 E. Nathan, *Lost Waters: A History of a Troubled Catchment*, Melbourne University Press, Carlton, 20078, p.132, 'MS 103 Ballan (Shaws) Mineral Springs', geological survey report, n.d. at <http://www.mineralwater.vic.gov.au>, *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 14 February 1891, List of Significant Geological Sites in the Moorabool Shire, provided by Dr Susan White, Heritage Committee of the Geological Society of Australia (Victorian Division), December 2009.

- **Coimadai:**⁸⁵ The several mineral springs in the local creek formed the basis of a business established by a Mr David Dale Bower in 1869. Compared to the water at Wildengen, Germany for its large quantities of salt and magnesia, soon Bower erected a brick bottling house as part of the operations carried out by the Coimadai Water Company. A well had been sunk and closely bricked up near the surface from which the mineral water was taken. While a spa house was proposed in 1927 for the 'provision for the supply of curative waters', together with accommodation for patients, it seems that this development did not eventuate. It is not known whether any infrastructure associated with Bower's bottling operations survive at the Coimadai springs.
- **Korweinguboora:**⁸⁶ The Gunsser family sourced a number of mineral springs in the Korweinguboora area from 1870 until 1910 as part of their water bottling operations. A factory was established near one of the springs, 60 m east of the eastern branch of the Moorabool River. From 1904, carbon dioxide was extracted and used in the production of bottling mineral water and making soft drinks. Only the cellar of the Gunsser family's bottling plant survives today, possibly with other archaeological remnants.
- **Spargo Creek:**⁸⁷ The Spargo Creek springs were a popular site in the 1870s with well attended sports events regularly held in the vicinity. The spring reserve had a cricket ground which was a popular picnic venue in the early part of the 20th century. By 1910, a small pavilion was erected around the main spring MS 68. Unlike the Blackwood mineral springs, only the concrete base of the pavilion is still evident and no other early infrastructure survives.
- **Spargo Creek:**⁸⁸ Carroll's Mineral Springs, off Carrols Track, Spargo Creek. This mineral spring was included in an article in the Argus by H.V. Foster, Geological Surveyor, of Ballan and District as a tourist resort in 1921. No other details are known of this mineral spring.
- **Other sites:**⁸⁹ Other well-used springs included those located in the Bullarook Forest from 1867-68, and another at Elaine. No details have been ascertained of these other sites.

Other Minerals Springs on the Victorian Goldfields

- **Hepburn:**⁹⁰ The Hepburn Mineral Springs, Reserve Road, Hepburn Springs, were first used from the 1860s, but it was from 1880 when the railway line to nearby Daylesford was constructed that led to the rapid increase in the accessibility and popularity of the Hepburn mineral springs for tourists. The reserve contains a series of mineral springs that have been in continuous public use and are the best known of the large concentration of more than 100 mineral springs in Victoria's Central Highlands. Today, the Hepburn mineral springs site includes a bathhouse first built in 1895 and extended in 1922 (there is also a brick chimney built in 1936), a pavilion and kiosk built

85 *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 6 February & 22 May 1869, p.3, 14 February 1891 & *Sunshine Advocate*, 15 October 1927, p.1.

86 'MS70A Gunssers Mineral Springs', geological survey report, n.d., at <http://www.mineralwater.vic.gov.au>.

87 See 'MS65-68 Spargo Creek', geological survey report, n.d.. at <http://www.mineralwater.vic.gov.au>, & List of Significant Geological Sites in the Moorabool Shire, provided by Dr Susan White, Heritage Committee of the Geological Society of Australia (Victorian Division), December 2009.

88 *The Argus*, 16 December 1921, p.8.

89 Joske & Morton, 'A Sketch of Mineral Springs and Their Uses with Reference to the Properties of the Ballan Selters Waters', 1868, pp.6-7, State Library of Victoria, A. Beggs Sunter, Typescript of places in the Moorabool Shire, Buninyong & District Historical Society, November 2009 & List of Significant Geological Sites in the Moorabool Shire, provided by Dr Susan White, Heritage Committee of the Geological Society of Australia (Victorian Division), December 2009.

90 'Hepburn Mineral Springs Reserve', H2098, Victorian Heritage Database online.

in 1907 and 1939, sand shell constructed in 1971 and an early 20th century caretaker's cottage. The springs and associated buildings are set within a combination of native vegetation and exotic trees on the high ground, with cultivated parklands of lawn, exotic deciduous trees and conifers and ornamental plants with stone pathways along the creek. The Hepburn mineral springs site is therefore considerably larger and with several buildings and intact settings than the Blackwood mineral springs site.

- **Daylesford:**⁹¹ The mineral springs, Daylesford, were popular from the 19th century and with those at Hepburn (HO975 Hepburn Shire, H2098 VHR), the waters were described in 1891 as 'the best mineral springs in Victoria.' Consisting of several springs in the Daylesford area, they include those at Central Springs Reserve at Lake Daylesford, and Tipperary Springs (HO732 Hepburn Shire). The springs in the Daylesford region are more extensive than those at Blackwood.
- **Vaughan:**⁹² The Vaughan Springs Reserve is characterised by significant landscape features in the valley of the Loddon River and include several exotic trees, stone walling and other structures. The river and its banks were first worked over for gold in 1853, and it was not until 1878 when a small area of the springs was first protected. Additional land was reserved in 1881. By July 1912, the Shire of Newstead Council reported that the springs were very popular and that the Castlemaine Borough Council and the Castlemaine Progress Association wished to plant trees at the springs and give better access for the public. All that existed at this time was one hole that had been scraped out of the rock which acted as a water outlet. Numerous trees were planted in the reserve in 1925, and during the 1930s and 1940s further beautification works were carried out including the construction of a rotunda, stone retaining walls, running rack, miniature train and railway, and a giant slide. The location of the Vaughan springs in the river valley, and its earlier associations as the site of gold mining and later development as a tourist destination have direct affinities with the mineral springs reserve at Blackwood.

⁹¹ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 14 February 1898 & <http://www.visitvictoria.com/Regions/Daylesford-and-the-Macedon-Ranges/Activities-and-attractions/Spa-and-wellbeing/Mineral-springs>.

⁹² W. Jacobs & D. Rowe, 'Review of the Shire of Newstead Heritage Study Precincts & Specific Individual Places', prepared for the Mt Alexander Shire, October 2011.

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

PLACE NAME: Dwelling

Place No. GP04

ADDRESS: 111 Golden Point Road, Blackwood

Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

Historic Themes:

Theme 4.2: Gold Mining

Theme 6.1: Building Towns

Theme 6.2: Building Homes in the Shire

Condition: Good**Integrity:** Moderate- Altered**Photograph Date:** 22 April 2014**CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON STATUTORY REGISTERS**

Victorian Heritage Register: No

Victorian Heritage Inventory: No

Local Planning Scheme: No

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS:

National Trust (Victoria) Register: No

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local Significance

RECOMMENDATIONS:Recommended for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Register: **No**Recommended for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Inventory: **No**Recommended for inclusion as a Heritage Overlay in the Planning Scheme: **Yes****Schedule to the Heritage Overlay**External Paint Controls Should Apply? **No**Internal Alteration Controls Should Apply? **No**Tree Controls Should Apply? **No**Fences &/or Outbuildings of Note? **No**Prohibited Uses May be Permitted? **No**Incorporated Document **Yes - Moorabool Shire Heritage Precincts and Places Incorporated Plan Permit Exemptions, May 2021****STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:****What is Significant?**

The Victorian timber dwelling at 111 Golden Point Road, Blackwood, constructed c.1860, is significant.

Non-original alterations and additions to the dwelling are not significant, including the modern gable roof addition to the east of dwelling (attached to the skillion at the rear of the dwelling).

How is it significant?

The dwelling at 111 Golden Point Road is of local historical and representative significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The dwelling at 111 Golden Point Road has historical significance as a physical legacy of the goldrush at the Blackwood Diggings in the 1860s and 1870s. The dwelling is a surviving example of a once ubiquitous, Victorian vernacular miner's cottage. The dwelling is constructed to a more permanent design than some earlier examples, but with similar principles – able to be constructed quickly, to a

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PLACE NAME: Dwelling

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ADDRESS: 111 Golden Point Road, Blackwood

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simple design, using readily available local materials, such as timber weatherboards and often timber shingle roof cladding, later replaced by corrugated steel. (Criterion A)

Built in c.1860 for George Lowrie, miner and storekeeper, the historical significance is embodied in the surviving early steeply pitched hipped roofed portion of the dwelling and the pre-1900 skillion addition to the rear. Although the dwelling has been realigned, and had some alterations and additions, its vernacular style, typical of the mid-Victorian period remains discernible. In particular, the modest single storey scale, symmetrical composition of the building, the steeply pitched hipped roof form; the skillion addition to the rear (pre 1900); the front door opening flanked by a pair of double hung sash windows and the profile of the front portion of the post-supported verandah, are typical of the vernacular timber dwellings on the goldfields in this period. (Criterion D)

Heritage Overlay Map

It is recommended that the heritage overlay is applied to the site at 111 Golden Point Road as shown on the following map (Photo 1).



Photo 1: Aerial map.

Source of base Map: Moorabool Shire Council, 2020.

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

PLACE NAME: Dwelling

Place No. GP04

ADDRESS: 111 Golden Point Road, Blackwood

Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

DESCRIPTION:

The dwelling at 111 Golden Point Road, Blackwood, is situated near the south-east corner of the rectangular allotment. The property extends across two original allotments and backs onto the Lerderderg River valley to the north of the site. There is largely an open gravelled and grassed setting on the east side of the dwelling, with introduced hedging on the front boundary within the front verandah and immediately west of the dwelling.

The modestly scaled, single storey, timber weatherboard, Victorian vernacular styled dwelling has an original steeply-pitched, hipped roof form and an introduced return verandah at the front and west side. At the rear is an elongated skillion addition while set back behind on the original hipped roofed dwelling on the east side is a gabled single storey addition. These additions have been located to enable the original dwelling to be retained as the dominant feature when viewed from Golden Point Road. The roof forms are clad in introduced corrugated sheet metal (except for the rear, northern hipped roof face that has early corrugated galvanised steel roof cladding). The original symmetry of the design is defined in the early central door opening with a four panelled timber door, and the early window openings with what appears to be introduced timber framed double hung windows (that have replaced original multi-paned timber framed double hung windows and timber architraves). The introduced return verandah is supported by square timber posts. Although altered, the original vernacular design is apparent in the steeply-pitched, hipped roof form.

HISTORY:

The Early History of Blackwood

The Blackwood goldfields originally comprised four distinct townships. The earliest was Golden Point, closest to the original gold finds and rush in early 1855.¹ Red Hill (now the central township of Blackwood), Simmons Reef and Barry's Reef (originally known as the township of Bayup) formed other nearby settlements. Initially there were also other camps, including Tipperary Flat and Ballan Camp.²

As the earliest and main camp on the Blackwood diggings, by April 1855 Golden Point was the most crowded locality on the field and the place where government officials were stationed.³ At this time, permanent buildings were few in number and included no more than five stores and two butcher shops.⁴ All other structures were mainly tents, including apparently many grog shops.⁵ It was also during the mid 1850s when Golden Point was officially surveyed and the township laid out following a grid pattern. This township was officially known as Blackwood.

By the end of July 1855, Golden Point and Red Hill had made noticeable progress as gold towns. By September 1855, the population of the broader Blackwood goldfields had reached 13,000 people.⁶ In one week, the Police Warden issued 457 miners rights and 95 business licenses.⁷ The rapid pace of town development also continued as by October there were over 12 hotels 'capable of affording every possible convenience' and there was also, albeit belatedly, a post office.⁸ Yet, just a year later, the bulk of the goldmining population had left the Blackwood district and by 1858 the population had fallen to 950.⁹ Although the township was maligned for some years as a consequence of the depressed mining

1 A.J. Buckingham & M.F. Hitchcock, *Aspects of Early Blackwood*, 5th printing, Blackwood Publishing, Blackwood, 2002, p.13.

2 *Ibid.*

3 *Ibid.*

4 *Ibid.*, p.11. See also Reports of the *Mining Surveyors and Registrars, Ballarat District (including Smythesdale, Creswick, Blackwood & Buninyong)*, 1859-1878, Mines Dept of Victoria, fasc. edn.

5 *The Argus* 30 July 1855, p.6.

6 Buckingham & Hitchcock, *op.cit.*, p.14.

7 *Ibid.*

8 *Ibid.*

9 *Ibid.*, p.15.

activity,¹⁰ this did not prevent the further development of infrastructure including businesses, churches and schools, possibly as a consequence of sawmilling enterprises established by former miners. Although the township of Blackwood was proclaimed in 1872 with the town reserve centred around Golden Point,¹¹ most of the building development appears to have occurred in the Red Hill area, indicating the initial developmental shift towards this settlement as the central hub of community, cultural and commercial activity that was sustained into the 20th century.

History of the Dwelling at 111 Golden Point Road

On 30 June 1860, George Lowrie, miner and storekeeper, purchased the freehold to Crown allotment 1 of Section 3 in the Township of Blackwood for the consideration of £1/18/0.¹² It appears that Lowrie had already built a dwelling on the site at the time of his purchase as a building was shown on an angle in the south-west corner of the site in a map of the Township of Blackwood on 27 September 1860 (Figure 1).¹³ The property was located immediately south of a water race that traversed this part of Golden point.



Figure 1: Portion of the Township of Blackwood Plan, 27 September 1860. The location of property and angled position of the dwelling are circled in red. Source: VPRS 6420/P1, Unit 36, PROV.

Lowrie occupied the dwelling at 111 Golden Point Road in the ensuing years, including 1866 and 1867, when the property was listed as a “house” having a net annual value of £10.¹⁴ Soon after, Lowrie either acquired or established a store in Albert Street, Golden Point and in May 1871 he applied for a publican’s

¹⁰ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 8 May 1875 & 7 April 1883.

¹¹ See Town Plan of Blackwood, VPRS 16171, Public Record Office Victoria (PROV).

¹² Ibid. According to C.D. Matthews, Professional Title Searchers, the Crown Grant was dated 12 September 1860. See Land Application No. 73280D, Register No. 13, Town Purchases, Blackwood, fol. 2526, 1 September 1860, Land Information Centre, Laverton.

¹³ Lowrie not listed in the ‘List of Persons claiming or supposed to be entitled to Vote in the Election of a Member of the District’, Mount Blackwood Division, West Bourke District, Victorian Legislative Assembly, in *The Argus* 21 May 1856, p.6. This suggests that the dwelling shown in Figure 1 was constructed after 1856.

¹⁴ Matthews, op.cit.

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PLACE NAME: Dwelling

Place No. GP04

ADDRESS: 111 Golden Point Road, Blackwood

Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

licence.¹⁵ His application was withdrawn in July 1871 but he continued operating his store as well as his mining interests.¹⁶ In 1872, the *Bacchus Marsh Express* advertised the sale of Lowrie's store:

Mr. George Lowrie, of Golden Point, Blackwood, offers for sale the whole of those excellent premises, belong to him, on which he resides. The Premises are built of Pine timber, and consist of large store and storeroom; also six rooms, as follows:- Kitchen, Parlour, Sitting and Lodging Rooms. There is a good substantial two-stalled Stable. Mr. Lowrie is leaving Blackwood for Melbourne.¹⁷

The location of Lowrie's store in Albert Street is not known and it is also not known when and to whom the store was sold. Lowrie's dwelling at 111 Golden Point Road remained under his ownership¹⁸ although no occupants can be identified in the Ballan Shire Rate Books.

Before c.1900, it would appear that Lowrie's original dwelling at 111 Golden Point Road was re-aligned on the site to its current position. It is shown in early historical photographs of Golden Point, having a steeply-pitched, hipped roof form and a front post-supported skillion verandah (and not a return verandah), with a skillion wing at the rear.

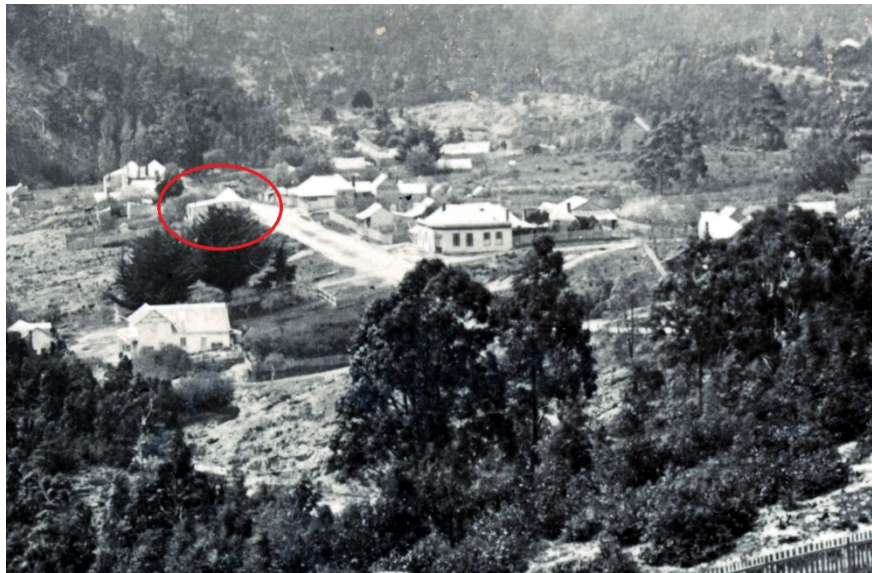


Photo 2: View of Golden Point c.1900. The location of the existing dwelling is circled in red.

Source: La Trobe Picture collection, State Library of Victoria, accession no. H97.272/51.

¹⁵ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 3 June 1871.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, 30 September 1871, reported on a court case where the daughter of Thomas Prynne was charged with stealing a nugget from the claim of Daniel Murphy and George Lowrie, confirming that Lowrie had retained his interest in mining at this time.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, 12 October 1872.

¹⁸ Matthews, *op.cit.*, stated 'no further regd. [registered] dealing in this land by George Lowrie.' Also in Application No. 73280D, *op.cit.*, is a Solicitor's Certificate under Section 5A (Part 2) as to Title to General Law Land (Possessory Title) by R. Zuliani, 30 November 1993, who declared that 'Crown Grant Number 2526 of 1860 dated 12th September, 1990 [sic.] as to allotment 1 Section 3 whereby George Lowrie is the last registered owner.'



Photo 3: Golden Point Road looking east showing subject dwelling (circled in red) in the background, c.1940.

Source: Blackwood & District Historical Society.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Note: places which were identified in the West Moorabool Heritage Study Stage 2A have been referenced with their unique study identifier (i.e: BLA01). Places which are already included in the Heritage Overlay are referenced by HO number. Places which are not included in the Heritage Overlay nor identified in the West Moorabool Heritage Study Stage 2A have no reference or identifier included.

Victorian

Numerous conventional Victorian styled dwellings were built in the Shire from the 1860s onwards. With hipped roof forms, more substantial dwellings were often adorned with decorative cast iron front and/or return verandahs, reflecting the prosperity of the owners. A number of the dwellings of this stylistic type were also built in the late 19th and very early 20th centuries, for newcomers to different parts of the Shire, and for second and later generation owners of the Shire's pioneers.

Victorian Vernacular – Hipped

A dwelling type that was common to the western region of the Moorabool Shire and particularly to the goldfields townships were the hipped Victorian vernacular styled dwellings, following the steeply-pitched hipped roof forms of the earlier Victorian Georgian designs elsewhere. Most of these dwellings were constructed of timber with corrugated sheet metal roof cladding. In the study area, the hipped Victorian Vernacular style is seen particularly in the Ballan and Blackwood, including residences at 65 Inglis Street, Ballan (BA012) (c.1892-94) a rather old fashioned example for its time, and the earlier, more traditional forms at 4 Albert Street, Blackwood (GP01) (c.1860) (Photo 4), 5 Old Golden Point Road, Blackwood (BLA22) (c.1860), and 111 Golden Point Road, Blackwood (GP04) (c.1860).

Other Similar Dwellings at Blackwood

The dwelling at 111 Golden Point Road is comparable to a number of other hipped roofed, modestly scaled, timber dwellings constructed at Blackwood (and particularly Golden Point and Red Hill) from the 1860s. They include those at: 14 Clarendon Street (former court house) (GP03), 15 Golden Point Road, Blackwood; 111 Golden Point Road, Blackwood (GP04); 5 Old Golden Point Road, Blackwood (BLA22) (Photo 5); Ambleside 10 Prayer Hill Lane, Blackwood (recommended for inclusion in the Prayer Hill Lane Precinct in the West Moorabool Heritage Study); 4 Recreation Reserve Road, Blackwood (recommended for inclusion in the Simmons Reef Road Precinct in the West Moorabool Heritage Study); 189 Simmons

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Reef Road (Garden of St Erth) (HO51) (Photo 6); and 6 Terrill Street, Blackwood (BLA52) (Photo 7). Most of these dwellings have moderate integrity, but have experienced alterations to the verandahs, as well as modest additions. The dwelling at 111 Golden Point Road has minor changes to the verandahs (new return and infill) and had a substantial addition to the east of the dwelling. However, the form, materials and location of the addition (significantly lower than the original building) have ensured that it does not overwhelm or detract from the original building, allowing it to retain moderate integrity.



Photo 4: Dwelling, 4 Albert Street, Blackwood, 2014.
Source: David Rowe.



Photo 5: Dwelling, 5 Old Golden Point Road, Blackwood, 2009.
Source: David Rowe.



Photo 6: Former Mine Manager's House, 189 Simmons Reef Road (Garden of St Erth), Blackwood 2009.
Source: David Rowe and Wendy Jacobs.



Photo 7: Dwelling, 6 Terrill Street, Blackwood 2014.
Source: David Rowe and Wendy Jacobs.

The dwelling at 111 Golden Point Road, Blackwood, is an increasingly rare surviving example of a modest Victorian vernacular timber residence, built shortly after the height of the Blackwood Gold Rush. Although altered, the form, style and materials are largely intact, and the dwelling is considered to have sufficient integrity to compare well against other examples within Blackwood.

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021**PLACE NAME:** Blackwood & District Historical Society (former Police Stables)

Place No. BLA73

ADDRESS: Allot. 2001, PARISH OF BLACKWOOD, Martin Street, Blackwood

Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

Historic Themes:

Theme 4.2: Gold Mining

Theme 7.2: Law & Order

Condition: Good**Integrity:** Altered**Photograph Date:** 10 May 2014**CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON STATUTORY REGISTERS****Victorian Heritage Register:** No**Victorian Heritage Inventory:** No**Local Planning Scheme:** No**CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS:****National Trust (Victoria) Register:** No**RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:**

Local Significance

RECOMMENDATIONS:Recommended for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Register: **No**Recommended for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Inventory: **No**Recommended for inclusion as a Heritage Overlay in the Planning Scheme: **Yes****Schedule to the Heritage Overlay**External Paint Controls Should Apply? **No**Internal Alteration Controls Should Apply? **No**Tree Controls Should Apply? **No**Fences &/or Outbuildings of Note? **No**Prohibited Uses May be Permitted? **No**Incorporated Document **No****STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:****What is Significant?**

The Victorian timber former police stables and forage store building at Allot. 2001, PARISH OF BLACKWOOD, Martin Street, Blackwood, relocated to the current site in 1880 is significant.

The non original alterations and additions, including the extensions to the building undertaken in the late 1970s are not significant.

How is it significant?

The former police stables and forage store building, Allot. 2001, PARISH OF BLACKWOOD, Martin Street, Blackwood, are of local historical and rarity significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The former police stables and forage store building is historically significant for its associations with 19th century law and order (and particularly in demonstrating the form and type of buildings used for accommodating police horses and storing forage) on the Blackwood goldfields. (Criterion A)

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

PLACE NAME: Blackwood & District Historical Society (former Police Stables)

Place No. BLA73

ADDRESS: Allot. 2001, PARISH OF BLACKWOOD, Martin Street, Blackwood

Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

As one of only five known examples in Victoria of its type (gabled timber police stable building) built to a standard Public Works Department design, the former police stables and forage store is now considered rare. The significance of the building is embodied in the elongated gable roof form, internal layout, cobbled stall floor, timber louvred ventilators in the gable ends, standard door openings and window opening on the north elevation, and the timber weatherboard wall cladding. The building has associations with the Public Works Department as part of its standardised design approach, and with the local builders, J. Augustine (who constructed it at Golden Point in 1876) and Andrew Buchanan (who was responsible for its removal and relocation to its present site in 1880). (Criterion B)

Heritage Overlay Map

It is recommended that the heritage overlay is applied to the site at Martin Street as shown on the following map (Photo 1).



Photo 1: Aerial map.

Source of base Map: Moorabool Shire Council, 2020.

DESCRIPTION:

The former Police stables and forage store building, Martin Street, Blackwood, are situated on a small, sloping, open grassed site, having a substantial setback from Martin Street given the battle axe layout of the allotment. There are rural timber post and wire fences.

The modified, Victorian vernacular styled former police stables and forage store building has a gabled roof form clad in corrugated sheet metal, and timber weatherboard wall cladding, with a ventilator in the gable end. On the north side are two single door openings with vertically boarded doors, and a larger stables door opening with timber doors. Above the central door is an opening with louvred timber ventilators. There is also an original window opening with an introduced timber framed window. Attached to the southern side of the stables building is an introduced skillion addition comprising the rooms of the Blackwood and District Historical Society. To the north of the former stables building is a galvanised steel rainwater tank and remnant machinery.

Internally, the building has early timber lined walls and coved ceilings. The rear stables portion has an early cobbled floor while the former forage store has a raised timber floor. There is no immediate

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PLACE NAME: Blackwood & District Historical Society (former Police Stables)

Place No. BLA73

ADDRESS: Allot. 2001, PARISH OF BLACKWOOD, Martin Street, Blackwood

Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

evidence that the existing fabric presents the mid 1850s timber prefabricated structure and so it is more likely to reflect the construction of 1876.¹



Photo 2: Former Police Stables, 2014.



Photo 3: Interior of former Police Stables, 2014.

HISTORY:

The Early History of Blackwood

The Blackwood goldfields originally comprised four distinct townships. The earliest was Golden Point, closest to the original gold finds and rush in early 1855.² Red Hill (now the central township of Blackwood), Simmons Reef and Barry's Reef (originally known as the township of Bayup) formed other nearby settlements. Initially there were also other camps, including Tipperary Flat and Ballan Camp.³

As the earliest and main camp on the Blackwood diggings, by April 1855 Golden Point was the most crowded locality on the field and the place where government officials were stationed.⁴ At this time, permanent buildings were few in number and included no more than five stores and two butcher shops.⁵ All other structures were mainly tents, including apparently many grog shops.⁶ It was also during the mid 1850s when Golden Point was officially surveyed and the township laid out following a grid pattern. This township was officially known as Blackwood.

By the end of July 1855, Golden Point and Red Hill had made noticeable progress as gold towns. By September 1855, the population of the broader Blackwood goldfields had reached 13,000 people.⁷ In one week, the Police Warden issued 457 miners rights and 95 business licenses.⁸ The rapid pace of town development also continued as by October there were over 12 hotels 'capable of affording every possible convenience' and there was also, albeit belatedly, a post office.⁹ Yet, just a year later, the bulk of the goldmining population had left the Blackwood district and by 1858 the population had fallen to 950.¹⁰ Although the township was maligned for some years as a consequence of the depressed mining

¹ This could be confirmed by a more detailed physical investigation.

² A.J. Buckingham & M.F. Hitchcock, *Aspects of Early Blackwood*, 5th printing, Blackwood Publishing, Blackwood, 2002, p.13.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ *Ibid.*, p.11. See also Reports of the *Mining Surveyors and Registrars, Ballarat District (including Smythesdale, Creswick, Blackwood & Buninyong)*, 1859-1878, Mines Dept of Victoria, fasc. edn. Which included original reports by D Evans, Ballarat, that give occasional descriptions of the early buildings.

⁶ *The Argus* 30 July 1855, p.6.

⁷ Buckingham & Hitchcock, *op.cit.*, p.14.

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, p.15.

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PLACE NAME: Blackwood & District Historical Society (former Police Stables)

Place No. BLA73

ADDRESS: Allot. 2001, PARISH OF BLACKWOOD, Martin Street, Blackwood

Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

activity,¹¹ this did not prevent the further development of infrastructure including businesses, churches and schools, possibly as a consequence of sawmilling enterprises established by former miners. Although the township of Blackwood was proclaimed in 1872 with the town reserve centred on Golden Point,¹² most of the building development appears to have occurred in the Red Hill area, indicating the initial developmental shift towards this settlement as the central hub of community, cultural and commercial activity that was sustained into the 20th century.

History of the former Police Stables

Initial Years

It appears that it was early as April 1855 when a temporary police barracks was established at what was to become the Township of Blackwood (at Golden Point).¹³ By May 1855, temporary police stables constructed of logs and canvas had been built by Thomas Disher as part of a police barracks at Golden Point to enforce law and order at the Blackwood goldfields.¹⁴ The police districts of Myrning, or Mount Blackwood (also known as Carlsruhe),¹⁵ and Bacchus Marsh were proclaimed in early June 1855.¹⁶

Although a court house, measuring 'about 14 feet by 12 feet' and a capital log house had been constructed as part of the police camp to supplement the 'few stables and tents' by late August 1855, these buildings were criticised as not being adequate to accommodate police and to effectively allow proceedings in the Court of Mines for a population of 29,000 people.¹⁷ In September 1855, the correspondent for the Mount Blackwood diggings for the *Bacchus Marsh Express* lamented that:

I have resided in a district for some months past where a large body of miners exist, but where a policeman or lawyer has never yet shown his face. The Government cannot afford to send us a police force, and as we settle all our own disputes, civil and criminal ... no lawyer could find his salt amongst us.¹⁸

In November 1855, the local Court Division of Mount Blackwood was proclaimed. It was described in the *Victoria Government Gazette* as follows:

Commencing at a point on the Great Dividing Range at the source of the River Moorabool, thence easterly by the Great Dividing Range to the source of the River Campaspe; thence by a line southwards to Mount Bullancrook; thence easterly by the Bullancrook Range to the course of the Djerriwarrh Creek; thence by the Djerriwarrh Creek to its junction with the River Werribee; thence by a line bearing west to the main range between the waters of the Rivers Moorabool and Werribee; thence northwards by that range or watershed to the commencing point on the Great Dividing Range.¹⁹

11 *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 8 May 1875 & 7 April 1883.

12 See Town Plan of Blackwood, VPRS 16171, Public Record Office Victoria (PROV).

13 Buckingham & Hitchcock, op.cit.

14 M. Hitchcock, 'A Brief History of the Blackwood Police Stables', in the Blackwood Recorder, Blackwood District Historical Society, July 1978.

15 Victoria Police, 'Police Stations Victoria 1836-1965', manuscript presented to State Archives, PROV (North Melbourne) library.

16 *The Argus*, 9 June 1855, p.6.

17 *Geelong Advertiser*, 28 August 1855.

18 *The Argus*, 22 September 1855.

19 *Victoria Government Gazette*, 16 November 1855, p.2697.

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PLACE NAME: Blackwood & District Historical Society (former Police Stables)

Place No. BLA73

ADDRESS: Allot. 2001, PARISH OF BLACKWOOD, Martin Street, Blackwood

Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

New prefabricated timber police stables manufactured by Sharp and Sons, timber merchants of Melbourne, were relocated to the police paddock at Golden Point in December 1855.²⁰ At this time there were one mounted sergeant and five constables operating from this location.²¹

Disaster struck in January 1858 when the police barracks were destroyed by fire. The damage was reported in the *Portland Guardian and Normanby General Advertiser*:

A fire occurred at Golden Point, Mount Blackwood on Friday last by which the Police Barracks were totally destroyed. The building was constructed of wood, roofed with bark. The fire originated in the chimney, from which it spread to the roof and in a short time the whole building was in flames. So rapidly did the fire extend that there was no time to remove anything, and the policemen's clothes and other personal property were destroyed. One individual suffered to the extent of £200, having had that amount in notes deposited in a chest which was consumed. The fire was entirely accidental.²²

Following the fire in 1860, three acres of land was set apart for public buildings.²³ In the next year of 1861, Blackwood formed part of the Kyneton Police District.²⁴

History of the Police Stables

Building of New Stables and Forage Store

It appears that the prefabricated timber police stables building survived the fire of 1858 and they continued to be used for the next 18 years.

On 6 March 1875, the Senior Constable at Blackwood, H.J. Runting, wrote to the Superintendent of Police indicating that 'a new stable and forage store is urgently required at this station' as 'the present one has been about 20 years in use.'²⁵ The existing stable that dated to the 1850s was built of a square timber framed, with slab walls and stalls and a shingle roof (the roof having replaced an earlier roof approximately 12 years earlier).²⁶ Runting's reasons for a new stable and forage store included the following:

The ridging has been blown off the roof and broken. The singles are displaced and broken and out of 10 stalls, there is not one dry enough for a horse to be stalled in. The forage store part is in the same condition and will not hold the slabs and they are continually falling down. The props are also rotten and cause the frame to bulge out and the stable is in danger of coming down any time. There is a high wind blowing, the stalls and mangers are also coming to pieces, and quite unfit for us. The building is not worth repairing, and of the timber composing it, the slabs may be used for flooring and a new stable and forage store and some of the rafters and battens may be fit for use, but the rest of the timber is not fit for building purposes.²⁷

Runting subsequently prepared a specification for pulling down and re-building the stable and forage store, and called tenders for the work. The specification was as follows:

²⁰ M. Hitchcock, 'Blackwood & District Historical Society and Police Stables Museum' website, <http://www.blackwoodpublishing.com/blackwood-district-historical-society/>. However, in 'A Brief History of the Blackwood Police Stables', op.cit., Hitchcock states that the stables were built by Saunders and Sons.

²¹ Ibid.

²² *Portland Guardian and Normanby General Advertiser*, 18 October 1858.

²³ *Victoria Government Gazette*, 18 September 1860, p.1749.

²⁴ Victoria Police, op.cit.

²⁵ H.J. Runting to F. Yiemenes, Superintendent of Police, Castlemaine, 6 March 1876, VPRS 937 Unit 112, PROV.

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ Ibid.

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The old stable is to be pulled down and a stable and forage store to be erected in its place, 40 ft long by 15 ft wide. The sides to be 7 ft high. The blocks to be of sound timber 4 ft apart. The corner posts, wall and bottom plats, slabs, rafters, battens and all timber used to be picked out of the best of the timber of the old stable or if required new to be provided – one half of the building to be divided by a partition for forage store, the other half for a 3 stall stable. The slabs to be fitted close. 2 divisions to be erected between stalls 9 ft long. Mangers and feed boxes to be properly fitted in their places. The building to be floored with slabs and properly laid and securely fastened. New shingles to be provided and new iron ridging and to be properly put on and fastened. New half doors to be provided for stable, folding doors in forage store, the outer door to be centre of stable, a window 2 ft 6 by 2 ft with close sliding shutter to be built in wall at front of forage store. Under bottom, plates to be slabbed all round. The roof to be a hip roof.²⁸

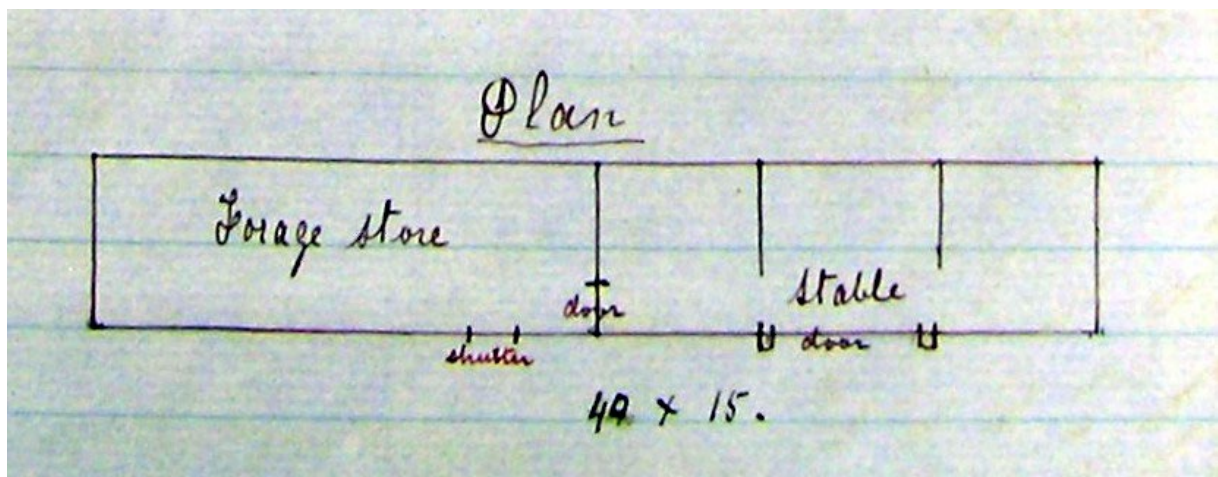


Figure 1: H.J. Runting, Plan of Proposed Police Stables & Forage Store, Blackwood, March 1876.

Source: VPRS 937 Unit 112, PROV.

Three tenders were received for the work. There were from W. Williamson (£36.10.0), F. Chenee (£28.10.0) and J. Augustine (£27.8.9).²⁹ Although Runting recommended that Augustine's tender be accepted, the Superintendent responded that the 'specification herewith seems hardly complete enough and I would suggest that one be drawn up by an officer of the Public Works Department.'³⁰

All three tenderers submitted updated tenders following a revised specification in August 1876. Augustine's tender for £27.8.9 was accepted on 28 September 1876 for erecting and altering 'the stable at Police Station Golden Point.'³¹ While the specification for the construction of the stable has not been ascertained, it appears that the design followed the standard model established by the Public Works Department in the second half of the 19th century. In particular, surviving original drawings of the police stables at Yea (built in 1889-90), with its elongated gabled roof form, layout of stables stalls and forage store, louvred timber ventilators in the gable ends and the placement of windows and doors, were remarkably similar to what appears to have been the original design and construction of the updated stables building at Golden Point, Blackwood.

²⁸ H.J. Runting, 'Specification for pulling down and re-building stable and forage store at Blackwood Police Station', n.d. [March 1876], VPRS 937 Unit 112, PROV.

²⁹ File note, New Stable, Blackwood, 14 March 1876, VPRS 937 Unit 112, PROV.

³⁰ F. Yimenes, Superintendent of Police, Castlemaine, file not, 21 March 1876, VPRS 93 Unit 112, PROV.

³¹ J. Augustine, tender for new police stables, 17 August 1876, VPRS 937 Unit 112, PROV.

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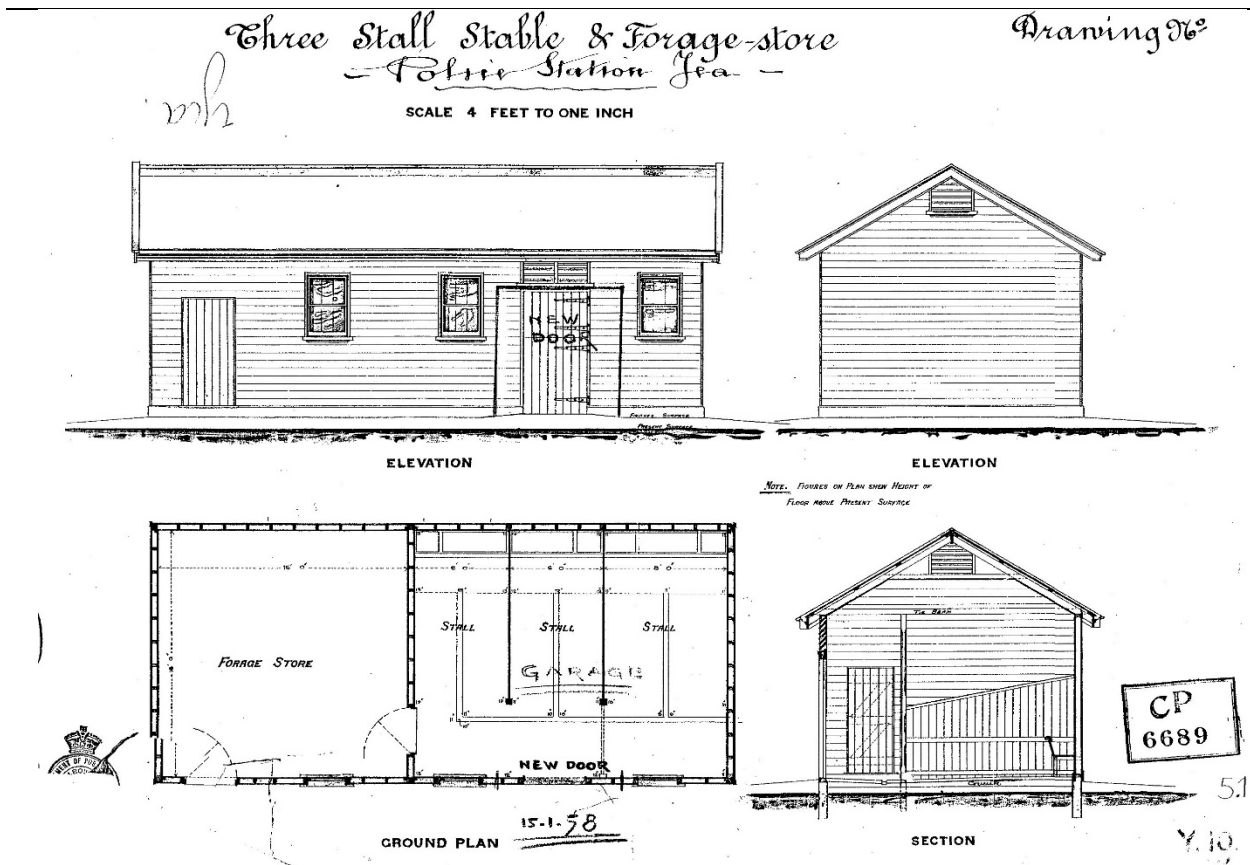


Figure 2: Public Works Department, Drawing of Yea Police Station, 1889-90.

Source: Janette Hodgson, Department of Environment & Primary Industries.

Relocation of the Stables to Red Hill

As early as November 1869, the *Bacchus Marsh Express* reported on 'a combination' being organised to 'petition the Government to remove the Police Camp on Golden Point to Red Hill.'³² Another 11 years were to elapse before a site comprising 3 roods and 27 perches were reserved for police purposes on 16 June 1880.³³ A police station was subsequently established and on 19 June 1880 the Public Works Department called tenders for the 'removal of stable from Police Station, Golden Point, to Red-hill, Blackwood.'³⁴ The tender of Andrew Buchanan, storekeeper and carpenter of Red Hill, for £38 9s 6d was subsequently accepted.³⁵

The relocated stables were limited to two stalls having a cobble stone floor. They served the local police until 1915 when the station closed. In March 1915, the police reserve (including residence) was transferred to the Education Department for use as a head teacher's residence.³⁶ The gaol and police office were removed.³⁷

³² *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 27 November 1869.

³³ *Victoria Government Gazette*, 16 April 1880, p.854.

³⁴ *The Argus*, 19 June 1880, p.10.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, 25 June 1880, p.5 & *The Australasian*, 26 June 1880, p.20.

³⁶ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 27 March 1915.

³⁷ *Ibid.*

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In 1966, the north-western portion of the site (comprising an area of 30' x 50') was taken up by the Country Fire Authority and sheds were soon built.³⁸ On 26 October 1971, the land was temporarily reserved as a site for State School purposes.³⁹

In 1976, most of the remainder of the property was allocated to the Fitzroy Primary School No. 3827 for camping purposes (it soon became the Blackwood Special School Camp which offered camping experiences for students with special needs), with the Blackwood Historical Society being granted permissive occupancy of a small section of the land containing the former police stables.⁴⁰ Restoration and repairs works by the Historical Society and members of the Police Re-enactment Society soon commenced on the police stables.⁴¹ As well as repairs to the old stables, skillion additions were built on the south side and work was completed to lock up stage in 1978.⁴²



Photo 4: Former Police Stables & Forage Store, north and west elevations, November 1975.

Source: *The Blackwood Recorder*, vol.4, no. 1, July 1978.

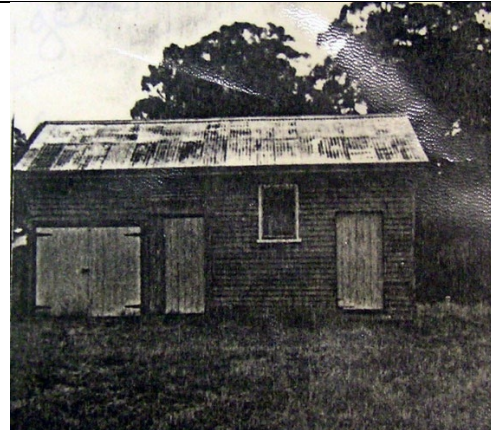


Photo 5: Former Police Stables & Forage Store, north elevation, January 1978.

Source: *The Blackwood Recorder*, vol.4, no. 1, July 1978.



Photo 6: Former Police Stables with skillion addition, n.d. [c.1978].

Source: Crown Land file, Rs 9548 DEPI.



Photo 7: Former Police Stables showing skillion addition under construction, n.d. [c.1978].

Source: Crown Land file, Rs 9548 DEPI.

38 W.A. Chellen, Secretary, Education Department, to Secretary for Lands, Lands Department, 19 January 1967, Crown Land file Rs 9548 Department of Environment & Primary Industries (DEPI), Ballarat.

39 Secretary of Lands, 'Recommendation on Temporary Reservation', 26 October 1971, Crown Land file, Rs 9548, DEPI.

40 G.W. Clayton, Acting Secretary, Education Department, to Secretary of Lands, Lands Department, 26 August 1976, Crown Land file Rs 9548, DEPI & M. Hitchcock, 'The Blackwood Stables Museum' in the *Blackwood News*, April-May 2013, p.14.

41 *Ibid.*

42 *Ibid.*

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Photo 8: Former Police Residence (later Head Teachers Residence), Blackwood Special Schools Camp, n.d.

Source: Crown Land file, Rs 9548 DEPI.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Note: places which were identified in the West Moorabool Heritage Study Stage 2A have been referenced with their unique study identifier (i.e: BLA01). Places which are already included in the Heritage Overlay are referenced by HO number. Places which are not included in the Heritage Overlay nor identified in the West Moorabool Heritage Study Stage 2A have no reference or identifier included.

Other Surviving 19th Century Timber Police Stables⁴³

The former Blackwood police stables and forage store building is most comparable to the Yea police stables constructed in 1889-90, as well as those at Fryerstown, Mitiamo and Stuart Mill (also built in 1889-90) and Dartmoor (HO203 Glenelg Shire) (built 1892) (Photo 9).

⁴³

See Police Buildings Inventory (Historic Places – Department of Sustainability and Environment) – Police Buildings and Sites Database, kindly supplied by Janette Hodgson, 'Glenelg Shire Heritage Study, HERMES Place Citation Report, No. 154990, & W. Jacobs, V. Johnson, P. Taylor & D. Rowe, 'Former Shire of Newstead Heritage Study', prepared for the Mount Alexander Shire, May 2004.

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Photo 9: Dartmoor Police Stables, 19-23 Wapling Street, Dartmoor, 2009.

Source: Kerry Jordan.

Although the former stables at Blackwood have experienced alterations and additions, the early standardised Public Works Department design is still clearly discernible. It is a rare surviving example of a once ubiquitous building type associated with the Victoria Police Force in Victoria, and the only known example of its type within the municipality.

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PLACE NAME: Hillside

Place No. BLA22

ADDRESS: 5 Old Golden Point Road East, Blackwood Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

Historic Themes:

Theme 4.2: Gold Mining
 Theme 6.1: Building Towns
 Theme 6.2: Building Homes in the Shire

Condition: Fair**Integrity:** Substantially intact/Moderate-High integrity**Photograph Date:** 21 October 2009**CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON STATUTORY REGISTERS**

Victorian Heritage Register:	No
Victorian Heritage Inventory:	No
Local Planning Scheme:	No

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:	No
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RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local Significance

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Recommended for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Register: **No**
 Recommended for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Inventory: **No**
 Recommended for inclusion as a Heritage Overlay in the Planning Scheme: **Yes**

Schedule to the Heritage Overlay

External Paint Controls Should Apply?	No
Internal Alteration Controls Should Apply?	No
Tree Controls Should Apply?	No
Fences &/or Outbuildings of Note?	No
Prohibited Uses May be Permitted?	No
Incorporated Document	Yes - <i>Moorabool Shire Heritage Precincts and Places Incorporated Plan Permit Exemptions, May 2021</i>

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:**What is Significant?**

Hillside at 5 Old Golden Point Road East, Blackwood (Golden Point), comprising two dwellings: one very modest c.1860 timber dwelling and a more substantial c.1870 timber dwelling located adjacent, is significant.

How is it significant?

Hillside at 5 Old Golden Point Road East is of local historical, rarity, representative and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

Hillside at 5 Old Golden Point Road East has historical significance for its ability to demonstrate the evolution and development of a mining family's residence at Golden Point from c.1860, during the height of the gold rush at the Blackwood diggings. At Hillside they raised six children, and their growing family appears to have brought about the building of the larger timber dwelling on the site

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PLACE NAME: Hillside

Place No. BLA22

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by 1870. Hillside remained the family home of James and Helen Mackie until their deaths in 1902 and 1932 respectively. (Criterion A)

Hillside at 5 Old Golden Point Road East is aesthetically significant as a rare example of two Victorian vernacular dwellings built in c.1860 and c.1870 immediately adjacent on the one allotment reflecting the evolution and progress of a 19th century mining family. (Criteria E and B)

The dwellings at Hillside are of further significance as some of the few surviving 19th century hipped roofed Victorian vernacular styled houses near the original township area of Golden Point (Blackwood) and Red Hill. The Victorian vernacular stylistic qualities are demonstrated in the steeply-pitched, hipped and skillion roof forms clad in painted galvanised corrugated steel, timber weatherboard wall cladding, post-supported return verandahs, central door openings with four panelled timber doors, timber framed multi-paned windows, and face brick chimneys. (Criterion D)

Heritage Overlay Map

It is recommended that the heritage overlay apply to the whole property of Hillside at 5 Old Golden Point Road East as shown on the follow map (Photo 1).



Photo 1: Aerial map.

Source of base Map: Moorabool Shire Council, 2020.

DESCRIPTION:

The dwelling known as Hillside at 5 Old Golden Point Road East, Blackwood, is set on a rectangular allotment, on elevated and steeply-sloping land, overlooking the Lerderderg River valley to the north. The setting is largely characterised by open grassed areas with mature exotic trees near the north boundary, with other trees along the front and sides. The site is bound at the front (south boundary) by a timber post and rail and wire fence, approximately 1200 mm high. There is a flat timber picket pedestrian gate. The north boundary has a round timber post and wire fence.

Dominating the site is the Victorian vernacular styled Hillside dwelling, which has a single storey appearance from the front (south), but given the steeply-sloping site, is two storeys at the rear. The double steeply-pitched hipped roofed building has a return broken back verandah supported by

square timber posts and decorative cast iron brackets and valances. The posts and cast iron decoration appear to have been introduced. At the front, the dwelling has a symmetrical appearance accentuated by the early central door opening with a four panelled timber door, and the flanking timber framed double hung windows. The timber lattice screening at the ends of the front verandah appear to have been introduced. Similar lattice screening is located in the corners of the rear first floor balcony. The dwelling has red painted galvanised corrugated steel roof cladding and timber weatherboard wall cladding. Weatherboard cladding also forms the balustrade to the rear first floor balcony. There is an early face brick chimney on the east side, behind a broad, side skillion verandah that appears to have been added at an early time.

The side verandah connects the main dwelling to a modest Victorian vernacular styled cottage, which may represent the original dwelling on the site. It has a steeply pitched hipped roof form clad in red painted galvanised corrugated steel, with broad skillion wings at the front and rear. At the front is a post supported verandah with an early central door and flanking timber framed double hung multi-paned windows. There are similar windows at the rear and a central door opening. On the east side is an early face brick chimney.

Overall, both dwellings appear to be in fair condition and of moderate-high integrity, when considering the important evolution of development on the site in the 1870s (see history section for further details).



Photo 2: Front elevation of early dwelling on the side portion of the site, 2009.



Photo 3: Rear elevations of early and later dwellings, 2009.

HISTORY:

The Early History of Blackwood

The Blackwood goldfields originally comprised four distinct townships. The earliest was Golden Point, closest to the original gold finds and rush in early 1855.¹ Red Hill (now the central township of Blackwood), Simmons Reef and Barry's Reef (originally known as the township of Bayup) formed other nearby settlements. Initially there were also other camps, including Tipperary Flat and Ballan Camp.²

As the earliest and main camp on the Blackwood diggings, by April 1855 Golden Point was the most crowded locality on the field and the place where government officials were stationed.³ At this time, permanent buildings were few in number and included no more than five stores and two butcher

¹ A.J. Buckingham & M.F. Hitchcock, *Aspects of Early Blackwood*, 5th printing, Blackwood Publishing, Blackwood, 2002, p.13.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.*

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Place No. BLA22

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shops.⁴ All other structures were mainly tents, including apparently many grog shops.⁵ It was also during the mid 1850s when Golden Point was officially surveyed and the township laid out following a grid pattern. This township was officially known as Blackwood.

By the end of July 1855, Golden Point and Red Hill had made noticeable progress as gold towns. By September 1855, the population of the broader Blackwood goldfields had reached 13,000 people.⁶ In one week, the Police Warden issued 457 miners rights and 95 business licenses.⁷ The rapid pace of town development also continued as by October there were over 12 hotels 'capable of affording every possible convenience' and there was also, albeit belatedly, a post office.⁸ Yet, just a year later, the bulk of the goldmining population had left the Blackwood district and by 1858 the population had fallen to 950.⁹ Although the township was maligned for some years as a consequence of the depressed mining activity,¹⁰ this did not prevent the further development of infrastructure including businesses, churches and schools, possibly as a consequence of sawmilling enterprises established by former miners. Although the township of Blackwood was proclaimed in 1872 with the town reserve centred on Golden Point,¹¹ most of the building development appears to have occurred in the Red Hill area, indicating the initial developmental shift towards this settlement as the central hub of community, cultural and commercial activity that was sustained into the 20th century.

History of Hillside

Allotment 18 of Section A in the Township of Blackwood comprising the property at 5 Old Golden Point Road East was taken up by James Mackie, miner and carter, possibly first under a miner's right in c.1860. The Township of Blackwood was surveyed in September 1860 and Mackie's property is not included, suggesting that his acquisition of the site might have come after the survey ¹². In 1862, Mackie purchased the freehold to allotment 6, opposite the property at 5 Golden Point Road East.¹³ It is likely that the earlier, existing modest dwelling taking up the eastern portion of the site at 5 Golden Point Road was built in 1860 (after the surveying of the Blackwood Township map), upon the marriage of James Mackie to Helen Francis.¹⁴

4 *Ibid.*, p.11. See also Reports of the *Mining Surveyors and Registrars, Ballarat District (including Smythesdale, Creswick, Blackwood & Buninyong)*, 1859-1878, Mines Dept of Victoria, fasc. edn.

5 *The Argus* 30 July 1855, p.6.

6 Buckingham & Hitchcock, *op.cit.*, p.14.

7 *Ibid.*

8 *Ibid.*

9 *Ibid.*, p.15.

10 *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 8 May 1875 & 7 April 1883.

11 See Town Plan of Blackwood, VPRS 16171, Public Record Office Victoria (PROV).

12 The Township of Blackwood Plan, 27 September 1860, Public Lands Office, Melbourne, VPRS 440 Unit 204, PROV. Existing buildings on other allotments at Golden Point in 1860 were shown on the plan.

13 Plan of the Township of Blackwood, 1963, VPRS 16171, PROV.

14 Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, Department of Justice, Melbourne, listed the marriage of James and Helen Mackie.

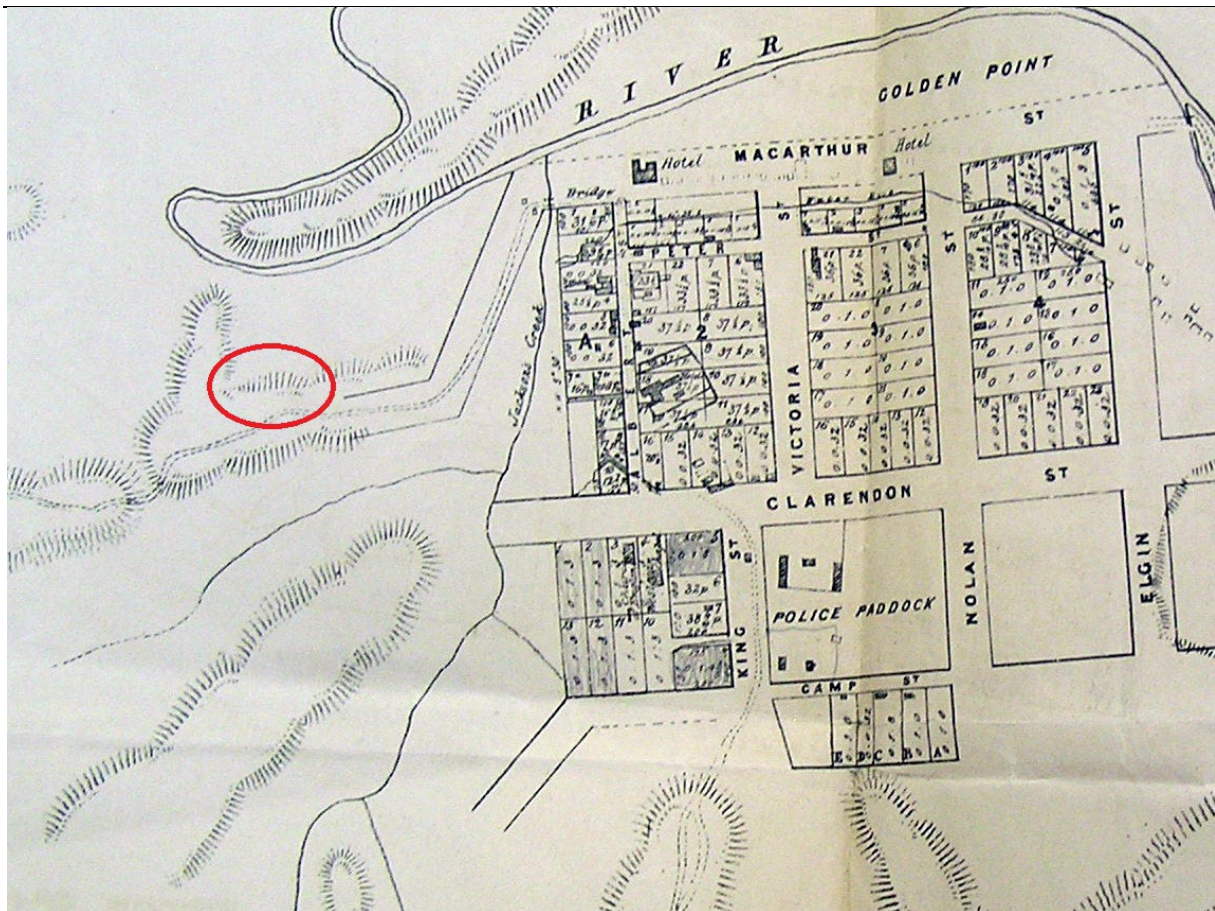


Figure 1: Portion of the Township of Blackwood Plan, 27 September 1860. The location of property to be taken up by James Mackie (then not surveyed or developed) is circled in red. Source: VPRS 6420/P1, Unit 36, PROV.

With a growing family, Mackie seems to have constructed the larger timber dwelling in the ensuing years. On 7 May 1870, the *Bacchus Marsh Express* advertised the sale of allotment 18, comprising 1 rood and 13 perches, and located 'on the old road from Golden Point to Smith's Junction, at Jackson's Gully, Blackwood' with a valuation of £100.¹⁵ This valuation suggests that Mackie's larger dwelling had been built by this time. On 3 June 1870, Mackie purchased the freehold to his property.¹⁶

¹⁵ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 7 May 1870, p.2.

¹⁶ Certificate of Title, vol. 439 fol. 697.



Figure 2: Portion of the Township of Blackwood Plan, revised 12 November 1874. The allotments shaded brown were those that had been sold by this time. Mackie's property at 5 Golden Point Road is circled in red.

Source: VPRS 6420/P1, Unit 36, PROV.

James Mackie was born in 1830.¹⁷ He arrived in Victoria in 1852 and by 1855 he had relocated to the Blackwood goldfields.¹⁸ After his marriage to Helen Francis, they had six children: Isabella, Walter, Arthur George, James Horace, Ada Helen (Mrs Gribble), and Harold.¹⁹ James Mackie junior and Harold later left Blackwood to try their luck at Kalgoorlie, Western Australia, while Walter and Arthur relocated to the saw milling township of Barwon Downs. Their daughter, Ada, was a music teacher and in 1894 she married Charles Gribble junior. They lived at 7 Simmons Reef Road.²⁰

A mortgage was taken out on the property in October 1871.²¹ This might suggest that further improvements were made at this time. Interestingly, the property was transferred to James and Helen Mackie's son, Arthur George, in 1891.²²

James and Helen Mackie continued to reside at Hillside until their deaths in 1902 and 1932 respectively.²³ On James Mackie's death of heart failure at his residence at the age of 72, he was described as being 'of a genial disposition and was exceedingly popular.'²⁴ In 1932 with the death of Helen Mackie, the Hillside property was valued at £50.²⁵

¹⁷ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 8 November 1902.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁹ Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, *op.cit.* See also Mackie, Helen, Probate Administration files, 1932 (including her Will), VPRS 7591/P1, Unit 877, PROV and *The Argus*, 5 May 1932, p.1.

²⁰ See Simmons Reef Road Heritage Precinct citation for further details.

²¹ Certificate of Title, vol. 439, fol. 697.

²² *Ibid.*, 1 September 1891, transfer no. 309191.

²³ The Ballan Shire Rate Books between 1863 and 1930-31 listed James Mackie or Helen Mackie as owners. See Ballan Shire Rate Books, 1863, 1876, 1879, 1880, 1886, 1891, 1897, 1910, 1930-31.

²⁴ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, *op.cit.*

²⁵ Mackie, Helen, Probate Administration files, 1932, VPRS 28/P3, Unit 2345, PROV.

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Before her death, ownership of Hillside had been transferred to Helen Mackie. She bequeathed the property in equal shares to Horace (James junior) and Ada Gribble.²⁶ In 1935, Mrs Gribble became sole owner and in the following year, 1936, it was purchased by Edward Terrill, miner of Blackwood.²⁷

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Note: places which were identified in the West Moorabool Heritage Study Stage 2A have been referenced with their unique study identifier (i.e: BLA01). Places which are already included in the Heritage Overlay are referenced by HO number. Places which are not included in the Heritage Overlay nor identified in the West Moorabool Heritage Study Stage 2A have no reference or identifier included.

Victorian

Numerous conventional Victorian styled dwellings were built in the Shire from the 1860s onwards. With hipped roof forms, they were often adorned with decorative cast iron front and/or return verandahs, reflecting the prosperity of the owners. A number of the dwellings of this stylistic type were also built in the late 19th and very early 20th centuries, for newcomers to different parts of the Shire, and for second and later generation owners of the Shire's pioneers.

Victorian Vernacular – Hipped

A dwelling type that was common to the western region of the Moorabool Shire and particularly to the goldfields townships were the hipped Victorian vernacular styled dwellings, following the steeply-pitched hipped roof forms of the earlier Victorian Georgian designs elsewhere. Most of these dwellings were constructed of timber with corrugated sheet metal roof cladding. In the study area, the hipped Victorian Vernacular style was adopted at 65 Inglis Street, Ballan (BA012) (c.1892-94), 4 Albert Street, Blackwood (GP01) (c.1860) (Photo 4), 5 Old Golden Point Road East, Blackwood (BLA22) (c.1860), and 111 Golden Point Road, Blackwood (GP04) (c.1860) (Photo 5).

Other Similar Dwellings at Blackwood

Hillside at 5 Old Golden Point Road East is comparable to a number of other hipped roofed, timber dwellings constructed at Blackwood (and particularly Golden Point and Red Hill) from the 1860s. They include those at: 4 Albert Street, Blackwood (GP01); 14 Clarendon Street, Blackwood (former Court House) (GP03); 15 Golden Point Road, Blackwood; 111 Golden Point Road, Blackwood (GP04); 10 Prayer Hill Lane, Blackwood (recommended for inclusion in the Prayer Hill Lane Precinct in the West Moorabool Heritage Study); 4 Recreation Reserve Road, Blackwood (recommended for inclusion in the Simmons Reef Road Precinct in the West Moorabool Heritage Study); 189 Simmons Reef Road, Blackwood (Garden of St Erth) (HO51) (Photo 6), and 6 Terrill Street, Blackwood (BLA52) (Photo 7). Some of these dwellings have also experienced alterations to the verandahs, as well as additions. Hillside appears to be one of the few examples where the earlier dwelling also survives.

²⁶ Mackie, Helen, Will, op.cit.

²⁷ Certificate of Title, op.cit., 27 September 1935, transfer no. 1592465 & 23 March 1936, transfer no. 1607504.

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PLACE NAME: Hillside

Place No. BLA22

ADDRESS: 5 Old Golden Point Road East, Blackwood **Assessment Date:** Feb 2016, updated May 2021



Photo 4: 4 Albert Street, Blackwood 2009. Source: David Rowe and Wendy Jacobs.



Photo 5: Dwelling, 111 Golden Point Road, Blackwood, 2014. Source: David Rowe.



Photo 6: Former Mine Manager's House, 189 Simmons Reef Road (Garden of St Erth), Blackwood 2009. Source: David Rowe and Wendy Jacobs.



Photo 7: Dwelling, 6 Terrill Street, Blackwood 2014. Source: David Rowe and Wendy Jacobs.

The dwellings at 5 Golden Point Road East, Blackwood, are rare and substantially intact examples of Victorian vernacular timber dwellings, built after the height of the Gold rush, notably on a single allotment. The buildings are in fair condition and are comparable to a small group of vernacular dwellings in Blackwood. They represent early residential development in Ballan and reflect the evolution and progress of a 19th century mining family, and are some of the best examples within Blackwood.

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021**PLACE NAME:** Blackwood Cricket & Recreation Reserve

Place No. BLA09

ADDRESS: Recreation Reserve Road, Blackwood

Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

Historic Themes:

Theme 4.2: Gold Mining

Theme 4.1: Farming & Agriculture

Theme 9.1: Sport

Condition: Good**Integrity:** Moderate**Photograph Date:** 22 April 2014**CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON STATUTORY REGISTERS****Victorian Heritage Register:** No**Victorian Heritage Inventory:** No**Local Planning Scheme:** No**CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS:****National Trust (Victoria) Register:** Yes - *T11337 Monterey Pine***RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:**

Local Significance

RECOMMENDATIONS:Recommended for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Register: **Yes – Monterey Pine Tree only**Recommended for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Inventory: **No**Recommended for inclusion as a Heritage Overlay in the Planning Scheme: **Yes****Schedule to the Heritage Overlay**

External Paint Controls Should Apply?

No

Internal Alteration Controls Should Apply?

No

Tree Controls Should Apply?

Yes – *mature Pinus Radiata (Monterey pine) trees*

Fences &/or Outbuildings of Note?

Yes – *stone gate piers*

Prohibited Uses May be Permitted?

No

Incorporated Document

No

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:**What is Significant?**

The Blackwood Cricket and Recreation Reserve at Recreation Reserve Road, Blackwood, established 1889-90, is significant.

Features which contribute to the significance of the place include:

- Remnant perimeter plantings of mature *Pinus radiata* (Monterey Pine)
- Interwar timber pavilion
- Stone gate piers, with metal vehicle and pedestrian gates
- The setting, including the naturally occurring Eucalypts and the natural amphitheatre

All other structures flanking the sports ground are not significant.

How is it significant?

The Blackwood Cricket and Recreation Reserve is of local historical, social, technical and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Blackwood Cricket and Recreation Reserve is of historical significance for its associations with the evolution, progress and use of the grounds for cricket, football and other local sports by the Blackwood goldfields community from c.1889 until the present day. Of further historical interest is its previous use as a Chinese market garden from 1860 until 1869, when the Chinese were expelled from the area to allow the development of the Reserve. The historical significance of the site is embodied in the grassed sports ground, mature *Pinus Radiata* trees (representing the former perimeter planting), stone gate piers with metal vehicular and pedestrian gates, and the early twentieth century timber pavilion (albeit altered). (Criterion A)

The Blackwood Cricket and Recreation Reserve is socially significant as it is recognised and valued by the local community as a place for organised and informal sport, social occasions and recreation since c.1889 and it continues to be the home to the local cricket and football clubs to the present day. (Criterion G)

The Blackwood Cricket and Recreation Reserve is of aesthetic significance for the deliberate siting of the Ground within a natural amphitheatre. The combination of the natural landform and dense surrounding bushland and remnants of the perimeter planting of *Pinus radiata* (Monterey Pines) provide a dramatic and sublime setting to the place. (Criterion E)

The specimen of *Pinus radiata* (Monterey Pine) directly north of the entrance gates is of outstanding size, with an unusually large trunk diameter, form and height and is of individual aesthetic and scientific significance for its outstanding size and unusual form and scale, rare in this species. (Criteria E and F)

SIGNIFICANCE OF COMPONENTS

Contributory Significance

The following fabric is considered to contributory to the significance of the Blackwood Cricket and Recreation Reserve site:

- Grassed sports ground.
- Mature *Pinus Radiata* Trees.
- Timber pavilion (south-west portion of the site) (albeit altered).
- Stone gate piers and metal vehicular and pedestrian gates.

Non-Contributory Significance

The following fabric has been introduced in more recent times and is not considered to contribute to the significance of the site:

- All other structures flanking the sports ground.

Heritage Overlay Map

It is recommended that the heritage overlay is applied to the site as shown on the following map (Photo 1).



Photo 1: Aerial map.

Source of base Map: Moorabool Shire Council, 2021.

DESCRIPTION:

The Blackwood Cricket and Recreation Ground, Recreation Reserve Road, Blackwood, is set in a natural amphitheatre on low lying ground beside the northern bank of the Lerderderg River, to the west of the Blackwood township. It is characterised by a large, flat grassed sports ground with a bitumen track known as the Elizabeth Hall Walking Track. The reserve is also especially characterised by the perimeter Eucalypt and mature Pinus Radiata trees. Near the south-western boundary is an early 20th century timber pavilion of weatherboard construction, having a small tiered seating area at the west end. It appears that the off-centre gabled roof may have replaced an earlier gable roof. Adjacent to the pavilion are early 20th century era random rubble stone gate piers with metal vehicular and pedestrian gates. Other pavilions (including the Les Armstrong Pavilion), amenities and sheds of modest scale and masonry and colorbond construction are situated in the southern and eastern portions of the site.

Beyond the early 20th century pavilion to the south-west is the W.A. Matheson bridge, of concrete construction. Tennis courts having a bitumen surface and high cyclone wire fencing are located on

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the opposite bank of the Lerderderg River. A colorbond shed is immediately adjacent the tennis courts. Also on the southern side of the river in the car park is a commemorative plaque on a rock that reads: "Australia 1888-1988: Edward Hill the discoverer of the Blackwood Goldfield first struck gold on January 4th, 1855. He died in 1891 at Simmons Reef. Ballan Shire Historical Marker."



Photo 2: Blackwood Cricket & Recreation Ground looking east, 2014.



Photo 3: Blackwood Cricket & Recreation Ground looking north-east showing introduced pavilions and structures, 2014.



Photo 4: Mature Pinus Radiata tree immediately north of the timber pavilion, 2014.



Photo 5: Timber pavilion, 2014.



Photo 6: Detail of the east elevation of the timber pavilion, 2014.



Photo 7: Random rubble gate piers and metal gates, 2014.

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Photo 8: Les Armstrong Pavilion, located on the south side of the recreation ground, 2014.



Photo 9: Amenities block and shed in the south-east corner of the recreation ground, 2014.



Photo 10: Natural stone wall at the east end of the recreation ground with the painted sign that reads: "This ground is available for [? unclear] picnics", 2014.



Photo 11: Elizabeth Hall Walking Track sign at the west end of the recreation ground, 2014.



Photo 12: W.A. Matheson Bridge, looking north, 2014.



Photo 13: Detail of plaque on freestanding pier adjacent the bridge, 2014.



Photo 14: View looking east to the tennis courts and shed, 2014.



Photo 15: Monument to Edward Hill, south of the river bank, 2014.

HISTORY:

The Early History of Blackwood

The Blackwood goldfields originally comprised four distinct townships. The earliest was Golden Point, closest to the original gold finds and rush in early 1855.¹ Red Hill (now the central township of Blackwood), Simmons Reef and Barry's Reef (originally known as the township of Bayup) formed other nearby settlements. Initially there were also other camps, including Tipperary Flat and Ballan Camp.²

As the earliest and main camp on the Blackwood diggings, by April 1855 Golden Point was the most crowded locality on the field and the place where government officials were stationed.³ At this time, permanent buildings were few in number and included no more than five stores and two butcher shops.⁴ All other structures were mainly tents, including apparently many grog shops.⁵ It was also during the mid 1850s when Golden Point was officially surveyed and the township laid out following a grid pattern. This township was officially known as Blackwood.

By the end of July 1855, Golden Point and Red Hill had made noticeable progress as gold towns. By September 1855, the population of the broader Blackwood goldfields had reached 13,000 people.⁶ In one week, the Police Warden issued 457 miners rights and 95 business licenses.⁷ The rapid pace of town development also continued as by October there were over 12 hotels 'capable of affording every possible convenience' and there was also, albeit belatedly, a post office.⁸ Yet, just a year later, the bulk of the goldmining population had left the Blackwood district and by 1858 the population had fallen to 950.⁹ Although the township was maligned for some years as a consequence of the depressed mining activity,¹⁰ this did not prevent the further development of infrastructure including businesses, churches and schools, possibly as a consequence of sawmilling enterprises established by former miners. Although the township of Blackwood was proclaimed in 1872 with the town reserve

1 *Ibid.*, p.13.

2 *Ibid.*

3 *Ibid.*

4 *Ibid.*, p.11. See also Reports of the *Mining Surveyors and Registrars, Ballarat District (including Smythesdale, Creswick, Blackwood & Buninyong)*, 1859-1878, Mines Dept of Victoria, fasc. edn., which has original reports by D Evans, Ballarat, that give occasional descriptions of the early buildings.

5 *The Argus* 30 July 1855, p.6.

6 Buckingham & Hitchcock, *op.cit.*, p.14.

7 *Ibid.*

8 *Ibid.*

9 *Ibid.*, p.15.

10 *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 8 May 1875 & 7 April 1883.

centred on Golden Point,¹¹ most of the building development appears to have occurred in the Red Hill area, indicating the initial developmental shift towards this settlement as the central hub of community, cultural and commercial activity that was sustained into the 20th century.

History of the Original Cricket Ground at Blackwood

On 19 April 1864, the Secretary of the newly-formed Albion Cricket Club at Mount Blackwood wrote to the Commissioner of Crown Lands seeking a grant of land for recreation purposes.¹² A site of three acres had been selected at Red Hill, about one mile south of the township.¹³ The Lands Department subsequently requested further information on the proposed site given that no survey party had been engaged in the neighbourhood.¹⁴ E.G. Magnus had prepared a plan showing the dimensions and location of the proposed cricket reserve in June 1864.¹⁵ As no reply had been forthcoming, the Secretary of the Cricket Club wrote to the Acting President of the Board of Lands and Works again seeking permission for a piece of land and that the Club was anxious 'to get it cleared, and fence ready for an early start in the ensuing season.'¹⁶

Having successfully received the grant for the land by the Lands Department,¹⁷ the ground was soon cleared and fenced, and English grass sown, with matches commencing in 1865.¹⁸ Just seven years later in 1872, the Lands Department surveyed a proposed road (to Greendale) that was to traverse through the cricket ground, making it 'valueless as a cricket ground.'¹⁹ This was confirmed in a tracing in 1874 by the Authorised Surveyor, H. Archdall. It appears that the cricket ground and proposed road were re-surveyed, enabling 4 acres and 32 perches to be reserved as a cricket ground in 1875.²⁰ The Cricket Club (then known as the Blackwood Cricket Club) elected Elliott Cairnes, John Sawyers, Peter Drummond, Michael Crocker and James Gribble as Trustees.²¹ However, the Board of Land and Works recommended that the Club be informed that 'the land cannot be restricted to cricket or monopolised by any club or section of the public' and that a Committee of Management was appointed following a public meeting for the land reserved for 'recreation purposes.'²² A public meeting was advertised and which was held at the Blackwood Mechanics' institute on 24 September 1875.

11 See Town Plan of Blackwood, VPRS 16171, Public Record Office Victoria (PROV).

12 J.H. Williams, Secretary, Albion Cricket Club, Mount Blackwood, to the Hon. R. Heales, Commissioner of Crown Lands, 19 April 1864, VPRS 242 Unit 180 PROV.

13 E.G. Magnus, 'Description Connexion of Boundaries Proposed Cricket Reserve at Blackwood', n.d. [c.1875], VPRS 242 Unit 180 PROV.

14 T. Adams, Lands Department, file note, 6 May 1864, VPRS 242 Unit 180 PROV.

15 E.G. Magnus, Survey Plan of the Cricket Ground, Blackwood, VPRS 242 Unit 180 PROV.

16 J.H. Williams to the Hon. J.M. Grant, Acting President of the Board of Land and Works, 1 August 1864, VPRS 242 Unit 180 PROV.

17 M.J. Croker, Secretary, Blackwood Cricket Club, to the President of the Board of Land and Works, 5 October 1872, VPRS 242 Unit 180 PROV.

18 No details of the official approval were listed in the files for VPRS 242 Unit 180, but English grass being sown was mentioned by H. Archdall, Authorized Surveyor, to Mr Callanan, District Surveyor, Melbourne, 12 December 1874.

19 Ibid.

20 Cricket Reserve, Parish of Blackwood, 10 April 1875, VPRS 242 Unit 180 PROV.

21 C.B Gray, Secretary, Blackwood Cricket Club to the Secretary of Lands, 19 July 1875, VPRS 242 Unit 180 PROV.

22 'Blackwood Public Recreation Reserve', file note, 1 September 1875, VPRS 242 Unit 180 PROV.

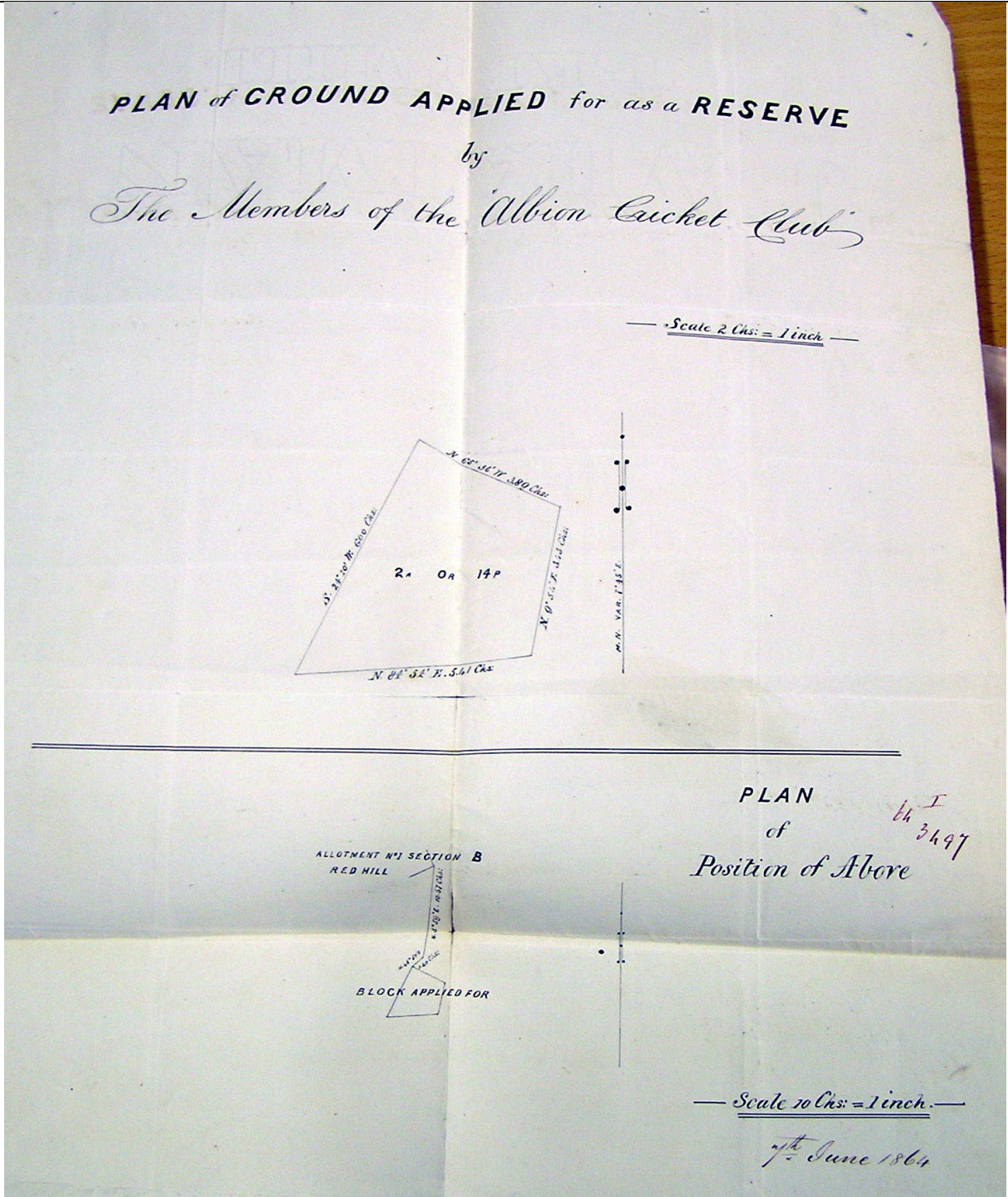


Figure 1: E.G. Magnus, 'Plan of Ground Applied for as a Reserve by The Members of the Albion Cricket Club', 1864.

Source: VPRS 440 Unit 180, PROV.

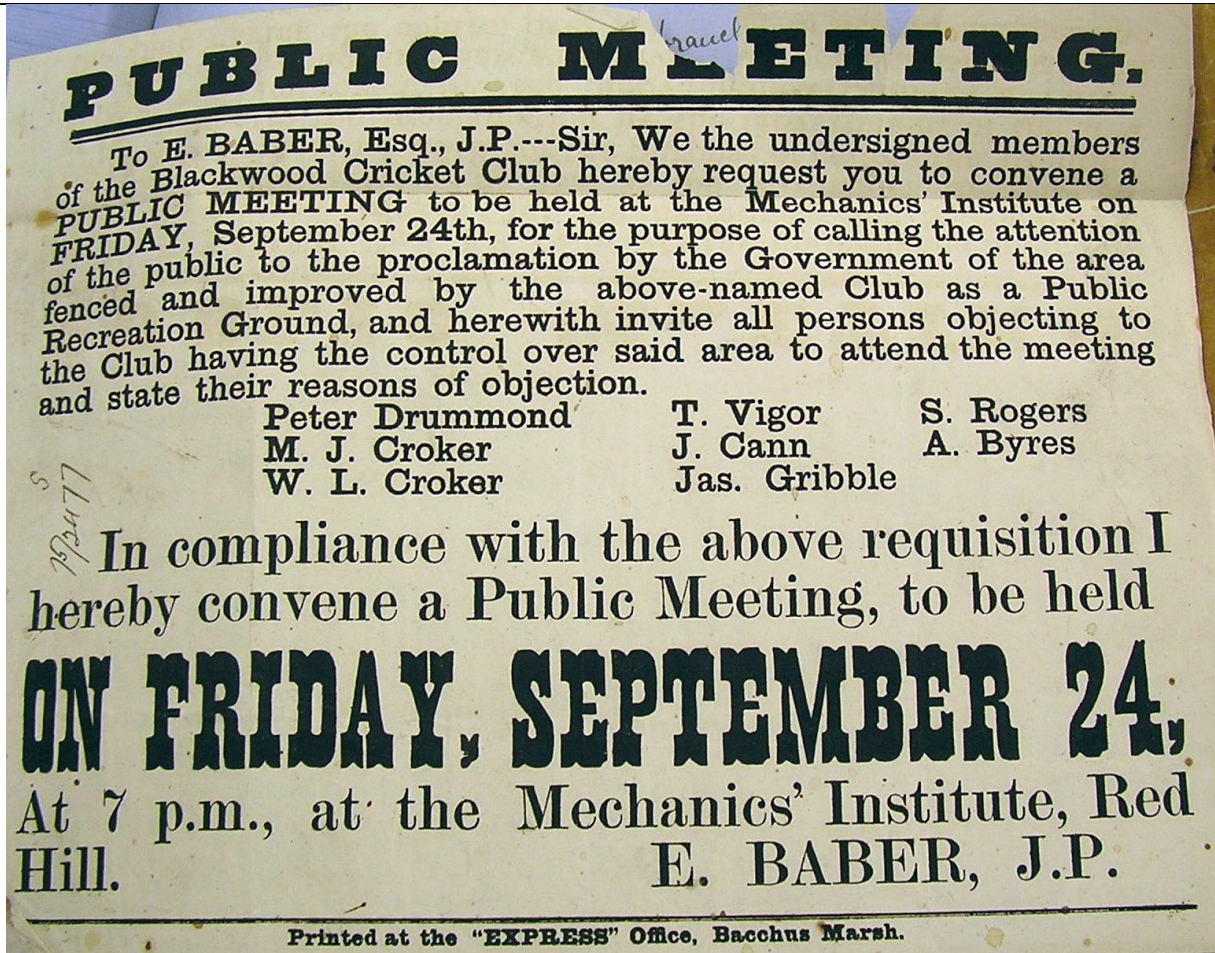


Photo 16: Notice of Public Meeting of the Blackwood Cricket Club, 1875.

Source: VPRS 440 Unit 180, PROV.

The meeting was reported in the *Bacchus Marsh Express*:

RED HILL, GOLDEN POINT and SIMMONS REEF

A large public meeting was held at the Mechanics' Institute, Red Hill, on Friday evening last, W Shaw Esq in the chair, at which the following resolutions were carried unanimously:

1. That an error or misunderstanding has taken place with reference to the Government – proclaiming the reserve area as a public recreation ground instead of a Cricket ground, it having been improved solely by members and supporters of the Blackwood Cricket Club at an expense of £140/2/-.
2. That the area has never been applied for as a public recreation ground, and without the exertions of the Cricket Clun and its supporters, it would still be a barren waste.
3. That the Cricket Club had the ground surveyed, which was objected to by the Department as encroaching on the main road; since then, the road has been diverted, and there can now be no objection to its being vested in the Cricket Club
4. That the Government be requested to vest the ground in the Blackwood Cricket Club
5. That the minutes of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and forwarded to the President of the Board of Land and Works, and that a copy be sent to the members for West Bourke with a request that they will assist in urging the matters on the Government.

Several members of the Friendly Societies spoke as to the kindness of the Cricket Club in always giving the use of the ground and cricketing tools for any public or charitable purpose. Mr Drummond (President, Blackwood Cricket Club), in proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman,

stated that the Blackwood Cricket Club would be willing for the ground to be vested in trustees, who should be chosen from leading men of the community, whether cricketers or not.²³

The temporary reservation of the land as a cricket ground was subsequently revoked by Order in Council in 1875.²⁴ The following year in 1876, Messrs J.F. Hansen, W. Vigor, W. Noall, J. Cann and M.J. Croker were elected trustees.²⁵

History of the Present Cricket and Recreation Ground

Development of the Reserve

By 1866-67, the low lying ground comprising 2 acres, 2 rood and 32 perches, adjacent to the Lerderderg River bank to the west of the Red Hill settlement known as Ballan Flat, was taken up by Chinese miners and market gardeners.²⁶ At this time, the Chinese population at Blackwood totalled 1,471 people.²⁷ In 1869, the success of the market garden was reported in the *Bacchus Marsh Express*:

The climate is admirably suited to the growth of shrubs, or indeed vegetation of any kind – proved by the thriving appearance of a large market garden kept by a Chinaman at Ballan Flat ...²⁸

By the mid 1870s, the Chinese gardens were occupied by Ah Hoon, Ah Chong and Ah Seang.²⁹ As shown on a survey of the allotment in 1877, the three market gardeners had built dwellings on the site in addition to a stable. The Lerderderg River had also been diverted from its original course.

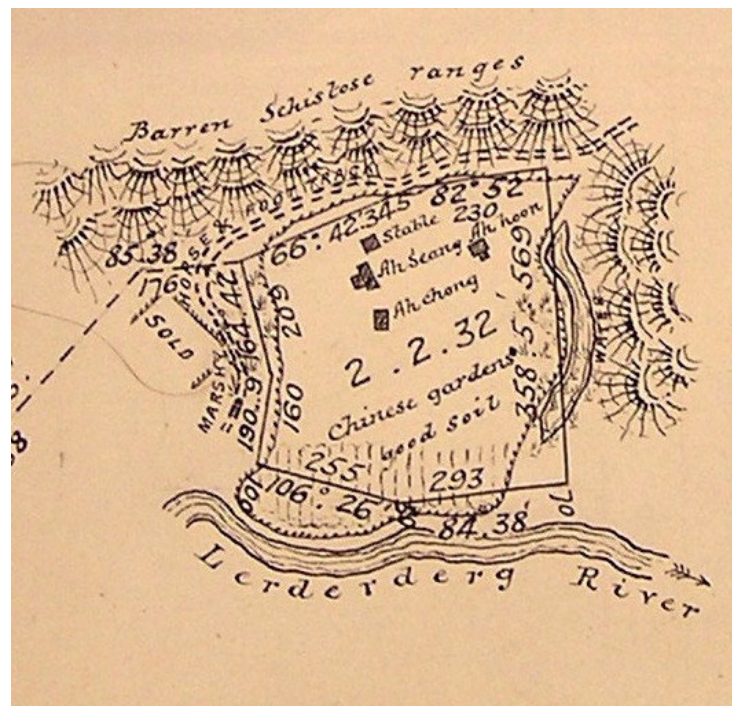


Figure 2: T.S. Dimelow, Authorised Surveyor, Ballarat, Survey of Land Applied for by Ah Seang, Parish of Blackwood, 24 March 1877. Source: VPRS 440 Unit 266, PROV.

²³ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 2 October 1875.

²⁴ *Victoria Government Gazette*, 26 January 1875, p.2212.

²⁵ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 12 February 1876.

²⁶ See *The Argus*, 28 September 1868, p.5, 6.

²⁷ *Ibid.*

²⁸ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 17 April 1869, p.3.

²⁹ Ah Seang, Application of Land, Parish of Blackwood, 3 May 1876, VPRS 242 Unit 266 PROV.

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On 3 May 1876, Ah Seang formally applied for the land he had previously occupied under Section 49 of the Land Act in 1869.³⁰ While he had paid a survey fee of £3.18.0 for the surveying of the land, on 22 August 1877 the Local Land Board recommended refusal of the application 'and that the Chinese take out garden licences for 3 acres. Police to be instructed.'³¹ A garden license for the land was subsequently granted to Ah Seang and Ah Tong and Ah Hon.³² With the decline in goldmining, they left the Colony in April 1889.³³

With the land 'long coveted' by the cricketers of Blackwood, it was immediately taken up by the Blackwood Cricket Club for £12 and transformed into a cricket and recreation ground.³⁴ Fundraising began in earnest and on Boxing Day, 1889, the *Bacchus Marsh Express* reported on an impending cricket match that was to aid the development of the new ground:

A Richmond team of cricketers is to be here on Boxing Day, and a grand concert and ball is to come off in the evening, the proceeds of which will go towards payment for a new cricket ground lately purchased at Ballan Flat from a Chinaman.³⁵

The first football match between the Ballan Football Club and the newly formed Blackwood Club was anticipated to take place on the new ground in June 1890. However, the weather and the poor state of the ground were described in the *Bacchus Marsh Express*:

It, however, commenced raining pretty freely about midday on Tuesday and has kept on, and as the newly formed Football Club Ground is little better than a ploughed field just rolled, football playing I imagine would be a serious undertaking so in likelihood the match will be postponed.³⁶

In 1891, the cricket and recreation ground was temporarily reserved.³⁷ The popularity of the fledgling ground and the laying out of a tennis court at the site was described in 1892:

The Blackwood cricket ground presented quite an animated appearance on Saturday last. First, there was a large impromptu picnic party (which may be considered as a sequel to the concert and ball of the night before), and all in the neighbourhood were cordially invited to participate in the good things provided. At the same time the Blackwood cricketers played their opening match for the season between sides of fourteen chosen by Messrs. T. Vigor and W. Roach. ... The preparation of a tennis court by Mr. A. Buchanan and others was also a centre of attraction. The tennis players here have had some difficulty in fixing on a site for their operations, and have at length gravitated to the Blackwood cricket ground, where a suitable corner has been chosen which has so many natural advantages that we may soon expect the game to be the leading recreative feature of the reserve, more particularly as it is recognised as one of the few healthful out-door games in which ladies can actively participate.³⁸

By 1895, a timber pavilion had been erected at the reserve. This building had gabled roof forms, with a projecting minor gable at the front. The structure was open on one side, supported by timber posts.

30 Ibid.

31 Ibid.

32 Lands Department file note, 16 August 1892, VPRS 440 Unit 266 PROV.

33 Ibid.

34 A. Byres, *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 1 April 1911, p.4.

35 *Ibid.*, 21 December 1889.

36 *Ibid.*, 14 June 1890.

37 *Victoria Government Gazette*, 9 January 1891, p.206.

38 *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 15 October 1892.



Photo 17: Blackwood Cricket Team outside original pavilion, 14 February 1895.

Source: Blackwood & District Historical Society.



Photo 18: Blackwood Cricket Team outside pavilion, before 1909.

Source: Blackwood & District Historical Society.

Further improvements to the cricket ground were carried out at this time. J. Murphy was engaged to erect post and rail fencing while P. Duncan was contracted 'to put on the pickets at 3/- per chain, nails included.'³⁹ The final payment for timber for a pavilion had been paid to Hall and Robertson.⁴⁰

In 1893, the cricket and public recreation ground was permanently reserved.⁴¹ A Committee of Management was appointed comprising Thomas Vigor, James Barkla, William Gribble, Michael J. Crocker and Laurence Hayden.⁴²

Further improvements to the reserve were also made in the ensuing years. In 1894, tenders were called for the levelling of the ground.⁴³ Additional levelling was carried out in 1897.⁴⁴

In 1895, pine trees were planted, as outlined in the *Bacchus Marsh Express*:

Three or four seasons ago a number of trees were obtained from the Macedon nursery for the purpose of ornamenting the Blackwood reserve, but as the improvement works were not sufficiently advanced for the trees to be placed properly, they had been temporarily set out in the Secretary's garden. During the past week or two, however, the Secretary, Mr. M.J. Croker, has been busily employing his spare hours in re-planting them round the reserve, and fixing up the necessary guard fences. The trees have been growing well in the meantime, as many of them are already over six feet high.⁴⁵

A bicycle track was laid out at the reserve by 1897, when new grass was sown on the cricket ground.⁴⁶

In 1908, John Murphy was engaged to remove 'Taylor's cottage to reserve as a dressing room.'⁴⁷ The elongated gabled building was located at the south-western end of the reserve.

³⁹ *Ibid.*, 26 November 1892.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*

⁴¹ *Victoria Government Gazette*, 17 March 1893, p.1407.

⁴² *Ibid.*, 26 May 1893, p.2235.

⁴³ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 18 November 1893 & 27 January 1894.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, 20 January 1897.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, 7 September 1895.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, 6 February 1897 & 27 May 1897.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, 21 November 1908, p.3. Margot Hitchcock, in *The Billy Pincombe Tragedy: The Tragic Shootings of a Minister and Billy Pincombe At Blackwood Victoria 1908*, Blackwood Publishing, 2014, p.128 claims that the house relocated to the Blackwood Recreation Ground was that of Billy Pincombe. However, the *Bacchus Marsh Express* clearly stated that it was 'Taylor's Cottage' that was to be relocated and used as a dressing room. It is possible



Photo 19: N.J. Caire, View of Mount Blackwood, showing the recreation reserve and 'new' pavilion in the lower left corner.

Source: *The Australasian*, 15 May 1909, p.36.

The pavilion was washed away following the bursting of the banks of the Simmons Reef Reservoir in 1909. The damage was reported in the *Bacchus Marsh Express*:

The Simmons Reef Reservoir embankment burst on Thursday 19th Aug about one-thirty pm. An immense lot of damage was done; no fewer than 5 big bridges being swept away.

The Recreation Reserve acted as a safety valve to greater damage down the river. The cricket pavilion, containing 3 rooms, the dressing room erected last Christmas at the bottom end of the ground, and all other buildings, disappeared in one blow right down the river. There was fully 6 feet of water on the reserve and big logs three feet through were deposited thereon.

Ten goats owned by Mrs Speary, had taken shelter in the pavilion and they were all drowned but one. When the water and logs battered the place to pieces, some of the goats were floating on the seats. But the swiftly moving water made it impossible for them to retain their foothold.

There were a lot of articles in the middle room and some of them have been recovered. The cricket matting was recovered after the water had subsided, one piece twisted around a stump near the Kyneton Bridge. The box in which the cricket club kept their tools has not been seen.

The Sports Committee are also losers to some extent – coils of wire, rubberoid for refreshment room, copper and stand and miscellaneous articles, being stored there.

More than half the fence around the reserve was carried away and the playing ground is covered with sand and debris. It is indeed a scene of desolation and it will take years before the reserve is such a bright little natural sports ground among the ranges as theretofore.⁴⁸

that Taylor leased the dwelling to Pincombe, but the Ballan Shire Rate Book for 1905-06, VPRS 5557/PO, Unit 19, PROV (Ballarat), listed William Pincombe and Aaron Taylor (both miners) as owners of two separate tenements. The early photograph (Photo 17) in the Blackwood and District Historical Society collection also has an original hand-written date (14 February 1895) and shows the original pavilion in the background at the recreation ground at this time. Photo 19 (dated immediately prior to the flood of August 1909) shows the 'new' pavilion, being a single elongated gable roof form without a projecting minor gable at the front like the earlier pavilion.

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With a grant of £10 from Mr Holden, M.L.A., efforts were made to erect a new pavilion in 1911.⁴⁹ Twelve months were to elapse before tenders were called 'for the removal and re-erection of a pavilion on the reserve.'⁵⁰ The gabled timber building was situated in a similar location as the earlier pavilion at the south-western end of the ground. Stone gate piers and metal gates appear to have been built at the south-western entrance to the ground about this time.

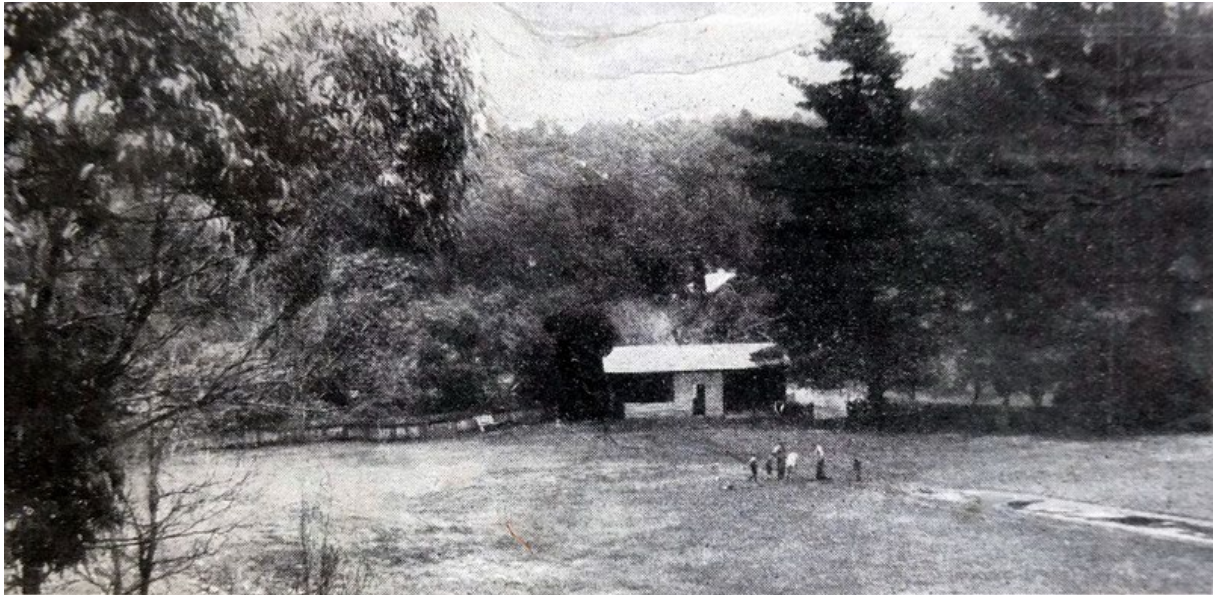


Photo 20: Blackwood Cricket & Recreation Ground looking south-west to timber pavilion, c.1930. Note the height of the adjacent *Pinus Radiata* tree at this time.

Source: Blackwood and District Historical Society collection.

Another flood in 1945 caused substantial damage to the timber bridge at the sports ground. A ford had also provided access to the reserve from the 19th century, enabling sporting events to continue soon afterwards. A concrete bridge, named in honour of W.A. Matheson, was constructed in 1979.⁵¹

49 *Ibid.*, 11 March 1911.

50 *Ibid.*, 2 November 1912.

51 See plaque on pier adjacent to the bridge.

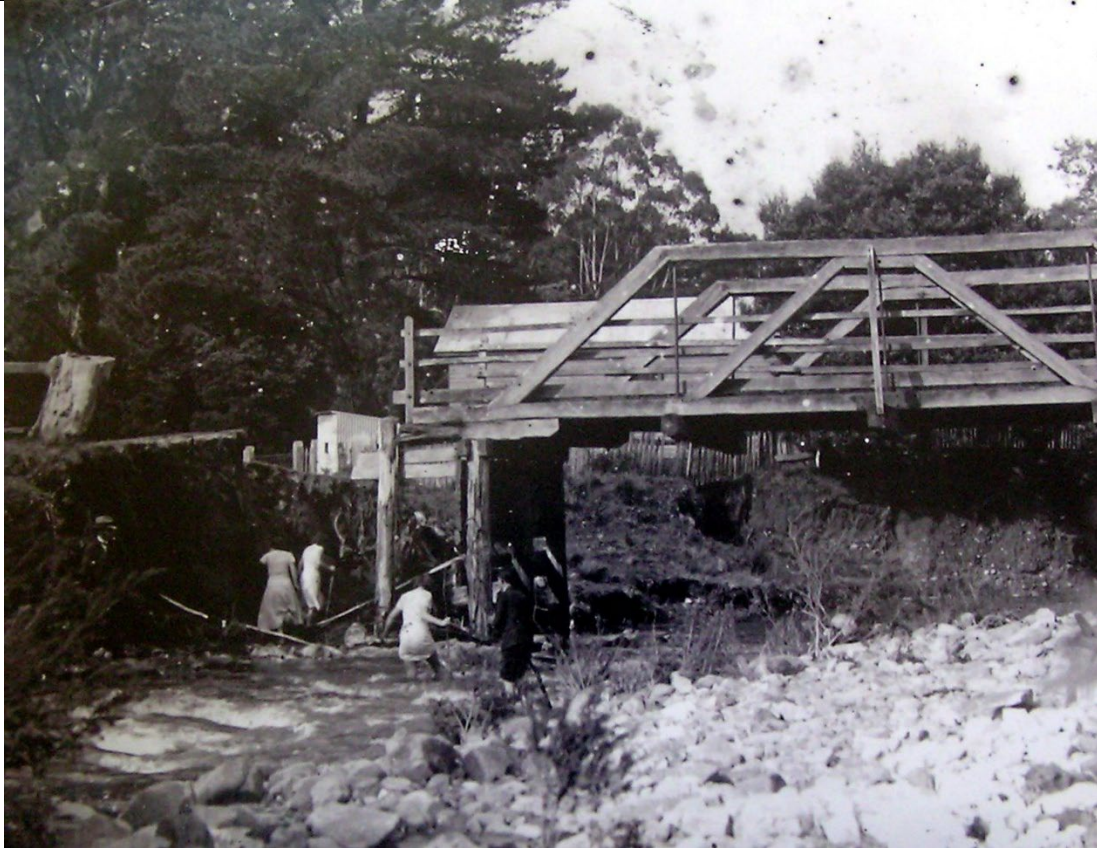


Photo 21: Damaged bridge over the Lerderberg River at the Blackwood Cricket and Recreation Ground after the flood c.1945.

Source: Blackwood and District Historical Society collection.

Other structures were constructed at the Blackwood Cricket and Recreation Reserve in the 20th century. They included the Les Armstrong Pavilion, masonry latrines block, storage shed and a large pavilion erected in 2010.⁵²

The Social Development of the Reserve

In addition to formal sporting events, the Blackwood Cricket and Recreation Ground has been the focus of numerous social community activities since the late 19th century. They included the annual Church picnics,⁵³ and annual sports fixture on News Years' Day. The *Bacchus Marsh Express* reported on the activities for New Years' Day in 1896:

The day was beautifully fine, and every one present seemed bent upon enjoying themselves, so that whether amongst officials or competitors good temper was the ruling feature, and the few slight differences that naturally arise at such sports were satisfactorily adjusted with the "greatest of ease." ... The ground looked well, and to wander about ankle deep in white clover was a treat to many, whilst the extra seating accommodation provided under the shady lightwood trees was also much appreciated. The swings and tennis court were in constant use all day, and the shooting gallery was also well patronised till the ammunition ran out. The local brass band, too, is worthy of a word or two of praise, and helped to agreeably fill up the intervals between the various events.⁵⁴

⁵² *Blackwood Times*, December 2009 – January 2010.

⁵³ See for example, the *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 11 January 1896, which reported on the annual All Saints' Church picnic at the recreation reserve.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, 11 January 1896, p.3.

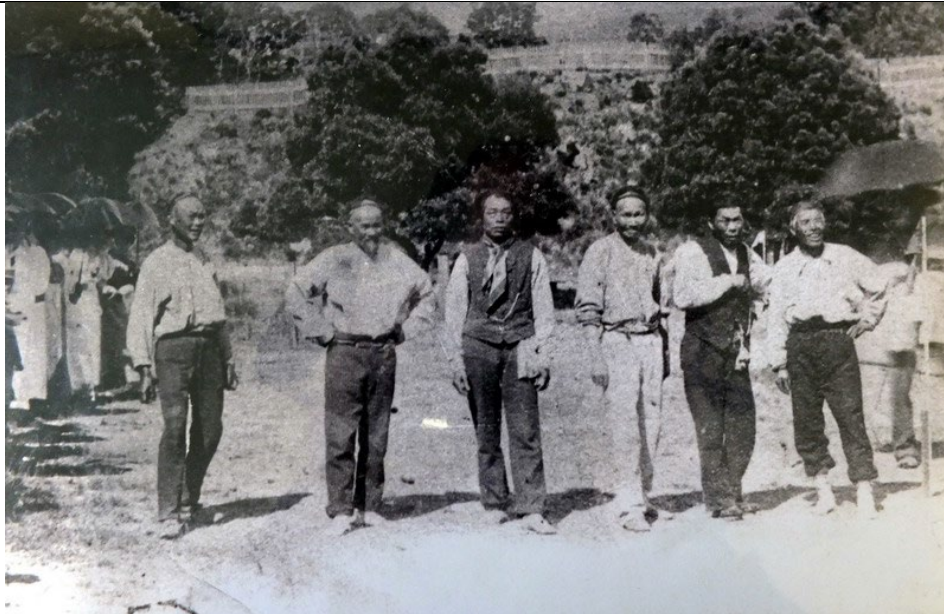


Photo 22: Chinese Miners lining up for a race at the Blackwood Cricket and Recreation Ground, n.d.

Source: Blackwood and District Historical Society

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Note: places which were identified in the West Moorabool Heritage Study Stage 2A have been referenced with their unique study identifier (i.e: BLA01). Places which are already included in the Heritage Overlay are referenced by HO number. Places which are not included in the Heritage Overlay nor identified in the West Moorabool Heritage Study Stage 2A have no reference or identifier included.

The Blackwood Cricket and Recreation Ground represents one of few public cricket and recreation reserves in the western region of the Moorabool Shire that has been in continuous use since the 19th century. At Ballan, the Recreation Reserve in Cowie Street (BA124) was officially opened on 13 February 1926, after cricket and football on the original reserve (opened in 1872 between the railway line and court house) was discontinued at the onset of World War One in 1914.⁵⁵ At the existing reserve, the early (interwar) fabric includes the sports oval and perimeter Cypress trees (that are now senescent).

Other surviving early cricket and/or football grounds in the western region of the Moorabool Shire include: Gordon Recreation Reserve, Old Melbourne Road, Gordon (gazetted in 1870);⁵⁶ Mt Egerton Recreation Reserve, Reserve Road East, Mt Egerton (gazetted in 1906);⁵⁷ and Mount Wallace Recreation Reserve (gazetted in 1934).⁵⁸ At Morrisons, the Racecourse Reserve off Angees Road was first gazetted as a reserve for racing and general recreation purposes in 1873.⁵⁹ During the 1950s, management of the reserve reverted to the Department of Lands until 2005 when a committee of management was appointed to manage the grassland and woodland reserve (it no longer functions for racing and other organised recreational sports).⁶⁰ At Dunnstown, the recreation ground for football, tennis and netball was not established until after 1956 (although a football club had been first established there in 1881).⁶¹ At Bungaree, the recreation ground (for football and netball) was gazetted

55 D.D. Fraser & J.B. Ranken, *Centenary of the Shire of Ballan 1862-1962*, Shire of Ballan, p.80.

56 See Township of Gordon Plan, 1943, VPRS 16171 PROV.

57 Township of Egerton Plan, 1959, VPRS 16171 PROV.

58 *Victoria Government Gazette*, 29 August 1934, p.2018. See also Fraser & Ranken, *op.cit.*, p.88.

59 'Morrisons Racecourse Reserve' at http://bird.net.au/bird/index.php?title=Morrisons_Racecourse_Reserve

60 *Ibid.*

61 *The Argus*, 3 August 1956, p.13 reported on the Council seeking a grant of £600 from the Public Works Department 'to meet half the cost of a recreation ground at Dunnstown.' Details on the establishment of the

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PLACE NAME: Blackwood Cricket & Recreation Reserve

Place No. BLA09

ADDRESS: Recreation Reserve Road, Blackwood

Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

in 1964, possibly being the second football ground given that the Bungaree Football Club was formed in 1906.⁶²

There was also a cricket ground at the Spargo Creek springs reserve that was popular from the 1870s.⁶³ Sports events were regularly held and were well attended. By 1910, a small pavilion was erected around the main spring. Unlike the Blackwood Cricket and Recreation Ground, only the concrete base of the pavilion is still evident and no other early infrastructure survives.

Dunnstown Football Club are taken from J. Stoward, *History of Football in the Ballarat District: Ballarat Football League, Central Highlands Football League, Lexton Plains Football Netball League*, Aussie Footy Books, Drysdale, 2008.

⁶² See Parish of Warrenheip Plan, n.d., VPRS 16171 PROV & Stoward, *op.cit.*

⁶³ See 'MS65-68 Spargo Creek', geological survey report, n.d. at <http://www.mineralwater.vic.gov.au>, & List of Significant Geological Sites in the Moorabool Shire, provided by Dr Susan White, Heritage Committee of the Geological Society of Australia (Victorian Division), December 2009.

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021**PLACE NAME:** Dwelling

Place No. BLA52

ADDRESS: 6 Terrill Street, Blackwood

Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

Historic Themes:

Theme 4.2: Gold Mining

Theme 6.1: Building Towns

Theme 6.2: Building Homes in the Shire

Condition: Fair**Integrity:** Altered**Photograph Date:** 2014**CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON STATUTORY REGISTERS****Victorian Heritage Register:** No**Victorian Heritage Inventory:** No**Local Planning Scheme:** No**CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS:****National Trust (Victoria) Register:** No**RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:**

Local Significance

RECOMMENDATIONS:Recommended for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Register: **No**Recommended for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Inventory: **No**Recommended for inclusion as a Heritage Overlay in the Planning Scheme: **Yes****Schedule to the Heritage Overlay**External Paint Controls Should Apply? **Yes**Internal Alteration Controls Should Apply? **No**Tree Controls Should Apply? **No**Fences &/or Outbuildings of Note? **No**Prohibited Uses May be Permitted? **No**Incorporated Document **Yes - Moorabool Shire Heritage Precincts and Places Incorporated Plan Permit Exemptions, May 2021****STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:****What is Significant?**

The stone dwelling at 6 Terrill Street, Blackwood constructed c.1867, is significant.

The non-original alterations and additions to the dwelling are not significant, nor is the modern steel shed to the east of the site.

How is it significant?

The dwelling at 6 Terrill Street of local historical and rarity significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The dwelling at 6 Terrill Street is of historical significance as an example of the residential development at Red Hill, Blackwood after the height of the gold rush in the 1860s. Constructed by James Wyatt, local bricklayer and stonemason in 1867, the historical significance of the dwelling is embodied in the surviving Victorian vernacular styled fabric including the steeply-pitched, hipped roof form, broken back roof form of the return verandah, face brick chimney and stone wall construction. (Criterion A)

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It is of further historical significance as a locally rare stone example of a Victorian vernacular dwelling in the Blackwood district, where the predominant building material in the nineteenth and early twentieth century was timber. Furthermore, it is the earliest of only two stone dwellings known to survive in Blackwood, and the profile of the stone and construction technique suggest that the stone was sourced from the nearby Lerderderg River. (Criteria A and B)

Heritage Overlay Map

It is recommended that the heritage overlay is applied to the site at 6 Terrill Street as shown on the following map (Photo 1).



Photo 1: Aerial map.

Source of base Map: Moorabool Shire Council, 2020.

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DESCRIPTION:

The dwelling at 6 Terrill Street, Blackwood, is set on contextually large, irregular site on sloping ground. The dwelling has a large front setback from Terrill Street, accessed by a gravelled driveway flanked by open grassed areas and some perimeter trees and shrubs. There is a shallow-pitched gabled, detached outbuilding forward of the dwelling on the east side.

The elevated single storey, painted stone, Victorian vernacular styled dwelling is characterised by a steeply pitched hipped roof form and a return broken back verandah. These roof forms are clad in galvanised corrugated steel. The verandah has introduced infill (comprising a range of timber framed windows and lightweight cement sheet and vertically boarded wall cladding) that seems to date from the early and mid 20th centuries. A substantial face brick chimney adorns the roofline. Set into the hill, the dwelling has an early basement on the west side, where the verandah is supported by slender round piers.

At the rear (south) is a single storey addition having a contrived gabled roof form clad in galvanised corrugated sheet metal. This addition has recently been extended at the southern end, with a faceted bay window also introduced as part of the new work. The addition has timber weatherboard wall cladding and aluminium framed windows. Projecting from the south side of the early dwelling and the west side of the addition is an introduced timber deck.

Overall, the dwelling appears to be in fair condition when viewed from the street. It has experienced a number of alterations and additions. While the verandah infill makes no redeeming contribution to the character of the dwelling, the original design and construction is clearly discernible as shown in the original hipped roof form, broken back verandah form, face brick chimney and stone wall construction (the white overpainting appears to have been introduced). The rear location of the additions also ensures that the original portion of the dwelling is the prominent feature from Terrill Street.



Photo 2: Dwelling from Terrill Street (north & east elevations), 2009.



Photo 3: Dwelling from Terrill Street (east elevation), 2009.



Photo 4: Dwelling from Terrill Street (east elevation), 2014.



Photo 5: Dwelling from Warner Street (west and south elevations), 2014.

HISTORY:

The Early History of Blackwood

The Blackwood goldfields originally comprised four distinct townships. The earliest was Golden Point, closest to the original gold finds and rush in early 1855.¹ Red Hill (now the central township of Blackwood), Simmons Reef and Barry's Reef (originally known as the township of Bayup) formed other nearby settlements. Initially there were also other camps, including Tipperary Flat and Ballan Camp.²

As the earliest and main camp on the Blackwood diggings, by April 1855 Golden Point was the most crowded locality on the field and the place where government officials were stationed.³ At this time, permanent buildings were few in number and included no more than five stores and two butcher shops.⁴ All other structures were mainly tents, including apparently many grog shops.⁵ It was also during the mid 1850s when Golden Point was officially surveyed and the township laid out following a grid pattern. This township was officially known as Blackwood.

¹ A.J. Buckingham & M.F. Hitchcock, *Aspects of Early Blackwood*, 5th printing, Blackwood Publishing, Blackwood, 2002, p.13.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Ibid.*, p.11. See also Reports of the Mining Surveyors and Registrars, *Ballarat District (including Smythesdale, Creswick, Blackwood & Buninyong)*, 1859-1878, Mines Dept of Victoria, fasc. edn. which has original reports by D Evans, Ballarat, that give occasional descriptions of the early buildings.

⁵ *The Argus* 30 July 1855, p.6.

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Red Hill was the second main village established at the height of the rush in 1855.⁶ By the end of July 1855, Golden Point and Red Hill had made noticeable progress as gold towns. By September 1855, the population of the broader Blackwood goldfields had reached 13,000 people.⁷ In one week, the Police Warden issued 457 miners rights and 95 business licenses.⁸ The rapid pace of town development also continued as by October there were over 12 hotels 'capable of affording every possible convenience' and there was also, albeit belatedly, a post office.⁹ Yet, just a year later, the bulk of the goldmining population had left the Blackwood district and by 1858 the population had fallen to 950.¹⁰ Although the township was maligned for some years as a consequence of the depressed mining activity,¹¹ this did not prevent the further development of infrastructure including businesses, churches and schools, possibly as a consequence of sawmilling enterprises established by former miners. Although the township of Blackwood was proclaimed in 1872 with the town reserve centred around Golden Point,¹² most of the building development appears to have occurred in the Red Hill area, indicating the initial developmental shift towards this settlement as the central hub of community, cultural and commercial activity that was sustained into the 20th century.

History of the Dwelling at 6 Terrill Street

Lured by the Victorian gold rushes, James Austin Wyatt (1823-1897) and his wife, Sarah (nee Rennals, 1823-1897), of Devonshire, England, emigrated to Victoria in the early 1850s.¹³ They went to the Blackwood diggings after 1856,¹⁴ settling at Red Hill where they owned a modest (and possibly temporary) dwelling in 1863, probably under a miner's right.¹⁵ Wyatt had success as a miner in the 1860s,¹⁶ allowing him to construct his four-roomed stone dwelling in c.1866,¹⁷ using the stone from the Lerderderg River valley. He purchased the freehold of 2 roods and 22 4/10 perches (comprising allotment 22 of Section C, Parish of Blackwood) at Red Hill on 17 September 1867.¹⁸ His purchase was published in the *Bacchus Marsh Express* on 21 September 1867, with the valuation of the land given as £100. It was the first stone house erected at Red Hill.¹⁹ Title deeds for the property had been created by 1 February 1868.²⁰

6 D. Bannear, 'Victorian Goldfields Project: Historic Gold Mining Sites in the South West Region of Victoria, Report on Cultural Heritage', prepared for the Department of Natural Resources & Environment, August 1999, pp.34-35 & D. Bannear, 'Victorian Goldfields Project: Historic Gold Mining Sites in the South West Region of Victoria, Gazetteer: Station & Regional Significant Sites', prepared for the Department of Natural Resources & Environment, August 1999, pp.105-111, 117-120, 122-127.

7 Buckingham & Hitchcock, *op.cit.*, p.14.

8 *Ibid.*

9 *Ibid.*

10 *Ibid.*, p.15.

11 *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 8 May 1875 & 7 April 1883.

12 See Town Plan of Blackwood, VPRS 16171, Public Record Office Victoria (PROV).

13 *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 7 August 1897. See also Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, Department of Justice, Melbourne.

14 James Wyatt was not listed in the 'List of persons claimed or supposed to be entitled to Vote in the Election of a Member of the Victorian Legislative Assembly' for the Mount Blackwood Division in *The Argus*, 21 May 1856, p.6.

15 Wyatt was listed as owner of a house, Blackwood, with a net annual value of £5, in the Ballan Shire Rate Book, 1863, VPRS 5557, PROV (Ballarat).

16 *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 17 July 1897, p.3.

17 The Ballan Shire Rate Books, *op.cit.*, for 1864 listed Wyatt as the owner of a dwelling with a net annual value of £4. This had increased to £10 in 1866, suggesting that he had built his stone dwelling by this time. The net annual value remained the same in 1868.

18 Parish of Blackwood plan, sheet 3, 1963, VPRS 16171, PROV.

19 *Bacchus Marsh Express*, *op.cit.*

20 *Ibid.*, 1 February 1868.

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Wyatt continued mining at Blackwood until at least the early 1870s, as it was reported that his mining tools had been stolen in 1872.²¹ By 1876, as an experienced a bricklayer and stonemason, Wyatt turned his attention to house building in the local area, as well as the construction of chimney stacks and boilers.²² His skill and the quality of his work soon came to be highly regarded by the community.²³ Wyatt's last project was improvements to the Blackwood Mineral Springs in 1891, including the bricking and cementing of the face of the spring.²⁴ On completion, the *Bacchus Marsh Express* gave a glowing account:

The work at the Mineral Spring which has been going on for the last fortnight was finished on Friday last, and reflects great credit on Mr. Wyatt, who carried out the work. To get a better supply of water the face of the spring had to be dug out to the extent of five feet, and then bricked and cemented up to the height of twelve feet, and nine feet wide, while in the centre of the face is an arch in which a pipe is fixed from which the water runs. On both sides are small arches for standing glasses, bottles, &c., on; while both sides are stoned and cemented. The next work to be undertaken is to build a summer house, which will be gone on with at once, and I have no doubt that, when finished, the spring will be as valuable as the famous Hepburn springs of Daylesford.²⁵

Both Wyatt and his wife were also involved in community life. As early as 1866, James Wyatt was a member of the Simmons Reef State School Board (he was re-appointed in 1873) and in 1877 he accepted office as a committee member of All Saints' Anglican Church.²⁶ Together, James and Sarah Wyatt also appear to have been inaugural members of the Mechanics' Institute in 1867, where Mrs Wyatt served tables at the opening grand tea party.²⁷

Sarah Wyatt died on 17 July 1897, at the age of 77 years.²⁸ According to the *Bacchus Marsh Express*, she 'had been somewhat ailing for several years, but a stroke of apoplexy was the ultimate cause of death.'²⁹ It would seem that the loss of his beloved wife brought about the end of James Wyatt's life less than a month later in early August 1897.³⁰ His death and obituary were published in the *Bacchus Marsh Express*:

During the past few weeks my notes have consisted mostly of obituary notices of old and respected residents who have passed away to joining the "great majority;" and this week I have two more to add to the lengthy list. The first is that of Mr. James Austin Wyatt, whose wife died only a month ago, and he himself was found dead in his house on Saturday morning last. Since the death of his wife he has been in very feeble health, and Mr. M. O'Callaghan, who lives next door, in making his usual morning visit to see how he was, met no response to repeated knocking. He at length broke the door open, and found Mr. Wyatt dead on the floor of his bedroom. A magisterial inquiry was held the same afternoon before Mr. James Barkla, J.P., who found, in accordance with the evidence, that the cause of death of pneumonia. His age was 74 years. By the death of Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt Blackwood has lost two of its most kindly and most respected residents. Mr. Wyatt was an expert stonemason and bricklayer, and most of the big chimney stacks and building-in of boilers in connection with our mines during the past 40 years had been carried out by him ... The couple had no family, and only one nephew in the colony.³¹

21 *Ibid.*, 6 January 1872, p.3.

22 *Ibid.*, 7 August 1897. Wyatt was listed as a bricklayer (and not a miner) in the Ballan Shire Rate Book, *op.cit.*, 1876.

23 *Bacchus Marsh Express*, *op.cit.*

24 *Ibid.*, 24 January 1891, p.7.

25 *Ibid.*, 14 February 1891, p.7.

26 *Ibid.*, 10 February 1877, p.3.

27 *Ibid.*, 27 November 1869, p.3.

28 *Ibid.*, 17 July 1897, p.3.

29 *Ibid.*

30 *Ibid.*, 7 August 1897.

31 *Ibid.*

In 1897, Wyatt's Probate described his property as 'situate at Red Hill and upon which is erected a 4 roomed dwelling with fruit garden, orchard, etc.'³² It was valued at £100.³³ On 2 October 1897, Wyatt's property, furniture and effects were advertised for sale in the *Bacchus Marsh Express*:

This block, which has a four-roomed Dwelling erected on it, is situated next to the Police Station at Red Hill, Blackwood. Also, to be sold with foregoing, The interest in an adjoining Residence Area of one rood, registered under Miner's right in favour of deceased.³⁴

Wyatt's property was purchased by Thomas Vigor, butcher of Golden Point, in late October 1897. The successful acquisition was reported in the local press:

Mining communities are noted for curious shiftings of their population, and a rather remarkable one is the removal of Mr. T. Vigor, with his family, from Golden Point – where his home has been for over 40 years – to the house at Red Hill which he purchased at Wyatt's sale last week.³⁵

Thomas Vigor was born at Blackwood in 1856 to William and Harriett Vigor, pioneers of Golden Point, Blackwood, who established a butchering business in Albert Street in early 1855.³⁶ He married Jane Cameron in 1883 (born 1847)³⁷ and they had six children: Robert, Belle, Elsie, Kate, Arthur and Percy.³⁸ Thomas Vigor had joined his father in the butchering business by 1880³⁹, taking sole ownership in 1886 on the death of William Vigor.⁴⁰ With the relocation of the Vigor family to Wyatt's property at Red Hill, the butcher shop continued there in the basement until c.1920.⁴¹ In 1898, Vigor described his newly-acquired property being a 'six roomed stone house occupied by me and situated in Main Road, Blackwood.'⁴² This might suggest that Vigor had carried out a two-roomed extension soon after he had purchased the dwelling.⁴³

Thomas Vigor contributed much to local community life. By 1876, he was a member of the Nil Desperandum Lodge of the Grand United Order of Oddfellows.⁴⁴ In 1895, he was elected a Councillor for the East Riding of the Shire of Ballan Council.⁴⁵ He continued to represent the rate payers of the East Riding until 1904, during which time he was a Justice of the Peace.⁴⁶ Vigor was also an elected member of the State School Board of Advice in 1893, a position he held until at least 1902, when he was Chairman, with meetings held at his residence.⁴⁷ Other positions held by Vigor in the community

32 Wyatt, J., Probate Administration files, 1897, VPRS 28/P2,, Unit 465, PROV.

33 Ibid.

34 *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 2 October 1897, p.2.

35 *Ibid.*, 30 October 1897.

36 Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, op.cit., and *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 29 February 1897.

37 Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, op.cit.

38 *The Argus*, 19 January 1924, p.13.

39 The first entry that showed William and Thomas Vigor listed together as owners and butchers was in the Ballan Shire Rate Books, op.cit., 1880. The Rate Book for 1876 also showed William Vigor.

40 Vigor, W., 1886, VPRS 28/P2, Unit 197, PROV.

41 Allan Hall, President of the Blackwood and District Historical Society, oral information, May 2014. The Ballan Shire Rate Books, op.cit, also listed Thomas Vigor as a butcher with tenement, shop and land in 1901-02, 1903, 1905-06 and 1910-11.

42 Byres, E., 2 November 1904, Probate Administration files, VPRS 28/P0, Unit 1251, PROV.

43 The dwelling was described as being four-roomed at the time of the sale only a year earlier in 1897.

44 *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 15 January 1876, p.3.

45 *Ibid.*, 2 March 1895.

46 *Ibid.*, 29 March 1902, p.3. See also *Victorian Municipal Directories*, 1899-1904.

47 *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 1 March 1902, p.3, 29 March 1902, p.3.

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include being a Trustee of the Blackwood Cemetery Trust (including a term as Chairman in 1909),⁴⁸ playing member of the Blackwood Cricket Club,⁴⁹ and Honorary Secretary of the Blackwood Sports Committee that was responsible for arranging the annual sports fixture for New Year's Day in the mid-late 1890s.⁵⁰

Thomas Vigor died on 18 January 1924, aged 67.⁵¹ His Real Estate was described as 'one hundred and fifteen acres of land at Mount Blackwood .. on which is erected a 6 room W.B. and stone house. All the land is fenced. Valued in all at £310.'⁵² This indicates that Vigor owned other land in addition to the dwelling in Terrill Street. It also suggests that the rear addition of 1898 was built of timber weatherboard. The property was subsequently owned by Mrs Jane Vigor who relocated to Coburg after 1925-26 and then to Caulfield in 1930-31.⁵³ She continued to have an interest in the Terrill Street property until her death in 1945.⁵⁴ It was then sold to Dorothy Williamson.⁵⁵

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Note: places which were identified in the West Moorabool Heritage Study Stage 2A have been referenced with their unique study identifier (i.e: BLA01). Places which are already included in the Heritage Overlay are referenced by HO number. Places which are not included in the Heritage Overlay nor identified in the West Moorabool Heritage Study Stage 2A have no reference or identifier included.

Victorian

Numerous conventional Victorian styled dwellings were built in the Shire from the 1860s onwards. With hipped roof forms, they were often adorned with decorative cast iron front and/or return verandahs, reflecting the prosperity of the owners. A number of the dwellings of this stylistic type were also built in the late 19th and very early 20th centuries, for newcomers to different parts of the Shire, and for second and later generation owners of the Shire's pioneers.

Victorian Vernacular – Hipped

A dwelling type that was common to the western region of the Moorabool Shire and particularly to the goldfields townships were the hipped Victorian vernacular styled dwellings, following the steeply-pitched hipped roof forms of the earlier Victorian Georgian designs elsewhere. Most of these dwellings were constructed of timber with corrugated sheet metal roof cladding. In the study area, the hipped Victorian Vernacular style was adopted at 65 Inglis Street, Ballan (c.1892-94), 4 Albert Street, Blackwood (GP01) (c.1860), 5 Old Golden Point Road, Blackwood (BLA22) (c.1860), and 111 Golden Point Road, Blackwood (GP04) (c.1860).

Other Similar Dwellings at Blackwood

The dwelling at 6 Terrill Street is comparable in form to a number of other hipped roofed, modestly scaled, timber dwellings constructed at Blackwood (and particularly Golden Point and Red Hill) from the 1860s. They include those at: 14 Clarendon Street (former court house) (GP03), 15 Golden Point Road, Blackwood; 111 Golden Point Road, Blackwood (GP04) (Photo 6); 5 Old Golden Point Road, Blackwood (BLA22) (Photo 7); Ambleside, 10 Prayer Hill Lane, Blackwood (recommended for inclusion in the Prayer Hill Lane Precinct in the West Moorabool Heritage Study); 4 Recreation Reserve Road,

48 *Ibid.*, 13 February 1909, p.2.

49 *Ibid.*, 14 February 1874, p.23. The paper reported that 'One of the most interesting and exciting matches at cricket ever witnessed on Blackwood was played on the Red Hill ground on Saturday last ... Mr. Thomas Vigor was the third man to take the bat.'

50 *Ibid.*, 28 November 1896, p.3.

51 *The Argus*, *op.cit.*

52 Vigor, T., Probate Administration files, 1924, VPRS 28/P3, Unit 1420, PROV.

53 See Ballan Shire Rate Books, *op.cit.*, 1925-26, 1930-31,

54 *Ibid.*, 1938-39, 1940-41. Vigor, Jane, Probate Administration files, 1945, VPRS 28/P3, Unit 4216, PROV.

55 *Ibid.*, 1950-51.

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Blackwood (recommended for inclusion in the Simmons Reef Road Precinct in the West Moorabool Heritage Study. Some of these dwellings have experienced alterations to the verandahs, as well as additions.



Photo 6: Dwelling, 111 Golden Point Road, Blackwood, 2014.
Source: David Rowe.



Photo 7: Dwelling, 5 Old Golden Point Road, Blackwood, 2009.
Source: David Rowe.

Other Stone Dwellings at Blackwood

The dwelling at 6 Terrill Street is one of only two known surviving Victorian dwellings of stone construction in the Blackwood district. The other dwelling is now known as the Garden of St. Erth at 189 Simmons Reef Road, Blackwood (HO51) (Photo 8), built in 1874 by the Cornish stonemason and miner, Matthew Rogers (1825-1902).⁵⁶ He arrived at the Simmons Reef settlement of the Blackwood diggings in 1855.⁵⁷ At the time of construction, Rogers' dwelling was described as 'a large stone house, which will be, if we mistake not, the second only of its kind on Blackwood, all the rest being of wood.'⁵⁸ Like the dwelling at 6 Terrill Street, the Garden of St. Erth has a square layout of four rooms with a steeply pitched, hipped roof form. There is a front concave post-supported verandah (which by the 1960s had been partly infilled⁵⁹ – this has subsequently been removed) and additions at the rear. The dwelling served as the local Post Office from 18 February 1876, with Matthew Rogers in charge.⁶⁰ He continued as postmaster until at least 1884, after which the post office was operated in the dwelling by a Mr Garnett.⁶¹ About this time, a second hipped roofed timber weatherboard store was built adjoining the west side of the original stone dwelling. It was replaced with a brick kitchen in the 1930s.⁶² The Victorian stone dwelling is now located in a landscaped garden setting. While the Garden of St. Erth dwelling is more intact today, the dwelling at 6 Terrill Street is the earliest stone dwelling in the Blackwood district and its original design remains discernible. Much of the alterations are reversible.

A third stone dwelling was built at 9 Terrill Street, Blackwood, in the second half of the 19th century.⁶³ It was the home of William (Billy) Pincombe, a miner of Blackwood who shot and killed the lay reader of

⁵⁶ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 7 November 1874, p.3 and 'St Erth and Garden, Simmons Reef Rd, Blackwood', Register of the National Estate, 1 November 1983, place id 3940, Australian Heritage Database online.

⁵⁷ Ibid.

⁵⁸ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, op.cit.

⁵⁹ See J.T. Collins photographs of the Garden of St. Erth, 1966, La Trobe Picture collection, State Library of Victoria, images jc001523-001524.

⁶⁰ 'Simmons Reef Post Office', National Archives of Australia, series B5919.

⁶¹ Ibid. and see annotation on an historic photograph in the collection of the Blackwood and District Historical Society.

⁶² 'St Erth and Garden', op.cit.

⁶³ M.F. Hitchcock, *The Billy Pincombe tragedy: murder, madness and mania. Tragic shootings of a minister and Billy Pincombe at Blackwood, Victoria. Historical true crime, the events that lead to the institutionalization of one person and shooting of two people in Blackwood, one hundred years ago in 1908*, Blackwood Publishing, Blackwood, 2014, p.128.

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PLACE NAME: Dwelling

Place No. BLA52

ADDRESS: 6 Terrill Street, Blackwood

Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

the neighbouring Church of England, Harold Robinson, in 1908.⁶⁴ The dwelling was dismantled and re-assembled at the Blackwood Recreation Reserve as a club house in the same year⁶⁵ (it was subsequently washed away).

The only other known 19th century masonry buildings in the Blackwood district were the Wesleyan chapels at Simmons Reef and Barry's Reef that were constructed in the early 1860s.⁶⁶ These buildings no longer survive.



Photo 8: Former Mine Manager's House, 189 Simmons Reef Road
(Garden of St Erth), Blackwood 2009.

Source: David Rowe and Wendy Jacobs.

The dwelling at 6 Terrill Road, Blackwood, is a rare surviving example of a Victorian vernacular stone building in the district. Although altered, it has moderate integrity and is in fair condition. It is comparable in form and overall integrity to other vernacular (timber) dwellings in Blackwood, but is distinct in that it is one of only two stone residences within the district. The dwelling is representative of 19th century residential development of Blackwood after the height of the gold rush period.

64 *The Argus*, 22 June 1908, p.3 & Hitchcock, *op.cit.*

65 Hitchcock, *op.cit.*

66 *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 21 July 1866, p.6.

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PLACE NAME: Hawthorn Farm

Place No. BRE003

ADDRESS: 145 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree

Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

Historic Themes:

Theme 4.1: Farming & Agriculture

Theme 6.2: Building Homes in the Shire

Condition: Good (main dwelling)**Integrity:** Altered**Photograph Date:** 2015**CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON STATUTORY REGISTERS**

Victorian Heritage Register: No

Victorian Heritage Inventory: No

Local Planning Scheme: No

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS:

National Trust (Victoria) Register: No

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local Significance

RECOMMENDATIONS:Recommended for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Register: **No**Recommended for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Inventory: **No**Recommended for inclusion as a Heritage Overlay in the Planning Scheme: **Yes****Schedule to the Heritage Overlay**External Paint Controls Should Apply? **No**Internal Alteration Controls Should Apply? **No**Tree Controls Should Apply? **Yes – Hawthorn Hedge only**Fences &/or Outbuildings of Note? **No**Prohibited Uses May be Permitted? **No**Incorporated Document **Yes - Moorabool Shire Heritage Precincts and Places Incorporated Plan Permit Exemptions, May 2021****STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:****What is Significant?**

The farm complex known as Hawthorn Farm at 145 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree is significant.

The elements of Hawthorn Farm which contribute to its significance include the timber homestead constructed c.1870 with c.1890s additions, the early twentieth century timber and corrugated steel outbuildings, and the remnant Hawthorn Hedge located on the Bungaree Wallace Road boundary. The modern garage, front fence and recent alterations and additions to the homestead are not significant

How is it significant?

Hawthorn Farm, 145 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree is of local historical significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

Hawthorn Farm (including the homestead, hedge and outbuildings) has historical significance as one of the few surviving examples of a farm complex which demonstrates a succession of development from

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the mid Victorian period to the early Interwar period, as demonstrated by the homestead (c.1870 with 1890s additions) and outbuildings (c.1918 with later additions). While there are more intact examples of Victorian farmhouses at Bungaree, historically, Hawthorn Farm epitomises the progress and success of crop farming from the 1870s, and particularly by second and third generation farmers. Historically, it is one of the few examples of Victorian and Late Victorian farms at Bungaree that continue to be owned by successive generations of the one farming family. The early Hawthorn hedge which survives on the Bungaree-Wallace Road boundary is part of the extensive Hawthorn hedging planted on the property from which it takes its name, and was once a popular alternative to fencing. (Criterion A)

Heritage Overlay Map

It is recommended that the heritage overlay is applied the portion of the property as shown in blue outline in the following aerial image (Photo 1).



Photo 1: Aerial map.

Source of base Map: Moorabool Shire Council, 2021.

DESCRIPTION:

Hawthorn Farm, 145 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree, is set on a contextually large, rectangular allotment on the north side of the road. The main dwelling has a large open grassed front setback, bound at the front by an introduced pointed timber picket fence with expressed timber posts and timber picket gates. The landscaping immediately adjacent to the dwelling is more recent. There is a gravelled driveway on the east side that leads to four timber and corrugated iron gabled farm outbuildings at the rear.

The single storey, timber weatherboard, Late Victorian styled dwelling has a main hipped roof form, rear double hipped roofs and a return hipped roofed post-supported verandah. There is also another modest wing at the rear. These roof forms are clad in recent corrugated Colorbond. There are narrow eaves. A face red brick chimney with a corbelled top adorns the roofline on the west side. The symmetry of the front façade is defined by the original timber framed central doorway (with a six panelled timber door and highlight) and the flanking introduced timber framed double hung tripartite windows. The moulded timber window architraves to these windows have been introduced (as have the window sills), but the front door architraves may be original. At the rear on the east side is a projecting hipped roofed bay with timber framed double hung windows. There is another panelled timber door that provides access to this bay from the east verandah.

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Remnants of Hawthorn hedge are located along Bungaree – Wallace Road on either side of Hawthorn Farm. This hedge once ran across the front of the house, but has since been replaced by a traditional style fence. A small section of hedge remains to the south east of the residence within the curtilage of the homestead.



Photo 2: Hawthorn Farm, Bungaree, 2009, prior to recent alterations.



Photo 3: Hawthorn Farm, Bungaree, 2020



Photo 4: Outbuilding- Loose Box Hawthorn Farm, Bungaree, 2020



Photo 5: Outbuilding - The Big Shed, Hawthorn Farm, Bungaree, 2020

HISTORY:

Early History of Bungaree¹

The rush to Ballarat, Blackwood, Gordon and other goldfields in the 1850s, and the subsequent political uprising of the Eureka stockade in Ballarat brought social reforms and measures to alleviate the land crisis. The reduction of the mining industry in the late 1850s instigated a call to 'unlock the land' for closer settlement. The Nicholson Land Act of 1860, Duffy Act of 1862 and the Grant Land Act of 1865 (refined in 1869) sought to open land selection for the small farmer, giving rise to the land settlement in the Moorabool Shire.

¹

Taken from D. Rowe, 'Forest, Farmland & Gold: Thematic Environmental History of the Western Region of the Moorabool Shire', draft, prepared for the Moorabool Shire Council, June 2010.

The small agricultural settlement of Bungaree developed as both a service town for the surrounding farming community and as a result of passing trade. Following the construction of the 'north' road of the Melbourne to Ballarat Road, Bungaree was soon strategically situated at the intersection of this major roadway and the road to Creswick. The earliest farm lots were taken up in 1859.² Before 1858, R. Benham, farmer and storekeeper, had a commercial store south of "The Junction" near the southern bank of Two Mile Creek (fronting what is now Lesters Road).³ He had been successful in obtaining a rural store licence.⁴ This seems to have been the earliest commercial enterprise at what became known as Warrenheip Junction and then Bungaree Junction. It appears that the opening of the Junction Hotel soon followed, along with another three hotels.⁵ By 1863, parcels of land ranging from 40 acres to 184 acres were taken up by farmers, sawmillers and other selectors.⁶ It was at this time when the Bungaree District Road Board was proclaimed on 16 January 1863 and Bungaree became the headquarters of the fledgling Board. A pressing need was the opening up of surveyed roads and 'an influential meeting of saw mill proprietors, farmers and others interested in the opening up of the district (the former of whom were well represented)' was held at the local hotel to consider a way of achieving this.⁷ A Post Office was established near the south-west corner of the road junction on 1 August 1863 and two years later in 1865 a meeting was held to establish an Anglican Church and in 1867 a school room was built that initially served as a church and school.

The progress of the settlement was however based on the influx of farmers and saw millers. Bungaree was never officially surveyed or proclaimed a town. The arrival of the railway in 1879 brought the settlement closer to the Melbourne and Ballarat markets for the transport of potatoes, other crops and timber. By 1890, the population reached 450 and there was a savings bank, post and money order office, three hotels, State and denominational schools, two churches, insurance company, steam flour mill, saw mill and railway station.

History of Hawthorn Farm

The Dibbs Era c.1869-1918

In c.1863, M. Elliott, possibly the bank manager of the Bank of Australasia, Lydiard Street, Ballarat, purchased 49 acres, 1 rood and 7 perches comprising allotment 6 of Section 1A in the Parish of Warrenheip.⁸ The land was situated on the north side of the Melbourne Road at Warrenheip/Bungaree Junction, now addressed as 145 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree. It appears that part of the land had been taken up by the Scottish immigrant farmer, George Dibbs, by early 1869. It was at this time when he advertised for a 'team of bullocks for clearing ground and ploughing 8 acres' at Bungaree Junction.⁹ In c.1870, Dibbs constructed a 2 roomed dwelling with an unusual mansard-like roof and verandah

2 *Victoria Government Gazette*, no. 135, 23 August 1859.

3 Benham's store is shown on Map of Country Lands in the Parish of Warrenheip, County of Grant, 1858, Bungaree & District Historical Society collection.

4 *The Star* (Ballarat), 21 February 1861, p.4 & *The Ballarat Star*, 27 October 1865, p.2.

5 The Junction Hotel was in existence by 1863 – see *The Star*, 24 January 1863, p.1. It was located in the south-east corner of the road junction at "The Junction". See The Ballarat & Ballarat East Water Supply Geological Survey of Country in the Parishes of Bungaree & Warrenheip, 1870, Bungaree & District Historical Society.

6 Parish of Warrenheip Plan, n.d., VPRS 16171 PROV.

7 *The Star*, 24 January 1863, p.1.

8 Ibid. has an "M. Elliott" as the original owner. *The Victoria Post Office Directory* for 1866 and 1869 (Balliere's, Google E-books online) listed a Michael Elliott, bank manager, Bank of Australasia, Lydiard Street, Ballarat as the only "M. Elliott" in the Ballarat region during this time.

9 *Ballarat Star*, 26 April 1869.

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constructed of blackwood timber shingles, with a hardwood verandah floor and sawn v-jointed hardwood weatherboards (see Figure 2).¹⁰

Born in c.1834 at Fifeshire, Scotland, George Dibbs emigrated to Victoria aboard the 'Osprey' in 1849.¹¹ In 1869, he married Miss Jane Cleary, an immigrant of Kings County, Ireland.¹² Dibbs' acquisition of land at Bungaree Junction was therefore to provide a secure future for his new wife and family. At Bungaree, they had 11 children: James (born 1870, died 12 days later), Edward (born 1871, died 15 days later), George (born 1872), Robert (born 1873), Henry (born 1875), Annie Susan (born 1876), Thomas (born 1878, died 1907), William (born 1880, died 1882), Jane (born 1881), stillborn (1884) and Albert (born 1885).¹³

Throughout the remainder of the 19th century, George Dibbs became successful farmer, running sheep and growing a mix of potatoes, carrots, turnips and other crops.¹⁴ His success enabled him to acquire the freehold to his property in 1875.¹⁵ In 1888, he won third prize at the Ballarat Show for his three year old colt.¹⁶ His farm was reported as being 'first class' in 1893.¹⁷ It was possibly at this time when Dibbs had a four-roomed timber weatherboard dwelling (with central passage) (Photo 6) relocated to the site and attached to his earlier dwelling (Photo 7).¹⁸ A post-supported return verandah was constructed with stop-chamfered timber posts. The roof of the house and the verandah were clad in corrugated galvanised steel sheeting. The verandah was adorned with a decorative timber valance and timber brackets. Two red brick chimneys with corbelled tops were constructed, and inside the front fireplace had a brown glazed tile hearth.¹⁹ There was a central front six panelled timber door with flanking timber framed 12 paned double hung windows. The original two roomed dwelling became the kitchen and bathroom.²⁰

¹⁰ Maurice W. Hanrahan, 'Hawthorn Farm', reminiscences in 1948, typescript kindly provided by Maurice Hanrahan, Bungaree.

¹¹ Victorian Births, Deaths & Marriages Indexes, Department of Justice, Melbourne, & Index to Assisted British Immigration 1838-1871, PROV.

¹² Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, op.cit.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Details of Dibbs' farming enterprise are given in the Gordon Advertiser, 10 July 1903 & Ballarat Star, 23 March 1918, p.5.

¹⁵ Certificate of Title, vol. 751 fol. 184.

¹⁶ *The Australasian*, 27 October 1888.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, 8 April 1893, p.8.

¹⁸ Hanrahan, op.cit. Maurice Hanrahan to Pam Jennings, April 2015, states that dwelling was relocated 'around the late 1880s.' The face red brick chimney, verandah decoration and the glazed tiles to the hearth are suggestive of building works from the early 1890s.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ Ibid.

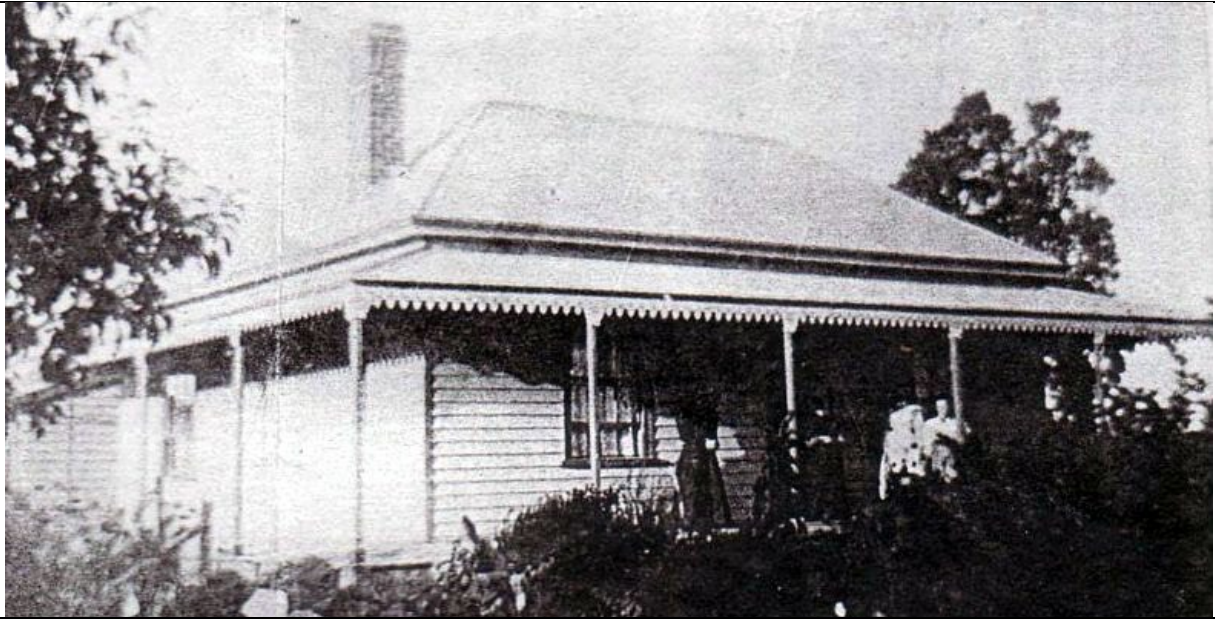


Photo 6: Hawthorn Farm, Bungaree, front view, c.1899.

Source: Maurice Hanrahan, Bungaree.



Photo 7: Hawthorn Farm, Bungaree, rear view showing original dwelling and verandah, with members of the Dibbs family, c.1899.

Source: Bungaree & District Historical Society.

Dibbs' greatest agricultural triumphs came in the early 20th century when he twice won first prize for his bags of potatoes at the Ballarat Show.²¹ In 1903, Dibbs' success at growing considerable produce was noted in the *Gordon Advertiser*:

²¹ *The Australasian*, 2 November 1911 & *Ballarat Star*, 21 November 1914.

Mr Dibbs, well known farmer of Leigh Creek, who, by the way, is a relative of Mr George Dibbs of Sydney, continues to grow vegetables of mammoth proportions. A few years back he grew Swede turnips, the size and weight, it is said, has never before been beaten in the states. Yesterday Mr Dibbs exhibited 7 carrots, which he pulled indiscriminately out of the beds. The top weight was 6¾ lb and the other half-dozen were close up.²²

It was also in 1903 when a new Certificate of Title was created for Dibbs' property.²³

Growing older, Dibbs retired to Ballarat in 1918. His agricultural implements, horses and sheep were sold on 4 April 1918 at Bungaree.²⁴ Dibbs' reputation for quality farming was highlighted in an auction notice in the *Ballarat Star*:

The auctioneers do not need to specially recommend this sale to buyers as it is well-known that Mr Dibbs would have nothing on his farm but the best of everything.²⁵

Hanrahan Era 1918 – present day

George Dibbs sold his farm to Thomas Patrick Hanrahan in 1918 for £45 per acre.²⁶ He was the son of Michael and Mary (nee McAllen) Hanrahan.²⁷ Michael was from Scalpnagown, Ennis, County Clare, Ireland, arriving Ballarat in July 1854.²⁸ He was chosen Captain of the Pikemen in the Eureka Stockade 'and was said to be Peter Lalor's right hand man.'²⁹ After the rebellion, Michael Hanrahan married Mary McAllen at St. Alipius Roman Catholic Church, Ballarat East, in 1861.³⁰ They settled at Bungaree on land earlier taken up by Daniel McAllen (Mary's brother) in 1861 and from this time they grew potatoes.³¹ Thomas Hanrahan was born at Bungaree in 1865.³² In 1895 he married Bridget Teresa Hayden (born c.1871).³³ They had 13 children: Michael (born 1896), James (born 1898), Mary (born 1899), Catherine (born 1900), Thomas Patrick (born 1902), Ellen (born 1903), Edmond (born 1904), Bridget Teresa (born 1907), William (born 1909), Denis John (born 1910), Daniel Joseph (born 1912), Susannah (born 1912) and Josephine (born 1917).³⁴

Thomas Hanrahan took up farming at a young age. The Hanrahan family's landholdings at Bungaree increased as Michael and Mary's children grew older. In the 1890s, 37 acres of land owned by Mr Chalmers, storekeeper of Bungaree was acquired.³⁵ Thomas and Bridget Hanrahan first lived there after their marriage in 1895.³⁶ Hanrahan's farming experience led him to invent a conveyor and

22 R. Huggins, Transcript of the *Gordon Advertiser*, 10 July 1903.

23 Certificate of Title, vol. 2956 fol. 016.

24 *Ballarat Star*, 23 March 1918, p.5.

25 *Ibid.*

26 Certificate of Title, op.cit. & K. Hanrahan, 'Hanrahan Family', typescript presented to the Bungaree & District Historical Society, n.d.

27 Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, op.cit.

28 'Michael Hanrahan', at EurekaPedia online, April 2015, http://eurekapedia.org/Michael_Hanrahan

29 *Ibid.*

30 *Ibid.*

31 K. Hanrahan, op.cit.

32 Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, op.cit.

33 *Ibid.*

34 *Ibid.*

35 K. Hanrahan, op.cit.

36 *Ibid.*

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elevator for reaping and binding machines which was patented in 1900 (Figures 1 and 2). He described his invention as follows:

The object of this invention is to provide improved means for conveying and elevating the grain as it is cut by reaping and binding machines. I do not use the ordinary canvas belts; but in their place I employ a series of metal rakes, which are connected to endless chains, the latter being so arranged and driven as to carry the rakes continuously around fixed rigid platforms (usually one horizontal and one inclined) leading to the point where the cut grain is to be delivered. The said rakes have teeth which project a suitable height above the upper surface of the platforms, and thereby carry or push the cut grain forward. The novelties of this invention are comprised in the construction of the rakes and the platform and will be understood from what follows, reference being made to the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 is a plan view of parts of 'a platform with my invention attached. 'Fig'. 2 is a longitudinal section taken on the line X X of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is also a longitudinal section, on an enlarged scale, taken on the line 3 3 in Figs. 4 and 5. Fig. 4 is a transverse section taken on the line 4 4: in Fig. 3, and Fig. 5 is a plan of one end of the conveyor with the upper platform removed.³⁷

No. 656,112.

Patented Aug. 14, 1900.

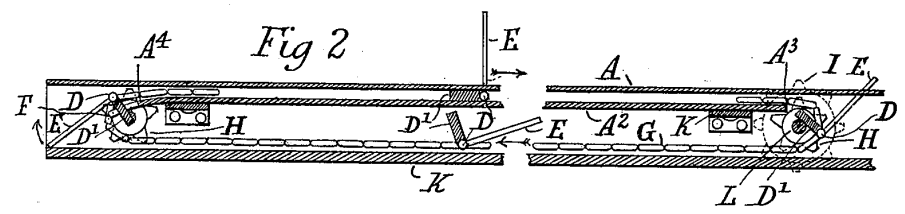
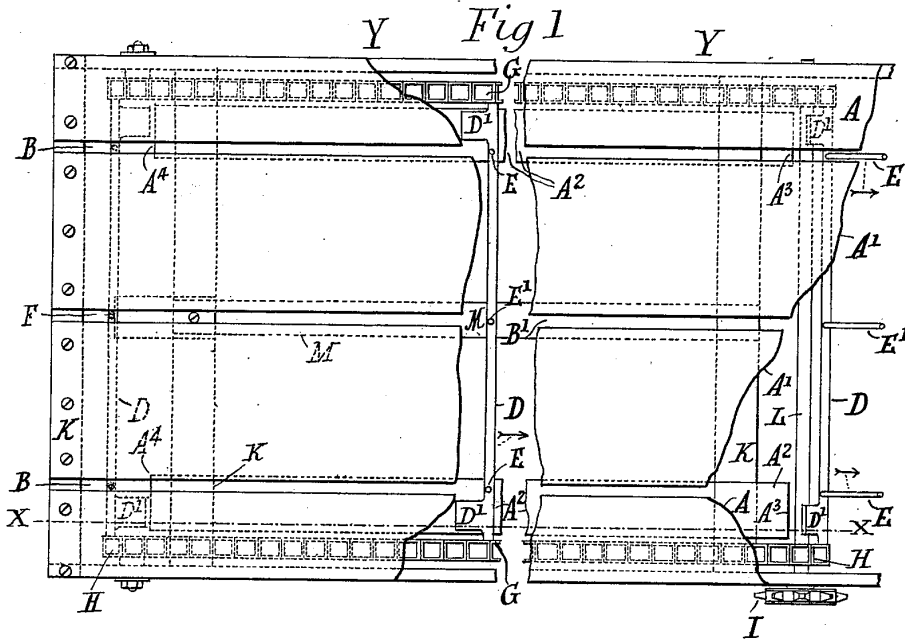
T. HANRAHAN.

CONVEYER AND ELEVATOR FOR REAPING AND BINDING MACHINES.

(No Model.)

(Application filed Dec. 22, 1899.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.



Witnesses:
John Malcolm Wilson
C. A. Bateman

Inventor
Thomas Hanrahan
By Wilson & Fisher
Attys.

THE MORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Figure 1: T. Hanrahan, 'Conveyor and Elevator for Reaping and Binding Machines', patent no. 656,112, 14 August 1900.

Source: www.google.com/patents/US656112

No. 656,112.

Patented Aug. 14, 1900.

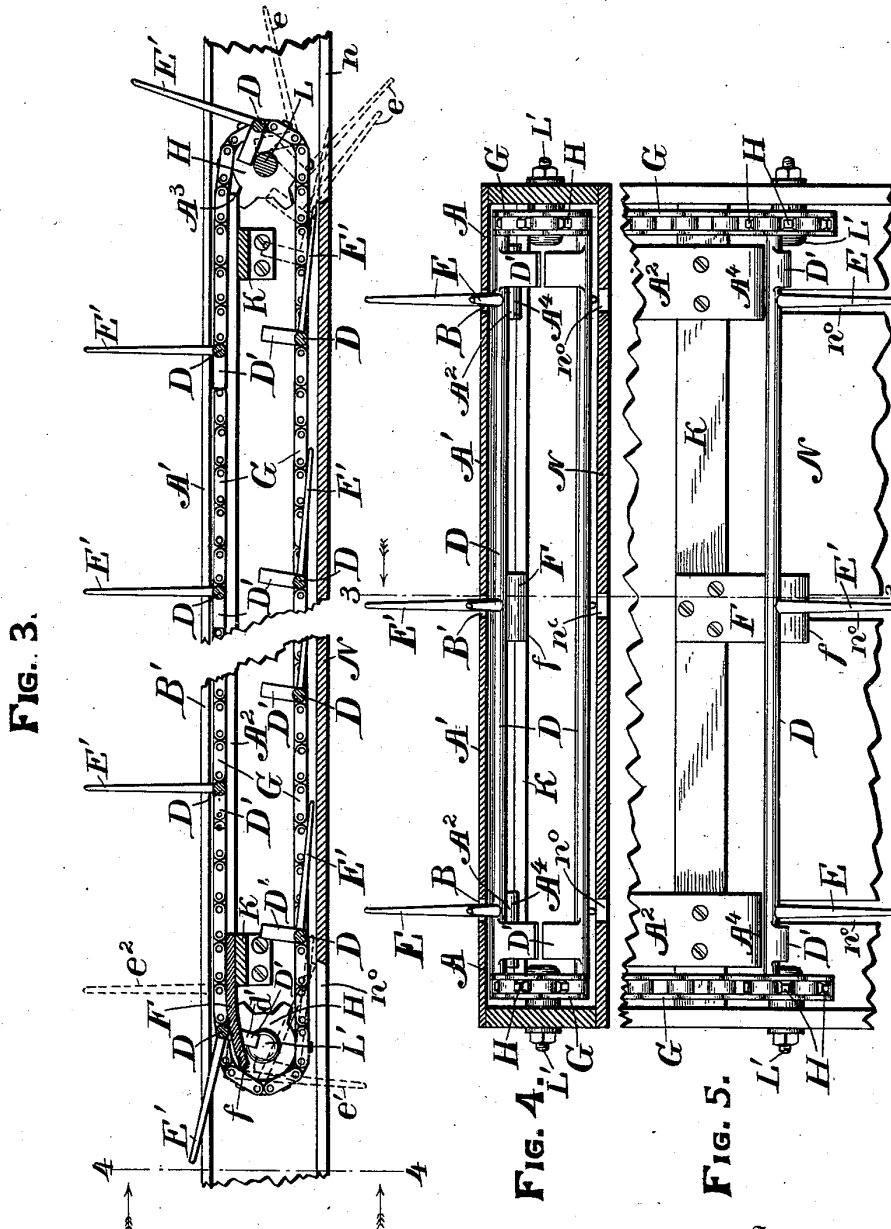
T. HANRAHAN.

CONVEYER AND ELEVATOR FOR REAPING AND BINDING MACHINES.

(Application filed Dec. 22, 1899.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.



Witnesses
Percy C. Bowen
John Chalmers Williams

Inventor
Thomas Hanrahan
 By *W. H. Williams & Co.*
 Attorneys.

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Figure 2: T. Hanrahan, 'Conveyor and Elevator for Reaping and Binding Machines', patent no. 656,112, 14 August 1900.

Source: www.google.com/patents/US656112

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In 1902, Thomas and Bridget Hanrahan and their family relocated to 80 acres of land earlier owned by a Mr Hogan.³⁸ They remained there until 1918.

Immediately upon acquiring Dibb's property at 145 Bungaree Wallace Road in 1918, Hanrahan planted 20 acres of potatoes and the yield was six ton to the acre.³⁹ The crop was worth £11 per ton.⁴⁰ Thomas and Bridget Hanrahan resided at and farmed their property (which they named Hawthorn Farm) for the next 28 years. It appears that in the early years, Hanrahan had a number of outbuildings constructed including a dairy, chaff house, men's hut, stables and shed.⁴¹ The floor of the return verandah seems to have been replaced by a new floor having face brick base walls. It was at this time when squat brick piers were built and the timber posts shortened (possibly as a consequence of rotted timber pedestals).

The year 1937 marked the death of the family matriarch, Bridget Hanrahan, her contribution to community and religious life being outlined in an obituary in *The Advocate*:

MRS. BRIDGET HANRAHAN.

By the death, last month, of Mrs. Bridget Teresa Hanrahan, Bungaree has lost one of its most charitable and philanthropic residents.

Deceased was born at Warrenheip 66 years ago, and was a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. James Hayden, pioneer residents.

All her life was spent in the district. She married Mr. Thomas Hanrahan, there being 13 children, seven sons and six daughters, all of whom, with the husband, survive her. Whilst she devoted a great deal of time to efforts for the benefit of Bungaree, her main consideration was St. Michael's Church and school. For their annual effort on Boxing Day she was to the forefront for many years.

Her remains were removed to St. Michael's Church, where Requiem Mass was celebrated by Rev. H. Patton, of Bungaree. The funeral proceeded, after the Mass, to the Bungaree Cemetery, and it was probably the largest that has passed through the town in recent years, comprising as it did upwards of 150 motor cars.

The casket was covered with floral tributes, and included wreaths from officers and members of the Bungaree Football Club, Bungaree C.Y.M.S., Wallace and District Tennis Club, Mr. and Mrs. Meade and employees of Meade and Hanrahan, Bungaree Tennis Club, and Thornton Studios, and was borne by six sons of deceased, Michael, James, Edmund, Thomas, William and John, and accompanying them as family mourners were the husband (Mr. Thomas Hanrahan), Mesdames T. Torpy and J. Power, Misses Mary, Eileen, Ann and Josie Hanrahan (daughters), Daniel (son), Mrs. D. Toohey (sister), Edmund, Dennis and Patrick Hayden (brothers), Mesdames M., T., E., and J. Hanrahan (daughters-in-law), T. Torpy and J. Power (sons-in-law), Mrs. P. Hayden, Mrs. E. J. Hayden, and Mrs. A. Hayden (sisters-in-law), M. and D. Hanrahan, D. Toohey (brothers-in-law), Joseph Hayden (nephew), Misses M. and K. Hayden, Misses M. and B. Piggott, Mesdames J. Doyle and P. O'Brien (nieces), Mr. and Mrs. Burke, Mrs. O'Callaghan, Mrs. Lonergan, and J. Lawless (cousins), and M. Walsh (Lome). Rev. H. Patton read the burial service, assisted by Very Rev. Dean Goidanich (Ararat) and Rev. J. Smith (Bungaree). R.I.P.⁴²

38 K. Hanrahan, op.cit.

39 Ibid.

40 Ibid.

41 Maurice W. Hanrahan, op.cit.

42 *The Advocate*, 25 March 1937.

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Thomas Hanrahan died nine years after his wife in 1946.⁴³ In addition to his farming success, he had been an inaugural member of the Bungaree Mechanics' Institute.⁴⁴ *The Advocate* also gave an outline on Hanrahan's contribution at Bungaree:

One of the best-known and most highly-esteemed residents of Bungaree, Mr. Thomas Hanrahan, J.P., died recently in a private hospital, Ballarat.

Deceased was born in Bungaree 81 years ago, and had resided all his life there, following farming pursuits. He was keenly interested in all affairs for the welfare of the district and was a keen sporting man. He was, for many years, a justice of the peace for the district.

Requiem Mass was celebrated at St. Michael's Church by Rev. M. Mulcahy, and the funeral took place to the Bungaree Cemetery, where all district church, farming and sporting organisations were represented.

Among many floral tributes were wreaths from directors Tinney Bros, and Hanrahan, and employees of same, Bungaree C.Y.M.S. and N.C.R.M., and Bungaree Football Club. The casket-bearers were Messrs. M., J., T., E., Jack and W. Hanrahan (sons), and they were accompanied by Mrs. and Mr. J. Cusack, Mrs. and Mr. T. Torpy, Mrs. and Mr. J. Power, Mrs. and Mr. M. Walsh, Mrs. and Mr. D. Paton, and Miss E. Hanrahan (daughters and sons-in-law), Mr. and Mrs. D. Hanrahan, Mesdames, M., T., E., V. and J. Hanrahan (son and daughters-in-law), Mother M. Anthony (Brigidine Convent, Ararat, sister), Mr. and Mrs. D. Toohey, Mr. and Mrs. P. Hayden and Mr. D. Hayden (brothers in-law and sisters-in-law), and other relatives. Rev. M. Mulcahy, assisted by Rev. D. O'Brien, officiated at the graveside.⁴⁵

Thomas Hanrahan's Hawthorn Farm was described in his Statement of Assets in 1946 as 'an eight roomed weatherboard house' valued at £1870.⁴⁶ Hawthorn Farm was taken up by Thomas and Bridget's son, William in 1946.⁴⁷ Two years later, it was acquired by his brother, Thomas Patrick Hanrahan.⁴⁸ He lived at Hawthorn Farm with his wife Clare and children, Kevin and Thomas Joseph.⁴⁹ A recollection of the property in 1948 was described by Maurice W. Hanrahan when a child:

1. THE HOUSE

1.1 Kitchen

The large kitchen was the center of activity where we all spent most of our time while indoors. The entire eastern end of the kitchen was brick with small windows in the north and south sides and the one large chimney on the east end. The fireplace was positioned in the center, the stove on the right and the floor to ceiling cupboards with the two black doors on the left. The black mantelpiece above the fire and stove was close to 6ft above the hearth. The cement hearth was full width and about 5 feet out from the fire. On a wet day or when it was too hot outside we children would be on the hearth under Mum's feet playing games.

1.2 Bathroom

The entry to the bathroom/washing room was directly off the kitchen through a panel door with a loose fitting, worn brass knob. The large claw footed enamel bath on the cold dark lino was half hidden in the gloom. Saturday afternoon bath time involved pumping a kerosene tin of water at

43 *Ibid.*, 18 September 1946.

44 'The Bungaree Mechanics' Institute and Free Library', Bungaree History Walk online, April 2015, at <http://www.bungareehistory.com/mechanics-hall.html>.

45 *The Advocate*, op.cit.

46 Thomas Hanrahan, Probate Administration files, 1946, VPRS 28/P3 Unit 4391 PROV.

47 Certificate of Title, op.cit.

48 *Ibid.*

49 Victorian Births Deaths and Marriages Indexes, op.cit.

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the well, heating it on the open fire and a succession of kids starting with the cleanest would then have a bath in the 2 inches of water. ... On the northern side of the room in front of the paned window were the copper and twin concrete troughs. Monday was a particularly heavy day for Mum and Claire as it involved boiling the clothes in the copper, lifting them out with the copper stick and hand scrubbing with bar soap on the ripple wash board. Clothes were then hand rinsed and cranked through the wringer. The door in the corner led to the "little" verandah and clothes line.

1.3 Bedrooms

The lower wall had vertical pine lining boards (still in place) with a horizontal ridge. The upper wall was lined with heavy wall paper pasted to hessian. The lino floors were very cold.

A candle was used for going to bed and when the candle was taken away we small children found the room to be very dark.

... Holy pictures hung in every room.

1.4 Passage

There was a glass door between the kitchen and passage. The six panel glass door had the panes of glass covered in colored paper (a poor man's stained glass window). No paper on the bottom two panes because they had been frequently broken and replaced due to children playing games in the passage on a wet day. Some light entered the passage through a small pattern glass pane above the front door. This pane of glass was from Great Grandfather's house down the creek. The cast iron door knob and door knocker on the outside of the door had been knocked off to allow a wire door to close.

1.5 The Front Room

We were only permitted to enter the front room on special occasions or late Sunday afternoon in winter if the fire had been lit. The front room had the original hardwood fireplace surrounds and brown glazed tiled hearth. ... The visible Baltic pine floor boards between the edge of the carpet square and skirting board had been varnished a dark black. The dark floor, the small traditional window panes, the tall front hedge and large cedar tree made the room very dark.

1.6 Verandahs

The front verandah which enclosed the front four rooms had New Zealand rimu floor boards which lasted for more than 75 years. At the rear of the house a small porch separated the back verandah from the little verandah. ... The initials G.D. (for George Dibbs) were carved into the door frame.

The back section of the house was much older than the four front rooms and different in construction material in that the back had singles, hardwood verandah floor and hardwood sawn wall boards V's dressed weatherboards and rimu verandah boards on the front four rooms.

2. FARM BUILDINGS

All farm buildings were constructed with external walls having over lapping one inch hardwood boards. The roofs were all of galvanized iron. The hut, loft and dairy had the original wooden blackwood shingles under the iron. The big shed and loose box had heavy boards in one wall that fitted into slots and could be removed.

2.1 Cow Bails

The two bails with a brick floor were on the north end. Later four bails with a concrete floor were constructed for Lifeguard Milk requirements. The cow yard gate and loose box gate were of hardwood boards and some original rail fence existed. The buckets of milk had to be carried some distance to the dairy.

2.2 Dairy

The dairy with its brick floor contained the De Laval separator and a tinned steel bench on which the separator parts were washed, drained and dried. The efficiency of separation depended on maintaining the correct speed of the handle.

... The dairy was designed for coolness. The internal walls and ceiling were clad in pine lining boards and the overhanging roof protected with wide air space between ceiling and roof. Later when cream sales were discontinued and milk sold to Lifeguard the dairy floor was concreted and a surface ripple cooler was installed. Cold water was hand pumped from the well to the overhead tank and flowed from the tank through the cooler and back to the well.

2.3 Loose Box

The Loose Box had a dividing wall of removable boards on the north side and a southern wall of overlapping hardwood board which were easy for Frank and I to climb and peer over the top at the calves or other animals that were housed for the night. ... The doors were the double traditional top and bottom half doors, similar to those on the stable and chaff house.

2.4 Rite-o-Way

The rite of way between the loose box and chaff house had originally been designed open at each end to allow the horses to pass from one yard to another. The west end had long been closed and the chaff cutter horse works removed when "Old Frank" established his garden. The rite o way then served as a storage area for farm tools. Later a work bench was added. In the late 1950s the rite o way was merged with the loose box, a raised wooden floor installed which allowed potatoes to be wheeled into the shed thus eliminating hard work of carrying the bags in on your shoulder.

2.5 The Hut

After old Frank McLaren's time the hut reverted to being used for accommodating the spud diggers in the winter and our play house at other times. Salt and Pepper (Ronny Sault from Koroit) were my earliest recollection of early diggers with Paddy Egan and Tom Flynn taking up residence a few years later. The bunks were built across one end and a bag of straw was used as a mattress.

2.6 Stables, Loft and Dray Shed

Only 3 stalls in the stable were being used. The eastern end serviced as a fowl house.

Bags of chaff were loaded through the loft door and stored in the wooden floored loft. Dad and when old enough Kevin and Tom would empty the bags of chaff onto the open curved tin chute which descended to the chaff house. The horses when being used for work in the winter were stabled at night.

The dray shed was as wooden walled skillion on the west end of the stable (it housed the grey Fergie tractor later).

2.7 The Big Shed

The unique design of the big shed was the hinged section of roof that could be raised and propped open while the binder and other tall machinery was backed under. When lowered the low roof provided shelter without the need for doors.

The Buick was garaged in the end section. This did not have the hinged opening roof but had two large doors that were secured with a shot bolt and large brass padlock.⁵⁰

Little change appears to have been made to the main dwelling before the 1950s (Photo 8).



Photo 8: Hawthorn Farm, Bungaree, 1950s. Source: Maurice Hanrahan, Bungaree.

It seems that the original timber framed double hung windows at the front were replaced with paired windows in the late 1950s. In 1970, Hawthorn Farm was subdivided but it has remained under Hanrahan family ownership to the present day.⁵¹ Between 2009 and 2014, the front windows were replaced with the existing timber framed double hung tripartite windows, and the return verandah replaced with a verandah in the same location and supported by square timber posts. A new front timber picket fence was also constructed.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS⁵²

Note: places which were identified in the West Moorabool Heritage Study Stage 2A have been referenced with their unique study identifier (i.e: BLA01). Places which are already included in the Heritage Overlay are referenced by HO number. Places which are not included in the Heritage Overlay nor identified in the West Moorabool Heritage Study Stage 2A have no reference or identifier included.

Historically, Hawthorn Farm represents one of a number of surviving farm properties established in the Ballan, Bungaree, Millbrook and Wallace areas in the 1860s, some being further developed with new dwellings in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, forming a physical legacy of second generation farming. Other properties include:

- Stirling Park, 27 Shaws Road, Ballan (BA130): first established in the c.1850s by Jeremiah O'Connor, the existing dwelling was constructed in c.1917 for James Shaw, farmer. Stylistically, Stirling Park is not directly comparable to Hawthorn Farm.
- Summerhill, 55 Boundary Road, Gordon (GOR026): first established in 1864 by the emigrant Scottish farmer, Peter Grant, the farm was gradually increased to 200 acres. Named 'Glenavon Farm', Grant grew prize-winning crops and ran sheep and a small number of cattle. He appears to have built the northern portion of the existing gabled timber dwelling in c.1864. In 1897, the property was purchased by Mrs Mary Clifford, and the property became known as 'Glengariff'.

⁵¹ Certificate of Title, op.cit.

⁵² Information taken from heritage citations in the West Moorabool Heritage Study Stage 2A unless otherwise referenced.

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

PLACE NAME: Hawthorn Farm

Place No. BRE003

ADDRESS: 145 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree

Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

It was farmed by her son, Hubert, in the ensuing years and on his marriage in 1917 the property may have been renamed Summerhill. Hubert and his wife, Eileen (nee Ryan) lived and farmed the property until their deaths in 1960 and 1959 respectively. Stylistically, 'Summerhill' is not directly comparable to Hawthorn Farm.

- Llandeilo, 1001 Old Melbourne Road, Ballan (GOR009): an initial 20 acres of land was licensed to Charles Vaughan in 1866 as a consequence of the 42nd Clause of the amended Land Act of 1865. Vaughan later increased his landholdings to 1600 acres by the time of his death in 1881. The property passed to his brother, William. The existing dwelling on the site today was built in c.1896.
- Sunny Rise, 447 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree (BRE004) (Photo 10): this property was first established by John James in 1866. It has particular longstanding associations with the Tinney family, farmers, with John and Jane Tinney, Cornish emigrants, having acquired the property in 1869. Their son, Albert Edward Tinney took over the management of the property in the early 20th century and the existing Federation styled timber dwelling was built in 1907.
- Lal Lal Homestead, 313 Yendon Egerton Road, Lal Lal (HO49): first established in 1840 by Blackney and Airey, it was acquired by Peter Inglis in c.1843 who placed his nephew, Archibald Fiskin in charge. Possibly after Fiskin took ownership of the property in 1854, a two storey homestead of unusual design, together with stables and other buildings were constructed. The original homestead was replaced with the existing dwelling in 1911. It is not directly comparable to Hawthorn Farm.
- Oakvale, 179 Donnellans Road, Gordon (GOR016) (Photo 9): over 97 acres of freehold land was first taken up by Robert McDowell in 1864 where he established his farm named Oakvale. The substantial two storey brick dwelling had been built by 1869. Stylistically, this property is not directly comparable to Hawthorn Farm.
- Lal Lal Gardens, 10 Hennessys Road, Millbrook: it appears that the surviving hipped roofed Victorian timber farm dwelling is associated with the former Lal Lal Gardens established on 154 acres in 1861 by Isaac Westcott.⁵³ The dwelling at Lal Lal Gardens is comparable architecturally to Hawthorn Farm.
- Dwelling, 91 Ryans Road, Millbrook, (YE014): built in c.1906 for P.J. Ryan, the son of John Ryan, who, with his brother, Patrick, established a large farm at Millbrook in the early 1860s. Stylistically, the hipped roofed dwelling with a return verandah is comparable to Hawthorn Farm. The dwelling at 91 Ryans Road appears to be more elaborate and intact.
- The Pines, 52 Sullivans Road, Millbrook (GOR025): This dwelling was constructed c.1896 of timber weatherboards and has projecting gabled wing at the rear, the northern gable possibly dating from the interwar era. It is comparable architecturally to Hawthorn Farm. The property has a similar history in being the farmed by second generation of Irish Catholic farmers.



Photo 9: Oakvale, 179 Donnellans Road, Gordon, 2009.
Source: David Rowe and Wendy Jacobs.



Photo 10: Sunny Rise, 447 Bungaree Wallace road, Bungaree, 2009.
Source: David Rowe and Wendy Jacobs.

Victorian Italianate

A variation on the Victorian stylistic type that was adopted in the construction of dwellings in the Shire from the late 1860s until the early 20th century was the Victorian Italianate style. These dwellings were defined by traversing principal hipped or gabled roof forms, with projecting steeply-pitched gabled or hipped wings and verandahs at the front, the front gabled wings often featuring bay windows.

Architecturally as a type, Victorian and Late Victorian era dwellings were ubiquitous at Bungaree. There are a number of these dwellings at Bungaree of similar design as Hawthorn Farm including:

- Dwelling, 231 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree (BRE14) (Photo 11)
- Dwelling, 255 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree (BRE018) (Photo 12)
- Dwelling, 519 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree (BRE26)
- Mayfield, 196 Lesters Road, Bungaree (BRE31)
- Dwelling, 18 Lesters Road, Bungaree
- Dwelling, 20 Lesters Road, Bungaree (BRE34)
- Dwelling, 100 Murphys Road, Bungaree (BRE36)
- Clare Place, 64 Torpys Road, Bungaree (BRE039) It is a more intact and elaborate example of the type.



Photo 11: 231 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree.
Source: www.realestate.com.au.



Photo 12: Former Police Residence & Lock Up, 255 Bungaree Wallace road, Bungaree, 2009.
Source: David Rowe and Wendy Jacobs.

While there are more intact examples of a hipped Victorian and Late Victorian style at Bungaree, historically, Hawthorn Farm epitomises the progress and success of crop farming from the 1870s, and particularly by second and third generation farmers. Historically, it is one of the few examples of Victorian and Late Victorian farms at Bungaree that continue to be owned by successive generations of the one farming family.

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021**PLACE NAME:** St. Michael's Catholic Church Complex

Place No. BRE005-008

ADDRESS: 186 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree

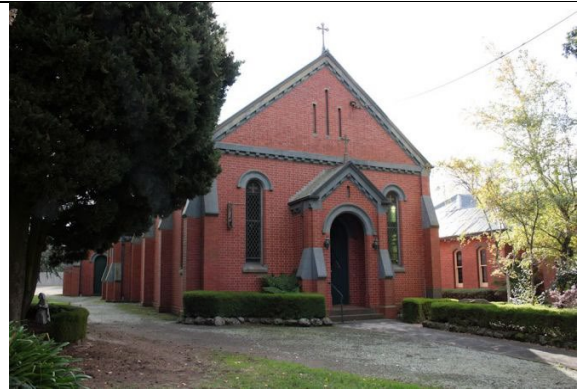
Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

Historic Themes:

Theme 6.1: Building Towns

Theme 8.2: Education

Theme 8.1: Spiritual Life

Condition: Good**Integrity:** High**Photograph Date:** 2009**CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON STATUTORY REGISTERS****Victorian Heritage Register:** No**Victorian Heritage Inventory:** No**Local Planning Scheme:** No**CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS:****National Trust (Victoria) Register:** No**RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:**

Local Significance

RECOMMENDATIONS:Recommended for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Register: **No**Recommended for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Inventory: **No**Recommended for inclusion as a Heritage Overlay in the Planning Scheme: **Yes****Schedule to the Heritage Overlay**External Paint Controls Should Apply? **No**Internal Alteration Controls Should Apply? **No**Tree Controls Should Apply? **Yes – Italian Cypress trees adjacent to the grotto only**Fences &/or Outbuildings of Note? **No**Prohibited Uses May be Permitted? **Yes**Incorporated Document **No****STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:****What is Significant?**

St. Michael's Catholic Church Complex, at 186 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree, constructed between 1900 and 1925 is significant. The significant elements include:

- St Michael's Presbytery (c.1900)
- St. Michael's Church (c.1910)
- St. Michael's Convent [former] (c.1922)
- St. Michael's School (c.1925)

The Grotto and associated Cypress plantings contribute to the significance of the place.

The outbuildings at the rear of the presbytery, church, former convent and former school, the boundary fencing, and the landscaping (apart from the Cypress trees surrounding the grotto) does not contribute to the significance of the place.

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

PLACE NAME: St. Michael's Catholic Church Complex

Place No. BRE005-008

ADDRESS: 186 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree

Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

How is it significant?

St. Michael's Catholic Church complex, 186 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree, is of local historical, aesthetic and social significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

Historically, St. Michael's Catholic Church Complex is significant as it demonstrates the growing importance and consolidation of the Catholic community through faith and faith education at Bungaree and district from 1900 until the present day. The need for a Catholic chapel and school arose in the 1870s, given the high proportion of Irish Catholic settlers at Bungaree. While the first school and chapel were located on the north side of the Bungaree Wallace Road further east of the subject site, the substantial increase in Catholics and Catholic school children in the late 19th century brought about the acquisition of the present site in 1890, when Bungaree was created as a separate Parish. St. Michael's fell under the charge of the Rev. J.J. Cleary, assisted by the Rev. J. Keating, and a timber Presbytery was erected on the new site to house the priests that year. Increased attendances at the Catholic school resulted from the arrival of the Sisters of St. Joseph in 1891. A timber convent to house the order was subsequently constructed on the subject site later in 1891. The Catholic community continued to grow through the early twentieth century, leading to the replacement of the earlier timber Presbytery and Convent with architect designed structures in 1900 and 1922 respectively. The timber chapel which had been relocated to the subject site in 1893 was outgrown quickly, and the current brick church constructed in 1910, and a new, much larger school was erected on the site in 1925. The Catholic congregation continued to develop the site over the twentieth century, including the construction of the Grotto, with a planting of Cypress providing an important place of contemplative reflection. (Criterion A)

Architecturally, St Michael's Catholic Church Complex, Bungaree is significant as a collection of highly intact, fine architect-designed religious buildings which demonstrate an unusual range of architectural expression from the Federation and Interwar periods. These include the Picturesque Style of the Federation period presbytery (c.1900 with 1912 additions) and the Romanesque style brick church (c.1910), both designed by prominent Ballarat Architects, Clegg and Miller; the Interwar Domestic Gothic style convent (c.1923) and school (c.1925), both designed by prolific Catholic architect, A. A. Frisch. The composition, articulation and some of the detailing of the Presbytery appears to have been drawn from the more elaborate and substantial 'Killarney' homestead at nearby Warrenheip, built in 1895 to a design by the same architects, Clegg and Miller. Also designed by Clegg and Miller, the church is the only known surviving example of Romanesque ecclesiastical design by the firm, and is also the earliest and only example of a Federation Romanesque style for a rural Catholic Church in the western region of the Shire and the nearby Ballarat district. Although the composition and design elements of the former convent are derived from the earlier work of the architect, A.A. Fritsch, the building is an original expression of interwar Domestic Gothic design. Aesthetically, the significance is expressed in the original and early fabric of the surviving buildings, and their spatial relationship to one another on the site. (Criterion E)

St. Michael's Catholic Church Complex, Bungaree is of social significance for its long standing and enduring association and relationship with the Catholic congregation and community within the Bungaree area. The association is demonstrated by the multi-generational use and attachment to the Complex as demonstrated by the attendance at the church and school, and the continuing use of the former convent as a Parish centre. The Complex is of further social significance as a symbol of Catholic faith and faith education in the local and broader Bungaree area. (Criterion G)

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

PLACE NAME: St. Michael's Catholic Church Complex

Place No. BRE005-008

ADDRESS: 186 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree

Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

Heritage Overlay Map

It is recommended that the heritage overlay is applied to the site at 186 Bungaree Wallace Road, as shown by the blue outline on the following map (Photo 1).



Photo 1: Aerial map.

Source of base Map: Moorabool Shire Council, 2020.

DESCRIPTION:

The Setting

St. Michael's Catholic Church complex, 186 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree, is situated on a large wedge-shaped allotment on the south side of the road. At the front is a tubular steel and chain mesh fence with brick entrance gates. The site is well-landscaped with a range of native and exotic trees and plantings. There is a row of mature trees on the eastern boundary adjacent to the gravelled driveway that extends towards the rear of the site and provides access to the former School (Parish Centre), former Convent, and the Church and Presbytery. The buildings are surrounded by grassed and treed areas, with some garden beds.



Photo 2: Aerial View of St. Michael's Catholic Church complex.

Source: Moorabool Shire.

1. Church	2. Presbytery	3. Convent	4. School
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The former school building near the front north-west corner of the site is divided from the remainder of the property by a colorbond fence.

A low tubular steel and chain mesh fence forms the northern and eastern perimeter to the former Convent portion of the site, there being a row of Cypress trees outside the fence along the eastern side adjacent to the gravelled driveway. There is an open grassed area with four brick piers flanking a pedestrian footpath comprising the frontage to the former convent.

To the south of the former convent is the church. It has a large front setback from the main driveway. A gabled gateway structure forms the entry to the church portion of the site, and a concrete path leads to the front and side of the church. Hedging and grassed areas forms some of principal landscape features of the church. Another landscape and liturgical feature is the bluestone grotto to the south-east of the church which is surrounded by four Cypress trees. The grotto has an arched niche with stepped flanking walls. In the niche is a statue of Our Lady. Another statue is situated in the front semi-circular garden that is bound by a rock base and a hedge (Photo 3).



Photo 3: Grotto & Italian Cypress trees, 2009.

Distant from the church to the south is the Presbytery. It has an open grassed yard with mature trees to the north-east and to the south. There are perimeter garden beds including garden beds flanking a pedestrian path to the entrance of the building. At the front are introduced timber bollards that delineate the eastern boundary. A gravelled driveway to the south of the Presbytery provides access to a rear garage in the south-west corner.

St. Michael's Catholic Church (Building 1)

Centrally located on the site is St. Michael's Catholic Church. The Federation Romanesque styled building has a steeply pitched gabled nave with a minor gabled chancel at the rear (west end), projecting gabled sacristy and side porch towards the rear (west) on the south side and a gable entrance porch at the front. These roofs are clad in slate. The building is especially defined by its face pressed red brick wall construction with rendered concrete dressings. The main (east) gable end features a dentillated pediment with narrow lancets in the pediment that is adorned with a metal cross. Below the pediment is the centrally-located entrance porch with a round-arched opening flanked by brick buttresses with rendered copings. Within the porch are early vertically-boarded timber doors with triangular glazed panels. Flanking the porch are narrow round-arched windows having stained glass and diamond leadlighting. The round-arched heads of the windows are accentuated by the rendered voussoirs and label moulds. The five-bayed nave is defined by the projecting brick buttresses with rendered copings, and narrow round-arched windows with stained glass and diamond leadlighting. The chancel is also lit by a decorative stained glass window. The narrow eaves of the nave, chancel and porches are adorned with rendered dentillations, the gable ends having small decorative, rendered corbels. Other early features include the round-arched door openings to the sacristy and side porch, with rendered voussoirs and label moulds forming the opening heads, and with vertically boarded timber doors.

Overall, St. Michael's Catholic Church appears to be in good condition and of high integrity.



Photo 4: St. Michael's Catholic Church, east elevation, 2009.

St. Michael's Presbytery (Building 2)

At the southern of the church complex is St. Michael's Presbytery. The two storey, pressed red brick, Federation Picturesque styled building has double steeply-pitched gabled roof forms that extend at the rear and terminate with hipped roof faces. A steeply-pitched gabled roof links the double gables at the front. There is also a post-supported convex verandah that extends across the front and along the north and south sides. There is a centrally located gabled portico in the front portion of the verandah. All of the roof forms are clad in corrugated sheet metal and there are modest eaves with exposed timber rafter ends. At the front, two brick chimneys with rendered bases and tops adorn the roofline, while there appears to be another chimney at the rear. Other early features of the design include the paired timber framed double hung windows at the front, together with the rendered window surrounds (architraves and sills), other timber framed double hung windows with rendered architraves and sills, attic windows in the front gable ends, recessed front entrance with timber doorway, rendered corbels to the front gable ends, timber bargeboards, cast iron verandah posts with cast iron valances and brackets, and the cast iron lattice infill (between the paired posts).

Overall, the Presbytery appears to be in good condition. It is of moderate to high integrity, the main changes including the horizontal timber clad infill to the front verandah portico and the rear and side (south) additions.



Photo 5: St. Michael's Presbytery, east elevation, 2009.

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

PLACE NAME: St. Michael's Catholic Church Complex

Place No. BRE005-008

ADDRESS: 186 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree

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Former St. Michael's Convent (Building 3)

Located at the front of St. Michael's Church site on the east side is St. Michael's Convent. The asymmetrical, single storey, face red brick, interwar Domestic Gothic styled building is characterised by a principal hipped roof form that traverses the site, with minor parapeted gabled wings projecting at the front, separated by a broken back verandah. There is another hipped roof wing at the north end that extends towards the rear (west). The side (north) elevation facing the street has a minor projecting hipped roofed porch. The roof forms are clad in corrugated sheet metal. There are modest eaves with exposed timber rafters. Early brick chimneys with rendered tops and terra cotta pots project above the roofline. Other early features include the stepped, parapeted gable ends with rendered corbels and copings, crosses surmounting the gable apexes, timber framed pointed arched windows with rendered voussoirs in the gable ends (and the rendered "St. Michaels Convent" panel at the base on the west window), foundation stone under the east gable window, timber framed double hung windows with rendered window sills and lintels, panelled timber door opening on the east elevation (the glazing has been introduced), brick verandah piers with pointed-arched timber fretwork valances, panelled timber porch door opening with highlight on the north elevation, brick porch piers, and concrete steps with flanking brick base walls.

Overall, the St. Michael's Convent appears to be in fair-good condition and of high integrity.



Photo 6: Former St. Michael's Presbytery, east elevation, 2009.



Photo 7: Former St. Michael's Presbytery, north elevation, 2009.

Former St. Michael's School (Building 4)

At the front on the west side of the site of the former St. Michael's School that became the Parish Centre. The asymmetrical, single storey, face red brick, interwar Domestic Gothic styled building has a hipped roof form that traverses the site, together with a minor wing that projects towards the front at the east end. At the rear is an elongated skillion wing and semi-detached skillion wing. These roof forms are clad in corrugated sheet metal. There are modest eaves with rendered wall bands directly below the eaves. Rudimentary face brick chimneys with rendered tops adorn the roofline. An early feature of the design is the modest, rendered parapet to the project hipped wing at the east end. It is surmounted by a rendered cross and the parapet reads "1926 St. Michael's School". Other early features of the design include the high timber framed nine paned windows to the front elevation of the projecting hipped wing, timber framed 18 paned double hung windows and the front doorway. The character and appearance of the building has been comprised by the introduced, elevated, gabled portico that projects at the front of the building.

Overall, the former St. Michael's School appears to be in good condition. It is of moderate integrity given the introduced portico at the front.



Photo 8: Former St. Michael's School, north elevation, 2009.



Photo 9: Former St. Michael's School, foundation stone, north elevation, 2009.

HISTORY:

The Early History of Bungaree

Early History of Bungaree¹

The rush to Ballarat, Blackwood, Gordon and other goldfields in the 1850s, and the subsequent political uprising of the Eureka stockade in Ballarat brought social reforms and measures to alleviate the land crisis. The reduction of the mining industry in the late 1850s instigated a call to 'unlock the land' for closer settlement. The Nicholson Land Act of 1860, Duffy Act of 1862 and the Grant Land Act of 1865 (refined in 1869) sought to open land selection for the small farmer, giving rise to the land settlement in the Moorabool Shire.

The small agricultural settlement of Bungaree developed as both a service town for the surrounding farming community and as a result of passing trade. Following the construction of the 'north' road of the Melbourne to Ballarat Road, Bungaree was soon strategically situated at the intersection of this major roadway and the road to Creswick. The earliest farm lots were taken up in 1859.² Before 1858, R. Benham, farmer and storekeeper, had a commercial store south of "The Junction" near the southern bank of Two Mile Creek (fronting what is now Lesters Road).³ He had been successful in obtaining a rural store licence.⁴ This seems to have been the earliest commercial enterprise at what became known as Warrenheip Junction and then Bungaree Junction. It appears that the opening of the Junction Hotel soon followed, along with another three hotels.⁵ By 1863, parcels of land ranging from 40 acres to 184 acres were taken up by farmers, sawmillers and other selectors.⁶ It was at this time when the Bungaree District Road Board was proclaimed on 16 January 1863 and Bungaree became the headquarters of the fledgling Board. A pressing need was the opening up of surveyed roads and 'an influential meeting of saw mill proprietors, farmers and others interested in the opening up of the district (the former of whom were well represented)' was held at the local hotel to consider a way of achieving this.⁷ A Post Office was established near the south-west corner of the road junction on 1 August 1863 and two years later in 1865 a meeting was held to establish an Anglican Church and in 1867 a school room was built that initially served as a church and school.

¹ Taken from D. Rowe, 'Forest, Farmland & Gold: Thematic Environmental History of the Western Region of the Moorabool Shire', draft, prepared for the Moorabool Shire Council, June 2010.

² *Victoria Government Gazette*, no. 135, 23 August 1859.

³ Benham's store is shown on Map of Country Lands in the Parish of Warrenheip, County of Grant, 1858, Bungaree & District Historical Society collection.

⁴ *The Star* (Ballarat), 21 February 1861, p.4 & *The Ballarat Star*, 27 October 1865, p.2.

⁵ The Junction Hotel was in existence by 1863 – see *The Star*, 24 January 1863, p.1. It was located in the south-east corner of the road junction at "The Junction". See The Ballarat & Ballarat East Water Supply Geological Survey of Country in the Parishes of Bungaree & Warrenheip, 1870, Bungaree & District Historical Society.

⁶ Parish of Warrenheip Plan, n.d., VPRS 16171 PROV.

⁷ *The Star*, 24 January 1863, p.1.

The progress of the settlement was however based on the influx of farmers and saw millers. Bungaree was never officially surveyed or proclaimed a town. The arrival of the railway in 1879 brought the settlement closer to the Melbourne and Ballarat markets for the transport of potatoes, other crops and timber. By 1890, the population reached 450 and there was a savings bank, post and money order office, three hotels, State and denominational schools, two churches, insurance company, steam flour mill, saw mill and railway station.

History of St. Michael's Catholic Church Complex

Early Years of Catholicism at Bungaree

Although Anglicans appear to have been some of the first settlers to arrive at Bungaree, the settlement was also the location of a large Irish Catholic population. The onset of the Land Selection Acts of the 1860s provided opportunities for the Irish Catholic immigrants in the area. Once cleared of trees, the undulating lands with chocolate soil that characterised the Bungaree and nearby areas including Millbrook, Gordon, Warrenheip and Dunnstown, bearing a striking resemblance to the landscapes in Ireland.⁸

The settlers also brought with them their adherence to Roman Catholicism. In 1871, a site comprising part of allotment 2B of Section 2A in the Parish of Warrenheip (now the location of the Bungaree Mechanics' Institute at 221 Bungaree Wallace Road) was acquired by Dean Moore for Roman Catholic Church purposes.⁹ In 1875, *The Advocate* declared that there 'is a somewhat numerous Catholic population located near the Junction [Bungaree],' and that 'they have promised hearty co-operation' with the establishment of a Catholic school.¹⁰ By 1876, it appears that the Hibernian Hall had been erected on the site.¹¹ The Ancient Order of Hibernians was an Irish Catholic fraternal organisation, with members having to be Catholic and either born in Ireland or of Irish descent.¹² It seems that Catholic Mass was initially conducted in the Hibernian Hall as in 1876 *The Advocate* reported that:

At the Junction, near Warrenheip, there was a very large attendance at Mass on Sunday, and the Hibernian Society members, in a body, approached Holy Communion. The Rev. Father Corcoran celebrated Mass, and also preached most impressively.¹³

By April 1878, construction was advanced on a new Catholic chapel adjacent to the Hibernian Hall. In addition to hosting Mass on Sundays, *The Advocate* declared that the building 'will be used on week days for school purposes.'¹⁴ The school opened in mid May 1878 with an attendance of 150 pupils.¹⁵ The first head teacher was John Ryan of Geelong.¹⁶ In October of that year, the chapel was dedicated

⁸ D. Cahir, *Spuds, Saints & Scholars: Irish Settlement & the Development of Catholicity in Dunnstown*, Dianne Chair, 1999, p.6.

⁹ 'St. Michael's Parish Church, Bungaree', Diamond Jubilee booklet, 12 April 1970, Public Record Office Victoria.

¹⁰ *The Advocate*, 30 October 1875, p.6.

¹¹ The Hall had been proposed as early as 1874 according to the report by the District Inspector of Schools – see *Bungaree & District Historical Society Newsletter*, no.1, n.d. [1990], p.2. The Hall had been built by 1876 as Mass was held there – see *The Advocate*, 7 Oct 1876 p.69. Also, *The Advocate*, 21 October 1893, p.16, 17, confirmed that the Hibernian Hall was erected on the Catholic Church site.

¹² See 'Ancient Order of Hibernians', Wikipedia, June 2015 at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ancient_Order_of_Hibernians

¹³ *The Advocate*, 7 October 1876, p.69.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, 20 April 1878, p.6.

¹⁵ 'St. Michael's Parish Church, Bungaree', op.cit.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*

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by Dr Michael O'Connor amid an attendance of 500 people.¹⁷ At this time, it was described as a 'humble little school building on the road side'.¹⁸

For the next 15 years, the timber building served as both Catholic chapel and school at 221 Bungaree Wallace Road. Father Rogers officiated at St. Michael's for five years from 1885 until 1890,¹⁹ when the Bishop united the districts of Clarkes Hill, Bungaree Junction, Dunnstown and Navigators into a separate Parish.²⁰ St. Michael's fell under the charge of the Rev. J. J. Cleary who was assisted by the Rev. John Keating.²¹ They initially resided at Reidys home, Leigh Creek.²²

From 1881, the teacher of St. Michael's School was Miss Cooper, followed by Miss Mackie and Miss M. Riordan in 1887, and subsequently Miss Ardagh.²³ In February, 1891, the first sisters of the community of St. Joseph arrived at Bungaree Junction to take charge of the school.²⁴ The increased attendances resulting from their charge was noted in *The Advocate*:

The establishment of a community of the Sisters of St. Joseph in the Junction and Warrenheip has proved to be a great blessing to the Catholics of these places. Apart from their peculiar duties—the education of Catholic children – the residence of the Sisters amongst the people must be productive of the most salutary result. Although the Sisters have been scarcely three months in charge, the attendance at the school at the Junction has nearly doubled ...²⁵

Development of St. Michael's Church at 186 Bungaree Wallace Road

In 1889, Father Moore purchased part of the land of Joe Horne (being 2 acres comprising part allotment 1 of Section 2A) further west of the original church site on the south side of the Bungaree Wallace Road.²⁶ Described as being 'situated on a gentle acclivity' and commanding 'a fine view of the surrounding country',²⁷ the site was to become the location of religious and educational life of the Catholic Church at Bungaree in the following years.

St. Michael's Catholic Church

In 1893, the timber chapel which had served as both the local Catholic Church and School was relocated to the site acquired in 1889.²⁸ The four-bayed hall originally measured 44 feet x 25 feet and there was a minor entrance porch at the front. The hall was extended at the rear by one bay (measuring 10 feet by 25 feet) and a sacristy and transept were also added.²⁹ The works were carried out by the Keeble Brothers, the Clerk of Works being Mr Nutting.³⁰ Mr Flohm, with assistance from the Sisters of St. Joseph, executed the interior decoration.³¹ The relocated and extended church was

17 Ibid.

18 *The Advocate*, 23 November 1878, p.7.

19 *Ibid.*, 25 October 1890, p.16.

20 *Ibid.*, 6 September 1890, p.16.

21 *Ibid.*

22 'St. Michael's Parish Church, Bungaree', op.cit.

23 *Bungaree and District Historical Society Newsletter*, no.13, April 1994.

24 *The Advocate*, 7 February 1891, p.17.

25 *Ibid.*, 11 April 1891, p.16.

26 'St. Michael's Parish Church, Bungaree', op.cit.

27 *The Advocate*, 21 October 1893, p.16, 17.

28 *Ibid.*

29 'St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church, Bungaree', public building file, VPRS 7882/P1 Unit 439, Public Record Office Victoria (PROV).

30 'St. Michael's Parish Church, Bungaree', op.cit.

31 *The Advocate*, op.cit.

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blessed by the Right Rev. Monsignor Hoyne, Vicar General, on Sunday 14 October 1893, in the presence of a large congregation.³² *The Advocate* gave the following account of the relocated building:

The church, which is built of wood, has been removed there, and has undergone a number of important alterations and additions. A handsome little sacristy has been erected on the north side of the altar, a place where the Sisters of St. Joseph can hear Mass being built on the opposite side. The altar has been beautifully decorated. The front has been divided into three panels, painted in white and gold, the centre one bearing the letters I.H.S., while on either side a chalice is represented. At the eastern end of the church, and behind the altar, is a beautiful stained glass window representing the Crucifixion and other stages of our Lord's Passion, the words Sanctus, Sanctus, Sanctus being inscribed around, while over the arch in front the words Gloria in Excelsis Deo appear. The tabernacle is also decorated in white and gold, in keeping with the other portions of the works. A small altar of Our Lady has been erected to the right of the High Altar, and a similar one to St. Joseph opposite, a beautiful statue for each having also been provided. Just inside the front entrance, a neat little choir has also been erected, and the stations of the Cross are hung around the church, which is nicely seated throughout.³³

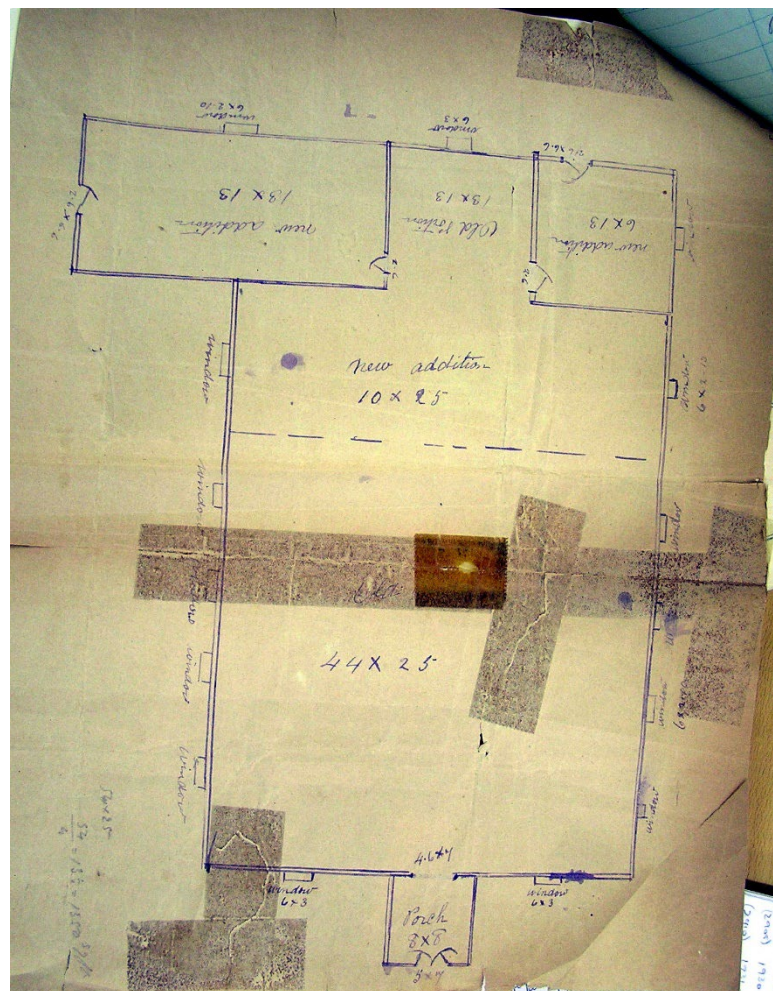


Figure 1: Sketch plan of relocated & extended chapel building, 1893.

Source: VPRS 7882/P1 Unit 439 PROV.

32 *Ibid.*

33 *Ibid.*

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By 1909, the updated timber chapel was inadequate for the increasing Catholic congregation at Bungaree.³⁴ A meeting was called and presided by Father Deane and it was decided that a 'strong effort' be made 'to erect a brick building at an estimated cost of £2,000.'³⁵ The Ballarat architects, Clegg and Miller, were engaged to design the new church and plans had been completed by early 1910.³⁶ On 12 April 1910, the foundation stone was laid by the Bishop, the Most Rev. Dr. Higgins.³⁷ A large number of Catholics from around the Bungaree district attended the occasion, and Father Devane conducted Mass at the Mechanics' Institute prior to the laying of the foundation stone of the new building [ibid].³⁸ To be constructed by Mr. Squire Johnson, with Mr. W. Kennedy as clerk of works, the proposed church was described as follows:

The church will be a handsome structure of brick, and will comprise a nave 65 feet x 30 feet; a sanctuary 20 feet x 16 feet, and a sacristy 15 feet by 13 feet. It will also contain a stained-glass window valued about £100, the gift of Fr. Devane. All the material for the work is being carted by the residents, and good progress is being made.³⁹

The new St. Michael's Catholic Church was officially opened on 7 August 1910 in the presence of His Lordship, Bishop J. Lowham.⁴⁰ Designed in a derivative of the Romanesque style and constructed of red brick, the building comprised a five-bayed nave with a front porch. At the west end was a sanctuary and sacristy as well as a side porch. A gallery was constructed at the east end. The new building was described in *The Advocate*:

The structure, which is now fully equipped for church service, is a handsome building, modelled on the Romanesque type of architecture, and it is worthy of remark that it is the first church of the kind built in the Ballarat district, the prevailing style being after the old Gothic model.⁴¹

34 Higgins, transcript of the *Gordon Advertiser*, 12 February 1909.

35 *Ibid.*

36 See original drawings by Clegg and Miller in the Vernon Architectural collection, Ballarat and *The Advocate*, 16 April 1910, p.20.

37 *Ibid.*

38 *Ibid.*

39 *Ibid.*

40 *Ibid.*, 13 August 1910, p.23.

41 *Ibid.*

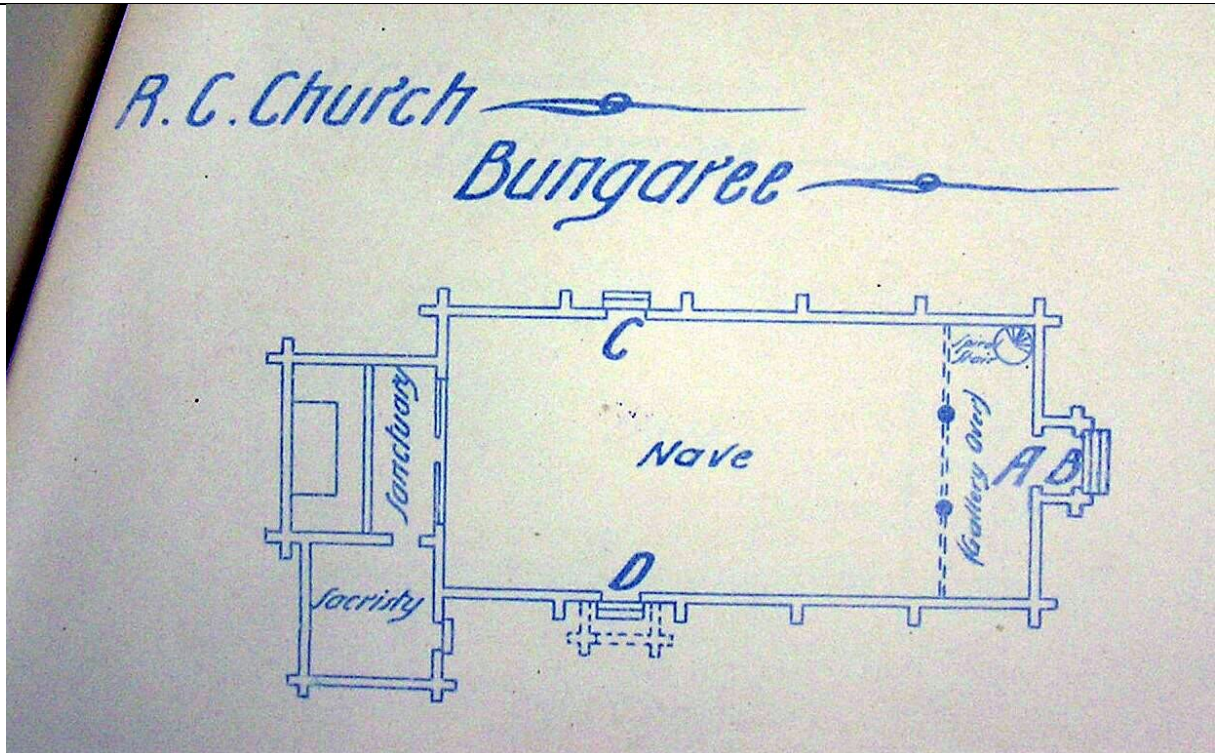


Figure 2: Sketch plan of new church building, c.1910.

Source: VPRS 7882/P1 Unit 439 PROV.

Throughout the 20th century, St. Michael's served as the Catholic Church for the Bungaree community. A grotto was constructed to the south-east of the church and Cypress trees planted. In November 2010, centenary celebrations were held.⁴² The Church continues to serve the community in 2015.

St. Michael's Presbytery

In 1890, with the creation of Bungaree as a separate Parish and the arrival of Fathers J.J. Cleary and J. Keating, came the need for the building of a presbytery. In September 1890, while preaching at St. Michael's Church, Bungaree, the Bishop announced that steps were being taken towards the erection of a presbytery.⁴³ A 'handsome' timber presbytery building was constructed on the newly-acquired Catholic Church site in 1893, 'next to the church, on the north side.'⁴⁴

The first presbytery at St. Michael's was to be short-lived. In 1900, Father R.J. Devane commissioned the Ballarat architects, Clegg, Kell and Miller, to design a new commodious brick presbytery.⁴⁵ Tenders were called in June of that year.⁴⁶ The dwelling was completed in the ensuing months at a cost of £1500.⁴⁷ Clegg and Miller were also commissioned in 1912 to design additions to the building. Tenders were called in November of that year.⁴⁸

42 'St. Michael's Catholic Church', Bungaree History Walk online, June 2015 at <http://www.bungareehistorywalk.com/st-michaels-church.html>

43 *The Advocate*, 13 September 1890, p.16.

44 *Ibid.*, 21 October 1893, p.16.

45 *Cazaly's Contractor Reporter*, 5 June 1900, p.85, State Library of Victoria.

46 *Ibid.*

47 *The Advocate*, 4 January 1913, p.20.

48 *Cazaly's Contractor Reporter*, *op.cit.*, 26 November 1912.

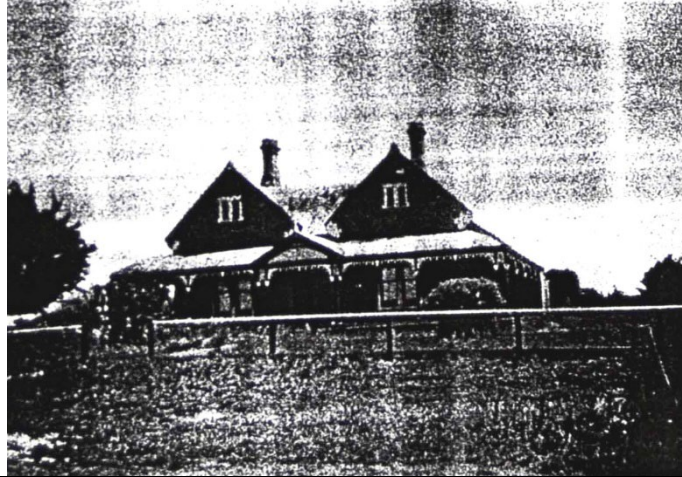


Photo 10: St. Michael's Presbytery, n.d. [early 20th century].

Source: Bungaree & District Historical Society Newsletter, no. 20, February 1996.

St. Michael's Convent

The arrival of the Sisters of St. Joseph to Bungaree and Dunnstown in 1891 as local teachers brought with it the erection of timber convents in both locations.⁴⁹ At Bungaree, the convent was built beside the relocated St. Michael's Chapel and was originally known as the Convent of the Sacred Heart.⁵⁰ Both convents accommodated three professed Sisters, three novices, and two postulants.⁵¹

In 1900, Mother Mary McKillop founder of the Brown Josephites,⁵² came to Bungaree to interview the Sisters as a consequence of a dispute with Bishop Moore.⁵³ Her efforts in resolving the issues were to no avail and in 1900 the St. Josephite Sisters left Bungaree. As outlined in the *Gordon Advertiser*:

The Sisters of St. Joseph have resigned the charge of the school at Bungaree and on Friday last they took their departure from the district. Great regret is felt at their departure, as it is about 11 years ago since they first settled in the picturesque township of Bungaree. Apart from maintaining a high standard in the school, their ministrations to the sick and distressed have been much appreciated.⁵⁴

In 1907, Bishop Moore's successor, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Higgins visited the Bungaree Parish for the first time. He referred to the need to re-establish the convent at Bungaree.⁵⁵ Two years later in 1909, the Sisters of St. Joseph arrived at the Bungaree Parish at the invitation of Father Cusack.⁵⁶ However, they resided in a cottage at Ormond [Springbank] before a convent was built there in 1913.⁵⁷ It was not until 1922 when the Presentation Sisters arrived at Bungaree to take up the role as teachers at St. Michael's School.⁵⁸ Their arrival resulted from the efforts of Father Michael Mulcahy a year earlier, when he resolved that a new convent and school should be constructed.⁵⁹

49 'St. Michael's Convent', Bungaree History Walk online, June 2015 at <http://www.bungareehistorywalk.com/st-michaels-convent.html>

50 *The Advocate*, 21 October 1893, p.16.

51 *Ibid.*

52 The Sisters at Bungaree were known as the Black Josephites given their black habits.

53 'St. Michael's Convent', op.cit. & 'St. Michael's Parish Church, Bungaree', op.cit.

54 Huggins, transcript of the *Gordon Advertiser*, 9 November 1900.

55 *The Advocate*, 19 January 1907.

56 *Bungaree and District Historical Society Newsletter*, no.38, March 2001.

57 *Ibid.*

58 'St. Michael's Parish Church, Bungaree', op.cit.

59 *Bungaree and District Historical Society Newsletter*, no. 13, April 1994.

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In 1922, the Rev. M. Mulcahy commissioned the Melbourne architect, A.A. Fritsch, to design a brick convent as a replacement of the timber structure built in 1891.⁶⁰ Fritsch called tenders for the new building in July of that year. The foundation stone was laid on 1 October 1922.⁶¹ The convent was blessed and formally opened in February 1923 by The Bishop of Ballarat, Dr Foley. *The Advocate* gave the following details:

The Bishop paid a warm tribute to the Sisters of the Presentation Order, six of whom have come to take up their residence at Bungaree. Founded in Ireland, and principally for the education of the poor, they have spread with amazing rapidity, and may now be found in larger numbers in every English speaking country.⁶²

Costing £3,600,⁶³ the brick Domestic Gothic styled convent was characterised by hipped roof forms, with the main façade having projecting parapeted gables with a verandah between. There was a projecting porch on the north side. A timber picket fence formed the boundaries to the convent site.



Photo 11: St. Michael's Convent, 1924.

Source: *The Advocate*, 6 March 1924, p.35.

The Presentation Sisters continued to reside at the convent until 1966, when they were taken over by the Mercy Sisters.⁶⁴ They took up residency at the convent and staffed the three parish schools (including St. Michael's, Bungaree).⁶⁵ A shortage of vocations brought about the withdrawal of the Mercy Sisters at Bungaree in 1974.⁶⁶ This appears to have brought about an end of the residency of nuns at the convent.

60 *The Argus*, 8 July 1922, p.4.

61 *The Advocate*, 15 February 1923, p.18.

62 *Ibid.*

63 *Ibid.*

64 'St. Michael's Convent', op.cit.

65 *Bungaree and District Historical Society Newsletter*, no. 13, April 1994.

66 *Ibid.*

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By 1984, the convent had become St. Michael's Parish Centre.⁶⁷ Minor works were proposed to the building at this time, including the demolition of a lean-to at the west end and a number of internal alterations.⁶⁸ It appears that a timber porch was also proposed, although does not seem to have been built.

Former St. Michael's School

With the relocation of St. Michael's Chapel to 186 Bungaree Wallace Road in 1893, the Sisters of St. Joseph conducted the Catholic School (then known as St. Joseph's School) in the Hibernian Hall.⁶⁹ However, the local Catholic community was desirous in having a new school built and a ball was held in 1894 as a fundraiser.⁷⁰ A timber building may have been constructed in the following years.⁷¹

In 1900, Miss Alice Doherty was appointed to take charge of St. Joseph's School following the removal of the Sisters of St. Joseph.⁷² At the request of the Public Health Department, upgrades were proposed to the school in 1905. They included a new exit, steps, three additional windows in the east wall, ventilation installation and the cleaning of the interior.⁷³ The classroom measured 44 feet by 16 feet and included an entrance porch on the north side.⁷⁴ In 1907, the school closed temporarily following the death of the father of the teacher, Miss Cassidy.⁷⁵

67 This was the name shown on the drawings when the convent was proposed for alterations and additions by MMM Partnership architects, 14 August 1984. See 'St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church, Bungaree', public building file, VPRS 7882/P1 Unit 622 PROV.

68 Ibid.

69 *The Advocate*, 21 October 1893, p.16.

70 Huggins, transcript of the *Gordon Advertiser*, 11 May 1894.

71 No documentary evidence has been uncovered about a new school, although a Public Building File, VPRS 7882/P1 Unit 545, PROV, suggests that a school building had been constructed by the early 20th century.

72 Huggins, transcript of the *Gordon Advertiser*, 9 November 1900.

73 See 'St. Joseph's School, Bungaree', public building file, VPRS 7882/P1 Unit 535 PROV.

74 Ibid.

75 *The Advocate*, 22 January 1907.

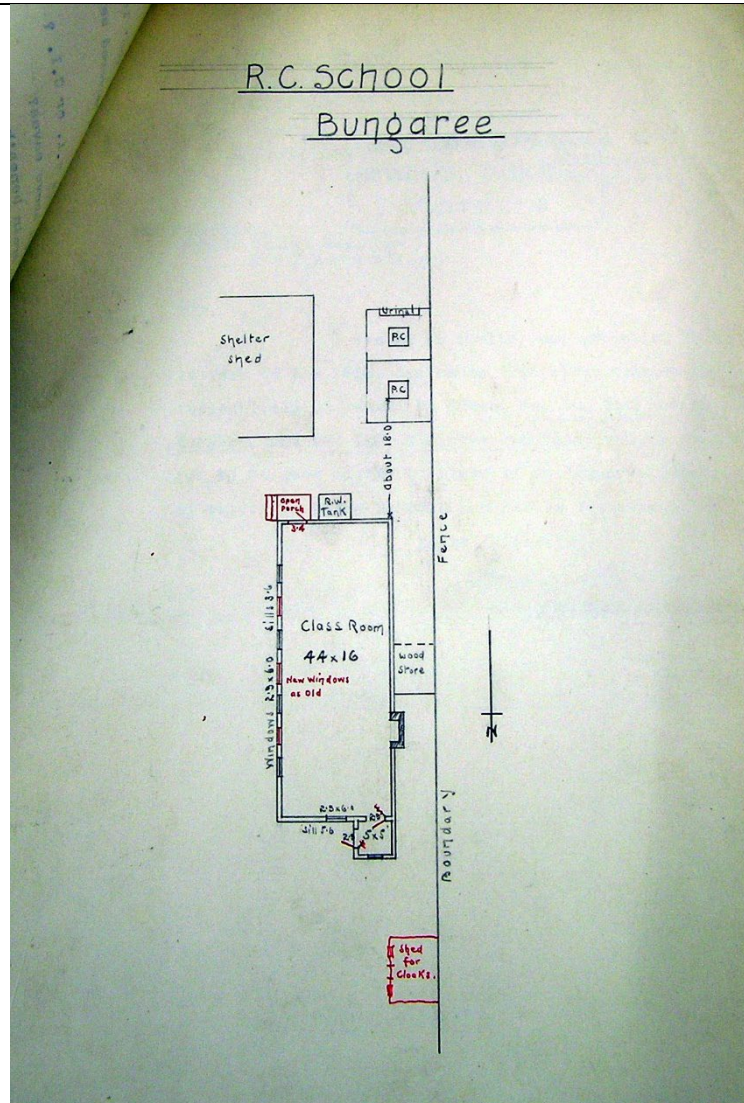


Figure 3: Plan of the School, Bungaree, n.d. [c.1905].

Source: VPRS 7882/P1 Unit 545 PROV.

In 1921, initial steps were made by Father Michael Mulcahy for the erection of a new school.⁷⁶ Impetus for the new building came with the arrival of the Presentation Sisters in 1922.⁷⁷ In 1925, the Melbourne architect, A.A. Fritsch (who had previously designed the convent) was commissioned by Father Mulcahy to design a brick primary school.⁷⁸ Tenders were called in September 1925, with bricks being supplied.⁷⁹ The foundation stone for the new school was laid by Bishop Foley on 15 November 1925.⁸⁰ Costing £2000, the school was constructed by Henry Grimshaw, who boarded at the Leigh Creek Hotel.⁸¹ Following the opening of St. Michael's School in 1926, it served as the

⁷⁶ *Bungaree and District Historical Society Newsletter*, no. 13, op.cit.

⁷⁷ *Ibid.*

⁷⁸ *The Age*, 9 September 1925, p.6.

⁷⁹ *Ibid.*

⁸⁰ *The Advocate*, 13 November 1925, p.12.

⁸¹ *Bungaree and District Historical Society Newsletter*, no. 13, op.cit.

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educational centre for local Catholic school children until it closed in 1993.⁸² The building then became a community centre.⁸³

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Note: places which were identified in the West Moorabool Heritage Study Stage 2A have been referenced with their unique study identifier (i.e: BLA01). Places which are already included in the Heritage Overlay are referenced by HO number. Places which are not included in the Heritage Overlay nor identified in the West Moorabool Heritage Study Stage 2A have no reference or identifier included.

Other Churches in Bungaree⁸⁴

St. Michael's Catholic Church is one of two churches at Bungaree, the other being St. John's Anglican Church, 309 Bungaree Wallace Road (BRE019). Constructed of bluestone in a Victorian Gothic style, it is the earliest church in the town, having been built in 1869. It experienced alterations and additions in 1912 and 1931. The adjoining parish hall predates the church, having first been constructed in 1866-67 as a school room and temporary church.

Other Brick Federation Era Churches in the Western Region of the Moorabool Shire

The western region of the Moorabool Shire, and particularly the towns and district of Bungaree, Millbrook, Navigators, Gordon, Warrenheip and Dunnstown has been referred to as "Little Ireland", given the unique embodiment of agricultural and social fabric of the Irish Catholics who settled there from the late 1850s and early 1860s.⁸⁵ This area, including other northern parts such as Clarkes Hill, Claretown and Springbank, reflect Irish Catholic culture through the distinctive social indicators of the churches, presbyteries, schools and hotels.

Within the study area are five, brick, late Victorian and Federation era Roman Catholic Church buildings. Like St. Michael's, Bungaree, these other churches are characterised by simple steeply-pitched and gabled naves, with projecting gabled porches and sacristies. These buildings are:⁸⁶

- St. Brigid's Catholic Church, 98 Inglis Street, Ballan (BA025): built in 1912 to a design by Kempson and Conolly. The church was almost completely destroyed by fire in 2009 and it has been substantially reconstructed.
- St. Peter's Catholic Church, Ballarat Daylesford Road, Clarkes Hill: built in 1900 to a design by Clegg, Kell and Miller, architects, Ballarat.⁸⁷
- St. Brendan's Catholic Church, 1 Ti Tree Road, Dunnstown: built in 1905 (architect unknown).⁸⁸
- Our Lady Help of Christians Catholic Church, cnr Myrniong Korobeit Road & Morrisons Lane, Korobeit (HO150): built in 1903 to a design by Kempson and Conolly.⁸⁹ This church is substantially intact and in good condition, with projecting vestry and side porch.

82 'St. Michael's Catholic School', Bungaree History Walk online, June 2015 at <http://www.bungareehistorywalk.com/st-michaels-school.html>

83 Ibid.

84 See heritage citation for St. John's Anglican Church and Hall for further details.

85 See P. Griffiths, *Three Times Blest: A History of Buninyong and District 1837-1901*, Buninyong & District Historical Society, Buninyong, 1988, p.73 & D. Cahir, *op.cit.*, p.3.

86 See heritage citations for further details unless otherwise referenced.

87 *The Advocate*, 20 January 1900, p.9.

88 Cahir, *op.cit.*

89 *The Advocate*, 17 October 1903, p.17.

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- St. Michael's Catholic Church, Springbank Road, Springbank: built in 1900 to a design by T. Payne.⁹⁰

Unlike St. Michael's, Bungaree, these other late 19th and early 20th century churches are designed in a Gothic manner. St. Michael's, Bungaree, is therefore unique in the study area for its Federation Romanesque design especially identified in the pedimented gable end (and associated details) and round-arched windows.

Other Catholic Church Complexes in the western region of the Moorabool Shire

The grouping of Catholic Church buildings at Bungaree is one of a small number of Catholic Church complexes in the western region of the Moorabool Shire, reflecting the importance in Irish Catholic faith and faith education in the study area. The other complexes include:⁹¹

- St. Brigid's Church & School, 98 Inglis Street, Ballan (BA025): Neighbouring St. Brigid's Church to the west is St. Brigid's Primary School. It replaced an earlier Catholic School in 1963-64 and has undergone several alterations and additions in the early 1990s and 2013.
- St. Brendan's Church & Our Lady of Fatima School, 1 Ti Tree Road, Dunnstown. Our Lady of Fatima Catholic Primary School is situated next to St. Brendan's Church and was built in 1952.⁹²
- St. Patrick's Church, Presbytery, School & Convent, Old Melbourne Road and Careys Road, Gordon (GOR012 & 08): The bluestone Victorian Decorative Gothic styled church was built in 1875 to a design by H.R. Caselli. On the church site is the Federation styled single storey brick presbytery built in 1914 to a design by Kempson and Conolly. Adjacent the church site to the west (and divided by a road) is St. Patrick's Primary School and convent. The brick school was built in 1930 and the convent in 1964.
- St. Michael's Church & former Convent, Springbank Road, Springbank. The former single storey convent that is located next to the Federation Gothic styled church appears to have been built in c.1900.⁹³

By comparison with the other Catholic Church complexes in the study area, St. Michael's Church complex at Bungaree is the most intact, homogenous grouping of Catholic Church buildings on the one site.

Other Comparable Designs by Clegg and Miller, Architects.

George William Clegg was born in Ballarat in 1870, the son of Thomas Clegg a merchant who came to Ballarat in the 1850s. Clegg was educated at Ballarat being trained by the architectural firm of Tappin, Gilbert and Dennehy from 1885-89.⁹⁴ They had offices in Melbourne and Sydney as well as a Ballarat office run by Charles Gilbert. Clegg joined the firm in 1889 and in 1890 he entered into partnership with C.N. Gilbert, his former employer.⁹⁵ This partnership was subsequently dissolved and Clegg formally joined the Ballarat-based firm of Kell and Miller (with whom he had already done some work). In 1895, the firm was known as Clegg and Miller.⁹⁶ In 1905, Clegg lectured at the Ballarat Fine Art Gallery (also

⁹⁰ *Bungaree & District Historical Society Newsletter*, no. 38, March 2001.

⁹¹ See heritage citations for further details unless otherwise referenced.

⁹² *The Advocate*, 28 August 1952 & 1 January 1953.

⁹³ The date of construction of this building is based on physical analysis only.

⁹⁴ P.J. Vernon, 'The Vernon Collection: a Selection of Architectural Drawings', exhibition brochure, Ballarat, 1992.

⁹⁵ *Ibid.*

⁹⁶ *Ibid.*

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known as the Ballarat West Technical Art School).⁹⁷ Throughout the various personnel changes Clegg was the designer and he was also an accomplished draftsman.⁹⁸

William Miller was born in Ballarat in 1873, the son of Alexander Miller, J.P.⁹⁹ He was educated at Bain's High School (where he was dux in 1890) and subsequently articulated to James Piper, architect of Ballarat.¹⁰⁰ In 1915, Clegg and Miller purchased the Eureka Potteries business from Otto Steinkraus.¹⁰¹ It was from this time when Miller left the architectural firm to take up the position as secretary of the newly-formed Eureka Terra Cotta and Tile Company.¹⁰²

The partnership of Clegg and Miller designed a wide range of buildings throughout central and western Victoria. These included dwellings, shops, grandstands, warehouses, hotels, banks and public buildings (such as halls and mechanics' institutes).¹⁰³ During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the architectural practice benefited from the patronage of the Roman Catholic Church. The firm designed a number of Federation era red brick churches including the following:

- Sacred Heart Catholic Church, 2-16 High Street, Barnawartha, built in 1898 (HO3 Indigo Shire Council).¹⁰⁴
- St. Peter's Catholic Church, Ballarat Daylesford Road, Clarkes Hill, built in 1900.¹⁰⁵
- Chapel at the former St. Joseph's Orphanage, 208-240 Grant Street, Sebastopol, built in 1911 (HO142 Ballarat City Council).¹⁰⁶
- St. Mary's Catholic Church, 129 Woods Street, Donald, built in 1907 (HO20 Buloke Shire Council).¹⁰⁷

While all of these churches share a similar composition to St. Michael's, Bungaree (with steeply-pitched, gabled nave and projecting chancels, sacristies and minor porches), the Bungaree Church is distinctive in being Clegg and Miller's only known surviving Federation Romanesque church design. The other churches were designed in the more common Federation Gothic style.

Clegg and Miller also designed a number of picturesque Federation era dwellings,¹⁰⁸ although they did not appear to have been commissioned to design other Catholic Presbyteries. The most comparable design by the architectural firm is 'Killarney' (HO48), a substantial brick homestead at Warrenheip

97 M. Lewis & T. Sawyer, M. Lewis (ed.), *Australian Architectural Index* online, University of Melbourne, <http://www.mileslewis.net/australian-architectural.html>

98 *Ibid.*

99 M.M. McCallum, *Ballarat and district: "citizens and sports" at home and abroad*, M.M. McCallum, Ballarat, 1916, p.70.

100 *Ibid.*

101 D. Rowe & W. Jacobs, 'Lal Lal Heritage Precinct' in 'West Moorabool Heritage Study Stage 2A', draft in progress, prepared for the Moorabool Shire.

102 *Ibid.*

103 Lewis, *op.cit.*

104 *Ibid.*, citing *Building Engineering and Mining Journal*, 6 August 1898, p 230.

105 *The Advocate*, 20 January 1900, p.9.

106 D. Rowe, & W. Jacobs, 'Former St. Joseph's Orphanage in City of Ballarat Heritage Assessments', prepared for the City of Ballarat, 2013.

107 Jacobs, Taylor, Johnson & Ballinger, 'Buloke Shire Heritage Study Stage 2', vol. 6, prepared for the Buloke Shire Council, 2011.

108 Other substantial examples of Clegg and Miller's picturesque Federation era designs include 'Dallata' (now known as McCann House), 1427 Sturt Street, Ballarat, built in 1905 and 'Dimora' (now known as Nangle House), 1437 Sturt Street, Ballarat, built in late 1900, both now part of St. Patrick's College. See D. Rowe & W. Jacobs, 'St. Patrick's College Conservation Management Plan', draft, prepared for St. Patrick's College, Ballarat, July 2014.

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PLACE NAME: St. Michael's Catholic Church Complex

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constructed in 1895 for Count Thomas O'Loughlin.¹⁰⁹ 'Killarney' forms a more substantial and elaborate precursor to St. Michael's Presbytery, in the composition of the three storeyed parapeted gabled roof forms at the front (the third storey being an attic, with attic windows in the parapets) and encircling verandah and balcony with a notable central entrance portico. The detailing of the attic window in the parapet and brick chimneys at 'Killarney' is also identified in a more modest St. Michael's Presbytery. Count O'Loughlin played a significant role in the evolution and development of the Roman Catholic Church in the Ballarat area in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.¹¹⁰ O'Loughlin had tenuous but nevertheless important associations with St. Michael's Church, Bungaree, as a generous benefactor of £200 for the construction of the church in 1910.¹¹¹



Photo 12: 'Killarney', Warrenheip, n.d.

Source: 'Killarney, Dunnstown Road, Warrenheip', Victorian Heritage Database online, June 2015.

Other Comparable Designs by A.A. Fritsch, Architect¹¹²

August Andrew Fritsch was born in Melbourne in 1864, the son of Augustus and Christina Fritsch, Catholic immigrants of Ireland who arrived in Australia in 1849. A.A. Fritsch was educated at Xavier College Kew. He served his articles with Wilson and Beswicke architects before completing his architectural training in the United States. Before returning to Australia, Fritsch travelled throughout Europe and England. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Victorian Institute of Architects and the Royal Australian Institute of Architects. In 1931, he admitted to the firm his son, A.A. Fritsch, the business becoming known as Fritsch and Fritsch architects. A.A. Fritsch senior's architectural career spanned 40 years, during which time he designed many public buildings, flats, residences, shops and factories. However, he was best known for his ecclesiastical work associated with the Catholic Church, including numerous convents, churches, presbyteries and schools throughout Victoria. Possibly Fritsch's most substantial Catholic work was the design of Newman College, University of Melbourne, Parkville, in association with Walter Burley Griffin in 1915.

¹⁰⁹ 'Killarney, Dunnstown Road, Warrenheip', Victorian Heritage Database online, June 2015.

¹¹⁰ O'Loughlin's important role in assisting the Church was recognised by Pope Pius X who honoured him with the Knighthood of St. Gregory. See *The Advocate*, 29 May 1909, p.17.

¹¹¹ *Ibid.*, 16 April 1910.

¹¹² Biographical details taken from *The Advocate*, 1 October 1931, p.16, 17 & 15 June 1933, p.16, 17, *The Argus*, 10 June 1933, p.20, *Albury Banner and Wodonga Express*, 16 June 1933, p.46 & 'Newman College, University of Melbourne', Victorian Heritage Database online, June 2015.

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There appears to be no directly comparable known interwar era convent and school designs by Fritsch with St. Michael's Convent and School. A precursor to the convent and school at Bungaree was Fritsch's design of St. Brendan's School (now part of Sacred Heart College), Knight Street, Shepparton, built in 1916 (a substantial two storey convent followed in 1917, also to Fritsch's design).¹¹³ The single storey school building, with its hipped roof and projecting gabled wings and central broken back verandah at the front, are those compositional traits that were later used in the design of St. Michael's convent, Bungaree. The use of a projecting parapet in the main hipped roof was a detail later taken up in the projecting hipped wing of St. Michael's School, Bungaree. However, the outward stylistic expression of St. Michael's convent and school was reflective of their interwar era construction, and not the Federation style of the former St. Brendan's School.

Further details in the St. Michael's convent and school buildings might have been taken by Fritsch from his other earlier designs. The pointed-arched timber verandah and porch fretwork at St. Michael's convent has an affinity with the verandah and balustrade fretwork Fritsch employed on his design of the Catholic Presbytery, Maffra, in 1917.¹¹⁴ The elongated hipped roof form with broad eaves and regular bays of windows comprising the single storey brick carpentry wing of the former Swinburne Technical College, Melbourne, in the early 20th century¹¹⁵ is arguably a derivative of the composition and articulation Fritsch also used in the design of St. Michael's School, Bungaree.

Fritsch also designed St. Margaret Mary's Catholic Primary School, 47-49 Mitchell Street, Brunswick (HO68 Moreland City Council), in 1925.¹¹⁶ It is a more substantial example, being two storey, but with familiar hipped roof forms with wide eaves, regular banks of multi-paned timber framed windows with red brick wall construction and concrete lintels. There is a central brick bay surmounted by a gabled parapet. The building has been extended one side at the front.

Other Interwar Brick Schools

The former St. Michael's School is comparable to a large number of other single storey, brick, State and Catholic School buildings constructed in Victoria during the interwar period. A nearby more modest example with a galvanised steel hipped roof, pressed red brick walls and banks of multi-paned timber framed windows is St. Michael's Catholic Primary School at Springbank, built in 1932.¹¹⁷ In Ballarat East, a State School was built at the Ballarat Orphanage, Victoria Street (HO177, Ballarat City Council) in 1919.¹¹⁸ Opening in 1920, the building originally featured similar hipped roof forms, brick construction and banks of timber framed windows. The roof was originally clad with terra cotta tiles. This roof was replaced with the existing shallow-gabled roofs in the 1960s.¹¹⁹

113 Allom Lovell & Associates, 'City of Greater Shepparton Heritage Study Stage 11, Heritage Place Datasheets, vol. 4, prepared for the City of Greater Shepparton, February 2004.

114 *Tribune*, 22 February 1917, p.1 and historical photograph of the Presbytery, Maffra, c.1920, La Trobe picture collection, State Library of Victoria, image no. pc000185.

115 Photograph of Swinburne Technical College, c.1909-40, La Trobe picture collection, State Library of Vitoria, image no. pc 000142.

116 Lewis & Sawyer, *op.cit.*

117 *The Advocate*, 10 March 1932, p.14.

118 D. Rowe, 'Heritage Assessment of the Former Ballarat Orphanage', prepared for the City of Ballarat, February 2012.

119 *Ibid.*

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Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated Oct 16, updated May 2021

Historic Themes:

Theme 5.5: Entertaining & Socialising

Theme 6.1: Building Towns

Condition: Fair-Good

Integrity: Moderate (front)

Photograph Date: 2016



CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON STATUTORY REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register: No

Victorian Heritage Inventory: No

Local Planning Scheme: No

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS:

National Trust (Victoria) Register: No

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local Significance

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Recommended for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Register: **No**

Recommended for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Inventory: **No**

Recommended for inclusion as a Heritage Overlay in the Planning Scheme: **Yes**

Schedule to the Heritage Overlay

External Paint Controls Should Apply? **No**

Internal Alteration Controls Should Apply? **No**

Tree Controls Should Apply? **No**

Fences &/or Outbuildings of Note? **No**

Prohibited Uses May be Permitted? **Yes**

Incorporated Document **Yes - Moorabool Shire Heritage Precincts and Places Incorporated Plan Permit Exemptions, May 2021**

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

What is Significant?

The Bridge Hotel at 190 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree, constructed c.1930, is significant.

Only the brick section of the hotel fronting the Bungaree Wallace Road is significant. The non-original alterations and additions in brick and timber (post 1990) are not significant.

How is it significant?

The Bridge Hotel, 109 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree is of local historical and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

Historically, the c.1930 brick portion of the Bridge Hotel is significant for its enduring associations with a hotel business on this site since c.1870, and particularly from 1930 when the front portion of

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this hotel building was re-built following a cyclone for the Ballarat Brewing Company, who owned the hotel from 1902-1960. (Criterion A)

The hotel has aesthetic significance as an unusual example of an interwar era brick hotel in the western region of the Moorabool Shire. Only one of five surviving examples of its type, and one of two surviving examples in Bungaree, the building is distinct from other comparable examples for its distinctive design, particularly the composition of the roof forms, jerkin-head roofed front wings projecting from the main hipped roof, with broken back verandah between. The original (or reconstructed) fabric such as the terra cotta tiled roof cladding, face brick and roughcast wall construction, broad eaves, brick chimneys, window openings, verandah piers, columns and balustrade, and the signage lettering also contribute to the aesthetic significance. Situated on higher ground at the western end of Bungaree, the hotel is a local historic landmark. (Criterion E)

Heritage Overlay Map

It is recommended that the heritage overlay is applied to part of the site at 109 Bungaree Wallace Road as shown on the following map (Photo 1).

Note that this takes in approximately 12m of the Road Reserve, as measured from the northern title boundary, on which the majority of the brick section of the hotel is built:



Photo 1: Aerial map.

Source of base Map: Moorabool Shire Council, 2020.

DESCRIPTION:

The Bridge Hotel, 190 Bungaree Wallace Road, is located on a large, contextually shallow allotment on high ground nearby the west bank of the Gong Gong Creek. There are wide side setbacks and rear fenced yards which are characterised by open grassed areas and some trees. The hotel building is situated on the front boundary with high corrugated sheet metal fencing on each side. At the rear are an early gabled timber outbuilding and other outbuildings.

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The symmetrical, single storey, face brick, interwar era hotel building has a main hipped roof form that traverses the site, together with projecting minor front wings with jerkin head roofs and a central broken back verandah. At the rear are hipped roofed wings clad in terra cotta tiles. There are broad eaves and face brick chimneys with rendered tops. Other features of the design include the roughcast wall finish under the eaves and in the gable ends of the front wings, paired window openings (including the timber framed double hung windows under the front verandah, the other paired aluminium framed windows having been introduced), brick and roughcast verandah piers and balustrade (with concrete cappings) that supported squat round Doric concrete columns, eaves brackets to the projecting front wings and the "BRIDGE HOTEL" signage letter in the gable ends to the front wings.

At the rear is a late 20th century shallow hipped roofed brick addition with a corrugated sheet metal roof.



Photo 2: Bridge Hotel, 2009.



Photo 3: Bridge Hotel, 2016.



Photo 4: Bridge Hotel showing front & east elevations, 2016.

HISTORY:

The Early History of the Bungaree¹

The rush to Ballarat, Blackwood, Gordon and other goldfields in the 1850s, and the subsequent political uprising of the Eureka stockade in Ballarat brought social reforms and measures to alleviate the land crisis. The reduction of the mining industry in the late 1850s instigated a call to 'unlock the land' for closer settlement. The Nicholson Land Act of 1860, Duffy Act of 1862 and the Grant Land Act of 1865

¹

Information taken from D. Rowe, 'Forest, Farmland & Gold': Thematic History of the Western Region of the Moorabool Shire', prepared for the Moorabool Shire, unless otherwise referenced.

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(refined in 1869) sought to open land selection for the small farmer, giving rise to the land settlement in the Moorabool Shire.

The small agricultural settlement of Bungaree developed as both a service town for the surrounding farming community and as a result of passing trade. Following the construction of the 'north' road of the Melbourne to Ballarat Road, Bungaree was soon strategically situated at the intersection of this major roadway and the road to Creswick. The earliest farm lots were taken up in 1859.² Before 1858, R. Benham, farmer and storekeeper, had a commercial store south of "The Junction" near the southern bank of Two Mile Creek (fronting what is now Lesters Road).³ He had been successful in obtaining a rural store licence.⁴ This seems to have been the earliest commercial enterprise at what became known as Warrenheip Junction and then Bungaree Junction. It appears that the opening of the Junction Hotel soon followed, along with another three hotels.⁵ By 1863, parcels of land ranging from 40 acres to 184 acres were taken up by farmers, sawmillers and other selectors.⁶ It was at this time when the Bungaree District Road Board was proclaimed on 16 January 1863 and Bungaree became the headquarters of the fledgling Board. A pressing need was the opening up of surveyed roads and 'an influential meeting of saw mill proprietors, farmers and others interested in the opening up of the district (the former of whom were well represented)' was held at the local hotel to consider a way of achieving this.⁷ A Post Office was established near the south-west corner of the road junction on 1 August 1863 and two years later in 1865 a meeting was held to establish an Anglican Church and in 1867 a school room was built that initially served as a church and school.

The progress of the settlement was however based on the influx of farmers and saw millers. Bungaree was never officially surveyed or proclaimed a town. The arrival of the railway in 1879 brought the settlement closer to the Melbourne and Ballarat markets for the transport of potatoes, other crops and timber. By 1890, the population reached 450 and there was a savings bank, post and money order office, three hotels, State and denominational schools, two churches, insurance company, steam flour mill, saw mill and railway station.

History of the Bridge Hotel

On 10 July 1866, Peter Martin of Ballarat purchased 28 acres and 36 perches comprising allotment 5 of Section 2A in the Parish of Warrenheip, with a frontage to the Melbourne Road.⁸ He appears to have established a premises on the site prior to taking up the freehold, as the *Ballarat Star* reported on the construction of a culvert over the Gong Gong Creek 'near Martin's, Bungaree', on 24 July 1866.⁹ The property passed to John Livingston, a storekeeper of Melbourne Road, Ballarat East, on 26 August 1867

² *Victoria Government Gazette*, no. 135, 23 August 1859.

³ Benham's store is shown on Map of Country Lands in the Parish of Warrenheip, County of Grant, 1858, Bungaree & District Historical Society collection.

⁴ *The Star* (Ballarat), 21 February 1861, p.4 & *The Ballarat Star*, 27 October 1865, p.2.

⁵ The Junction Hotel was in existence by 1863 – see *The Star*, 24 January 1863, p.1. It was located in the south-east corner of the road junction at "The Junction". See The Ballarat & Ballarat East Water Supply Geological Survey of Country in the Parishes of Bungaree & Warrenheip, 1870, Bungaree & District Historical Society.

⁶ Parish of Warrenheip Plan, n.d., VPRS 16171 PROV.

⁷ *The Star*, 24 January 1863, p.1.

⁸ Certificate of Title, vol. 179 fol. 632.

⁹ *The Ballarat Star*, 24 July 1866, p.4.

(Martin having previously taken out a mortgage for the property from Livingston).¹⁰ No documentary evidence has uncovered an application for a publican's licence by either Martin or Livingston.¹¹

Livingston's ownership of the property was short-lived as he sold it to James James, a carter of Warrenheip, on 11 February 1869.¹² By 1870, James had established the Bridge Inn as it was shown on the Ballaarat & Ballaarat East Water Supply Geological Survey of Country in the Parishes of Bungaree & Warrenheip at this time (Figure 1).

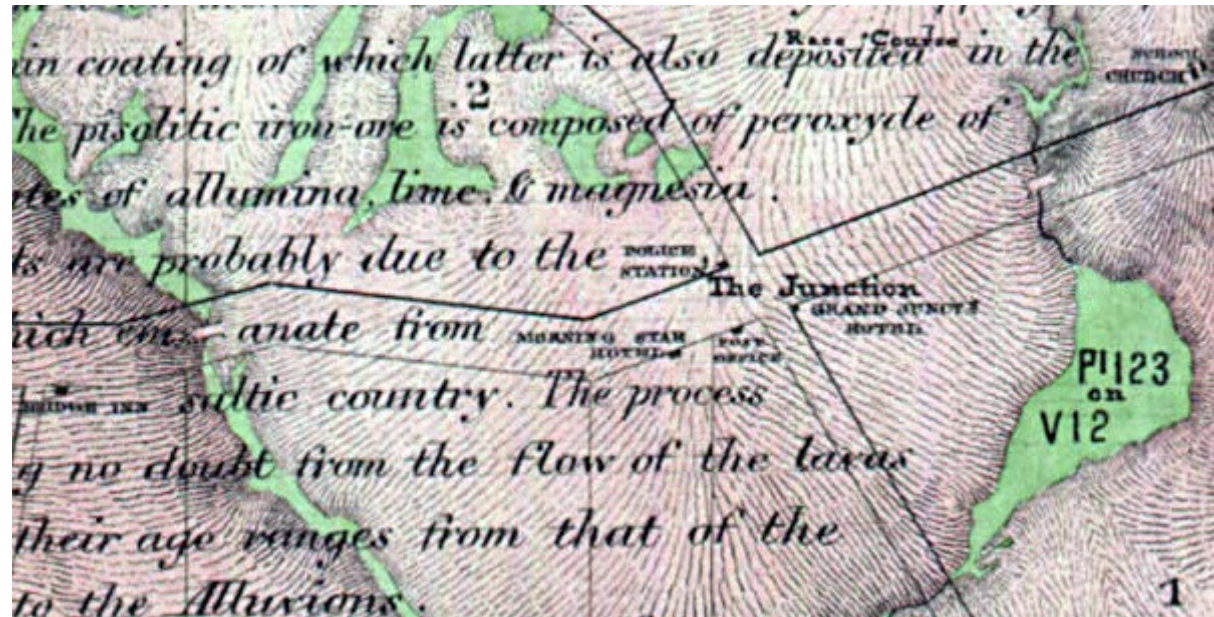


Figure 1: The Ballaarat & Ballaarat East Water Supply Geological Survey of Country in the Parishes of Bungaree & Warrenheip, 1870, showing the location of the Bridge Inn (far left) the Morning Star Hotel, Post Office, Grand Junction Hotel and Police Station shown on the right at the road junction. Source: Bungaree & District Historical Society.

James appears to have continued to operate the Bridge Inn until he sold the property to James McGuan, a farmer of Warrenheip on 8 January 1894.¹³ He leased the Inn (which had then taken the name Bridge Hotel) to John and Mary Sanders in the ensuing years.¹⁴ On the death of James McGuan in 1900, the property was bequeathed to his nieces, Mrs Mary Embleton and Mrs Annie Coghlan, both of Bolwarrah.¹⁵ The property was briefly described as 'Land, Warrenheip, 28 ac 36 pc and Hotel thereon, valued for Probate at £900' at the time of McGuan's death.¹⁶ In 1901, the hotel property was advertised for sale in the *Gordon Advertiser*:

Tuesday 22nd October, 1901, at 3 o'clock, on the ground. The Bridge Hotel, Bungaree, and 28 acres, 39 perches splendid Agricultural land, in the Estate of James McGuan, deceased. To Hotelkeeper, Farmers, Capitalists, etc. Instructed by the Ballarat Trustees Executors and Agency Co. Ltd., Mrs. Coghlan and Mrs. Embleton will sell by auction as above. This excellent Hotel property at Bungaree

¹⁰ Certificate of Title, op.cit. & vol. 235, fol. 998.

¹¹ *The Star* and *Ballaarat Star* newspapers in the 1860s report on issued publicans' licenses and those seeking a publicans' license, including publicans at Bungaree. No report has been found under the name of Martin or Livingston, or possible tenants of the property using the sign 'Bridge Inn'.

¹² Certificate of Title, op.cit. & vol. 297 fol. 297.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ James McGuan's Statement of Assets in his Probate Administration files, 1900, VPRS 28/PO Unit 965 listed Sanders as a tenant.

¹⁵ Ibid. McGuan's Probate listed Mary Embleton and Annie Coghlan as his only next of kin.

¹⁶ Ibid.

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Junction, known as the Bridge Hotel, consisting of bar and eight other rooms, with necessary outbuildings. The freehold is allotment 5 of section 2, parish of Warrenheip, and consists of 28 acres 39 perches of first class agricultural land in the heart of Bungaree. The soil is the best volcanic chocolate. The position is good, on the main Melbourne road, close the Bungaree township and railway station. The hotel with two acres of land is let at 17/6 a week for five years from 1st March last.¹⁷

The northern portion of McGuan's property including the Bridge Hotel was sold on 13 February 1902 to Coghlan and Tulloch's Ballarat Brewing Company Limited.¹⁸ The hotel continued to be operated by Mrs Sanders, and in late 1913 additions were carried out to the hotel, possibly at the rear.¹⁹ In 1918, Mrs Sanders was fined 'for having had her bar door open at 9.45 on 26th December.'²⁰ A similar charge was made against the publican of the hotel in 1923, Vera Saunders, who admitted to having the bar door unlocked '13 minutes' past the legislated closing time of 6 pm.²¹ A year earlier in 1922, 'a cyclonic storm' had caused substantial damage to the hotel building including 'two chimneys blown down, and windows smashed.'²²

On 20 September 1930, the *Construction and Real Estate Journal* reported that £1300 worth of improvements were 'to be made to the Bridge Hotel in Bungaree (Vic).'²³ This suggests that the new brick hotel was built at the front of the site this time, possibly replacing the original timber structure. The rear timber additions constructed in 1913 appear to have been incorporated in the new building.²⁴ No documentary evidence has been uncovered giving the designers of the new building. It may have been the work of the well-known Ballarat architectural firm of Clegg and Morrow, as their design of the Toddlers' Block for the Ballarat Orphanage, Ballarat East (built in 1929 with additions of identical design in 1939) being strikingly similar (Photo 5).²⁵ In particular, the broad hipped roof form, projecting jerkin-head wings, terra cotta tile roof cladding, face red brick wall construction with a roughcast finish under the eaves and the front verandah piers and columns were those design features of the Bridge Hotel that had been employed by these architects for the Toddlers' Block.

17 R. Huggins, Transcript of the *Gordon Advertiser*, 11 October 1901.

18 Certificate of Title, op.cit. & vol. 2859 fol. 632.

19 A photograph of the rear of the hotel after substantial fire damage in 1992 (see Figure 3) shows a chimney in the foreground that is suggestive of Federation era construction. *Cazalys Contractor Reporter*, 2 September 1913, State Library of Victoria, listed the following tender: 'Ballarat Brewing Co – Additions, Bridge Hotel, Bungaree.'

20 *Ballarat Star*, 2 February 1918.

21 *The Argus*, 6 September 1923.

22 *Ibid.*, 16 December 1922, p.16.

23 *Construction and Real Estate Journal* (Sydney, N.S.W.), 20 August 1930, p.18.

24 *The Courier*, Ballarat, 31 August 1992, p.3, article provided by the Bungaree & District Historical Society.

25 See D. Rowe, 'Heritage Assessment of the Former Ballarat Orphanage, 200 Victoria Street, Ballarat East', prepared for the City of Ballarat, February 2012.

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Photo 5: James Kerlake Wing (built 1939) of the former Toddlers' Block, Ballarat Orphanage, Ballarat East (H0177 Ballarat City Council), showing similar, contextually unusual projecting wings with jerkin head roof forms with terra cotta tile roof cladding and face brick wall construction and roughcast render in the gable ends.

Source: David Rowe, 2011.

The redevelopment of the Bridge Hotel at Bungaree in the interwar period came at a time of business expansion of the Ballarat Brewing Company. First established by the Irish goldminer, James Coghlan in 1857, he had soon gone into partnership with James Tulloch 'and together they outlasted many competing breweries which had mushroomed up during the gold-rush days.'²⁶ Becoming a registered company in 1895, the business name changed to The Ballarat Brewing Co. Pty Ltd. in 1910.²⁷ Throughout the early 20th century, the company continued to expand. In 1937, the *Portland Guardian* reported that 'The Ballarat Brewing Co. Ltd. has been extending its operations in recent months by purchasing or securing interests in additional hotels in country districts in various parts of the State.'²⁸ Two years later in 1939, the company purchased additional hotels and 'a substantial amount was spent in rebuilding and improving other hotel properties.'²⁹

Throughout the first half of the 20th century, the Ballarat Brewing Company retained ownership of the Bridge Hotel and in the 1950s a Mr Ryan was the publican.³⁰ On 1 June 1962, the Ballarat Brewing Company sold the hotel to William John and Mary Agnes Mangles, hotelkeepers of Bungaree.³¹ They retained ownership for seven years until 1969.³² In 1992, the hotel was substantially damaged by fire, with damages estimated at \$150,000.³³ The rear wings of the building, including the original timber

26 *The Argus*, 16 April 1953, p.20.

27 'Ballarat Brewing Company', Federation University Australia online, April 2015, at https://bih.federation.edu.au/index.php/Ballarat_Brewing_Company

28 *Portland Guardian*, 20 May 1937, p.4.

29 *The Australasian*, 25 June 1939, p.41.

30 *Bungaree and District Historical Society Newsletter*, no. 51, July 2005.

31 Certificate of Title vol. 8403 fol. 246.

32 *Ibid.*

33 *The Courier*, Ballarat, op.cit.

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residence³⁴ and the addition of 1913, were 'burnt to the ground but the front brickwork was still standing.'³⁵ The damaged rear portion was later replaced with a new rear hipped addition and the main brick portion was retained and repaired. The damaged rear walls of the front portion of the building were rebuilt using new and reclaimed bricks.³⁶ Roof bearers, roof tiles, eaves and guttering were also replaced, as were the windows and doors, the front window openings in the flanking wings having aluminium framed windows introduced.³⁷

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Note: places which were identified in the West Moorabool Heritage Study Stage 2A have been referenced with their unique study identifier (i.e: BLA01). Places which are already included in the Heritage Overlay are referenced by HO number. Places which are not included in the Heritage Overlay nor identified in the West Moorabool Heritage Study Stage 2A have no reference or identifier included.

Interwar hotels

During the interwar years, new hotels were constructed, either as replacements of earlier buildings, as a consequence of changing populations and licensing regulations, or as a result of natural disasters. The latter was the reason for construction of The Bridge and Morning Star Hotels at Bungaree as the earlier hotel buildings had been substantially damaged by a tornado in 1927.

Other Hotels in Bungaree

Several hotels were established at Bungaree Junction in the early years, the first being the Grand Junction Hotel in c.1863 on the south-east corner of the junction of Melbourne and Creswick Roads.³⁸ It closed in 1885 when Robert McClymont commenced business at the former Morning Star Hotel at 248 Bungaree Wallace Road (BRE016), this hotel having been established in c.1864, the building being replaced in c.1880s and again in 1928 with the existing brick structure).³⁹ In 1865, there were five applications for publican's licenses at Bungaree by Isaac Ross of Melbourne Road (who had The Harrow Hotel), James McGrath (who had McGrath's Hotel), Simon Bentley (who had Bentley's Hotel), James Peet (who had the Bush Inn), and Seth Persse (who had the Junction Hotel).⁴⁰ Further north from Bungaree Junction at the intersection of Creswick and Blackswamp Roads was the Race Course Hotel (built in 1865⁴¹ –now the site of a dam) and the Emerald Isle Hotel (built by 1870, the year the Bridge Inn appears to have been established near the west bank of the Gong Gong Creek).⁴²

34 Information from current owners to the Moorabool Shire Council as part of a submission to the exhibition of the heritage study, 20 August 2016.

35 *The Courier*, op.cit. Further information about the damage caused by the fire is given in the 'Bungaree History Walk' online at <http://www.bungareehistorywalk.com/bridge-hotel.html>

36 Information from current owners, op.cit.

37 Ibid.

38 The hotel was in existence in 1863. See *The Star*, 24 January 1863, p.1.

39 Taylor, op.cit.

40 *Ballarat Star*, 7 January 1865, p.3. The connection of Persse to the Junction Hotel is given in the *Bendigo Advertiser*, 21 July 1882, p.2, when part of the property was destroyed by fire.

41 Neil Carey was granted a publican's license 'for the Racecourse hotel, Bungaree in January 1866. See *The Ballarat Star*, 5 January 1866, p.4. He had advertised his intention of seeking a licence on 15 December 1865, p.4 in the *Ballarat Star*, where he described his property as follows: 'The house is built of wood, and is my own property, to be known by the sign of the Racecourse Hotel.'

42 The hotel is shown on the opposite side of the road junction to the Racecourse Hotel in the Ballaarat & Ballaarat East Water Supply Geological Survey of Country in the Parishes of Bungaree & Warrenheip, 1870, Bungaree & District Historical Society. Daniel Clohesy sought a publican's license in 1870 – see *The Star*, 11 January 1870-, p.,3.



Photo 6: Former Morning Star Hotel, 248 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree, 2009.

Source: David Rowe.

Other Hotels by Clegg and Morrow Architects

George William Clegg was born in Ballarat in 1870, the son of Thomas Clegg a merchant who came to Ballarat in the 1850s. Clegg was educated at Ballarat being trained by the architectural firm of Tappin, Gilbert and Dennehy from 1885-89.⁴³ They had offices in Melbourne and Sydney as well as a Ballarat office run by Charles Gilbert. Clegg joined the firm in 1889 and in 1890 he entered into partnership with C.N. Gilbert, his former employer.⁴⁴ This partnership was subsequently dissolved and Clegg joined the Ballarat-based firm of Kell and Miller (with whom he had already done some work). In 1895, the firm was known as Clegg and Miller.⁴⁵ From 1898 the partnership of Clegg and Miller designed a wide range of buildings throughout central and western Victoria.⁴⁶ These included churches, shops, grandstands, warehouses, hotels, houses, hospitals, banks and public buildings such as halls and mechanics institutes.⁴⁷ The firm formally became Clegg and Morrow from 1914.⁴⁸ Clegg was also an instructor in architecture and building construction at the Ballarat school of Mines, and a Fellow of the Royal Victorian Institute of Architects.⁴⁹ He died on 9 May 1958.⁵⁰

William Clarke Morrow was born in Ballarat in 1874, the son of Henry Morrow, a pioneer mining investor of the 1850s.⁵¹ He was educated at the Macarthur Street State School, University College and the Ballarat School of Mines.⁵² At the School of Mines, Morrow as a pupil in architecture of G.W. Clegg.⁵³ For some years, Morrow was a building contractor before joining the architectural firm of Clegg and Miller which by 1916 became Clegg and Morrow.⁵⁴ For a short period between 1928 and 1929, the firm was known as Clegg, Morrow and Cameron.⁵⁵ William Morrow died on 4 July 1945.⁵⁶

43 P.J. Vernon, 'The Vernon Collection: a Selection of Architectural Drawings', exhibition brochure, Ballarat, 1992.

44 *Ibid.*

45 *Ibid.*

46 *Ibid.*

47 *Ibid.*

48 McCallum, *op.cit.*

49 *Ibid.*

50 George Clegg, Probate Administration files, 1958, VPRS 28/P4 Unit 1658 PROV.

51 McCallum, *op.cit.*, p.73.

52 *Ibid.*

53 *Ibid.*

54 *Ibid.*

55 Vernon, *op.cit.*

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PLACE NAME: Bridge Hotel

Place No. BRE009

ADDRESS: 190 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree

Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated Oct 16, updated May 2021

Throughout the various personnel changes Clegg was the designer and he was also an accomplished draftsman.⁵⁷ William Morrow appears to have been first appointed as a Clerk of Works, assisting with the dialogue between client and builder.⁵⁸ He later took up design work in the office. The practice of Clegg and Morrow were responsible for a large number of hotel designs (mainly in Ballarat) from 1914 until the 1930s. They included the Cattleyards Hotel, Ballarat (c.1922-30); alterations to the Gem Hotel, Ballarat; The Hotel Central, Ballarat; alterations to the Unicorn Hotel, Ballarat (HO115 Ballarat City council, H1911); Brewery Tap Hotel, Warrenheip; Hotel, Newlyn; and alterations and additions to Gracedale House, Healesville; (1927).⁵⁹ Stylistically, none of these other hotel designs appear to be directly comparable to the design of the Bridge Hotel, the most comparable example of the firm's work with the hotel being the former Toddlers' Block at the Ballarat Orphanage (HO177 Ballarat City Council) (as previously outlined).

Other Brick Interwar Hotels in the western region of the Moorabool Shire

It appears that hotel licensing regulations forced several hotel establishments to be either upgraded or replaced. Today, the Bridge Hotel, 190 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree, is one of five single storey brick hotels built in the western region of the Moorabool Shire during the interwar (1920s-1940s) era.⁶⁰ The other hotels are: the former Morning Star Hotel, 248 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree (1928)(BRE016); Gordon Hotel, 92 Main Street, Gordon (GOR037); Mineral Springs Hotel, Ballan Daylesford Road, Korweinguboorra; and the Lal Lal Falls Hotel, Lal Lal ([recommended for inclusion in the Lal Lal Heritage Precinct proposed in the West Moorabool Heritage Study](#)). These single storey buildings have gabled and/or hipped roof forms clad in tiles, face red brick construction and modest porches, following a similar design and appearance as the Bridge Hotel. They all appear to be predominantly intact.



Photo 7: Gordon Hotel, 92 Main Street, Gordon, 2009.

Source: David Rowe.

Overall, the Bridge Hotel is an unusual example of one of the surviving interwar era brick hotel buildings in the western region of the Moorabool Shire, one of two surviving hotel buildings in Bungaree and the only licensed hotel in Bungaree.

⁵⁶ *The Argus*, 5 July 1945, p.2.

⁵⁷ Vernon, op.cit.

⁵⁸ Ibid.

⁵⁹ M. Lewis & T. Sawyer (eds.), *The Australian Architectural Index* online, University of Melbourne & 'Ballarat Building Permits Database', Statutory Planning Department, City of Ballarat.

⁶⁰ Western Moorabool Shire Heritage Study Stage 2A database.

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PLACE NAME: Bungaree Mechanics' Institute & Free Library

Place No. BRE010

ADDRESS: 221 Bungaree Wallace Road, and Lot 3 TP163133, Bungaree

Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

Historic Themes:

Theme 5.5: Entertaining & Socialising

Theme 6.1: Building Towns

Theme 8.4: Community Organisations

Condition: Good

Integrity: Moderate-High

Photograph Date: 2014



CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON STATUTORY REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register: No

Victorian Heritage Inventory: No

Local Planning Scheme: No

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS:

National Trust (Victoria) Register: No

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local Significance

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Recommended for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Register: **No**

Recommended for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Inventory: **No**

Recommended for inclusion as a Heritage Overlay in the Planning Scheme: **Yes**

Schedule to the Heritage Overlay

External Paint Controls Should Apply? **No**

Internal Alteration Controls Should Apply? **No**

Tree Controls Should Apply? **No**

Fences &/or Outbuildings of Note? **No**

Prohibited Uses May be Permitted? **No**

Incorporated Document **No**

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

What is Significant?

The former Mechanics' Institute and Free Library building (c.1928 with c.1958 additions), at 221 Bungaree-Wallace Road, and Lot 3 TP163133, Bungaree, is significant.

How is it significant?

The former Mechanics' Institute and Free Library building, 221 Bungaree Wallace Road, and Lot 3 TP163133, Bungaree, is of local historical, social and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The former Mechanics' Institute and Free Library building, 221 Bungaree Wallace Road, and Lot 3 TP163133, is aesthetically significant as a local architectural landmark in Bungaree, demonstrating original design qualities for an interwar era public hall. These design qualities include the broad gabled roof form that projects towards the front and the projecting minor side gabled wings, front flat-roofed porch, corrugated galvanised steel roof cladding, rendered wall construction with face brick base walls and piers, single timber framed double hung windows, large front fanlight above the

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main entrance distinguished by pressed red brick voussoirs, face brick porch piers at the front, vertically boarded front entrance doors, brick chimneys and the broad eaves. Although altered at the side and extended at the rear, the original character and appearance of the rendered gabled building, distinguished by face brick base walls and brick piers, is clearly evident. (Criterion E)

The former Mechanics' Institute and Free Library is of historical significance as one of three buildings re-built in 1928 following the devastating cyclone event which destroyed a number of early buildings in Bungaree. It is of further historical significance as tangible evidence of the importance which the early community of Bungaree and Moorabool more broadly placed in the quest for self-improvement and education. (Criterion A)

The former Mechanics' Institute and Free Library is of social significance for its use since 1893 as a place of community gathering, learning and cultural activity within Bungaree, a function which it continues to serve for the local community. (Criteria A and G)

Heritage Overlay Map

It is recommended that the heritage overlay is applied to the site at 221 Bungaree Wallace Road, and Lot 3 TP163133, as shown on the following map (Photo 1).



Photo 1: Aerial map.

Source of base Map: Moorabool Shire Council, 2020.

DESCRIPTION:

The Bungaree Mechanics' Institute and Free Library, 221 Bungaree Wallace Road, and Lot 3 TP163133, Bungaree, is set on a wide irregular site close to the front (southern) property boundary. On the west side of the building is a gravelled driveway that leads to a large depot at the rear. Most

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of the site to the east of the building is open grassed land, punctuated near the north and east boundaries by trees. Immediately at the rear (north) of the Institute building is an outbuilding.

The contextually substantial, single storey, interwar era Mechanics' Institute and Free Library building has a broad gabled roof form that projects towards the front boundary and projecting minor gabled wings on the east and west sides (at the rear). These roof forms and the front flat-roofed porch represent the original fabric of 1928. There is also a traversing gabled wing at the rear and a skillion entrance porch on the east side (added in 1958) as well as an elongated skillion addition towards the rear on east side (added in 1978). The roofs are clad in corrugated sheet metal. The original portion of the building has rendered wall construction and pressed red brick base walls. The side bays are accentuated by projecting pressed red brick piers with single timber framed double hung windows. The front has a large fanlight above the main entrance opening which is distinguished by pressed red brick voussoirs. The front is also characterised by the flat-roofed entrance porch supported by paired pressed red brick piers. There are early vertically boarded timber entrance doors under the porch. In the original gable ends are early timber ventilators. Other early features include the brick chimneys and eaves overhangs.

Rear gabled additions have rendered wall cladding while the skillion additions on the east side are constructed of face brick. There are aluminium framed windows on the east and south facades of the skillion additions and there is a door opening with introduced doors on the east elevation of the side skillion porch.



Photo 2: Bungaree Mechanics' Institute & Free Library, east elevation, 2009.

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Photo 3: Bungaree Mechanics' Institute & Free Library, south & west elevations, 2009.

HISTORY:

The Early History of Bungaree¹

The rush to Ballarat, Blackwood, Gordon and other goldfields in the 1850s, and the subsequent political uprising of the Eureka stockade in Ballarat brought social reforms and measures to alleviate the land crisis. The reduction of the mining industry in the late 1850s instigated a call to 'unlock the land' for closer settlement. The Nicholson Land Act of 1860, Duffy Act of 1862 and the Grant Land Act of 1865 (refined in 1869) sought to open land selection for the small farmer, giving rise to the land settlement in the Moorabool Shire.

The small agricultural settlement of Bungaree developed as both a service town for the surrounding farming community and as a result of passing trade. Following the construction of the 'north' road of the Melbourne to Ballarat Road, Bungaree was soon strategically situated at the intersection of this major roadway and the road to Creswick. The earliest farm lots were taken up in 1859.² Before 1858, R. Benham, farmer and storekeeper, had a commercial store south of "The Junction" near the southern bank of Two Mile Creek (fronting what is now Lesters Road).³ He had been successful in obtaining a rural store licence.⁴ This seems to have been the earliest commercial enterprise at what became known as Warrenheip Junction and then Bungaree Junction. It appears that the opening of the Junction Hotel soon followed, along with another three hotels.⁵ By 1863, parcels of land ranging from 40 acres to 184 acres were taken up by farmers, sawmillers and other selectors.⁶ It was at this time when the Bungaree District Road Board was proclaimed on 16 January 1863 and Bungaree became the headquarters of the fledgling Board. A pressing need was the opening up of surveyed roads and 'an influential meeting of saw mill proprietors, farmers and others interested in the opening up of the district (the former of whom were well represented)' was held at the local hotel to consider a way of

¹ Taken from D. Rowe, 'Forest, Farmland & Gold: Thematic Environmental History of the Western Region of the Moorabool Shire', draft, prepared for the Moorabool Shire Council, June 2010.

² *Victoria Government Gazette*, no. 135, 23 August 1859.

³ Benham's store is shown on Map of Country Lands in the Parish of Warrenheip, County of Grant, 1858, Bungaree & District Historical Society collection.

⁴ *The Star* (Ballarat), 21 February 1861, p.4 & *The Ballarat Star*, 27 October 1865, p.2.

⁵ The Junction Hotel was in existence by 1863 – see *The Star*, 24 January 1863, p.1. It was located in the south-east corner of the road junction at "The Junction". See The Ballaarat & Ballaarat East Water Supply Geological Survey of Country in the Parishes of Bungaree & Warrenheip, 1870, Bungaree & District Historical Society.

⁶ Parish of Warrenheip Plan, n.d., VPRS 16171 PROV.

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achieving this.⁷ A Post Office was established near the south-west corner of the road junction on 1 August 1863 and two years later in 1865 a meeting was held to establish an Anglican Church and in 1867 a school room was built that initially served as a church and school.

The progress of the settlement was however based on the influx of farmers and saw millers. Bungaree was never officially surveyed or proclaimed a town. The arrival of the railway in 1879 brought the settlement closer to the Melbourne and Ballarat markets for the transport of potatoes, other crops and timber. By 1890, the population reached 450 and there was a savings bank, post and money order office, three hotels, State and denominational schools, two churches, insurance company, steam flour mill, saw mill and railway station.

History of the Bungaree Mechanics' Institute & Free Library

In September 1892, a 'large meeting of residents' was held in the Bungaree Court House 'for the purpose of taking the necessary action to establish a Mechanics' Institute.'⁸ The former president of the Bungaree Shire, Andrew Wade, took the chair.⁹ A committee was appointed that included Rev. Father Foley and Messrs. A. Wade, T. Hanrahan, J.W. Blight, Joseph Horne, H. Acton and A. Forbes.¹⁰ During the following weeks, the committee investigated several sites for the Mechanics' Institute and a number of local landholders agreed to sell portions of their land. The Railway Commissioners were also approached to ascertain the possibility of acquiring a portion of the railway station reserve.¹¹ On 7 November 1892, a public meeting was held in the Bungaree Court House to vote on a suitable site.¹² The Rev. Foley was voted to the chair.¹³ It was agreed that a part of Mr Linsdell's land was to be purchased at a cost of £25.¹⁴ This land was situated in the south-east corner of Crown allotment 2B of Section 2A in the Parish of Warrenheip.

Consideration soon turned to the type of Institute building to be erected. The meeting resolved that a pine building on a stone foundation be constructed, 60 feet by 34 feet, to cost £400.¹⁵ Messrs. Wade, A.J. Forbes, James Hogan and F.W. Linsdell were elected trustees and Messrs. H. Acton, P. O'Day and T. Hanrahan were to assist them.¹⁶ J. Horn was appointed treasurer and J. Gibson secretary.¹⁷ The first donation for the proposed building came from Rev. Father Cleary who gave £10.¹⁸ During the first six months of 1893, the Institute committee canvassed for subscriptions for the proposed building and the newly-acquired land was surveyed and fenced.¹⁹ Designs for the building were sought from James and Piper, architects of Ballarat, but it was the scheme by William Brazenor, architect also of Ballarat that

7 *The Star*, 24 January 1863, p.1.

8 *Gordon Advertiser*, 9 September 1892 in *Bungaree & District Historical Society Newsletter*, no. 37, November 2000.

9 *Ibid.*

10 *Ibid.*

11 *Ibid.*, 30 September 1892.

12 *Ibid.*, 4 November 1892.

13 *Ibid.*, 24 November 1892.

14 *Ibid.* Linsdell continued to own the adjoining land in the following years. See Title search details in Bungaree Mechanics' Institute property file, Moorabool Shire Council.

15 *Gordon Advertiser*, *op.cit.*

16 *Ibid.*

17 *Ibid.*

18 *Ibid.*

19 *Ibid.*, 2 June 1893.

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was selected by the committee.²⁰ It is unclear how Brazenor's architectural services came to the attention of the Bungaree Mechanics' Institute committee. It is likely that Brazenor was known to locals at Bungaree, given his strong interest and farming and agriculture, particularly through his involvement with the Ballarat Corporation cattle yards, his prize-winning design of the Melbourne cattle and sheep yards at Flemington, his inventions in sheep transport and his designs for Pastoral and Agricultural Society showground buildings throughout Victoria.²¹

During the second half of 1893, the Bungaree Mechanics' Institute committee organised a series of concerts in aid of the proposed building. The first concert was reported in the *Gordon Advertiser*:

The schoolroom (Church of England) was comfortably filled and a most acceptable programme, noted for its variety, was presented to the appreciative audience. Judging from the demonstrations of applause at the close of each number, the vocalists must have given entire satisfaction. Cr. Forbes occupied the chair. Mr. Carnegie was director of the company, for the judgement he had used in selecting the talented vocalists and reciters. Those taking part Messrs. Barry and Hager, Miss Murphy, Mr. C.H. Hager, Mr. J.C. Manning, Miss McKenzie, Mr. A.W. Hager, Mr. R. Dunn and Mr. E.F. Ryan.²² [Gordon advertiser, 29 sept 1893 – Bungaree newsletter]

Tenders were called for constructing the Mechanics' Institute in November 1893.²³ A few months later in early January 1894, Brazenor sought approval for the design from the Central Board of Health.²⁴ Messrs. Quale and Williams were awarded the contract for constructing the building and good progress had been made by March 1894.²⁵

On 11 April 1894, the opening of the Mechanics' Institute and Free Library building was celebrated with a grand ball.²⁶ The building was described as being 'commodious and handsome.'²⁷ There were 150 couples who took part and supper was laid on in the neighbouring Hibernian Hall.²⁸ The *Gordon Advertiser* gave the following account of the celebration:

It is now barely eighteen months since the Mechanics' Institute and Free Library for Bungaree, which was opened with such eclat on Wednesday evening, was first mooted, but the energy and enthusiasm displayed by the promoters never flagged, and in the comparatively short space of time, their labors have been brought to a successful and a creditable issue. It will be remembered that in November 1892, the constituents of Bungaree of Mr. E. Murphy, MLA tendered him a complimentary banquet. The banquet left a credit balance to which Mr. Murphy with his customary generosity added his cheque and requested that the money be expended in the district. This formed the nucleus of the building fund. Mr. H. Acton took the matter energetically in hand, a public meeting was called and a committee was appointed to erect the hall. The members were Mr. A.J. Forbes (President) Rev. J.J. Cleary, Messrs. J. Hogan, A. Wade, P. O'Day, H. Acton, T. Hanrahan, W. Bond (hon treasurer) John Gibson (hon. secretary) and the trustees appointed were Father Cleary, Messrs. Forbes, Hogan and Wade. The committee collected about

²⁰ M. Lewis & T. Sawyer, *Australian Architectural Index* online, June 2015, *Gordon Advertiser*, *op.cit.*, 13 April 1894 & W. Brazenor to Chairman of the Central Board of Health, 6 January 1894, Bungaree Mechanics' Institute public building file, VPRS 7882/P1 Unit 125 PROV.

²¹ See D. Rowe & W. Jacobs, 'Central Victorian Livestock Exchange (Sale Yards)' in 'City of Ballarat Heritage Assessments', prepared for the City of Ballarat, 2013.

²² *Gordon Advertiser op.cit.*, 29 September 1893.

²³ *Ibid.*, 24 November 1893.

²⁴ Brazenor, *op.cit.*

²⁵ *Gordon Advertiser*, *op.cit.*, 2 March 1894.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, 13 April 1894.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, 6 April 1894.

²⁸ *Ibid.*, 13 April 1894.

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£100, bought the site and entrusted the designing of the building to Mr. Brazenor. Tenders were called for the work and that of Messrs. Quale and Williams was accepted at, as the hail now stands £350.

The institute is immediately adjoining the Hibernian Hall just beyond the township proper. It is a handsome wooden structure with an elliptical roof, supported by iron girders. Entering through the front porch we find ourselves in the main hail. This is indeed a handsome room measuring 60 feet by 29 feet with a semicircular stage about 24 x 9 feet, at the north end. The wall is dadoed and tastefully papered. At the rear of the building are ladies and gentleman's dressing, reading and retiring rooms, and the whole is undoubtedly one of the most compact, convenient and handsome provincial halls in Victoria. It certainly reflects great credit on the good judgement of the committee.

The opening celebrations commenced shortly after 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening, when Mr. Forbes, the President, took the chair, the members of the committee being seated on the platform. Fully 300 ladies and gentlemen were seated in the body of the hall. Mr. Forbes apologised for the unavoidable absence of Mr. E. Murphy, who was to have opened the building, and in the course of an eloquent and appropriate speech narrated the history and present position of the institution. The committee had hoped to have opened the building free of debt, but were disappointed. They, however, trusted that the public would assist them to free it and relieve the members from the heavy personal responsibility they had undertaken. The institution would aim all the edification of the young, and he trusted that a good library, well supplied with books and periodicals would soon be within its walls, and also that an amusement club, etc. would be formed in connection with the institution.

In conclusion he thanked those present for their attendance, and amid great applause declared the building open. The Rev. Father Cleary, moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, both for his eloquent address and the great things he had done on behalf of the institute. Father Cleary also paid a high compliment to the hon. Sec. Mr. J. Gibson to whose untiring and assiduous labors the greater portion of their success was due. The hearty applause showed that the audience fully appreciated Mr. Gibson's valuable work. The chairman suitably replied, and in response to enthusiastic calls, Mr. Gibson also responded.

A vote of thanks was accorded to the architect Mr. Brazenor, for the taste and care displayed in the arrangement and decoration of the hall. At an interval in the dancing, Mr. E. Murphy MLA who was accompanied on the platform by the committee, the Rev. Fathers O'Hanion and Foley, and Mr. M. Newton, addressed the audience. Mr. Murphy received great ovation, and apologised for his unavoidable detention at Gordon. He said that he was present with the greatest amount of pleasure and referring to the social event at Gordon which he had just left, expressed the hope that the young people of Bungaree Junction would speedily follow suit (Laughter). He hoped the beautiful building in which they were assembled would answer the desired end, as he had not doubt it would, and concluded a humorous and effective speech by once more declaring the hail formerly opened and wishing them a happy evening.

Father Cleary moved a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Murphy for his attendance, which was carried by acclamation.²⁹

Over time, the library was stocked with many books.³⁰ In 1914, the librarian was M. O'Connell.³¹ In addition to serving as a Mechanics' Institute, building was the scene of several local events and festivities, including balls and dances, meetings, sporting events, youth clubs.³²

29 *Ibid.*

30 *Bungaree & District Historical Society newsletter, op.cit.*

31 *Wise's Victorian Post Office Directory 1914.*

32 *Bungaree & District Historical Society newsletter, op.cit.*

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In 1927, the Mechanics' Institute and Free Library building –which had been described as 'one of the most pretentious buildings in the district',³³ was 'blown to the ground' by a cyclone.³⁴ A piano in the hall and a few fittings were all that survived.³⁵



Photo 4: Rear wing of Mechanics' Institute destroyed by the cyclone in 1927.

Source: *The Argus*, 21 June 1927, p.13.

Just a month and half after the devastation of the cyclone in August 1927, a deputation of the Mechanics' Institute Trustees waited on the Chief Secretary of the Public Works Department 'for financial assistance in restoring the institute.'³⁶ A more ambitious proposal came before the Bungaree Shire in early December as reported in *The Argus*:

By four votes to three the Bungaree Shire Council on Monday decided not to entertain the proposal to build a new hall at Bungaree. The proposal was to combine the shire building, which are now at Leigh Creek, with a Mechanics' hall, to replace the buildings which was wrecked by the tornado. A Government grant had been promised towards the cost, but the proposal was opposed on the ground that it would involve expenditure which would not be remunerative, as the existing hall answered municipal requirements.³⁷

Throughout 1928, the Mechanics' Institute Trustees set about fundraising and building a new hall. The designer of the building has not been ascertained. It was possibly the work of the Ballarat architects, Clegg and Morrow (see comparative analysis). Constructed of brick, the large gabled building with side gabled wings and a flat-roofed porch was opened on 4 September by Lady Millie Peacock, wife of Sir Alexander Peacock, MLA for the Allandale electorate.³⁸ A metal key, meticulously engraved by the leading jeweller of Ballarat, H. Marks and Co., was presented to Lady Peacock at the opening.³⁹ Costing

33 *Ibid.*

34 *The Argus*, 20 June 1927, p.15.

35 *Bungaree & District Historical Society newsletter, op.cit.*

36 *The Argus*, 6 August 1927 in *Bungaree & District Historical Society newsletter* no. 71, November 2013.

37 *The Argus*, 6 December 1927, p.11.

38 The key is now part of the collection of the Mechanics' Institute of Victoria.

39 *Useful Knowledge: The Newsletter of the Mechanics' Institutes of Victoria Inc.*, no. 20, Summer & Autumn 2009, pp.6-7.

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about £1,300, the State Government contributed £500 through a grant and William McClellan gave a loan of the same amount.⁴⁰



Photo 5: Metal key that was presented to Lady Peacock at the opening of the Mechanics' Institute in 1928.

Source: Mechanics' Institute of Victoria, Prahran.

The completed building comprised a large hall 50 feet long by 30 wide, together with a stage and rear supper room. On the east side towards the rear was a ladies' dressing room and scullery, while on the west side was a room that possibly accommodated the library. There was a centrally-located gabled entrance hall at the front.

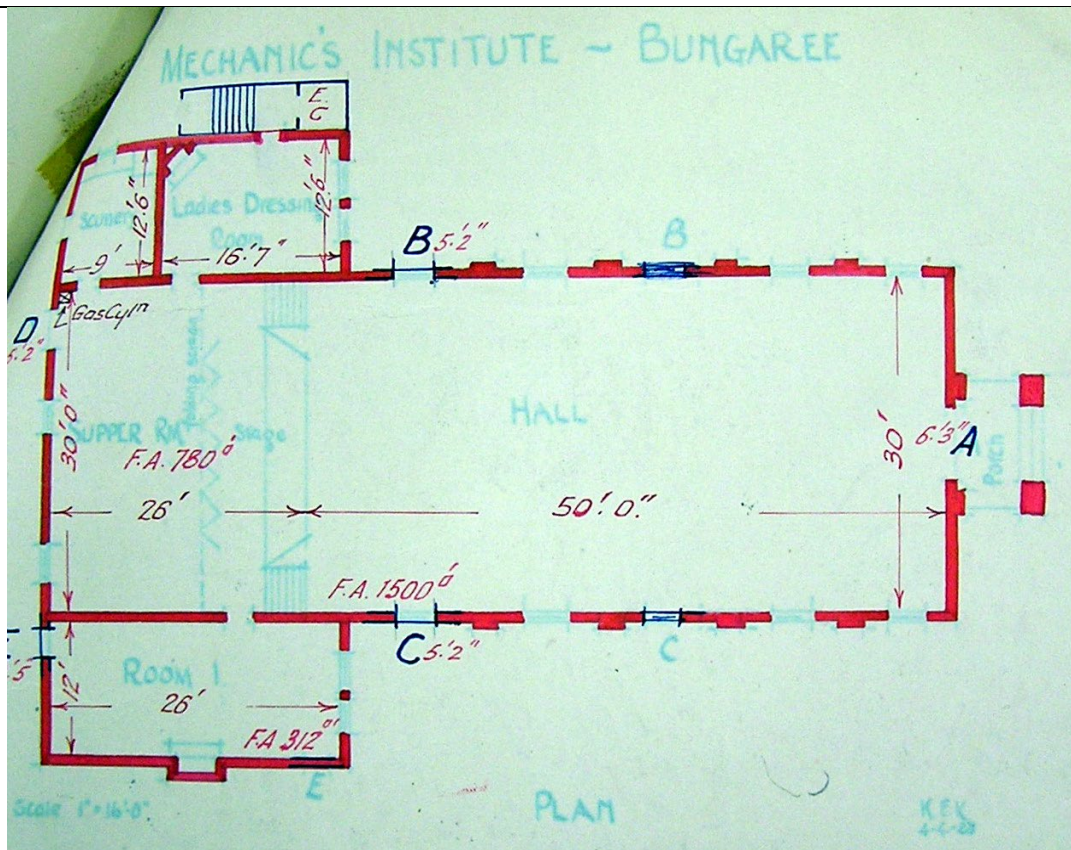


Figure 1: Plan of the Bungaree Mechanics' Institute and Free Library, 1928.

Source: 'Bungaree Mechanics' Institute' public building file, VPRS 7882/P1 Unit 125 PROV.

For the next 30 years, the new building served as the Mechanics' Institute and Free Library as well as for other community events. A number of fundraising activities were held over these years in aid of the Mechanics' Institute Hall, including a talent quest in 1945 that was reported in the *Ballan Times*:

The talent quest at Bungaree on Friday night, in aid of the Mechanics Hall, was a huge success, attracting the largest crowd ever seen in the building. The Hall funds will benefit considerably. The door takings were 72 pound and over 21,000 votes brought in 85 pound. There were 33 items on the programme. the popular vote resulted - Miss Pat Greene, vocalist (Dunnstown) 2,900; McGuane's Orchestra (Bungaree) 2,500; Mr. D. Grigg saxophonist (Wallace) 1,900. Miss Lorraine Keating, Ballan's only competitor, polled 600 votes. The judges' awards were Seniors, Miss Pat Greene; Juniors Miss Kathleen Anderson, elocutionist. Adults 2/6, Children 1/-.⁴¹

The Mechanics' Institute and Library continued to be managed by Trustees until April 1958 when the property was vested in the Bungaree Shire Council.⁴² This enabled the newly-formed Hall Committee to 'take advantage of government grants'.⁴³ At this time the Committee was successful in receiving a grant for building of a gabled supper room and kitchen at the rear of the hall, and a new skillion entry on the east side.⁴⁴

⁴¹ *Ballan Times*, 2 August 1945 in *Bungaree & District Historical Society newsletter*, no. 19, October 1995.

⁴² Memorial no. 855, Book 646, 29 April 1955 in Bungaree Mechanics' Institute public building file, op.cit.

⁴³ Ibid., no. 37. The newsletter states that the Mechanics Institute ceased in the 1960s, but the drawings for the additions are dated 1958, at the time when the building was vested in the Bungaree Shire Council.

⁴⁴ 'Bungaree Mechanics' Institute', public building file, op.cit.

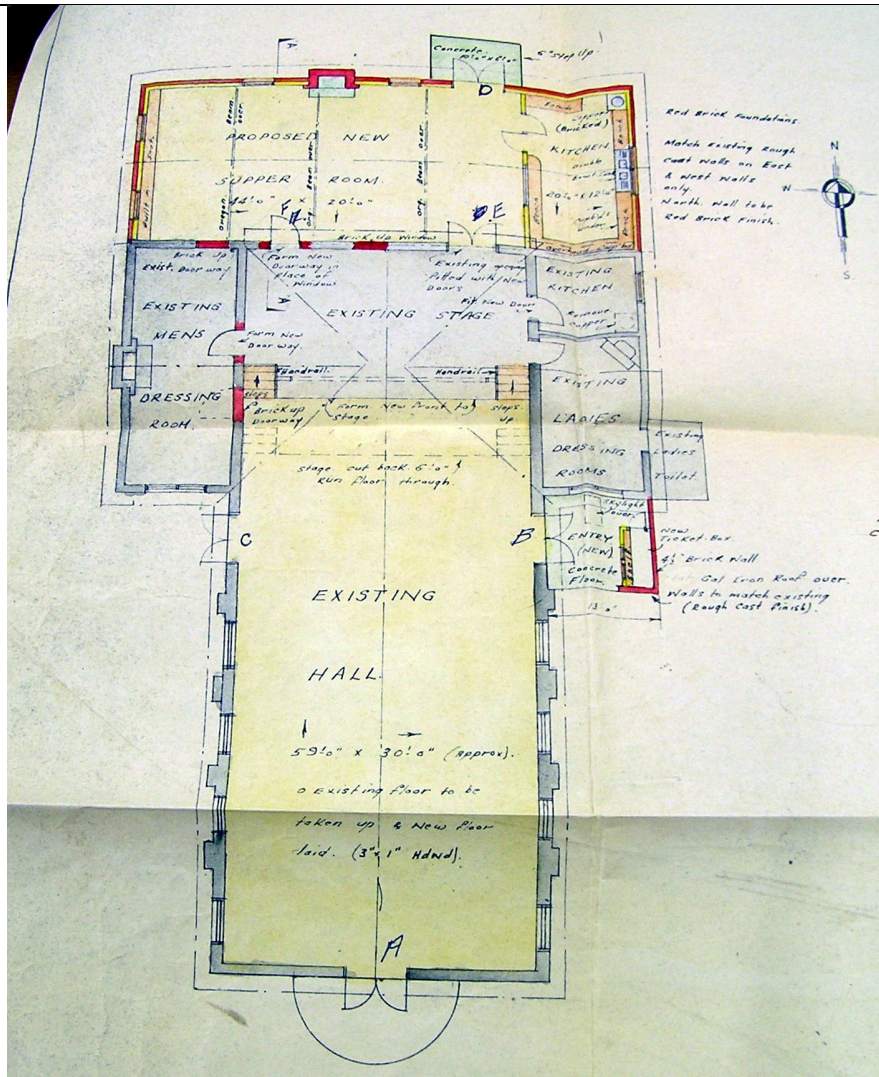


Figure 2: Plan of the additions to the Bungaree Mechanics' Institute and Free Library, 1958. Source: 'Bungaree Mechanics' Institute' public building file, VPRS 7882/P1 Unit 125 PROV.

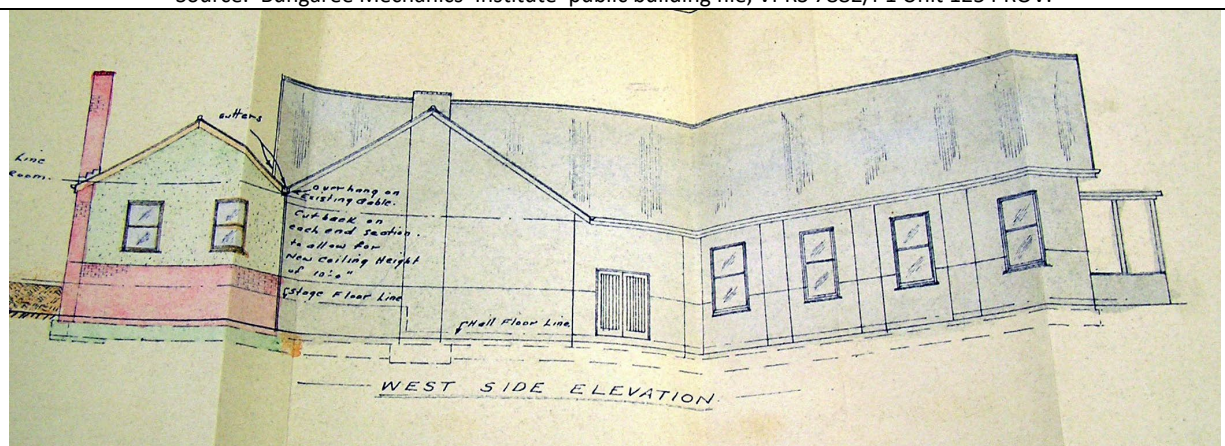


Figure 3: West elevation showing additions to the Bungaree Mechanics' Institute and Free Library, 1958. Source: 'Bungaree Mechanics' Institute' public building file, VPRS 7882/P1 Unit 125 PROV.

From this time the Hall was the scene of balls and dances, as well as other community activities.⁴⁵ In 1978, the Hall Committee organised a ball to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the opening of the

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new hall.⁴⁶ Proceeds of the event were used to help fund the construction of a new amenities block and general maintenance.⁴⁷ Fewer community events were held in the hall in the late 20th century and in more recent times it has been the location for classes held by the Ballarat Steiner School and a dance club.⁴⁸

Adjoining land was added to the Mechanics' Institute site in the 20th century (including the site of the former Bungaree Hibernian Society Hall and land of the late Mr McClymont).⁴⁹ In 2009, an application by the Moorabool Shire Council as successful in having a new Title created for the enlarged site.⁵⁰

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Note: places which were identified in the West Moorabool Heritage Study Stage 2A have been referenced with their unique study identifier (i.e: BLA01). Places which are already included in the Heritage Overlay are referenced by HO number. Places which are not included in the Heritage Overlay nor identified in the West Moorabool Heritage Study Stage 2A have no reference or identifier included.

Public halls and Mechanic's Institutes

Critical in the evolution and development of the Moorabool Shire has been the establishment of community organisations such as the Horticultural Societies, Country Women's Associations, Hibernian Societies, Ladies Guilds, Pastoral and Agricultural Societies, and a range of other charities and auxiliaries. Most of these organisations made frequent use of the local public halls and mechanics institutes.

Public halls also hosted a variety of community entertainments from the 19th century. Either built specifically for the purpose or combined with other functions including the Mechanics Institute and Free Library, these buildings gave greater opportunities for the involvement of women and children (aside from some of the hotels accommodating assembly rooms for public functions). Public halls were the locations of dances, socials, euchre tournaments, concerts, bazaars, horticultural shows, weddings, funerals and other similar activities

Today, 10 public halls and/or mechanics institute halls exist in the study area. They are located at Ballan, Blackwood, Blakeville, Bungaree, Elaine, Gordon, Lal Lal, Mt Egerton, Mt Wallace and Navigators. Generally, they continue to function as community centres.

Other Mechanics' Institutes in the Moorabool Shire

Contextual Background

In 1869, the *Bacchus Marsh Express* listed the Mechanics' Institutes then operating in the Bacchus Marsh district. They included the Mechanics' institutes and Libraries at Bacchus Marsh, Ballan, Gisborne, Myrniong, Melton and Blackwood, which was 'in course of establishment.'⁵¹ The proliferation of Mechanics' Institutes in the Shire emanated from Britain, where the industrial revolution brought about the creation of scientific and cultural societies to cater for a growing interest

46 *Ibid.*

47 *Ibid.*

48 Bungaree Mechanics' Institute in Bungaree History Walk online at <http://www.bungareehistorywalk.com/>. See also planning permit M010/99 issued by the Moorabool Shire Council, Bungaree Mechanics' Institute property file, op.cit. The permit enabled the school to use the hall until 31 December 2000. The total number of students was not to exceed 20.

49 See Letter from Nevett Ford consultants to I.D. Effrett, Property & Governance Officer, Moorabool Shire Council, 10 September 2009 in Bungaree Mechanics' Institute property file, op.cit.

50 *Ibid.* & Certificate of Title, vol. 11179, fol. 016.

51 *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 29 February 1869.

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in modern technological developments.⁵² In Britain as in Victoria, Mechanics' Institutes were established to provide lectures and classes to promote proficiency in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and sometimes geography, chemistry, French, and history.⁵³ They also maintained reference libraries, with the limited aim of providing knowledge to help 'the Mechanic in the exercise of his art', (Mechanic referring not only to machine operatives but to manual workers and artisans).⁵⁴ Culturally, Mechanics' Institutes gave opportunities for intellectual advancement at a time when 'morality and knowledge' were viewed as inseparable.⁵⁵

Other Mechanics' Institutes

Other Mechanics' Institutes and Free Libraries in the Moorabool Shire area included:

- Former Bacchus Marsh Mechanics' Institute (HO112):⁵⁶ Established in 1858, the present brick building was constructed in 1883. In the later 20th century, a new glazed façade replaced the original front façade. In 1887, the library held 2,050 volumes. The library operated until the 1970s. The building is now a public hall.
- Ballan Mechanics' Institute, 143 Inglis Street Ballan (BA041):⁵⁷ The first Mechanics' Institute at Ballan was established in 1860-61 with the construction of a building at the corner of Simpson and Cowie Street. A new building was constructed in Inglis Street in 1886 to a design by the architect, Alexander Davidson. It included a hall with committee and meeting rooms at the front, and drawing rooms and billiard room at the rear. At this time, the library boasted 1,018 volumes. The architects Clegg and Morrow designed alterations to the building in 1921, involving the demolition and replacement of the front wing, lengthening of the main hall and the provision of dressing and supper rooms. Today, the exterior of the hall and front wing are largely intact to the original design of 1886 and the later alterations and additions of 1921. There have been alterations and additions at the sides and rear.
- Former Blackwood Mechanics' Institute, 27B, C & F Golden Point Road, Blackwood (recommended for inclusion in the Prayer Hill Heritage Precinct proposed in the West Moorabool Heritage Study):⁵⁸ Established between 1867 and 1869, an elongated hipped roof timber Mechanics' Institute and Library building with a small front gabled porch, was constructed in 1869 by James Ferguson, pioneer gold miner of Blackwood. In 1874, the library held 568 volumes which had rapidly increased to 1,592 books by 1887. A number of alterations have been made to the building in the 20th century, the most substantial being in 1976 when a supper room and kitchen, toilet and a new front porch were erected and the exterior walls were bricked up. The library collection was dispersed to allow for the alterations and the changing use of the building which was to provide accommodation for the local Senior Citizens' Club as well as continuing as a public hall.

52 M. Askew, 'The Diffusion of Useful Knowledge: mechanic's institutes in nineteenth century Victoria', Master of Arts thesis, Monash University, Clayton, 1982, pp.1-3.

53 Ibid, p.2.

54 Cited in Ibid, p.6.

55 Ibid., p.100.

56 P. Baragwanath, *If the Walls Could Speak: A Social History of the Mechanics' Institutes of Victoria*, Mechanics Institute Inc., Windsor, 2000, ppp.55-56 & *Statistical Register, op.cit.*, 1887.

57 See heritage citation for the Ballan Mechanics' Institute.

58 See 'Prayer Hill Heritage Precinct, Blackwood', for further details.

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- Former Blakeville Free Library, 981 Blakeville Road, Blakeville:⁵⁹ Established in 1881 when the existing timber building appears to have been constructed. In 1887, the library held 1,083 books. The Library appears to have closed in the 20th century and the building is now derelict, having been used for agricultural purposes.
- Former Elaine Mechanics' Institute, Pearsons Road, Elaine:⁶⁰ Land was granted at Elaine for the establishment of a Mechanics' Institute in July 1910 and the existing gabled timber hall with a gabled porch was constructed in the following year, 1911. By the 1950s, the Mechanics' Institute appears to have disbanded. A committee of management was appointed to management what was then known as the Elaine Recreation Hall.
- Gordon Public Hall and Former Gordon Mechanics' Institute, 68 Main Street, Gordon (GOR032): the existing timber hall was built in 1932 to a design by Clegg and Morrow, architects of Ballarat, to serve as the Mechanics' Institute and Free Library. It replaced an earlier building, the Institute having been established at Gordon in c.1870 and it ceased in c.1970.
- Former Mt Egerton Mechanics' Institute, 69 Main Street, Mt Egerton:⁶¹ A Mechanics Institute at Mt Egerton may have been established between c.1871 and c.1884. The rudimentary Victorian Carpenter Gothic styled Institute and Free Library building could have been built during this period or possibly earlier, as a Church. In 1887, the library held a collection of 590 volumes. The building was closed in 1902 due to its poor structural condition. Although some restoration works were carried out, they proved to be temporary. In 1908, the Mount Egerton Mechanics Institute and Free Library building was relocated to its existing site at 69 Main Street. The building was restored and placed on brick base walls, having brick piers. A skillion back stage wing was built (replacing the original dressing room with library and reading room underneath). Although a wing accommodating a central vestibule, cloak and reading rooms were proposed to embellish the front of the relocated hall, a lack of funds delayed the construction until 1912. All of the alterations initially proposed in 1906 (and built in 1908 and 1912) had been designed by J.N. Muntz, Engineer to the Shire of Ballan. In 1978, a flat roofed amenities wing, comprising a cloakroom and toilets, was constructed to a design by G.L. Anders, Engineer. By the late 20th century, the Mount Egerton Mechanics Institute had folded. Responsibility for the care and management of the building was given to the Mount Egerton Hall Management Committee which replaced the Institute Committee.



Photo 6: Ballan Mechanics' Institute & Free Library, 143 Inglis Street, Ballan, 2014.
Source: David Rowe.



Photo 7: Gordon Public Hall and Former Gordon Mechanics' Institute, 68 Main Street, Gordon, 2014.
Source: David Rowe.

59 Gazettal date shown on the Plan of the Town of Blakeville, VPRS 16171, PROV & *Statistical Register, op.cit.*, 1887.

60 Elaine Mechanics' Institute Crown Land Reserve file, Rs 2800, Dept of the Environment & Primary Industries, Ballarat.

61 D. Rowe & W. Jacobs, 'Former Mt Egerton Mechanics Institute', Conservation Management Plan, August 2004.

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Other Hall Designs by Clegg and Morrow Architects⁶²

No documentary evidence has been ascertained that clearly associates the Ballarat architectural firm of Clegg and Morrow with the design of the former Bungaree Mechanics' Institute and Free Library. However, this firm was associated with the designs of Mechanics' Institutes in other parts of the Shire in the 1920s, including the additions to the Ballan Mechanics' Institute in 1921 and the Gordon Mechanics' Institute in 1932 (as outlined). These designs are not directly comparable to the Bungaree building.

George William Clegg was born in Ballarat in 1870, the son of Thomas Clegg, a pioneer merchant.⁶³ He was educated at the Ballarat College and was then articled to the architectural firm of Tappin, Gilbert and Dennehy from 1885-89.⁶⁴ They had offices in Melbourne and Sydney as well as a Ballarat office run by Charles Gilbert.⁶⁵ Gilbert and Clegg later formed a partnership, which was subsequently dissolved and Clegg formally joined the Ballarat-based firm of Kell and Miller (with whom he had already done some work) before 1898.⁶⁶ From 1898 the partnership of Clegg and Miller designed a wide range of buildings throughout central and western Victoria.⁶⁷ These included churches, shops, grandstands, warehouses, hotels, houses, hospitals, banks and public buildings such as halls and mechanics institutes.⁶⁸ The firm formally became Clegg and Morrow from 1914.⁶⁹ Clegg was also an instructor in architecture and building construction at the Ballarat school of Mines, and a Fellow of the Royal Victorian Institute of Architects.⁷⁰ He died on 9 May 1958.⁷¹

William Clarke Morrow was born in Ballarat in 1874, the son of Henry Morrow, a pioneer mining investor of the 1850s.⁷² He was educated at the Macarthur Street State School, University College and the Ballarat School of Mines.⁷³ At the School of Mines, Morrow was a pupil in architecture of G.W. Clegg.⁷⁴ For some years, Morrow was a building contractor before joining the architectural firm of Clegg and Miller which by 1916 had become Clegg and Morrow.⁷⁵ For a short period between 1928 and 1929, the firm was known as Clegg, Morrow and Cameron.⁷⁶ William Morrow died on 4 July 1945.⁷⁷

62 Biographic information on Clegg and Morrow taken from P.J. Vernon, 'The Vernon Collection: a Selection of Architectural Drawings', exhibition brochure, Ballarat, 1992 & M. Lewis (ed.), *The Australian Architectural Index*, University of Melbourne, Carlton, 2000.

63 M.M. McCallum, *Ballarat and district: "citizens and sports" at home and abroad*, M.M. McCallum, Ballarat, 1916, p.22.

64 *Ibid.* See also P.J. Vernon, 'The Vernon Collection: a Selection of Architectural Drawings', exhibition brochure, Ballarat, 1992 & Lewis & Sawyer, op.cit.

65 *Ibid.*

66 *Ibid.*

67 *Ibid.*

68 *Ibid.*

69 McCallum, *op.cit.*

70 *Ibid.*

71 George Clegg, Probate Administration files, 1958, VPRS 28/P4 Unit 1658 PROV.

72 McCallum, *op.cit.*, p.73.

73 *Ibid.*

74 *Ibid.*

75 *Ibid.*

76 Vernon, *op.cit.*

77 *The Argus*, 5 July 1945, p.2.

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Throughout the various personnel changes Clegg was the designer and he was also an accomplished draftsman.⁷⁸ William Morrow appears to have been first appointed as a Clerk of Works, assisting with the dialogue between client and builder.⁷⁹ He later took up design work in the office. During the 1920s and 1930s, the architectural firm designed at least eight other halls, hall additions and other public buildings.⁸⁰ These included the Australian Natives Association Hall, Camp Street (1924); South Melbourne Cricket and Football Club Grandstand, Albert Road, Albert Park (HO15 Port Phillip City) (1926); Ballarat North Progress Association Hall, 820 Armstrong Street North (1928); and the Hall and School for the Ballarat Town and City Mission (1938).⁸¹ The broad gable roof forms and articulation of the face brick walls with rendered raked piers to the rear wing of the Ballarat North Progress Association Hall has an affinity with the use of rendered walls and projecting face brick piers on the sides of the hall at Bungaree. The broad round arched entrance opening at the former Ballarat Town and City Mission building, Ballarat has a familiarity with the fanlight above the main front entrance at Bungaree, and there is a passing resemblance in the use of raked piers on the Ballarat building with the brick piers as part of the side elevations of the Institute building at Bungaree.



Photo 8: Former Ballarat North Progress Association Hall.



Photo 9: Former Town and City Mission building, Ballarat.

Overall, the former Bungaree Mechanics Institute and Free Library building represents one of a small group of 19th and early 20th century surviving Mechanics' Institute buildings in the Moorabool Shire, all of which no longer function for their original purpose. These buildings are a physical legacy in the quest for self-improvement and education, and the building at Bungaree continues to form a local architectural and social landmark in the town.

78 Vernon, *op.cit.*

79 *Ibid.*

80 Lewis & Sawyer, *op.cit.* & 'City of Ballarat Building Permit Database 1910-45', City of Ballarat.

81 *Ibid.* & Lewis, *op.cit.*

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Historic Themes:

Theme 5.4: Commerce

Theme 6.2: Building Homes in the Shire

Condition: Good**Integrity:** Moderate**Photograph Date:** 2015Source: www.realestate.com.au**CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON STATUTORY REGISTERS**

Victorian Heritage Register: No

Victorian Heritage Inventory: No

Local Planning Scheme: No

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS:

National Trust (Victoria) Register: No

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local Significance

RECOMMENDATIONS:Recommended for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Register: **No**Recommended for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Inventory: **No**Recommended for inclusion as a Heritage Overlay in the Planning Scheme: **Yes****Schedule to the Heritage Overlay**External Paint Controls Should Apply? **No**Internal Alteration Controls Should Apply? **No**Tree Controls Should Apply? **No**Fences &/or Outbuildings of Note? **No**Prohibited Uses May be Permitted? **No**Incorporated Document **Yes - Moorabool Shire Heritage Precincts and Places Incorporated Plan Permit Exemptions, May 2021****STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:****What is Significant?**

The dwelling at 231 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree, constructed in 1908, is significant.

Non original alterations and additions are not significant.

How is it significant?

The dwelling at 231 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree is of local historical, representative and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?The dwelling at 231 Bungaree Wallace Road has historical significance for its associations with second-generation residential development at Bungaree in the early 20th century. It was constructed in 1908 for William and Anastasia Jeffrey on land previously owned by Mrs Jeffrey's father, John Devereux. It became the longstanding home of the Jeffrey family until the deaths of William in 1959 and Anastasia in 1965 respectively. Members of the Jeffrey and Devereux families operated a shop that had been

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constructed in c.1930 by William Jeffrey in the front yard of the property. This small timber building was later used as an Infant Health Centre until 1977, before being removed. (Criterion A)

The dwelling at 231 Bungaree Wallace Road is aesthetically significant as a predominantly intact and representative example of a Late Victorian style dwelling (being an old-fashioned design for the period). Several timber dwellings were constructed in the Bungaree area in the early 20th century, and the dwelling at 231 Bungaree Wallace Road is one of a number that survive in the area today. The Late Victorian design qualities are identified in the hipped roof forms, single storey height, brick chimney, construction materials, front post-supported verandah and the front door and windows. (Criteria D and E)

Heritage Overlay Map

It is recommended that the heritage overlay is applied to the property at 231 Bungaree Wallace Road as shown in the following map (Photo 1).



Photo 1: Aerial map.

Source of base Map: Moorabool Shire Council, 2020.

DESCRIPTION:

The dwelling at 231 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree, is located on a modest rectangular allotment with a small front setback, a narrow side setback on the east side and a wider setback on the west side. At the rear is a large grassed yard with mature trees towards the north-west corner. There is another

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tree near the rear (north-east) corner of the dwelling. The front has a recent boundary hedge that return at the centre to form a border to a central pedestrian path. There are open grassed areas flanking the path with perimeter garden beds. There is a gravelled and grassed driveway on the east side.

The single storey, timber weatherboard, Late Victorian styled dwelling has an early main hipped roof form at the front with a projecting post-supported hipped convex verandah. At the rear are early double hipped roof forms together with later additions. These roof forms are clad in corrugated sheet metal. At the front on the east side is an early face brick chimney with a corbelled top and cream brick banding. There are narrow eaves. The front façade is symmetrical as defined by the early central timber framed doorway with sidelights, highlights and a four panelled timber door, and the flanking timber framed double hung windows. These openings have moulded timber architraves and there are timber window sills. An early feature of the design is the front verandah. It is supported on what appear to be altered stop-chamfered square timber posts with early cast iron valances and brackets.

HISTORY:

Early History of Bungaree¹

The rush to Ballarat, Blackwood, Gordon and other goldfields in the 1850s, and the subsequent political uprising of the Eureka stockade in Ballarat brought social reforms and measures to alleviate the land crisis. The reduction of the mining industry in the late 1850s instigated a call to 'unlock the land' for closer settlement. The Nicholson Land Act of 1860, Duffy Act of 1862 and the Grant Land Act of 1865 (refined in 1869) sought to open land selection for the small farmer, giving rise to the land settlement in the Moorabool Shire.

The small agricultural settlement of Bungaree developed as both a service town for the surrounding farming community and as a result of passing trade. Following the construction of the 'north' road of the Melbourne to Ballarat Road, Bungaree was soon strategically situated at the intersection of this major roadway and the road to Creswick. The earliest farm lots were taken up in 1859.² Before 1858, R. Benham, farmer and storekeeper, had a commercial store south of "The Junction" near the southern bank of Two Mile Creek (fronting what is now Lesters Road).³ He had been successful in obtaining a rural store licence.⁴ This seems to have been the earliest commercial enterprise at what became known as Warrenheip Junction and then Bungaree Junction. It appears that the opening of the Junction Hotel soon followed, along with another three hotels.⁵ By 1863, parcels of land ranging from 40 acres to 184 acres were taken up by farmers, sawmillers and other selectors.⁶ It was at this time when the Bungaree District Road Board was proclaimed on 16 January 1863 and Bungaree became the headquarters of the fledgling Board. A pressing need was the opening up of surveyed roads and 'an influential meeting of saw mill proprietors, farmers and others interested in the opening up of the district (the former of whom were well represented)' was held at the local hotel to consider a way of achieving this.⁷ A Post Office was established near the south-west corner of the road junction on 1

1 Taken from D. Rowe, 'Forest, Farmland & Gold: Thematic Environmental History of the Western Region of the Moorabool Shire', draft, prepared for the Moorabool Shire Council, June 2010.

2 *Victoria Government Gazette*, no. 135, 23 August 1859.

3 Benham's store is shown on Map of Country Lands in the Parish of Warrenheip, County of Grant, 1858, Bungaree & District Historical Society collection.

4 *The Star* (Ballarat), 21 February 1861, p.4 & *The Ballarat Star*, 27 October 1865, p.2.

5 The Junction Hotel was in existence by 1863 – see *The Star*, 24 January 1863, p.1. It was located in the south-east corner of the road junction at "The Junction". See The Ballaarat & Ballaarat East Water Supply Geological Survey of Country in the Parishes of Bungaree & Warrenheip, 1870, Bungaree & District Historical Society.

6 Parish of Warrenheip Plan, n.d., VPRS 16171 PROV.

7 *The Star*, 24 January 1863, p.1.

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August 1863 and two years later in 1865 a meeting was held to establish an Anglican Church and in 1867 a school room was built that initially served as a church and school.

The progress of the settlement was however based on the influx of farmers and saw millers. Bungaree was never officially surveyed or proclaimed a town. The arrival of the railway in 1879 brought the settlement closer to the Melbourne and Ballarat markets for the transport of potatoes, other crops and timber. By 1890, the population reached 450 and there was a savings bank, post and money order office, three hotels, State and denominational schools, two churches, insurance company, steam flour mill, saw mill and railway station.

History of the Site at 231 Bungaree Wallace Road

The Early Years

In 1859, Edward Agar Wynne of Ballarat purchased 46 acres 1 rood and 14 perches at Bungaree comprising allotment 2A of Section 2A in the Parish of Warrenheip.⁸ In 1866, the operations of the Bullarook police station were transferred to Bungaree, to a dwelling fronting the Bungaree Wallace Road at the eastern-most end of Wynne's land.⁹ A police court had been established further west by 1874 (it also had frontage to Bungaree Wallace Road).¹⁰ Wynne sold his landholding to John Devereux, a wheelright, in early 1871.¹¹ He soon established a blacksmith's shop between the police station and the police court.¹² It is unclear whether the landholdings had been informally subdivided prior to Devereux's ownership, but at the time of his death in 1890, the land included a six roomed weatherboard dwelling used as a police station (now 255 Bungaree Wallace Road), a 'large weatherboard building and shed' used by Devereux as a blacksmith's shop, a 'large weatherboard building 3 rooms' that was let to the Crown Law Department as a Court of Petty Sessions, a 'large general store and dwelling house 7 rooms', a four roomed weatherboard dwelling and a '6 roomed weatherboard dwelling house with detached kitchen' that had been occupied by Devereux.¹³

John Devereux was born in Ireland.¹⁴ Possibly enticed by the goldrush, he emigrated to Victoria and in 1872 he married Miss Elizabeth Rossiter (born in c.1848 at Wexford, Ireland).¹⁵ They had nine children.¹⁶ On John Devereux's death, Mrs Elizabeth Devereux and her brother, James Rossiter, storekeeper, were Executors.¹⁷ John Devereux's Estate bequeathed the use of the properties to his widow, who ultimately was to receive a one third share of the Estate, his children the balance.¹⁸ However, following Devereux's death, ownership of the properties passed to Elizabeth Devereux and James Rossiter. It appears that James Rossiter operated the 'large general store' previously owned by John Devereux. In 1900, Rossiter and his wife held a clearing sale of groceries and stock given their impending departure for the Skipton district to operate a hotel.¹⁹ The blacksmith and wheelright shop

⁸ Land application no. 12484, Land Information Centre, Laverton.

⁹ See heritage citation for 255 Bungaree Wallace Road (BRE018).

¹⁰ 'List of Court House for which rent is paid', n.d. VPRS 967 Unit 5, PROV & Bungaree & District Historical Society Newsletter, no.1, n.d., p.2.

¹¹ Land application no. 12484, op.cit., 21 March 1871.

¹² E. Keeble, *Bungaree 1910-1920: Reflections on Farming Pursuits and Family Life*, Adair Bookkeeping Service, 1994, p.12.

¹³ John Devereux, Probate Administration files, 1890, VPRS 28/P2 Unit 291 PROV.

¹⁴ Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, Department of Justice, Melbourne.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Devereux, op.cit.

¹⁸ John Devereux, Will, VPRS 7591/P2 Unit 165 PROV.

¹⁹ R. Huggins, Transcript of the *Gordon Advertiser*, 19 December 1900 in *Bungaree & District Historical Society Newsletter*, no. 46, September 2003.

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was leased to a John Ritchie until the premises was damaged by fire in January 1897.²⁰ The business was taken over by Mrs Devereux's son, Nicholas, in August 1898, having learnt the trade from Frank McGrath of Coghill's Creek.²¹

In 1908, Elizabeth and the late John Devereux's eighth child, Miss Anastasia Devereux (born 1885) married William Jeffrey, a butcher.²² Born at Casterton in 1879, William Jeffrey was the son of William Jeffrey and Mary Ann Lloyd.²³ He relocated to Bungaree in 1895, where he carried out the slaughtering in the slaughter house behind the Morning Star Hotel and butchery owned and operated by R.B. McClymont.²⁴

At the time of the marriage of William Jeffrey and Anastasia Devereux in 1908, one quarter of an acre of the Devereux Estate fronting the Bungaree Wallace Road at the far west end as transferred to William Jeffrey.²⁵ The existing dwelling was soon constructed as the *Gordon Advertiser* reported on 17 July 1908 that three buildings had recently been erected, being 'villa residences for Messrs. Torpy and Jeffrey respectively, and a large chaff mill for Mr. Alfred Rice.'²⁶ The modestly-scaled, single storey, hipped roofed timber dwelling featured a front verandah with cast iron decoration, and a face red brick chimney with cream brick banding that was typical of early 20th century residential design and construction.

The dwelling at 231 Bungaree Wallace Road became the longstanding home of the Jeffrey family. William and Anastasia had 13 children: William junior (born 1909), John Joseph (born 1910), Kevin Alphonsis (born 1911), Bernard (born 1912), James Thomas (born 1914), Francis Kitchener (born 1914), Vincent Joseph (born 1916), Richard Thomas (born 1918), Anastasia Mary (born 1919), Greg Andrew (born 1920), Theresa Agnes (born 1923), Leo Thomas (born 1924, died in the same year) and Anthony John (born 1921).²⁷

Probably following the destruction of the butcher's shop at the Morning Star Hotel in 1927 and in an effort to make ends meet for their large family, William Jeffrey built a small shop at the front of his dwelling.²⁸ Although he continued working in the butchery trade, Mrs Jeffrey first operated a pie shop from the newly-completed building.²⁹ It seems to have been constructed by c.1930, as William and Anastasia's youngest child, Anthony, was photographed standing beside the shop when he was around 8-9 years old. It was a modest timber weatherboard structure situated on the east side of the front yard. There was a post-supported verandah at the front, with a timber framed doorway and two-paned timber framed shopfront window underneath. The shop and dwelling were also shown in other photographs of the c.1930s-40s.

20 R. Huggins, Transcript of the *Gordon Advertiser*, 8 January 1897 in *Bungaree & District Historical Society Newsletter*, no. 43, April 2002.

21 *Ibid.*, 12 August 1898.

22 'History of the Jeffrey Family, Bungaree', manuscript, Bungaree & District Historical Society.

23 *Ibid.*

24 *Ibid.* & see the heritage citation for the former Morning Star Hotel, 248 Bungaree Wallace Road (BRE016). In 1927, the hotel was destroyed by a cyclone. Jeffrey continued working as a butcher at Bungaree, possibly until the c.1940s.

25 Certificate of Title, vol. 1131 fol. 048.

26 Huggins, Typescript of the *Gordon Advertiser*, 17 July 1908 in *Bungaree & District Historical Society Newsletter*, no. 67, August 2011.

27 'History of the Jeffrey Family', op.cit.

28 Kevin Hanrahan, Bungaree, personal comment to the author, 12 November 2014.

29 *Ibid.*

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PLACE NAME: Dwelling

Place No. BRE014

ADDRESS: 231 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree

Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021



Photo 1: Tony Jeffrey outside the shop in front garden of dwelling, n.d. [c.1929-30].
Source: Bungaree & District Historical Society.



Photo 2: Theresa and Jim Jeffrey outside shop, n.d. [c.1940].
Source: Bungaree & District Historical Society.



Photo 3: Jean Trigg, Lorna Trigg & Theresa Haintz (nee Jeffrey) sitting on verandah balustrade at front of shop n.d. [c.1940].
Source: Bungaree & District Historical Society.

For a time, Anastasia Jeffrey's mother, Mrs Elizabeth Devereux, operated a confectionary and ice cream shop from the small building.³⁰ It was later closed for a long period before Mr and Mrs Frawley reopened it as a lolly and ice cream shop.³¹

Meanwhile, the dwelling remained the family home of William and Anastasia Jeffrey throughout much of the 20th century. On William Jeffrey's death in 1959, the property was described as having a 'W.B. dwelling' valued at £1200.³² Anastasia Jeffrey continued to live at the property until her death in 1965.³³



Photo 4: William and Anastasia Jeffrey, sitting at rear of dwelling, n.d. [c.1950].
Source: Bungaree & District Historical Society.

30 Ibid. & Heather Trigg, 12 November 2014.

31 Ibid.

32 William Jeffrey, Probate Administration files, 1959, VPRS 28/P4 Unit 1889 PROV.

33 Certificate of Title, vol. 3268 fol. 469.

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PLACE NAME: Dwelling

Place No. BRE014

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It was at this time in 1965 when the property was sold to Mrs Kathleen Rix.³⁴ The former shop at the front of the dwelling was then used as a Health Centre. This use continued until 1977 when a new Health Centre was constructed on the former Bungaree State School site at 323 Bungaree Wallace Road.³⁵ The old shop at 231 Bungaree Wallace Road was later removed. In recent years, the dwelling has been painted.



Photo 5: Dwelling, 231 Bungaree Wallace Road, 2009.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS³⁶

Note: places which were identified in the West Moorabool Heritage Study Stage 2A have been referenced with their unique study identifier (i.e: BLA01). Places which are already included in the Heritage Overlay are referenced by HO number. Places which are not included in the Heritage Overlay nor identified in the West Moorabool Heritage Study Stage 2A have no reference or identifier included.

Victorian

While there were a small number of large-scale pastoral homesteads developed in the western region of Moorabool Shire during the nineteenth century, considerably more prevalent throughout this area were smaller-scaled Victorian-era dwellings constructed between the 1860s and 1910s. These dwellings are a physical legacy of the varying socio-economic status of the original owners.

Victorian Italianate

A variation on the Victorian stylistic type that was adopted in the construction of dwellings in the Shire from the late 1860s until the early 20th century was the Victorian Italianate style. These dwellings were defined by traversing principal hipped or gabled roof forms, with projecting steeply-pitched gabled or hipped wings and verandahs at the front, the front gabled wings often featuring bay windows.

The dwelling at 231 Bungaree Wallace Road, with its modest scale, hipped roof form with projecting post supported verandah, central front door opening (with sidelights and highlights), flanking timber framed double hung front windows, brick chimney and narrow eaves, represent the typical design identified on a number of Victorian and Late Victorian era dwellings at Bungaree. Other surviving examples include:

³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ See 'Infant Welfare Centre, Bungaree', public building file, VPRS 7882/P1 Unit 2159 PROV.

³⁶ Information taken from heritage citations in the West Moorabool Heritage Study Stage 2A.

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- Hawthorn Farm, 145 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree (BRE003). The original dwelling was built in c.1870 but the main hipped roofed dwelling with return verandah was relocated and adapted to this site, possibly in the early 1890s. Hawthorn Farm has several similar characteristics as 'Clare Place', but it is a more altered example.
- Dwelling, 255 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree (BRE018)
- Dwelling, 519 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree (BRE26)
- Mayfield, 196 Lesters Road, Bungaree (BRE31)
- Dwelling, 18 Lesters Road, Bungaree
- Dwelling, 20 Lesters Road
- Dwelling, 100 Murphys Road, Bungaree (BRE36)
- Clare Place, 64 Torpys Road, Bungaree (BRE039)

Overall, the dwelling at 231 Bungaree Wallace Road is a predominantly intact and representative example of the surviving Victorian and Late Victorian era dwellings in the Bungaree area.

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

PLACE NAME: Dwelling

Place No. BRE015

ADDRESS: 243 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree

Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

Historic Themes:

Theme 6.2: Building Homes in the Shire

Condition: Good**Integrity:** Substantially intact**Photograph Date:** 2014**CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON STATUTORY REGISTERS**

Victorian Heritage Register: No

Victorian Heritage Inventory: No

Local Planning Scheme: No

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS:

National Trust (Victoria) Register: No

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local Significance

RECOMMENDATIONS:Recommended for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Register: **No**Recommended for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Inventory: **No**Recommended for inclusion as a Heritage Overlay in the Planning Scheme: **Yes****Schedule to the Heritage Overlay**External Paint Controls Should Apply? **No**Internal Alteration Controls Should Apply? **No**Tree Controls Should Apply? **No**Fences &/or Outbuildings of Note? **No**Prohibited Uses May be Permitted? **No**Incorporated Document **Yes - Moorabool Shire Heritage Precincts and Places Incorporated Plan Permit Exemptions, May 2021****STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:****What is Significant?**

The Interwar timber dwelling at 243 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree, constructed c.1928, is significant.

Non-original alterations and additions, including the front fence, are not significant.

How is it significant?

The dwelling at 243 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree is of local historical, representative and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The dwelling at 243 Bungaree Wallace Road has historical significance as a rare example of residential development at Bungaree in the Interwar period. It was built in c.1928 for William Henry Chisholm, blacksmith and J.P., on the site of a blacksmith's shop established by John Devereux in c.1871. This building and an earlier dwelling were destroyed by a cyclone in 1927. The existing Interwar Bungalow

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was built to replace the Chisholm's earlier home at a time when few dwellings appear to have been constructed in the town. (Criterion A)

The dwelling at 243 Bungaree Wallace Road is aesthetically significant as a predominantly intact and rare example of an Interwar Bungalow style in the Bungaree and Wallace districts. The Interwar Bungalow design qualities are especially expressed in the broad gabled roof forms, return verandah, face brick chimneys, roof and wall construction, windows (including the bay window at the front), large front door opening with timber and leadlight doors, gable infill and verandah piers and posts. (Criteria D and E)

Heritage Overlay Map

It is recommended that the heritage overlay is applied to a portion of the property at 243 Bungaree Wallace Road as shown in the following aerial image (Photo 1).



Photo 1: Aerial map.

Source of base Map: Moorabool Shire Council, 2020.

DESCRIPTION:

The dwelling at 243 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree, is situated on a large, elongated site on the north side of the road. The dwelling is located towards the front (southern) boundary, on the east side. There is a modest front setback with an open grassed area, perimeter garden beds and shrubs and trees. The front is bound by an introduced wire mesh fence, being approximately 1200 mm high. There are gates at the west end. On the west side is a wide setback with perimeter garden beds and a driveway. A modest setback on the east side has mature trees. At the rear of the property is a large open grassed yard with three outbuildings constructed of galvanised corrugated steel.

The asymmetrical, single storey, timber weatherboard, interwar Bungalow styled dwelling is characterised by a broad gabled roof form that traverses the site, a minor projecting gabled wing at the front and a return flat-roofed verandah. There is a skillion wing at the rear. These roof forms are clad in corrugated sheet metal. Face brick chimneys with rendered tops are a feature of the roofline, the roofs also having wide eaves. Other early features of the design include the timber framed double front door opening with timber and leadlight doors, timber framed double hung windows (with leadlighting in the upper sashes) arranged in banks of three at the front, including a rectangular window bay under the projecting minor gable (this bay has a flat roof and strapped cement sheet cladding), timber

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PLACE NAME: Dwelling

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architraves, timber window sills and the battening and panelling in the gable ends. Another early feature is the return verandah that is supported by high rendered piers surmounted by paired timber posts (and three posts above the corner piers).



Photo 2: Dwelling, 243 Bungaree Wallace Road, 2009.

HISTORY:

Early History of Bungaree¹

The rush to Ballarat, Blackwood, Gordon and other goldfields in the 1850s, and the subsequent political uprising of the Eureka stockade in Ballarat brought social reforms and measures to alleviate the land crisis. The reduction of the mining industry in the late 1850s instigated a call to 'unlock the land' for closer settlement. The Nicholson Land Act of 1860, Duffy Act of 1862 and the Grant Land Act of 1865 (refined in 1869) sought to open land selection for the small farmer, giving rise to the land settlement in the Moorabool Shire.

The small agricultural settlement of Bungaree developed as both a service town for the surrounding farming community and as a result of passing trade. Following the construction of the 'north' road of the Melbourne to Ballarat Road, Bungaree was soon strategically situated at the intersection of this major roadway and the road to Creswick. The earliest farm lots were taken up in 1859.² Before 1858, R. Benham, farmer and storekeeper, had a commercial store south of "The Junction" near the southern bank of Two Mile Creek (fronting what is now Lesters Road).³ He had been successful in obtaining a rural store licence.⁴ This seems to have been the earliest commercial enterprise at what became known as Warrenheip Junction and then Bungaree Junction. It appears that the opening of the Junction Hotel soon followed, along with another three hotels.⁵ By 1863, parcels of land ranging from 40 acres

¹ Taken from D. Rowe, 'Forest, Farmland & Gold: Thematic Environmental History of the Western Region of the Moorabool Shire', draft, prepared for the Moorabool Shire Council, June 2010.

² *Victoria Government Gazette*, no. 135, 23 August 1859.

³ Benham's store is shown on Map of Country Lands in the Parish of Warrenheip, County of Grant, 1858, Bungaree & District Historical Society collection.

⁴ *The Star* (Ballarat), 21 February 1861, p.4 & *The Ballarat Star*, 27 October 1865, p.2.

⁵ The Junction Hotel was in existence by 1863 – see *The Star*, 24 January 1863, p.1. It was located in the south-east corner of the road junction at "The Junction". See The Ballaarat & Ballaarat East Water Supply Geological Survey of Country in the Parishes of Bungaree & Warrenheip, 1870, Bungaree & District Historical Society.

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to 184 acres were taken up by farmers, sawmillers and other selectors.⁶ It was at this time when the Bungaree District Road Board was proclaimed on 16 January 1863 and Bungaree became the headquarters of the fledgling Board. A pressing need was the opening up of surveyed roads and 'an influential meeting of saw mill proprietors, farmers and others interested in the opening up of the district (the former of whom were well represented)' was held at the local hotel to consider a way of achieving this.⁷ A Post Office was established near the south-west corner of the road junction on 1 August 1863 and two years later in 1865 a meeting was held to establish an Anglican Church and in 1867 a school room was built that initially served as a church and school.

The progress of the settlement was however based on the influx of farmers and saw millers. Bungaree was never officially surveyed or proclaimed a town. The arrival of the railway in 1879 brought the settlement closer to the Melbourne and Ballarat markets for the transport of potatoes, other crops and timber. By 1890, the population reached 450 and there was a savings bank, post and money order office, three hotels, State and denominational schools, two churches, insurance company, steam flour mill, saw mill and railway station.

History of the Site at 243 Bungaree Wallace Road

The Early Years & the Blacksmith's Shop

In 1859, Edward Agar Wynne of Ballarat purchased 46 acres 1 rood and 14 perches at Bungaree comprising allotment 2A of Section 2A in the Parish of Warrenheip.⁸ In 1866, the operation of the Bullarook police station were transferred to Bungaree, to a dwelling fronting the Bungaree Wallace Road at the eastern-most end of Wynne's land.⁹ A police court had been established further west by 1874 (it also had frontage to Bungaree Wallace Road).¹⁰ Wynne sold his landholding to John Devereux, a wheelright, in early 1871.¹¹ He soon established a blacksmith's shop between the police station and the police court, this being the present site at 243 Bungaree Wallace Road.¹² It is unclear whether the landholdings had been informally subdivided prior to Devereux's ownership, but at the time of his death in 1890, the land included a six roomed weatherboard dwelling used as a police station (now 255 Bungaree Wallace Road), a 'large weatherboard building and shed' used by Devereux as a blacksmith's shop, a 'large weatherboard building 3 rooms' that was let to the Crown Law Department as a Court of Petty Sessions, a 'large general store and dwelling house 7 rooms', a four roomed weatherboard dwelling and a '6 roomed weatherboard dwelling house with detached kitchen' that had been occupied by Devereux.¹³

6 Parish of Warrenheip Plan, n.d., VPRS 16171 PROV.

7 *The Star*, 24 January 1863, p.1.

8 Land application no. 12484, Land Information Centre, Laverton.

9 See heritage citation for 255 Bungaree Wallace Road (BRE018).

10 'List of Court House for which rent is paid', n.d. VPRS 967 Unit 5, PROV & Bungaree & District Historical Society Newsletter, no.1, n.d., p.2.

11 Land application no. 12484, op.cit., 21 March 1871.

12 E. Keeble, *Bungaree 1910-1920: Reflections on Farming Pursuits and Family Life*, Adair Bookkeeping Service, 1994, p.12.

13 John Devereux, Probate Administration files, 1890, VPRS 28/P2 Unit 291 PROV.



Photo 3: Devereux's blacksmith's shop, n.d.
Source: Bungaree & District Historical Society.

John Devereux was born in Ireland.¹⁴ Possibly enticed by the gold rush, he emigrated to Victoria and in 1872 he married Miss Elizabeth Rossiter (born in c.1848 at Wexford, Ireland).¹⁵ They had nine children.¹⁶ On John Devereux's death in 1890, Mrs Elizabeth Devereux and her brother, James Rossiter, storekeeper, were Executors.¹⁷ John Devereux's Estate bequeathed the use of the properties to his widow, who ultimately was to receive a one third share of the Estate, his children the balance.¹⁸ However, following Devereux's death, ownership of the properties passed to Elizabeth Devereux and James Rossiter. It appears that James Rossiter operated the 'large general store' previously owned by John Devereux. In 1900, Rossiter and his wife held a clearing sale of groceries and stock given their impending departure for the Skipton district to operate a hotel.¹⁹

At 243 Bungaree Wallace Road, the blacksmith and wheelright shop appears to have been taken over by Mrs Devereux's son, Nicholas, in August 1898, having learnt the trade from Frank McGrath of Coghill's Creek.²⁰ By mid-1905, the blacksmith business had been leased to William Henry Chisholm.²¹ Born at Coghills Creek in 1875, Chisholm was the son of William Henry and Christina (nee Penman Chisholm).²² He married Miss Katherine Mary Lee in 1897 and they had five children: Mary Christina (born 1898), Henry (born 1900), Veronica (born 1901), John (born 1908) and Gertrude (born 1911).²³

14 Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, Department of Justice, Melbourne.

15 Ibid.

16 Ibid.

17 Devereux, op.cit.

18 John Devereux, Will, VPRS 7591/P2 Unit 165 PROV.

19 R. Huggins, Transcript of the *Gordon Advertiser*, 19 December 1900 in *Bungaree & District Historical Society Newsletter*, no. 46, September 2003.

20 *Ibid.*, 12 August 1898.

21 This is assumed as Chisholm is known to have been operating a blacksmith's shop at Bungaree at this time. See *The Advocate*, 17 June 1905, p.3.

22 Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, op.cit.

23 Ibid.

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Chisholm first advertised at Bungaree in *The Advocate* as a blacksmith and coachbuilder, with 'wagons of every description built to order' and 'agricultural implements made and repaired.'²⁴ Chisholm was well-respected in the town given his high work ethic, as documented by Eddie Keeble in 1994:

Bill Chisholm [sic.], possibly the hardest working man in Bungaree, worked long hours during the harvest period, in repairing machines for harvesting. Mat. Ryan was striker at Chisholm's. It was fascinating to see them cut lengths of steel, heat it and shape shoes for draught horses. Every facet of steel welding, machinery repairs, implement repair, wagon and dray building and repairs, tyre shrinking of steel tyred vehicles was carried out. Mr. Roberts was employed in the wheelwright section, fashioning timbers in building the wheels of wagons and drays.²⁵

Chisholm was also enterprising. He invented a potato spraying machine which was reported in the *Gordon Advertiser* in 1911:

Mr. W. Chisholm of Bungaree, has effected further improvements to his potato spraying machine, and despite the opponents to spraying, a large number of these valuable implements will be in use through out the district next season. It is understood that the patentee of this machine has been offered a very tempting sum by one of the large implement manufacturing firms for his rights, but will not bite, being satisfied to have his ideas put into practical form by local workmen. The success of the Chisholm machine is assured.

In addition to his high work ethic and invention, W.H. Chisholm became a valuable contributor of community life at Bungaree. In 1922, he was appointed a Justice of the Peace.²⁶

History of the Dwelling at 243 Bungaree Wallace Road

In 1925, Chisholm purchased the property from Elizabeth Devereux and James Rossiter.²⁷ Two years later in 1927, a cyclone swept through Bungaree with Chisholm's blacksmith shop being completely destroyed, 'leaving only a few timbers, bricks, and anvils.'²⁸ The *Kilmore Free Press* newspaper also gave an account of the destruction:

Close by was the blacksmith's shop of Mr. W. Chisholm. This was caught bodily, and within two minutes which elapsed before the fearful rushing wind had passed the structure was completely disintegrated. The fragments were whirled in a cloud of dust, tree branches and masses of vegetation against the extensive front of the Morning Star Hotel.²⁹

Damage caused by the cyclone on Chisholm's property was not only confined to the blacksmith's shop. *The Daily Telegraph* (Launceston) reported that Chisholm's home was also completely wrecked.³⁰ It appears that Chisholm had the existing timber dwelling, a workshop and other outbuildings constructed in c.1928. It seems that the dwelling was completed by 1930 as Chisholm was listed in the Bungaree Shire Rate as the owner of a house and land on 19 acres and 2 roods with a net annual value of £25.³¹

24 *The Advocate, op.cit.*

25 Keeble, *op.cit.*

26 *Victoria Government Gazette*, 29 March 1922, p.890.

27 Certificate of Title vol. 3785 fol. 841. Elizabeth Devereux was still listed as owner and Chisholm as occupier, his occupation being jointly as blacksmith and storekeeper. See Buninyong Shire Rate Book, East Riding, 1925-26, VPRS 16688/P1 Unit 2 PROV (Ballarat).

28 *The Argus*, 21 June 1927, p.13.

29 *Kilmore Free Press*, 23 June 1927, p.2.

30 *The Daily Telegraph* (Launceston, Tasmania), 20 June 1927, p.8.

31 Bungaree Shire Rate Book, 1930, VPRS 16688/P1 Unit 8 PROV (Ballarat).

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Tragedy struck in 1931 with the sudden and untimely death of William Chisholm at the age of 56 years.³² His property was subdivided and the subject site was described as follows:

All that piece of land being part of Crown Allotment 2 Section 2A Parish of Warrenheip County of Grant containing 19 acres 1 rood 18 perches subdivided into 4 paddocks fenced with posts and wires together with improvements thereon consisting of an 8-roomed W.B. House, sleep-out, garage, woodshed, cowshed, chaffhouse, dairy, fowlhouses, windmill, tank, also a W.B. and iron blacksmith's shop.³³

Chisholm's property was sold to Taroo Khan, a hawker (with the balance being purchased by W.A. McClellan).³⁴ Khan's ownership was brief as he sold it to Alfred Charles Sheppard, a motor driver, in 1936.³⁵ He continued to reside there with his wife, Hilda until ownership of the property was transferred into the name of his son, Donald Charles Sheppard, a dairy farmer, in 1974.³⁶

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS³⁷

Note: places which were identified in the West Moorabool Heritage Study Stage 2A have been referenced with their unique study identifier (i.e: BLA01). Places which are already included in the Heritage Overlay are referenced by HO number. Places which are not included in the Heritage Overlay nor identified in the West Moorabool Heritage Study Stage 2A have no reference or identifier included.

Interwar Dwellings

The interwar years witnessed further decline from the Edwardian-era in the construction of dwellings in the western region of the Moorabool Shire. Most of those houses are situated in Ballan which continued as a service centre for the nearby farms.

The dwelling at 243 Bungaree Wallace Road is one of two interwar houses at Bungaree, and the only private residence in the town. The other example is the former St. Michael's Convent, 186 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree (BRE05-08), built of brick in 1922 to an interwar Domestic Gothic design. Architecturally is not directly comparable to the dwelling at 243 Bungaree Wallace Road.

Other interwar era dwellings constructed nearby at Wallace include the brick and timber houses built for the Millbrook and District Butter Factory, Millbrook, in c.1930, and the former butter factory manager's house at 40 Old Western Highway, Millbrook, also built in c.1930. The latter is the most comparable to the dwelling at 243 Bungaree Wallace Road, given the broad gabled roof form that traverses the site and the projecting front verandah gable. The western portion of this dwelling is an addition. Overall however, the composition and detailing of the dwelling at 243 Bungaree Wallace Road is not directly comparable.

There is also an interwar Bungalow dwelling at 33 Westcotts Road, Wallace, which features a principal gabled roof and projecting minor gables linked by a return verandah. The composition is reflective of Federation era design and it has introduced wall cladding and gable infill. The dwelling is not as intact as that at 243 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree, and compositionally, it is not directly comparable.

32 *The Argus*, 5 May 1931, p.10.

33 William Henry Chisholm, Statement of Assets in Probate Administration files, 1931, VPRS 28/P3 Unit 2242 PROV.

34 *Ibid.*

35 Certificate of Title, vol. 5787 fol. 385.

36 *Ibid.*, vol. 9062 fol. 780. See also Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, op.cit. & *Ballarat Cemeteries & Crematorium: Indexed transcripts of memorials in the Old & New Cemeteries and burial & cremation registers*, The Genealogical Society of Victoria Inc., Melbourne, 2006.

37 Information taken from heritage citations in the West Moorabool Heritage Study Stage 2A.

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021**PLACE NAME:** Former Morning Star Hotel

Place No. BRE016

ADDRESS: 248 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree

Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

Historic Themes:

Theme 5.5: Entertaining & Socialising

Theme 6.1: Building Towns

Condition: Good**Integrity:** Substantially intact**Photograph Date:** 2015**CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON STATUTORY REGISTERS****Victorian Heritage Register:** No**Victorian Heritage Inventory:** No**Local Planning Scheme:** No**CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS:****National Trust (Victoria) Register:** No**RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:**

Local Significance

RECOMMENDATIONS:Recommended for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Register: **No**Recommended for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Inventory: **No**Recommended for inclusion as a Heritage Overlay in the Planning Scheme: **Yes****Schedule to the Heritage Overlay**External Paint Controls Should Apply? **No**Internal Alteration Controls Should Apply? **No**Tree Controls Should Apply? **No**Fences &/or Outbuildings of Note? **No**Prohibited Uses May be Permitted? **No**Incorporated Document **Yes - Moorabool Shire Heritage Precincts and Places Incorporated Plan Permit Exemptions, May 2021****STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:****What is Significant?**

The former Morning Star Hotel, at 248 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree, constructed in 1928, is significant.

The outbuildings and non-original alterations and additions to the c.1928 brick building are not significant.

How is it significant?

The former Morning Star Hotel, 248 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree is of local historical, representative and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The former Morning Star Hotel, 248 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree, has historical significance for its enduring associations with a hotel business on this site since c.1864, when John Cahill took up the

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PLACE NAME: Former Morning Star Hotel

Place No. BRE016

ADDRESS: 248 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree

Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

license to operate The Morning Star Hotel. The site has longstanding associations with the McClymont family, with Robert McClymont acquiring the original hotel in 1888, which was replaced by a more commodious timber hotel and butcher's shop by the late 1880s. After his death, the business was operated mainly by his son, Robert Burns McClymont. Following a devastating storm in 1927, the timber hotel was replaced with the existing brick building in 1928. It continued to serve as a hotel until 1969. (Criterion A)

The former Morning Star Hotel has aesthetic significance as one of the most intact interwar era brick hotel buildings in the western region of the Moorabool Shire. The gabled roof forms, parapeted entrance porches, front verandahs supported by piers, dichromatic brick wall construction, terra cotta tile roof cladding and the associated details are those original design qualities that demonstrate the interwar character of the building. It is a local landmark at the eastern end of Bungaree. (Criteria D and E)

Heritage Overlay Map

It is recommended that the heritage overlay is applied to part of the site at 248 Bungaree Wallace Road as shown in blue outline on the following map (Photo 1).

Note that a portion of the proposed curtilage is applied to the Road Reserve.



Photo 1: Aerial map.

Source of base Map: Moorabool Shire Council, 2020.

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

PLACE NAME: Former Morning Star Hotel

Place No. BRE016

ADDRESS: 248 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree

Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

DESCRIPTION:

The former Morning Star Hotel, 248 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree, is situated on the front boundary of a large irregular allotment. There are wide side setbacks and a large, open grassed rear yard visually separated from the immediate yard to the hotel by mature Monterey Cypress trees on the east side. Towards the rear on the west side are other mature English Elms. There is an overgrown Privet hedge that screens the side (east) yard from the street. Along the front of the building are overgrown garden beds with shrubs and other plants. At the rear appears to be a modern outbuilding.

The single storey, face brick, interwar era hotel building is characterised by a broad, elongated gable roof form that traverses the site, with a central gabled wing that projects at the front and is flanked by parapeted entrance porches with Tudor openings and surmounted by stylised pediments. Adjoining the parapeted porches are hipped verandahs formed as extensions of the main gable roof. They are supported by face brick piers and have solid brick balustrades with concrete cappings. On the east and west sides towards the rear are other parapeted porches of similar design and construction as the front porches. At the rear are minor hipped wings with a courtyard between. These roof forms are clad in terra cotta tiles. Five face brick chimneys adorn the roofline. There are wide eaves to the gable ends which also have timber bargeboards and roughcast gable infill with early "MORNING STAR HOTEL" lettering (the "HOTEL" lettering having been painted out). In the front gable infill is the date 1928, the gable end having a series of brackets below which is a large timber framed tripartite window with segmental head to the large fixed central light divided by the framing.

Other early features of the design include the timber framed double hung windows, panelled timber and glazed doors, brick window sills and the dichromatic brick construction (face red brick and clinker brick) used to highlight different parts of the building.

The former Morning Star Hotel, while showing some deterioration in the roughcast gable infill and verandah fascias, appears to be in good condition when viewed from the road. It is substantially intact.



Photo 2: Former Morning Star Hotel, 248 Bungaree Wallace Road, 2009.

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HISTORY:

The Early History of Bungaree¹

The rush to Ballarat, Blackwood, Gordon and other goldfields in the 1850s, and the subsequent political uprising of the Eureka stockade in Ballarat brought social reforms and measures to alleviate the land crisis. The reduction of the mining industry in the late 1850s instigated a call to 'unlock the land' for closer settlement. The Nicholson Land Act of 1860, Duffy Act of 1862 and the Grant Land Act of 1865 (refined in 1869) sought to open land selection for the small farmer, giving rise to the land settlement in the Moorabool Shire.

The small agricultural settlement of Bungaree developed as both a service town for the surrounding farming community and as a result of passing trade. Following the construction of the 'north' road of the Melbourne to Ballarat Road, Bungaree was soon strategically situated at the intersection of this major roadway and the road to Creswick. The earliest farm lots were taken up in 1859.² Before 1858, R. Benham, farmer and storekeeper, had a commercial store south of "The Junction" near the southern bank of Two Mile Creek (fronting what is now Lesters Road).³ He had been successful in obtaining a rural store licence.⁴ This seems to have been the earliest commercial enterprise at what became known as Warrenheip Junction and then Bungaree Junction. It appears that the opening of the Junction Hotel soon followed, along with another three hotels.⁵ By 1863, parcels of land ranging from 40 acres to 184 acres were taken up by farmers, sawmillers and other selectors.⁶ It was at this time when the Bungaree District Road Board was proclaimed on 16 January 1863 and Bungaree became the headquarters of the fledgling Board. A pressing need was the opening up of surveyed roads and 'an influential meeting of saw mill proprietors, farmers and others interested in the opening up of the district (the former of whom were well represented)' was held at the local hotel to consider a way of achieving this.⁷ A Post Office was established near the south-west corner of the road junction on 1 August 1863 and two years later in 1865 a meeting was held to establish an Anglican Church and in 1867 a school room was built that initially served as a church and school.

The progress of the settlement was however based on the influx of farmers and saw millers. Bungaree was never officially surveyed or proclaimed a town. The arrival of the railway in 1879 brought the settlement closer to the Melbourne and Ballarat markets for the transport of potatoes, other crops and timber. By 1890, the population reached 450 and there was a savings bank, post and money order office, three hotels, State and denominational schools, two churches, insurance company, steam flour mill, saw mill and railway station.

History of the Morning Star Hotel

On 21 September 1863, S. Brinnand purchased the freehold to 19 acres and 24 roods of land comprising allotment 3 of Section 2A in the Parish of Warrenheip.⁸ The land was situated on the south side of the Melbourne-Ballararat Road, to the east of the junction with Creswick Road. By 1864, a

¹ Information taken from D. Rowe, 'Forest, Farmland & Gold': Thematic History of the Western Region of the Moorabool Shire', prepared for the Moorabool Shire, unless otherwise referenced.

² *Victoria Government Gazette*, no. 135, 23 August 1859.

³ Benham's store is shown on Map of Country Lands in the Parish of Warrenheip, County of Grant, 1858, Bungaree & District Historical Society collection.

⁴ *The Star* (Ballarat), 21 February 1861, p.4 & *The Ballarat Star*, 27 October 1865, p.2.

⁵ The Junction Hotel was in existence by 1863 – see *The Star*, 24 January 1863, p.1. It was located in the south-east corner of the road junction at "The Junction". See The Ballaarat & Ballaarat East Water Supply Geological Survey of Country in the Parishes of Bungaree & Warrenheip, 1870, Bungaree & District Historical Society.

⁶ Parish of Warrenheip Plan, n.d., VPRS 16171 PROV.

⁷ *The Star*, 24 January 1863, p.1.

⁸ Parish of Warrenheip Plan, op.cit.

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publican's license was granted to John Cahill, who established the Morning Star Hotel on the site.⁹ It soon became a location for social gatherings, including a meeting of the members of the Bungaree Race Club in July 1865.¹⁰

Between 1865 and 1866, the Morning Star Hotel was taken up by John Callinan and his wife, Honorah.¹¹ Born in c.1834 to John and Catherine (nee Brophy) Callinan of Kilfenora, County Clare, Ireland, the Callinan family appears to have been lured by the Ballarat goldfields as John and his parents emigrated there.¹² Before 1865, John Callinan (junior) appears to have been the landlord of the Hibernian Hotel, Melbourne Road, Ballarat.¹³ It was in 1865 when Callinan married Miss Honorah Corbett (born 1841, Ireland, daughter of Patrick and Mary Corbett).¹⁴ They had two children: Mary Ann (born 1866) and John (born 1867).¹⁵

John Callinan's arrival at Bungaree as publican of the Morning Star Hotel was marked by tragedy. His father died in September 1866 at the age of 80 years, his infant son, John, died in 1867, and in 1868, his wife, Honorah, died.¹⁶ With a daughter to support, Callinan prepared a Will in 1875, bequeathing all of his real and personal estate to Daniel Brophy of Ballarat and John O'Donohoe of Warrenheip upon trust for his daughter, Mary Ann.¹⁷

Callinan continued as hotelkeeper of the Morning Star Hotel in the following years. The hotel was shown on the Ballarat & Ballarat East Water Supply Geological Survey plan in 1870 (Figure 1), being situated near the road junction and neighbouring the post office to the east, and being diagonally opposite the police station.

⁹ See *The Star*, 7 July 1864, p.2, although an article on 9 February 1864, p.2 indicates that the hotel was in existence by this time.

¹⁰ *Ballarat Star*, 29 March 1865, p.2.

¹¹ *The Star*, 26 September 1866, p.2.

¹² Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, Department of Justice, Melbourne.

¹³ *Ballarat Star*, 9 May 1865, p.3.

¹⁴ Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, op.cit. & *Ballarat Star*, 17 July 1868, p.2.

¹⁵ Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, op.cit.

¹⁶ Ibid. & *Ballarat Star*, op.cit.

¹⁷ John Callinan, Will dated 12 April 1875, in Probate Administration files, 1885, VPRS 7591/P2 Unit 103 PROV.

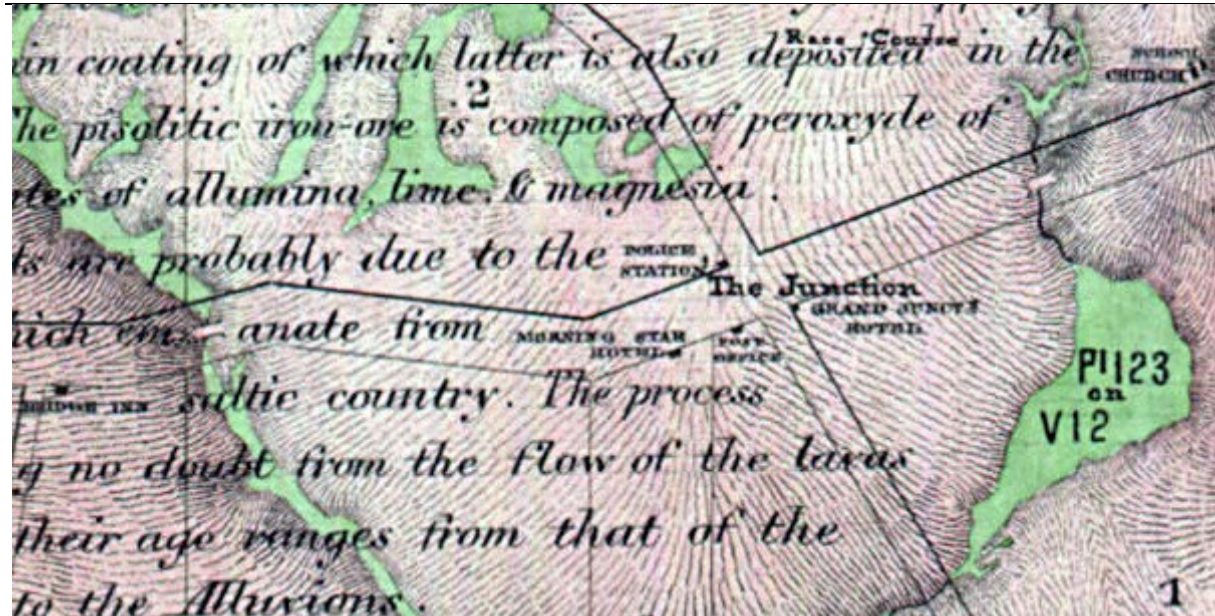


Figure 1: The Ballarat & Ballarat East Water Supply Geological Survey of Country in the Parishes of Bungaree & Warrenheip, 1870, showing Morning Star Hotel (centre) with neighbouring Post Office, Grand Junction Hotel and Police Station. The Bridge Inn is on the far left.

Source: Bungaree & District Historical Society.

The Morning Star Hotel was the location of several public activities. One of the more noteworthy meetings occurred in 1880, as outlined in *The Australasian*:

A large and influential meeting, under the auspices of the Bungaree and Warrenheip Farmers' Union, assembled, pursuant to advertisement, at Callinan's Morning Star Hotel, on Wednesday evening, 28th ult., to consider what steps should be taken to counteract the action of the merchants and produce dealers of Ballarat in regard to the purchase of produce, bags in. The large room of the hotel was densely crowded, and several who could not gain admittance thronged the passage and doorways, evincing by their anxious demeanour the deep interest which this question has excited in the district.¹⁸

In March 1880, Callinan's stable, a horse and some oats as part of his farm at the rear of the hotel was destroyed by fire. The *Gordon Advertiser* gave an account of the damage:

The farm of Mr John Callinan, of Bungaree Junction, was the scene of a most disastrous conflagration on Saturday morning last. Whilst an employee of Mr Devereux, blacksmith, named John Ritchie, was proceeding to work, about 6 o'clock on the morning in question, he observed smoke rising through the roof of a two-storey stable and grain house, belonging to Mr. Callinan. Ritchie immediately raised an alarm, and on proceeding to the stable it was found that the whole of the interior was ablaze, and all of the contents, which consisted of 100 bags or more of oats and peas, four sets of harness, two chaffcutters, and a horse valued at £30, were entirely consumed. The total loss is reckoned at about £300, and is not covered by insurance. It was but a short time ago that Mr. Callinan was strongly advised by his brother to have the property insured, but unfortunately the advice was not taken. Mr. Callinan and a carpenter were the only persons who visited the building on the previous night, when everything appeared safe, and all the doors were fastened securely. The conflagration is generally believed to be the work of an incendiary.¹⁹

¹⁸ *The Australasian*, 7 February 1880, p.24.

¹⁹ R. Huggins, Transcript of the *Gordon Advertiser*, 14 March 1885.

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Less than a month after the devastation of the fire, John Callinan died on 6 April 1885 at the age of 51 years.²⁰ His real estate (which included in the Morning Star Hotel) was described as follows:

All that piece of land being Crown allotment three and part of Allotment four Parish of Warrenheip County of Grant containing twenty six acres one rood and thirty seven perches or thereabouts on which is erected a six roomed weatherboard House and outhouses. The land is fence in with a post and rail and log fence and is not worthy more than £945.0.0.²¹

Callinan's property was managed by Daniel Brophy and John O'Donoghue as executors of his Estate²² until it was sold in December 1887 to William Bones, agent, for £500 (including 25 acres of land) and he in turn sold it to Robert McClymont, a butcher at £32-10-0 per acre in 1888.²³ It appears that McClymont constructed a new timber hotel in the late 1880s.²⁴ Shown in a photograph in the early 20th century (Photo 3), the hotel featured a prominent parapet (which read "McClymont's Morning Star Hotel"). A post-supported verandah with a gabled portico marking the entrance to the hotel was a feature of the front façade. The verandah was adorned with timber brackets, the portico surmounted by a timber finial. There were two door openings to the hotel, flanked by timber framed windows. At the west end was a shop where McClymont intended to run his butchery.



Photo 3: McClymont's Morning Star Hotel, Bungaree, c.1900. Miss Eva McClymont is the young lady on right (in light blouse). Jessie McClymont is standing in the centre.

Source: Bungaree & District Historical Society.

²⁰ Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, op.cit.

²¹ John Callinan, Probate Administration files, 1885, VPRS 28/P2 Unit 184 PROV.

²² Ibid.

²³ Huggins, *op.cit.*, 24 December 1887 & Land Application No. 42007, 13 August 1888, Land Information Centre, Laverton.

²⁴ Mrs Margaret Taylor, personal comments, 1990 in Bungaree History Walk online at <http://www.bungareehistorywalk.com/morning-star.html>, indicates that Callinan's hotel burnt down [this might have been the rear stables] and was replaced with a timber building. The substantial increase in the value of the property from £945 in 1885 to £1550 in 1890 suggests that a new hotel had been built by this time. See following details on Robert McClymont for references.

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Robert McClymont was born in c.1830, possibly Scotland.²⁵ He married Miss Christina McLardy in 1855, presumably in Ballarat.²⁶ They had eleven children, nine being born in Ballarat: George (born 1857), Robert Burns (born 1859), William (born 1861), Jessie Alexandra (born 1863), Albert Christian (born 1865), Mary Ada (born 1867), Eva Christina (born 1869), Ellen (born 1871), Malcolm (born 1874, died 1877), Lily (born 1876 at Bungaree) and Jane (born 1877 at Warrenheip, died at 30 weeks).²⁷ Until the early 1870s, Robert McClymont operated a butcher's shop in Ballarat. Between 1858 and 1864, his premises were on the Main Road at Ballarat East.²⁸ From the early 1870s, McClymont had premises opposite the present Morning Star Hotel.²⁹

McClymont's ownership of the Morning Star Hotel and butcher's shop from 1885 was to be short-lived. He died on 21 January 1890 at the age of 60, supposedly of heart disease.³⁰ He was known as 'a very old resident of the Ballarat district.'³¹ McClymont's statement of assets gave a description of the Morning Star Hotel and associated land:

All that piece of land at Bungaree Junction in the Shire of Bungaree containing an area of 26 acres 2 roods and 7 perches or thereabouts being allotment 2 and part of allotment 4 of section 2 parish of Warrenheip at present in the occupation of the children of the deceased on the land is erected an Hotel known as the Morning Star Hotel and Butchers shop and outbuildings. The property is rate by the Shire of Bungaree of the annual value of £80 per year.³²

The hotel and land was valued at £1500.³³

Ownership of the hotel property passed to Mrs Christina McClymont and she continued ownership until her death in 1895.³⁴ A year later, the late Mrs McClymont's son, Robert Burns McClymont (who had followed his father into the butchering trade) and daughter, Miss Eva Christina McClymont, inherited the property.³⁵ In 1899, Miss McClymont sold her share of the property to R.B. McClymont, following Miss McClymont's marriage.³⁶ R.B. McClymont married Miss Jessie McClellan in 1901 at St. John's Church, Soldiers' Hill, Ballarat East.³⁷ They had four children: Robert John (born 1902), Jessie May (born 1904), Dorothy Jean (born 1905) and Christina Frances (born 1914).³⁸ From the 1890s at least, R.B. McClymont leased 72 acres, 2 roods and 9 perches of fence farmland from John Whelan, a

25 Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, *op.cit.*

26 *Ibid.*

27 *Ibid.*

28 'Robert McClymont', Federation University, Australia, online at https://bih.federation.edu.au/index.php/Robert_McClymont

29 Miss Elma Baird (died 1978), personal comments in Bungaree History Walk, *op.cit.*

30 Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, *op.cit.* & Huggins, *op.cit.*, 15 February 1890.

31 *Ibid.*

32 Robert McClymont, Probate Administration files, 1890, VPRS 28/P2 Unit 281 PROV.

33 *Ibid.*

34 Land Application No. 42007, 23 October 1895, *op.cit.*

35 *Ibid.*, 12 June 1896.

36 *Ibid.*, 21 September 1899.

37 Huggins, *op.cit.*, 29 November 1901 & Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, *op.cit.*

38 *Ibid.*

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farmer of Warrenheip.³⁹ After Whelan's death in 1899, McClymont continued to lease the farmland until 1925,⁴⁰ in addition to running the Morning Star Hotel and butcher's shop.⁴¹

In 1922, 'a cyclone storm' 'passed over Bungaree' and eight windows at the hotel were smashed.⁴² Five years later in 1927, the damage was considerably more substantial when a tornado passed through the Bungaree district (Photo 4). *The Advertiser* (Hurstbridge) claimed that the hotel 'was partially wrecked',⁴³ but the damage was so severe that the building had to be demolished.



Photo 4: Substantially damaged Morning Star Hotel caused by the cyclone, 1927.

Source: Bungaree History Walk online at <http://www.bungareehistorywalk.com/morning-star.html>

A new, substantial, brick hotel was constructed by 1928 (Photo 5).⁴⁴ Streamlined in appearance, it had a long gabled roof form with a central projecting gabled wing, flanking parapeted porches and long front verandahs supported by brick piers. The completed building became a local landmark.

³⁹ John Whelan Probate Administration files, 1899, VPRS 28/P2 Unit 517 PROV.

⁴⁰ Bungaree Shire Rate Book (East Riding), 1925, VPRS 16688/P1 Unit 8 PROV (Ballarat), states that the farmland was owned by the 'Estate of Whelan'. McClymont's name was crossed out as occupier and replaced with Stanley Forbes.

⁴¹ See for example, *Wise's Directory*, 1904, which listed Robert McClymont as 'butcher and Morning Star Hotel', Bungaree. R.B. McClymont became sole proprietor in 1917. See Certificate of Title, vol. 4020 fol. 988.

⁴² *The Argus*, 16 December 1922, p.16.

⁴³ *The Advertiser* (Hurstbridge), 24 June 1927, p.2.

⁴⁴ The date of construction is shown in the front gable of the building.



Photo 5: Recently constructed Morning Star Hotel, 1928.

Source: Bungaree & District Historical Society.

It appears to R.B. McClymont continued to operate the hotel until 1931, when rate charges were to be made to 'William McLellan [sic.]' as per letter from Mr. McClymont'.⁴⁵ He seems to have been a relative through marriage. Robert Burns McClymont had relocated to Ballarat in 1930 where he died on 17 September 1931.⁴⁶ The Morning Star Hotel passed to R.B. McClymont's son, Robert John McClymont, a grazier of Webster Street, Ballarat.⁴⁷ He leased the property in the ensuing years. In 1940, Mary Ann Kenna appears to have been the publican.⁴⁸ Between 1941 and 1957, S.T. Forbes listed as the publican.⁴⁹ A resident of the hotel, Joan Margaret Forbes, became a local midwife in 1951.⁵⁰

Between 1962 and 1965, the hotel was operated by T.J. Halliday.⁵¹ The property had been sold to Bungaree Hotels Pty Ltd in 1964.⁵² In 1969, the hotelkeeper's licence was terminated by the Victorian Liquor Control Commission and the owners compensated \$9750.⁵³ In 1970, the land was subdivided

45 Bungaree Shire Rate Book, 1930, op.cit.

46 R.B. McClymont, Probate Administration files, VPRS 28/P3 Unit 2264 PROV & Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, op.cit.

47 Certificate of Title, op.cit.

48 Ibid., vol. 15687 fol. 595, 27 May 1940. This is the Title for 40 Old Western Highway, Wallace, which listed Mary Ann Kenna 'of Morning Star Hotel Bungaree.'

49 *Sands and McDougall Directory, 1941 & 1957 & Bungaree and District Historical Society Newsletter*, no. 51, July 2005.

50 *Victoria Government Gazette*, no. 1078, 22 December 1952, p.7238.

51 *Sands and McDougall Directories 1962-1964*.

52 Certificate of Title, op.cit.

53 Liquor Control Commission Report & Statement of Accounts, Appendix G, 20 June 1970, Parliament of Victoria online, April 2015.

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and the former Morning Star Hotel was sold to the Catholic Church and converted into a Young Christian Workers' (Y.C.W.) training centre.⁵⁴

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Note: places which were identified in the West Moorabool Heritage Study Stage 2A have been referenced with their unique study identifier (i.e: BLA01). Places which are already included in the Heritage Overlay are referenced by HO number. Places which are not included in the Heritage Overlay nor identified in the West Moorabool Heritage Study Stage 2A have no reference or identifier included.

Interwar hotels

During the interwar years, new hotels were constructed, either as replacements of earlier buildings, as a consequence of changing populations and licensing regulations, or as a result of natural disasters. The latter was the reason for construction of The Bridge and Morning Star Hotels at Bungaree as the earlier hotel buildings had been substantially damaged by a tornado in 1927.

Other Hotels in Bungaree

Several hotels were established at Bungaree Junction in the early years, the first being the Grand Junction Hotel in c.1863 on the south-east corner of the junction of Melbourne and Creswick Roads.⁵⁵ It closed in 1885 when Robert McClymont commenced business at the Morning Star Hotel. In 1865, there were five applications for publican's licenses at Bungaree by Isaac Ross of Melbourne Road (who had The Harrow Hotel), James McGrath (who had McGrath's Hotel), Simon Bentley (who had Bentley's Hotel), James Peet (who had the Bush Inn), and Seth Persse (who had the Junction Hotel).⁵⁶ Further north from Bungaree Junction at the intersection of Creswick and Blackswamp Roads was the Race Course Hotel (built in 1865⁵⁷ – the now site of a dam) and the Emerald Isle Hotel (built by 1870).⁵⁸ The Bridge Inn on the Melbourne Road on high ground near the west bank of the Gong Gong Creek had also been established by 1870.⁵⁹ A new front brick wing was built in c.1930, and is the only operating hotel in Bungaree today.

Other Brick Interwar Hotels in the western region of the Moorabool Shire

It appears that hotel licensing regulations forced several hotel establishments to be either upgraded or replaced. Today, the former Morning Star Hotel, 248 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree, is one of five single storey brick hotels built in the western region of the Moorabool Shire during the interwar (1920s-1940s) era.⁶⁰ The other hotels are: the Bridge Hotel, 190 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree (BRE009); Gordon Hotel, 92 Main Street, Gordon (GOR037); Mineral Springs Hotel, Ballan Daylesford Road, Korweinguboora; and the Lal Lal Falls Hotel, Lal Lal (recommended for inclusion in the Lal Lal Heritage Precinct proposed in the West Moorabool Heritage Study). These single storey buildings have gabled and/or hipped roof forms clad in tiles, face red brick construction and modest porches,

⁵⁴ Certificate of Title, vol. 8831, fol. 586 & 'Church buys a hotel', newspaper article (newspaper unknown), n.d., Bungaree & District Historical Society.

⁵⁵ The hotel was in existence in 1863. See *The Star*, 24 January 1863, p.1.

⁵⁶ *Ballarat Star*, 7 January 1865, p.3. The connection of Persse to the Junction Hotel is given in the *Bendigo Advertiser*, 21 July 1882, p.2, when part of the property was destroyed by fire.

⁵⁷ Neil Carey was granted a publican's license 'for the Racecourse hotel, Bungaree in January 1866. See *The Ballarat Star*, 5 January 1866, p.4. He had advertised his intention of seeking a licence on 15 December 1865, p.4 in the *Ballarat Star*, where he described his property as follows: 'The house is built of wood, and is my own property, to be known by the sign of the Racecourse Hotel.'

⁵⁸ The hotel is shown on the opposite side of the road junction to the Racecourse Hotel in the Ballaarat & Ballaarat East Water Supply Geological Survey of Country in the Parishes of Bungaree & Warrenheip, 1870, Bungaree & District Historical Society. Daniel Clohesy sought a publican's license in 1870 – see *The Star*, 11 January 1870-, p.,3.

⁵⁹ Ballarat & Ballaarat East Water Supply Geological Survey, op.cit.

⁶⁰ Western Moorabool Shire Heritage Study Stage 2A database.

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following a similar design and appearance as the former Morning Star Hotel. They all appear to be predominantly intact.

Overall, the former Morning Star Hotel is one of the most substantial surviving former interwar era brick hotel buildings in the western region of the Moorabool Shire, and one of two surviving hotel buildings in Bungaree



Photo 6: Bridge Hotel, 190 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree, 2016.
Source: David Rowe.



Photo 7: Gordon Hotel, 92 Main Street, Gordon, 2009.
Source: David Rowe.

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PLACE NAME: Former Police Residence & Lock Up

Place No. BRE018

ADDRESS: 255 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree

Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

Historic Themes:

Theme 7.2: Law and Order

Condition: Good (Lock Up & Dwelling)

Integrity:

Lock Up – High

Dwelling – Moderate - High

Photograph Date: 2009 & 2010



Photo 1: Lock Up, 2010.
Source: Dennis Speilvogel.



Photo 2: Dwelling, 2009

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON STATUTORY REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register:	No
Victorian Heritage Inventory:	No
Local Planning Scheme:	No

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:	No
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RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Potential State Significance

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Recommended for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Register: **Yes**

Recommended for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Inventory: **No**

Recommended for inclusion as a Heritage Overlay in the Planning Scheme: **Yes**

Schedule to the Heritage Overlay

External Paint Controls Should Apply?	No
Internal Alteration Controls Should Apply?	No
Tree Controls Should Apply?	No
Fences &/or Outbuildings of Note?	Yes - Lock Up
Prohibited Uses May be Permitted?	No
Incorporated Document	Yes - Moorabool Shire Heritage Precincts and Places Incorporated Plan Permit Exemptions, May 2021

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PLACE NAME: Former Police Residence & Lock Up

Place No. BRE018

ADDRESS: 255 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

What is Significant?

The former Police Residence and corrugated steel lock-up at 255 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree are significant.

The modern shed located to the rear of the property is not significant.

How is it significant?

The former lock up and police residence, 255 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree are of local historical, rarity and representative significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The former lock up, 255 Bungaree Wallace Road, is historically significant as a tangible legacy of confinement and policing at Bungaree from c.1866, when a police station was first established at this saw milling and agricultural settlement. The lock up served its original purpose on this site until the police relocated to another site on the opposite side of the Bungaree Wallace Road in c.1930. The former police residence and station also has associations with policing at Bungaree, as the station and residence of the local police from c.1866 until c.1930. (Criterion A)

The former lock up, 255 Bungaree Wallace Road, is a rare surviving example of a corrugated steel lock up in Victoria. Constructed as a portable building, the gable form and particularly the corrugated sheet metal roof and wall cladding, and door, the iron ventilation plate above the door and the hood on one side, reflect a standard Public Works Department design type. The lock up at Bungaree is only one of two of this cladding known to survive, the other being at Dunnstown (former Warrenheip lock up). (Criterion B)

The former police residence, 255 Bungaree Wallace Road, is a good representative example of a Victorian dwelling, as defined by the symmetrical composition, single storey scale, hipped roof forms and front door and window openings. The interwar era alterations c.1930 also contribute to its significance and include the front post-supported verandah, front door, timber framed double hung windows and stuccoed chimneys. The dwelling is one of a number of similar timber houses in the Bungaree area that have experienced alterations in the early 20th century. (Criterion D)

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PLACE NAME: Former Police Residence & Lock Up

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Heritage Overlay Map

It is recommended that the heritage overlay is applied to the site at 255 Bungaree Wallace Road, as shown in the following aerial image (Photo 3).



Photo 3: Aerial map.

Source of base Map: Moorabool Shire Council, 2020.

DESCRIPTION:

The property at 255 Bungaree Wallace, Road, Bungaree, consists of a corner site with a dwelling near the front boundary and rear outbuilding including a building on the western boundary, an early lock up, and an introduced garage near the northern boundary. There is a gravelled driveway from the Bungaree-Creswick Road boundary to the garage. There is also a driveway at the front, on the east side of the dwelling. On the west side is a large open grassed setback with a row of exotic trees on the boundary. At the front of the dwelling is a narrow open grassed area, the front boundary having an early (interwar) hollow tubular steel post and rail, and chain mesh fence to a height of approximately 1 metre. There are early metal vehicular and pedestrian gates.

At the rear of the dwelling is the early (mid 19th century) lock up structure. It has a steeply-pitched, gabled roof form clad in corrugated galvanised steel, and vertically-oriented galvanised corrugated steel wall cladding fixed to an iron frame. There is a galvanised corrugated steel door with heavy lock, and an iron ventilation plate above the doorway. The wall cladding and door are overpainted. On one side is timber framed hood with galvanised corrugated steel roof that appears to provide weather protection to another narrow opening in the upper wall.

The front of the site is dominated by an altered Victorian styled, single storey, timber weatherboard dwelling. It has a hipped roof form at the front with a projecting post-supported verandah, and rear double hung windows clad in corrugated sheet metal. There is a skillion wing at the rear. The roofs have modest eaves. The symmetry of the design is defined by the central timber framed doorway and the flanking timber framed double hung windows. These details are representative of typical Victorian design.

There are a number of features of the dwelling that suggest that it was upgraded during the interwar era. The rudimentary design and stuccoed finish to the brick chimneys, post-supported hipped roofed verandah with broad eaves and exposed timber rafters, timber verandah brackets, pressed red brick verandah base with concrete floor, timber window and door architraves, timber window sills, and the panelled and glazed timber front door are those typical interwar details.

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PLACE NAME: Former Police Residence & Lock Up

Place No. BRE018

ADDRESS: 255 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree

Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

HISTORY:

Early History of Bungaree¹

The rush to Ballarat, Blackwood, Gordon and other goldfields in the 1850s, and the subsequent political uprising of the Eureka stockade in Ballarat brought social reforms and measures to alleviate the land crisis. The reduction of the mining industry in the late 1850s instigated a call to ‘unlock the land’ for closer settlement. The Nicholson Land Act of 1860, Duffy Act of 1862 and the Grant Land Act of 1865 (refined in 1869) sought to open land selection for the small farmer, giving rise to the land settlement in the Moorabool Shire.

The small agricultural settlement of Bungaree developed as both a service town for the surrounding farming community and as a result of passing trade. Following the construction of the ‘north’ road of the Melbourne to Ballarat Road, Bungaree was soon strategically situated at the intersection of this major roadway and the road to Creswick. The earliest farm lots were taken up in 1859.² Before 1858, R. Benham, farmer and storekeeper, had a commercial store south of “The Junction” near the southern bank of Two Mile Creek (fronting what is now Lesters Road).³ He had been successful in obtaining a rural store licence.⁴ This seems to have been the earliest commercial enterprise at what became known as Warrenheip Junction and then Bungaree Junction. It appears that the opening of the Junction Hotel soon followed, along with another three hotels.⁵ By 1863, parcels of land ranging from 40 acres to 184 acres were taken up by farmers, sawmillers and other selectors.⁶ It was at this time when the Bungaree District Road Board was proclaimed on 16 January 1863 and Bungaree became the headquarters of the fledgling Board. A pressing need was the opening up of surveyed roads and ‘an influential meeting of saw mill proprietors, farmers and others interested in the opening up of the district (the former of whom were well represented)’ was held at the local hotel to consider a way of achieving this.⁷ A Post Office was established near the south-west corner of the road junction on 1 August 1863 and two years later in 1865 a meeting was held to establish an Anglican Church and in 1867 a school room was built that initially served as a church and school.

The progress of the settlement was however based on the influx of farmers and saw millers. Bungaree was never officially surveyed or proclaimed a town. The arrival of the railway in 1879 brought the settlement closer to the Melbourne and Ballarat markets for the transport of potatoes, other crops and timber. By 1890, the population reached 450 and there was a savings bank, post and money order office, three hotels, State and denominational schools, two churches, insurance company, steam flour mill, saw mill and railway station.

History of the Former Police Site

The site at 255 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree, originally formed part of allotment 2B of Section 2A in the Parish of Warrenheip (amounting to 46 acres, 1 rood and 14 perches) that was first purchased by Edward Agar Wynne of Ballarat in April 1859.⁸ The south-east portion of the site became the location of

1 Taken from D. Rowe, ‘Forest, Farmland & Gold: Thematic Environmental History of the Western Region of the Moorabool Shire’, draft, prepared for the Moorabool Shire Council, June 2010.

2 *Victoria Government Gazette*, no. 135, 23 August 1859.

3 Benham’s store is shown on Map of Country Lands in the Parish of Warrenheip, County of Grant, 1858, Bungaree & District Historical Society collection.

4 *The Star* (Ballarat), 21 February 1861, p.4 & *The Ballarat Star*, 27 October 1865, p.2.

5 The Junction Hotel was in existence by 1863 – see *The Star*, 24 January 1863, p.1. It was located in the south-east corner of the road junction at “The Junction”. See The Ballarat & Ballarat East Water Supply Geological Survey of Country in the Parishes of Bungaree & Warrenheip, 1870, Bungaree & District Historical Society.

6 Parish of Warrenheip Plan, n.d., VPRS 16171 PROV.

7 *The Star*, 24 January 1863, p.1.

8 Land Application 12481, Land Information Centre, Laverton.

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Bungaree's first police station that seems to have opened in late 1866.⁹ It appears that a six roomed weatherboard house and a four stabled weatherboard stable had been built by P. Keeble and a Mr. Shroeder,¹⁰ and leased to the Police Department.¹¹ A portable lock up had been relocated from the former Bullarook Police Station that was established in 1861 and closed in 1866.¹² The location of the police station was shown the Ballarat and Ballarat East Water Supply Geological Survey Plan of 1870 (Figure 1). The property was to remain the site of the police station and lock for the next 60 years.

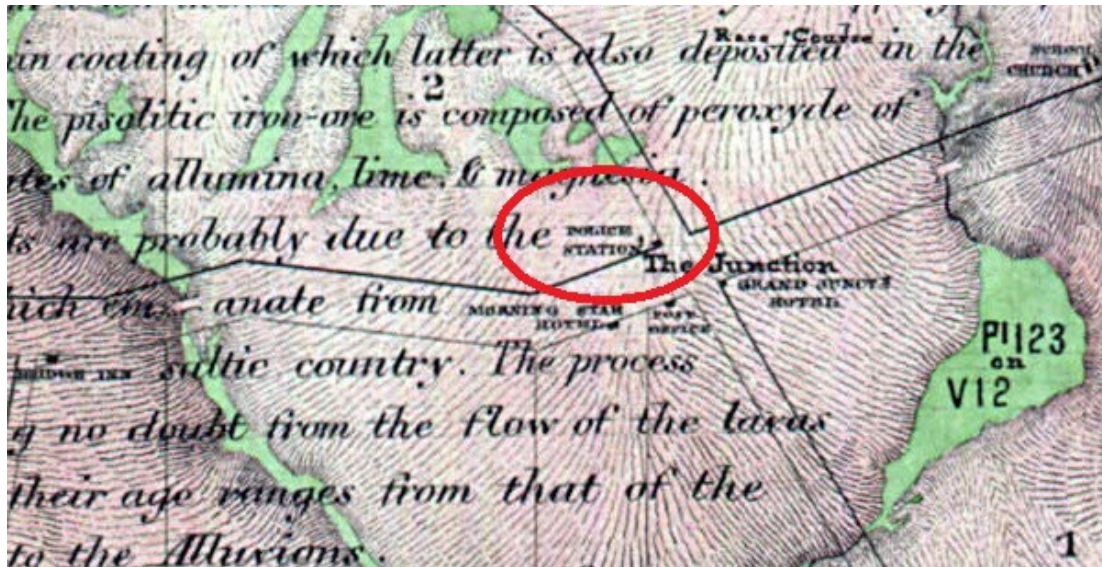


Figure 1: The Ballarat & Ballarat East Water Supply Geological Survey of Country in the Parishes of Bungaree & Warrenheip, 1870, showing the location of the Police Station (circled).

Source: Bungaree & District Historical Society

In 1871, Wynne sold his property to Patrick Boyan.¹³ He leased another part of the property to the Crown Law Department where a 'large weatherboard building' of three rooms appears to have been built by 1874 as it was at this time when the Victoria Government Gazette announced the appointment of Bungaree (Junction) as 'a place at which Petty Sessions shall be holden.'¹⁴ The Court House was in operation by August, 1874 as the District Inspector for the Education Department reported that 'a police Court (Petty Sessions) is held once a week' and that there are 'police barracks'.¹⁵

⁹ *Victoria Police Gazette*, 22 November 1866, p.434, listed a name change from Bullarook Police Station to Bungaree Police Station. However, H. Trigg, 'Bungaree Police Station', in *Bungaree and District Historical Society Newsletter*, no. 36, July 2000, indicates that 'records state that a police station opened here in December 1869 in the Ballarat District.'

¹⁰ 'Recollections from Elma Baird' in *Bungaree and District Historical Society Newsletter*, no. 2, November 1990.

¹¹ No documentation has been found indicating that the property was leased to the Victoria Police in c.1869 but it is known that this site was the location of the police station (see Figure 1) and that it was leased to Victoria Police before 1890, when the property was described with the buildings outlined. See John Devereux, Probate Administration files, 1890, VPRS 28/P2 Unit 291 PROV.

¹² 'Bullarook Police Station', 'Bullarook Lock Up', 'Bungaree Police Station' and 'Bungaree Lock Up' in 'Police Buildings Inventory (Historic Places – DSE)' database, kindly provided by Janette Hodgson, Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning, Melbourne, 2015.

¹³ Land Application 12481, op.cit.

¹⁴ *Victoria Government Gazette*, 3 July 1874, p.1240.

¹⁵ 'Beginnings of the Bluestone School' in *Bungaree and District Historical Society Newsletter*, no. 1, n.d.

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Boyan sold his property including the police barracks and court house sites to John Devereux, a blacksmith, in 1875.¹⁶ Devereux established a timber blacksmith's shop (Photo 4) on the southern frontage at the western end of his property, next to his dwelling.



Photo 4: Devereux's blacksmith's shop, Bungaree, n.d.

Source: Bungaree & District Historical Society.

Devereux retained ownership until his death in 1890 when the property was described as including a six roomed weatherboard police station and weatherboard police stable (rented), large general store and dwelling house of seven rooms (with a two stall stable and cart house at the rear) (rented), timber Court House building (rented), six roomed dwelling house with a detached kitchen (that had been occupied by the deceased) and a large weatherboard blacksmith's shop.¹⁷

Devereux's land was subsequently subdivided, and with a number of allotments was sold to Alfred Rice, a storekeeper of Bungaree, in 1914.¹⁸ Rice operated a grocery, drapery and ironmongery store opposite the police station.¹⁹ After Rice's death in 1921, the property at 255 Bungaree Wallace Road was purchased by William Alexander McClellan in 1924.²⁰ The old timber dwelling continued to be leased to the Police Department as a police station.²¹ Constable John Pattison was the occupier of the station in 1927 when the dwelling escaped serious damage from a tornado that passed through Bungaree, although the 'garage and fencing suffered severely.'²²

It appears that the police station/residence and the lock up continued to serve their original purpose until c.1930. Since c.1869, the site at 255 Bungaree Wallace Road had been associated with many Police Constables, relievers and 'extras'.²³ From 1873, there were two constables stationed at Bungaree but by 1882 it was served by one officer.²⁴ During the busy potato digging season between April and October each year when the population would swell with the arrival of potato diggers, mounted police were

¹⁶ Land Application 12481, op.cit.

¹⁷ Devereux, op.cit.

¹⁸ Certificate of Title, vol. 1131, fol. 048 and vol. 3785, fol. 840.

¹⁹ *Ballarat Courier* (Christmas Supplement), 13 December 1911 in *Bungaree and District Historical Society Newsletter*, no. 3, April 1991.

²⁰ Certificate of Title, op.cit.

²¹ See Bungaree Shire Rate Book (East Riding), 1925, entry 232, VPRS 16688/P1 Unit 2, PROV (Ballarat), which listed David John Pattison, police constable, as the occupant, with the owner as William McClellan.

²² *The Argus*, 20 June 1927, p.15.

²³ Trigg, op.cit.

²⁴ *Ibid.*

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called in to enforce law and order.²⁵ This was required as 'many of these pickers would spend much of their wages on liquor, and fights would often break out as the local court records reveal.'²⁶

In c.1930, the police relocated to a timber dwelling next to Chalmer's Post Office and General Store. The original police lock up was retained on the original site (at 255 Bungaree Wallace Road). It appears to have been at this time when the old timber police residence was upgraded.²⁷ The works included new chimneys (or stuccoing the original chimneys) and a new post-supported front verandah on a brick base. The property remained owned by William McClellan until his death in 1955. At this time, it was valued at £750 and it was described as:

W.B. dwelling with bathroom, 2 stall stable, old building formerly Police lockup and office and gal. iron wood shed. It is occupied by a tenant who supplied the deceased with his meals in lieu of rent.²⁸

Second Police Site at Bungaree

From c.1930, the police station was located in the commodious eight-roomed gabled timber dwelling adjacent to Chalmer's Post Office and Store on the south side of the Bungaree Wallace Road (Photo 5).²⁹ At this time, the dwelling was described as requiring 'renovations' and there was a 'lockup – one cell' in 'fair repair'.³⁰ This portable timber lock up was shown in a photograph at the rear of the police station in 1957 (Photo 6).

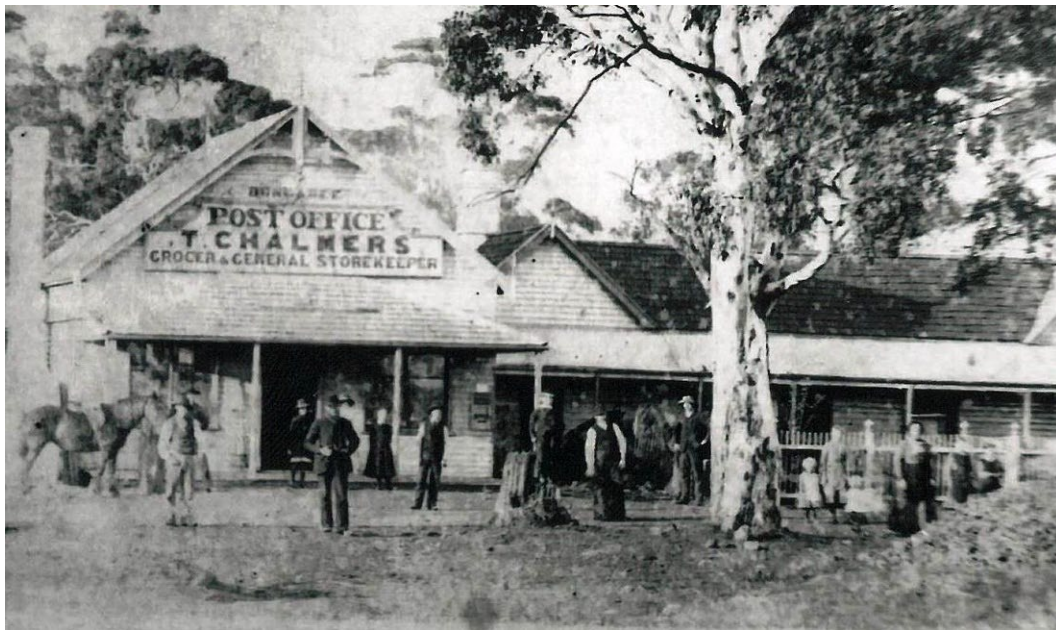


Photo 5: Chalmer's Post Office and Store (left) and the building that was to become Bungaree's second police station (right), n.d.

Source: Bungaree History Walk online at

<http://www.bungareehistorywalk.com/the-bungaree-police-station.html>

25 *Ibid.*

26 *Ibid.*

27 The old dwelling was described in 1890 as a six roomed weatherboard house, the property valued at £500. There was no change to the size or value of the property in 1921. This suggests that the old dwelling was upgraded during the ownership of W.A. McClellan, with physical evidence suggesting that the changes occurred in c.1930. See Devereux, *op.cit.* & Alfred Rice, Probate Administration files, 1921, VPRS 28/P3 Unit 1167 PROV.

28 W.A. McClellan, Probate Administration files, 1955, VPRS 28/P4 Unit 1061 PROV.

29 Trigg, *op.cit.*

30 *Ibid*, citing Victoria Police Gazette, 1930.

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Photo 6: Rear yard of Bungaree's second police station showing portable timber lock up (right), 1957.
Source: Bungaree and District Historical Society Newsletter, no. 36, July 2000.

The police station at Bungaree (Photo 7) continued to operate until a semi-trailer truck crashed into it on 27 March 1976 (having collided with a car), causing substantial damage (Photo 8).³¹ The building was subsequently demolished. The last Police Officer stationed at Bungaree was Dermott Charles Bevern.³² From 1976, Bungaree district was policed by officers stationed at Gordon.³³ The portable timber lock up located in the rear yard appears to have been relocated or demolished.

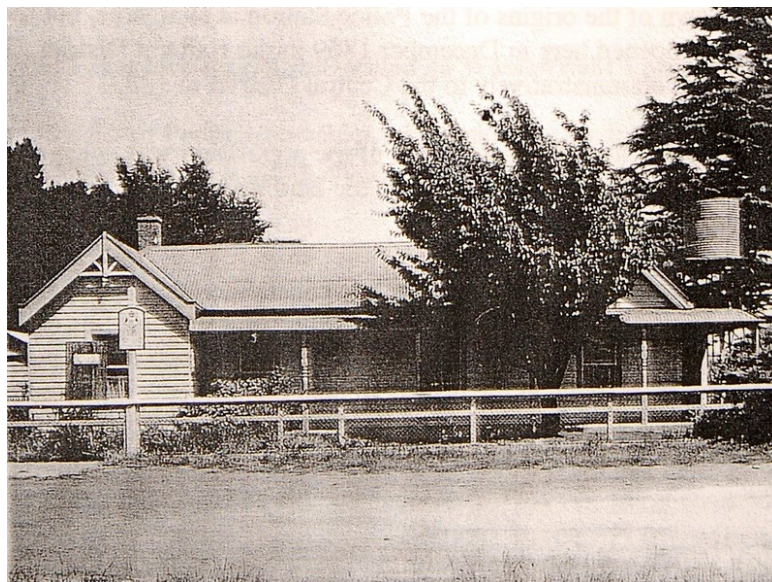


Photo 7: Bungaree Police Station, 1957.
Source: Bungaree and District Historical Society Newsletter, no. 36, July 2000.

31 *Ibid.*
32 *Ibid.*
33 *Ibid.*



Photo 8: Substantially damaged Bungaree Police Station, 1976.

Source: Bungaree and District Historical Society Newsletter, no. 36, July 2000

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Note: places which were identified in the West Moorabool Heritage Study Stage 2A have been referenced with their unique study identifier (i.e: BLA01). Places which are already included in the Heritage Overlay are referenced by HO number. Places which are not included in the Heritage Overlay nor identified in the West Moorabool Heritage Study Stage 2A have no reference or identifier included.

Comparable Police Lock Ups

A key building that formed part of the function of the police station was the lock up. They were often designed to accommodate only one prisoner at a time, 'being influenced by contemporary thinking on criminal reform: that solitary confinement would aid reform.'³⁴

The portable lock up buildings of the 19th and very early 20th centuries have been identified by Helen Doyle in *Dispensing Justice: Historic Survey of the Theme of Justice in Victoria* as being significant as a type. She states that 'while in several cases surviving lock ups have been relocated from their original site, the typical position of the lock up at the police reserve reflects the important association of the lock up in early policing in Victoria. This has been reinforced by Frances O'Neill in a 'Survey of Police Buildings':

The essential adjunct to every police station was a lock up to confine those arrested by the police until they could be transferred to the nearest gaol. ... The building materials for lock ups varied according to local availability. Stone lock ups were built in such locations as Camperdown, Balmoral Cavendish and Dunkeld, using Western District volcanic bluestone.³⁵

The surviving single cell lock up at 255 Bungaree Wallace Road is identical in gabled design, construction (corrugated sheet metal wall cladding) and detailing to the former Warrenheip lock up, now located at Dunnstown.³⁶ This former lock up would therefore appear to date from c.1862 when a police station was established at Warrenheip.³⁷ Both lock ups at Bungaree and Dunnstown therefore reflect a standard Public Works Department design.

³⁴ H. Doyle, *Dispensing Justice: Historic Survey of the Theme of Justice in Victoria – A Cultural Network Study*, Department of Sustainability & Environmental, May 2000.

³⁵ Ibid.

³⁶ Details and photograph kindly provided by Dianne Cahir, Dunnstown, 2010.

³⁷ 'Warrenheip Police Station' in "Police Buildings Inventory (Historic Places – DSE)" database, op.cit.



Photo 9: Former Warrenheip Lock Up, Dunnstown.

Source: Dianne Cahir, Dunnstown, 2010.

The only other known surviving iron lock up is located at Anakie, have been removed from Lethbridge.³⁸ This structure has a barrel-vaulted roof and therefore is another variation on the standardised design type.

In the western region of the Moorabool Shire, there is a portable timber lock up and a single celled bluestone lock up at the former police reserve at 172 and 174-176 Inglis Street, Ballan (BA051).³⁹ These lock up buildings are not directly comparable to the type at Bungaree.

Comparable Dwellings⁴⁰

Architecturally, the hipped roof form and projecting front post-supported verandah of the former police residence at 255 Bungaree Wallace Road is comparable with the designs of the following local dwellings:

- Hawthorn Farm, 145 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree (BRE003): built in timber, the dwelling was relocated to the current site in c.1893. It has an encircling post-supported verandah.
- Dwelling, 231 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree (BRE14):, built in timber, it has a more elaborate verandah with cast iron valance and brackets, suggesting that it was built in earlier years than the former police residence.
- Dwelling, 519 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree (BRE26): built in timber in c.1912, the dwelling is similar in construction and design to the former police residence, although it has a decorative post-supported, hipped bullnosed verandah with cast iron valances and brackets.
- Dwelling, 14 Lesters Road, built in timber, the form, composition and construction are similar to the former police residence.
- Dwelling, 20 Lesters Road, built in timber, the building has a decorative cast iron verandah. The form and scale are similar to the former police residence.

³⁸ Photographs of the former lock up at Anakie are held by David Rowe. Discussions with Janette Hodgson, Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning suggest that this lock up had previously been located at Lethbridge.

³⁹ See heritage citation for further details.

⁴⁰ See heritage citations for further information.

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- Dwelling, 100 Murphys Road, Bungaree (BRE36): built in timber in the late 19th century, the form and design are similar to the former police residence, although the detailing indicates that it is of earlier construction.
 - Clare Place, 64 Torpys Road, Bungaree (BRE039): built in timber in 1908, it is a more elaborate example of the type than the former police residence.

Other Police Residences in the western region of the Moorabool Shire⁴¹

The existing police residence at 255 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree is one of only three known surviving dwellings that previously functioned as police stations and residences in the western region of the Moorabool Shire. The other examples are:

- Former police quarters and court house, 14 Clarendon Street, Blackwood (GP03). The quarters are a very rare surviving example of a prefabricated timber police residence first constructed in the early 1850s and relocated to its present goldfields site in 1859.
- Former police residence, 172 and 174-176 Inglis Street, Ballan (BA051): Constructed of brick, the original central portion of the dwelling was built in 1861, the front gabled wing being an addition constructed in 1880.

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021**PLACE NAME:** St. John's Anglican Church Complex

Place No. BRE019

ADDRESS: 309 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree

Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated 2016, updated May 2021

Historic Themes:

Theme 6.1: Building Towns

Theme 8.1: Spiritual Life

Condition: Fair**Integrity:** Moderate**Photograph Date:** 2009**CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON STATUTORY REGISTERS****Victorian Heritage Register:** No**Victorian Heritage Inventory:** No**Local Planning Scheme:** No**CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS:****National Trust (Victoria) Register:** No**RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:**

Local Significance

RECOMMENDATIONS:Recommended for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Register: **No**Recommended for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Inventory: **No**Recommended for inclusion as a Heritage Overlay in the Planning Scheme: **Yes****Schedule to the Heritage Overlay**External Paint Controls Should Apply? **No**Internal Alteration Controls Should Apply? **No**Tree Controls Should Apply? **No**Fences &/or Outbuildings of Note? **Yes – Parish Hall**Prohibited Uses May be Permitted? **Yes**Incorporated Document **No****STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:****What is Significant?**

The St. John's Anglican Church Complex at 309 Bungaree Wallace Road is significant.

Features which contribute to the significance of the place include:

- St John's Anglican Church (c.1869) and the additions dating from c.1912 and c.1931.
- The Parish Hall (c.1866-1867) with additions c.1920.
- The memorial garden to the late Miss Elma Baird in the church grounds.

How is it significant?

St. John's Anglican Church Complex, 309 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree, is of local aesthetic, historical, representative and social significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

St. John's Anglican Church Complex, 309 Bungaree Wallace Road, is of historical significance for its long association with the Church of England, Warrenheip (Bungaree) Junction from the 1860s, and

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with the life of the Anglican Church and development of education at Bungaree from this time. The construction of the principal buildings, being the Church (c.1869) and Parish Hall (c.1866-67) replacing earlier structures, and additions to these buildings in the first half of the twentieth century demonstrates the importance and relevance to the local community of the Anglican Church, particularly pre 1950. (Criterion A)

St. John's Anglican Church Complex, 309 Bungaree Wallace Road, is aesthetically significant as a local historical landmark at Bungaree, being a moderately intact example of the three surviving Victorian Early English Gothic styled churches in the western region of the Moorabool Shire. The Early English Gothic design qualities that contribute to the aesthetic significance of the building include both the original fabric of the main steeply pitched gabled nave and the early additional bay to the nave and the chancel addition. Rudimentary in design and construction (reflective of the Early English Gothic style), the stained glass window in the north wall of the chancel is an original decorative feature and exhibits important design qualities. (Criteria D and E)

St. John's Anglican Church Complex, 309 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree, is socially significant as it is recognised and valued by the members of the Bungaree community as a physical legacy of Anglican faith and faith education that has endured since 1867. Windows, liturgical fittings and furniture introduced in the second half of the 20th century also have commemorative associations with Katherine Marion Shearer, Jeannie Trigg, Baird family, John and Sarah Trigg, Glenice Shearer, Alan Trigg, May and Norman Trigg, and Bob and Nancy Keddie, and a garden in the church grounds is a memorial to the late Miss Elma Baird. (Criterion G)

SIGNIFICANCE OF COMPONENTS

Local Significance

St. John's Church is considered to have sufficient integrity and historical, architectural and social heritage value to meet the local significance threshold.

Contributory Significance

The following fabric is considered to make a significant contribution to the historical, aesthetic and/or social values of the church site:

- St. John's Parish Hall.
- Memorial garden to the late Miss Elma Baird.

Non Contributory

The following fabric has either been greatly altered or has been introduced after the significant period of development for the site (between the 1860s and 1920s) and therefore has no heritage significance (this does not suggest that this fabric may not be valued by members of St. John's Church):

- Vestry addition.
- North-eastern additions to the Parish Hall.
- Hollow steel post and rail and chain mesh front fence and gates.
- Other fences.
- Trees.

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Heritage Overlay Map

It is recommended that the heritage overlay is applied to the site at 309 Bungaree Wallace Road, as shown on the following map (Photo 1).



Photo 1: Aerial map.

Source of base Map: Moorabool Shire Council, 2020.

DESCRIPTION:

The Setting

St. John's Anglican Church Complex, 309 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree, are located on a contextually large rectangular allotment on the north side of the street. The church building is centrally located on the site, with the hall on the east side, near the east boundary. Both buildings have large front setbacks and are surrounded by open grassed areas. At the front is a row of Elm and Plane trees behind a tubular steel post and rail and chain mesh fence (approximately 1200 mm high) and metal gates. There is a large garden bed at the front (south) of the church building, together with a hedge. Near the west boundary are stands of trees while on the rear (northern) boundary is a row of gum trees. A wire fence (approximately 1100 mm high) divides the main church grounds from the large vacant grassed portion on the west side, which was location of the vicarage (now removed).

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Photo 2: Front of the church property showing row of trees behind the front fence, 2009.

St. John's Church Building

The bluestone, Early English Victorian Gothic Revival styled, church building has a steeply-pitched, gabled roof form clad in slate. The five-bayed nave is defined by the projecting bluestone buttresses and pointed-arched windows with tracery windows featuring diamond leadlighting. The front (south) gable has a central pointed arched door opening with vertically boarded timber doors. Above the entrance are three narrow pointed arched window openings with tracery windows and diamond leadlight. An introduced memorial neon-lit cross is located in the gable end. There are timber bargeboards to the gable ends. Embedded in the front wall of the church is a plaque that reads: "1869 A.M.D.G. 1969. St. John's Centenary. Erected by the Parishioners 25th April, 1969, in memory of the Founders of this Church and All who follow Them "Where there is no vision the people perish". Bishop: The Rt. Rev'd. W.A. Hardie, Bishop Assistant: The Rt. Rev'd. R.G. Porter, Vicar: The Rev'd. Charles Whitehead."

Projecting at the rear is the minor gabled chancel having corrugated sheet metal roof cladding and bluestone wall construction. There are timber bargeboards in the gable end. The north elevation also features three narrow pointed arched windows, the central stained glass and leadlight window possibly being the original decorative window installed in 1869 in the north wall of the nave before the construction of the chancel in 1912.

To the east of the chancel is the vestry. It has a flat roof of galvanised steel and is characterised by bluestone walls surmounted by a battlemented parapet. There are paired pointed arched windows on the east elevation and a vertically boarded timber door at the front (south).

Overall, the church building appears to be in fair condition and of moderate integrity.

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Photo 3: St. John's Anglican Church, front (south) and east elevations, showing projecting vestry addition at the rear, 2009.

Parish Hall

Located on the east side of the site is the Parish Hall. It has an original steeply pitched, gabled roof form and minor gabled porch at the front. At the rear are additions (the projecting gabled additions on the east side representing the former Leigh Shire Offices building relocated to the site in 1920). All of the roofs are clad in galvanised corrugated steel and the walls in introduced lightweight Hardiplank. The aluminium framed windows have also been introduced, having replaced original timber framed double hung windows. There is an early door opening with a vertically boarded timber door on the east side of the front porch. Another door is located on the east elevation of the hall. There are modest eaves and an early feature of the design is the decorative timber bargeboards to the main and porch gable ends. At the rear is a brick chimney.

Overall, the Parish Hall appears to be in good condition and of moderate-low integrity.



Photo 4: St. John's Parish Hall, front (south) elevation, 2009.



Photo 5: St. John's Parish Hall, front and side (east) elevations, 2009.

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PLACE NAME: St. John's Anglican Church Complex

Place No. BRE019

ADDRESS: 309 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree

Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated 2016, updated May 2021

HISTORY:

Early History of Bungaree¹

The rush to Ballarat, Blackwood, Gordon and other goldfields in the 1850s, and the subsequent political uprising of the Eureka stockade in Ballarat brought social reforms and measures to alleviate the land crisis. The reduction of the mining industry in the late 1850s instigated a call to 'unlock the land' for closer settlement. The Nicholson Land Act of 1860, Duffy Act of 1862 and the Grant Land Act of 1865 (refined in 1869) sought to open land selection for the small farmer, giving rise to the land settlement in the Moorabool Shire.

The small agricultural settlement of Bungaree developed as both a service town for the surrounding farming community and as a result of passing trade. Following the construction of the 'north' road of the Melbourne to Ballarat Road, Bungaree was soon strategically situated at the intersection of this major roadway and the road to Creswick. The earliest farm lots were taken up in 1859.² Before 1858, R. Benham, farmer and storekeeper, had a commercial store south of "The Junction" near the southern bank of Two Mile Creek (fronting what is now Lesters Road).³ He had been successful in obtaining a rural store licence.⁴ This seems to have been the earliest commercial enterprise at what became known as Warrenheip Junction and then Bungaree Junction. It appears that the opening of the Junction Hotel soon followed, along with another three hotels.⁵ By 1863, parcels of land ranging from 40 acres to 184 acres were taken up by farmers, sawmillers and other selectors.⁶ It was at this time when the Bungaree District Road Board was proclaimed on 16 January 1863 and Bungaree became the headquarters of the fledgling Board. A pressing need was the opening up of surveyed roads and 'an influential meeting of saw mill proprietors, farmers and others interested in the opening up of the district (the former of whom were well represented)' was held at the local hotel to consider a way of achieving this.⁷ A Post Office was established near the south-west corner of the road junction on 1 August 1863 and two years later in 1865 a meeting was held to establish an Anglican Church and in 1867 a school room was built that initially served as a church and school.

The progress of the settlement was however based on the influx of farmers and saw millers. Bungaree was never officially surveyed or proclaimed a town. The arrival of the railway in 1879 brought the settlement closer to the Melbourne and Ballarat markets for the transport of potatoes, other crops and timber. By 1890, the population reached 450 and there was a savings bank, post and money order office, three hotels, State and denominational schools, two churches, insurance company, steam flour mill, saw mill and railway station.

¹ Taken from D. Rowe, 'Forest, Farmland & Gold: Thematic Environmental History of the Western Region of the Moorabool Shire', draft, prepared for the Moorabool Shire Council, June 2010.

² *Victoria Government Gazette*, no. 135, 23 August 1859.

³ Benham's store is shown on Map of Country Lands in the Parish of Warrenheip, County of Grant, 1858, Bungaree & District Historical Society collection.

⁴ *The Star* (Ballarat), 21 February 1861, p.4 & *The Ballarat Star*, 27 October 1865, p.2.

⁵ The Junction Hotel was in existence by 1863 – see *The Star*, 24 January 1863, p.1. It was located in the south-east corner of the road junction at "The Junction". See The Ballarat & Ballarat East Water Supply Geological Survey of Country in the Parishes of Bungaree & Warrenheip, 1870, Bungaree & District Historical Society.

⁶ Parish of Warrenheip Plan, n.d., VPRS 16171 PROV.

⁷ *The Star*, 24 January 1863, p.1.

History of the St. John's Church

The Beginnings of the Anglican Church at Bungaree

The goldfields at Ballarat in 1851 brought not only gold seekers to the area, but also the establishment of the Church of the England.⁸ In 1862, the Rev. Christopher Gibson Allanby was ordained as a deacon and later in the same year he was licensed as a Curate of St. Paul's Anglican Church, Ballarat.⁹ From this time, he took charge of the large area to the east of Ballarat that included Brown Hill, Nerrina, Dean, Mollonghip, Barkstead, Musk Creek and Elaine which became known as the Brown Hill Parish.¹⁰

In early November 1865, residents of Bungaree and district agitated for the establishment of an Anglican Church. They met at the Grand Junction Hotel at Bungaree to progress the establishment of an Anglican Church.¹¹ A sub-committee was formed, consisting of Messrs Clark, Bacchus and Perse, and they were tasked with inquiring about different sites that might be obtained or purchased.¹² At least three sites were considered: land owned a Mr J.P. Smith on the western bank of the Lal Lal Creek (allotment 2 of Section 8, Parish of Warrenheip), and two other sites.¹³ It was eventually decided to purchase 1 acre and 2 roods of part allotment 5 of Section 7 on the north side of the Melbourne Road from Thomas Haynes, a farmer of Warrenheip on 26 May 1866.¹⁴ Robert Turner Cummins, Christopher Gibson Allanby, George Clendinning, William Lakeland and John Robson were the original proprietors and trustees.¹⁵

Building the School Room

Church services first commenced at Bungaree on 6 January 1867 when the Rev. Allanby conducted worship at the residence of Mr Benham.¹⁶ This was followed by services at the residence of John Clarke and at 'Peerewur', the property of Henry Bacchus.¹⁷ The services were held at 3pm and were continue until a temporary church (which was to be built as a school room) could be built.¹⁸

Following the acquisition of the church land in July 1866, the building committee sought the construction of 'a building of wood with a chimney be erected without delay.'¹⁹ To measure 30 feet by 18 feet and be 10 feet high, the building committee allocated £50 for building costs, the new building to be built on the eastern portion of the site.²⁰ The building was lined with softwood and timber was purchased and desks and seats constructed.²¹ The building was completed by the end of March 1867 and a meeting was subsequently held to establish the school and elect a committee. The Rev. C.G.

⁸ H. Trigg, 'St. John's Church, Bungaree' in N, Backhouse, H. Trigg & J. Huggins, *Our Journey: The Anglican Parochial District of Ballan and Bungaree 1849-1999*, Anglican Parochial District of Ballan/Bungaree, Ballan, 1998, p.84.

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

¹¹ *Ibid.*, p.87.

¹² *Ibid.*

¹³ *Ibid.* & Parish of Warrenheip Plan, op.cit.

¹⁴ Haynes had originally acquired the land (then comprising 72 acres, 2 roods and 9 perches) on 10 February 1864. See Certificates of Title, vol. 93, fol. 583 and vol. 174, fol. 692. See also *Victoria Government Gazette*, 17 July 1866, p.1472.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁶ Trigg, *op.cit.*

¹⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

²⁰ *Ibid.*

²¹ *Ibid.*

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Allanby and Messrs. Acton, Chalmers, Lindsell, Persse, Umbers, Evans, R. Carroll and Trigg were duly appointed.²²

In anticipation of the opening of the school, Rev. C.G. Allanby advertised for a master for the new public school.²³ A Mr Thompson took up the position as school master when the school opened on 1 September 1867.²⁴ With an average attendance of 35 pupils, the Church of England School became Common School No. 944 in 1869.²⁵ A new school committee was appointed being: Rev. C.G. Allanby, W.H. Bacchus, H. Lindsell, H. Acton, R. Carroll, R.S. Persse, W. Mclvor, W. McGrath, J. Bourke, T. Chalmers, W. Barclay and H. Evans.²⁶

Further educational progress was made for the benefit of the Anglicans at Bungaree in late June 1869 with the opening of a library. As reported in the *Ballarat Star*:

On Sunday last, a library in connection with St. John's Church, Junction, Warrenheip, was opened in the school house adjoining the church. This library, which is free, is for the use of the members of the congregation and the Sunday-school children. It will be open every Sunday afternoon between the houses of two and three.²⁷

The day school function of the school room at St. John's Church came to an end in 1877 when the nearby State School opening.²⁸ Since this time, the building was used for Sunday School classes as well as numerous social and fundraising events.²⁹ In 1884, a platform was erected at the end of the room.³⁰

In 1920, major improvements were made to the Sunday School, which by this time it appears to have become known as the Parish Hall. The former Shire Hall at Leigh Creek was purchased for £35 and added to the northern end of the hall.³¹ Renovations and repairs were carried by a working bee under the leadership of Herman Keeble and Arthur Grigg.³² On completion the *Church Chronicle* declared the work had been done 'so thoroughly that you would scarcely know it from a new building.'³³ The extended Parish Hall was opened on 28 September 1920 with a team meeting and concert.³⁴ It appears to have provided for a platform space and a kitchen, heated by corner fireplaces, as shown on a plan of the building in 1931 (Figure 1):

22 *Ibid.*

23 *Ballarat Star*, 16 April 1867, p.4.

24 Trigg, *op.cit.*

25 *Ibid.*

26 *Ibid.*

27 *Ballarat Star*, 29 June 1869, p.2.

28 Trigg, *op.cit.*

29 *Ibid.*, pp.87-88.

30 H. Trigg (C. Tromp, ed.), 'St. John's Anglican Churchy at Bungaree History Walk online, April 2015 at <http://www.bungareehistorywalk.com/st-johns-anglican-church.html>

31 Trigg, *Our Journey, op.cit.*, p.91.

32 *Ibid.*

33 *Ibid.*

34 *Ibid.*

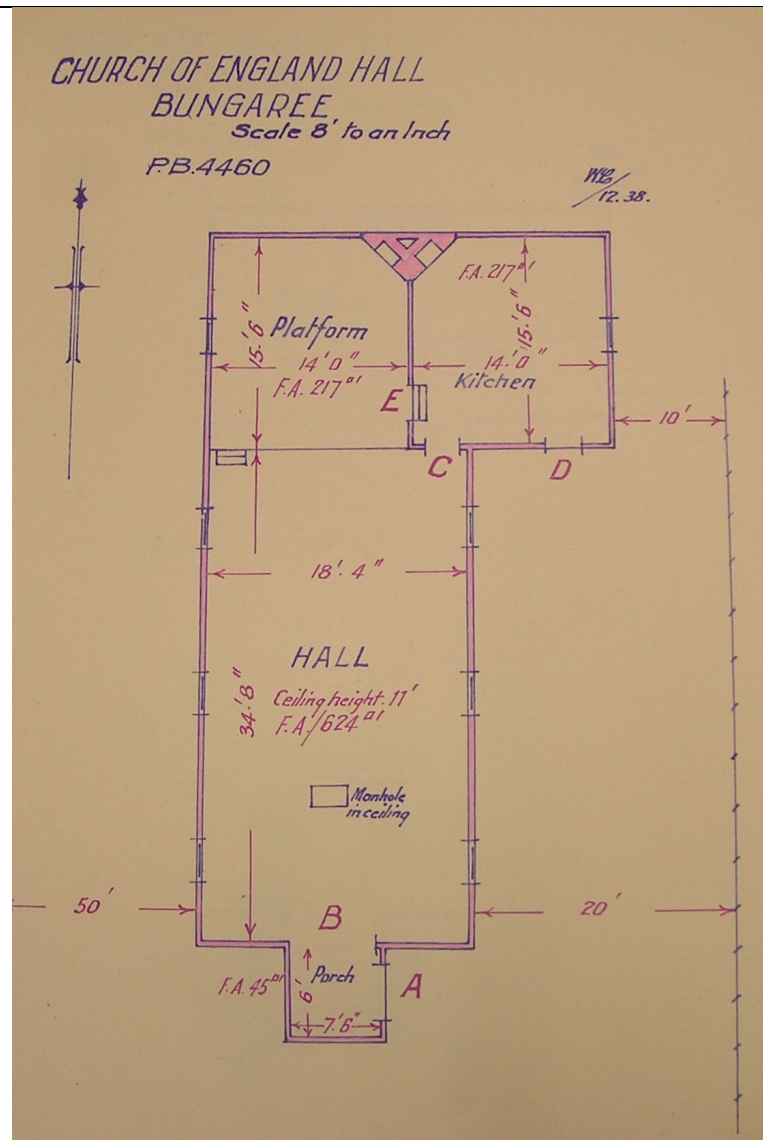


Figure 1: Plan of the Church of England Hall, Bungaree, n.d. [1931].

Source: 'Church of England hall, Bungaree', Public Building file, VPRS 7882/P1 Unit 622 PROV.

The major additions appear to be shown in a photograph of the St. John's Church property in the early 1930s (Photo 6). This photograph shows the hall on the east side (right), with timber framed double hung windows on the west wall.

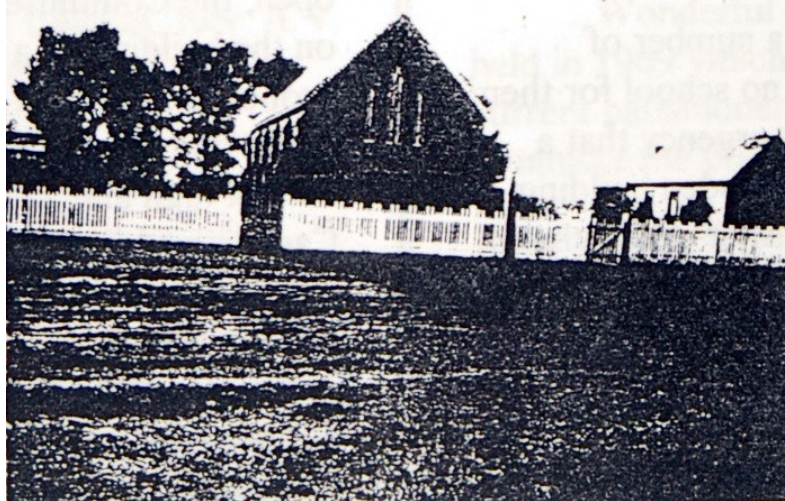


Photo 6: St. John's Anglican Church (centre), with vicarage (left) and Hall (right), early 1930s.
Source: *Bungaree & District Historical Society Newsletter* No. 30, November 1998.

In 1984, the Parish Hall was renovated with the exterior reclad in Hardiplank and the early timber framed windows replaced with large aluminium framed openings.³⁵ Two years later gas heaters were installed. In 1994, the exterior was painted for the 125th anniversary celebrations and in 1998 the building was rewired.³⁶

Building the Church

With the completion of the school room in April 1866, the building committee proposed to construct a church of stone, being 25 feet by 40 feet, with a hardwood floor and shingle roof (this was later reconsidered and a slate roof constructed instead).³⁷ The walls were to be 18 feet high and 18 inches thick.³⁸ The architect of Ballarat, Henry Caselli, was commissioned to design the edifice.³⁹ It was initially proposed that stone from a nearby water reserve be quarried for the new building, but the Engineer to the Ballarat Water Supply Committee did not support the idea as outlined in his report as:

it would be disadvantageous to permit quarrying within the water reserve for stone for the erection of St. John's Church, Warrenheip, and, that plenty of stone could be procured nearer at hand.⁴⁰

This appears to have caused some delays in the commencement of construction, as it was not until 14 December 1866 when Caselli called tenders 'for erecting Bluestone Church at Warrenheip'.⁴¹ Messrs Button, Phippard and Trimby were subsequently appointed the contractors.⁴²

On Tuesday 11 June 1866, a ceremony was held for the laying of the foundation stone. It was reported in the *Ballarat Star*:

35 Trigg (Tromp, ed.), *op.cit.*

36 Trigg, *Our Journey, op.cit.*, p.97.

37 Trigg (Tromp, ed.), *op.cit.*

38 'Bungaree VIC – St. John's Anglican' in Church Histories online, April 2015 at <http://www.churchhistories.net.au/church-catalog/bungaree-vic-st-johns-anglican/>

39 *Ballarat Star*, 13 June 1867, p.4.

40 *Ibid.*, 16 April 1867, p.4.

41 *Ibid.*, 14 December 1866, p.4.

42 *Ibid.*, 13 June 1867, p.4.

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The laying of the corner stone of St. John's Anglican church, Warrenheip, took place on the afternoon of Tuesday, 11th June. The church, which is situated a little way beyond the junction, was commenced about six weeks ago, and, being in the centre of a large agricultural population, there is every prospect of its increasing in importance and usefulness. For some months past the congregation has held divine worship in a wooden building originally intended for a schoolroom, where, under the ministrations of the Rev. G.C. Allanby, formerly curate of St. Paul's parish, it has increased very considerably, and now numbers nearly one hundred persons. It being deemed inconvenient to use the building both as a schoolroom and a place of worship, the erection of the new church was contemplated, and with a considerable amount of funds in hand, the committee, with the view of providing for the present and future wants of the district, has set about the work in right earnest.

The ceremony of laying the stone was announced to take place at noon, but it did not commence until fully an hour afterwards. A good many persons were present, the church committee mustering in force, together with a sprinkling of ladies and young folk. The Rev. R.T. Cummins, of St. Paul's, Ballarat, officiated in the absence of the pastor, the Rev.G.C. Allanby, who was away from the district on sick leave. Those present – including the members of the church choir – formed in procession, headed by the Rev. R.T. Cummins, escorting Mrs W.H. Bacchus – deputed to lay the stone – and walked from the present wooden building to the site of the new church. The ceremony was opened by the singing of the 389th hymn – “This stone to Thee in faith we lay.”⁴³

On 24 April 1868, Caselli called tenders for ‘additional stonework’ for the church.⁴⁴ On 11 January 1869, further tenders were sought to complete the building.⁴⁵ By this time, costs had amounted to £508 for the masonry work, £209 for the carpentry and joinery, and £77 for the glazing.⁴⁶

It appears that the latter included the provision of a stained glass window as its installation was reported in *the Ballarat Star* in April 1869:

Joseph Cowx, an apprentice at Mr Thomas Whitelaw's, has lately put together what is described to us as a very pretty colored window for the Anglican Church of St. John, at Warrenheip. The window is of stained glass, and is leaded in small diamond and other panes, and has been presented by the maker to the church.⁴⁷

On 31 March and 1 April 1869 a bazaar was held at Bungaree in an effort to pay for the £250 debt that had accrued as part of the building of the church. It was held in the school room where ‘a great variety of fancy and other goods’ would be available for purchase while at Mr Persse's sale yards, ‘a quantity of sheep, pigs, poultry and other live stock’ was to be disposed of by auction.⁴⁸

On 25 April 1869, the church known as St. John's was dedicated for worship at a ceremony conducted by the Venerable T.C. Stretch, Archdeacon of Geelong, assisted by the Rev. C.G. Allanby.⁴⁹ The bluestone church had been designed in an Early English Gothic style and consisted of a four-bayed steeply pitched nave lit by pointed-arched windows. At the south end was a pointed-arched entrance opening with three narrow pointed arched windows above. Absent of a separately-roofed chancel, the northern end of the church appears to have been lit by the decorative stained glass window made by Joseph Cowx. Caselli allowed for the building of a chancel at a later date by having the north wall

43 *Ibid.*

44 *Ibid.*, 24 April 1868, p.1.

45 *Ibid.*, 11 January 1869, p.3.

46 ‘Bungaree VIC – St. John's Anglican’, op.cit.

47 *Ballarat Star*, 14 April 1869, p.2.

48 *Ibid.*, 31 March 1869, p.2 & 1 April 1869, p.2.

49 *Ballarat Star*, 22 April 1869, p.2. & Trigg (Tromp, ed.), op.cit.

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constructed of brick.⁵⁰ Internally, there was a central aisle with flanking timber piers, a desk that acted as a communion table or altar at the north end, a choir stall in the north-west corner and an exit door in the north wall at the east end (Figure 2). The building measured 41 feet 6 inches in length and 25 feet in width. At the south end was a vestibule inside the main entrance that measured 6 feet by 5 feet, with door openings on the east and west sides.

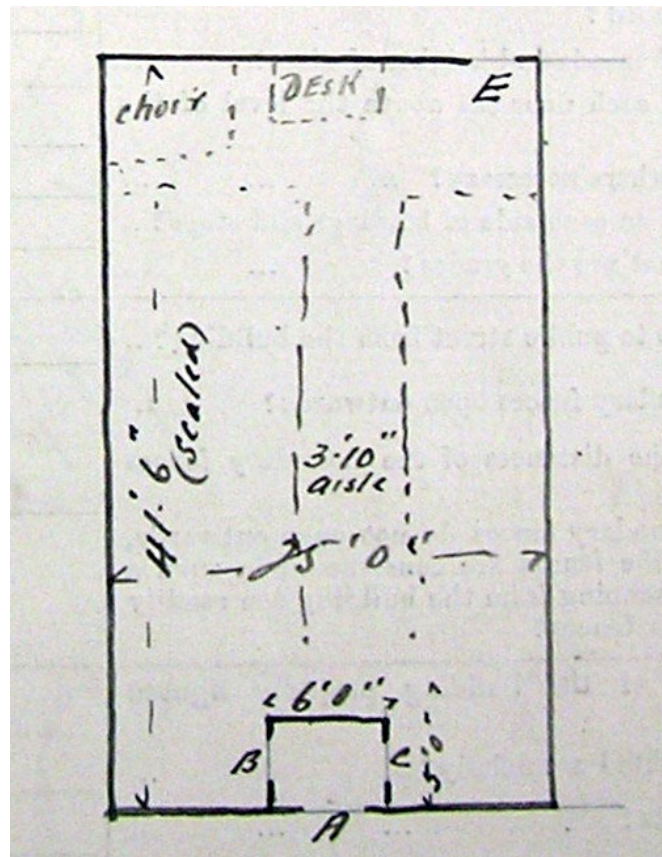


Figure 2: St. John's Anglican Church Floor Plan, 10 May 1906, prepared by the inspector of the Public Health Department.
Source: 'Church of England Church, Bungaree', Public Building file, VPRS 7882/P1 Unit 622 PROV.

From the late 1880s improvements were made to the church building. In 1887, lamps were installed.⁵¹ In 1905, chancel additions were proposed at the northern end of the church although they were not carried out at this time. By 1911, it was proposed to construct an additional bay to the nave and a chancel and vestry at the northern end of the church (Figure 3). The Ballarat architectural firm of Barlow, Molloy and Chandler might have been responsible for the design.⁵²

⁵⁰ 'Bungaree VIC – St. John's Anglican', op.cit., states that the northern brick end of the church was knocked out at the time of the construction of the chancel.

⁵¹ Trigg (Tromp, ed.), op.cit.

⁵² This firm was commissioned to design a number of buildings for the Church of England around this time, including a church at Great Western in 1910 and a boat shed at Lake Wendouree in 1912. William Henry Chandler was a lay canon and a member of the Anglican Synod and Cathedral Chapter. This might have been the connection to a number of Anglican Church commissions in the early 20th century. See Vernon collection of architectural drawings, Ballarat, 'City of Ballarat Building Permits Database', Statutory Planning Department, Ballarat, & M.M. McCallum, *Ballarat and district: "citizens and sports" at home and abroad*, McCallum Press and Publishing Co., Ballarat, 1916, p.20.



Figure 3: St. John's Anglican Church Floor Plan, showing proposed nave extension and chancel and vestry additions, n.d. [c.1911].

Source: 'Church of England Church, Bungaree', Public Building file, VPRS 7882/P1 Unit 622 PROV.

The design was revised, with the proposed vestry removed. George Rowsell was awarded the tender for the construction, with the nave extension expected to cost £340 and the chancel addition £230.⁵³ The brick north wall of the church was removed to allow for the extensions and additions.⁵⁴ It appears that the stained glass window installed in 1869 was reinstalled in the new chancel. The roof was to be sheeted in galvanised corrugated steel. By early August 1912, the additions had been completed, having 'been carried out in a solid and proper manner.'⁵⁵ A celebratory opening for the dedication of the chancel was held on 27 August 1912 when 160 people attended.⁵⁶ Another service was conducted on Thursday evening, 29 August by Archdeacon Allanby to allow most of the clergy of Ballarat to attend.⁵⁷

In 1927, a new pulpit of polished blackwood was installed as a memorial the late Archdeacon Allanby as a gift of past and present parishioners.⁵⁸ Four years later in 1931, the Ballarat architect, P.S. Richards of the firm Coburn and Richards designed a vestry on the east side of the chancel (Figure 4).⁵⁹ It was subsequently constructed in bluestone and featured a battlemented parapet. The roof was clad in galvanised steel and internally the walls and ceiling were sheeted in two ply fibroplaster.⁶⁰

53 'Bungaree VIC – St. John's Anglican', op.cit.

54 Ibid.

55 Bungaree Shire Secretary to the Secretary, Public Health Department, 4 August 1912 in 'St. John's Church, Bungaree' public building file, VPRS 78825/P1 Unit 622, PROV.

56 Trigg, *Our Journey*, op.cit., p.89.

57 Ibid.

58 Ibid.

59 P.S. Richards of Coburn & Richards, Architects, Ballarat, to the Secretary, Public Health Commission, 1931, 'St. John's Church, Bungaree', public building file, op.cit.

60 Application for Approval of the Public Health Commission of Plans & Specifications for the Alteration of a Building', 22 July 1931, 'St. John's Church, Bungaree', public building file, op.cit.

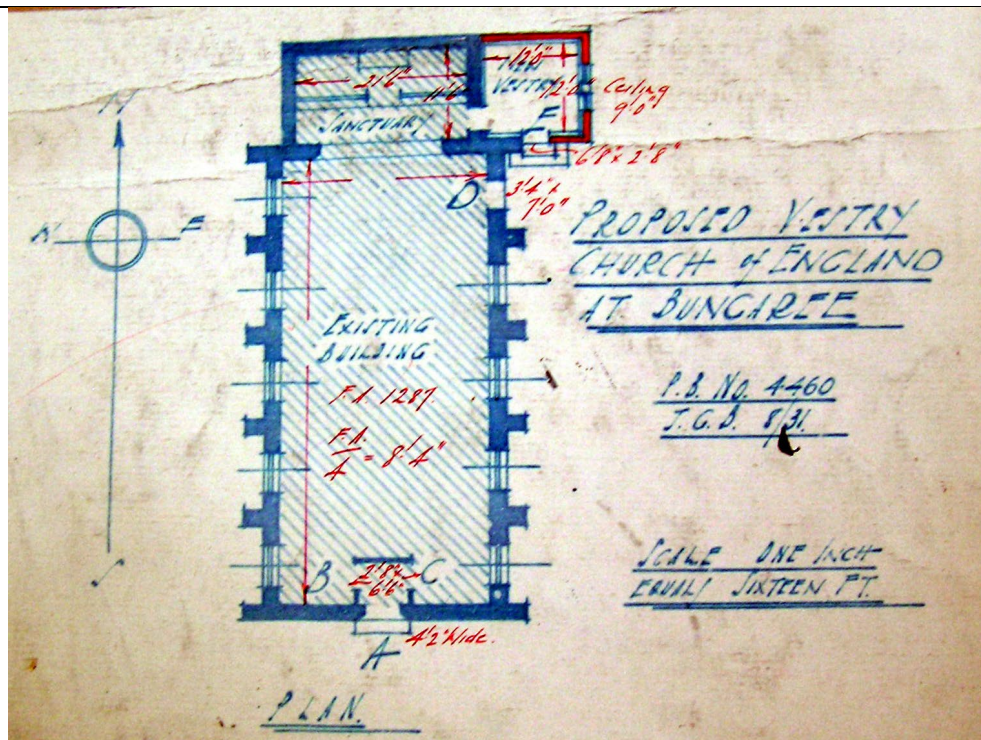


Figure 4: St. John's Anglican Church Floor Plan, showing proposed nave extension and chancel addition, n.d. [c.1912].

Source: 'Church of England Church, Bungaree', Public Building file, VPRS 7882/P1 Unit 622 PROV.

The church was prominently shown in a photograph of the property in the early 1930s, being centrally located on the site (Photo 6).

Electricity was supplied to the church in 1940, bringing an end to the gas-lit lamps attended to by Mr Ritchie.⁶¹ In 1956, a neon cross was placed over the front entrance to the church. It was dedicated by Bishop Johnson to the memory of Katherine Marion Shearer, a regular worshipper at St. John's with her husband and children.⁶² It was also in 1956 when a stained glass window on the west wall of the church was dedicated and inscribed by the descendants of John and Sarah Trigg and their family, original members of the church from its erection in 1869.⁶³ A sanctuary lamp was hung as a memorial to Mrs Jeannie Trigg in 1965, having been donated by Harry Trigg and family.⁶⁴ A year later, a processional cross was installed following a donation by Keith Trigg.⁶⁵ New carpet was laid in the sanctuary in 1967, and following the centenary service in 1969, carpet and chairs for the baptistery and a font cover were donated by Elma Baird in memory of family members.⁶⁶ A crucifix, altar book and cruets were also donated by Mr and Mrs Allan Shearer in memory of their daughter, Glenice Shearer, at this time.⁶⁷ In 1990, a Ciborium was donated in memory of Alan Trigg by his widow, Mrs Pearl Trigg and family.⁶⁸ Several years later in 2001, the stained glass doors at the entrance to the church and the tabernacle at the side of the altar were dedicated to the memory of

61 Trigg (Tromp, ed.), *op.cit.*

62 Trigg, *Our Journey*, *op.cit.*, p.94.

63 Information supplied by Mrs Lorraine Trigg to the Moorabool Shire Council as a submission to the exhibition of the heritage study, 30 August 2016.

64 Trigg, *Our Journey*, *op.cit.*

65 *Ibid.*

66 *Ibid.*

67 *Ibid.*

68 *Ibid.*

Bob and Nancy Keddie, having been donated by family members.⁶⁹ In May 2003, a Pascal Candle to the memory of May and Norman Trigg was donated by their family.⁷⁰

Other Building Developments

Church Stables

In 1876, a six stall stable was constructed on the St. John's Church site for accommodation of horses of parishioners that travelled a considerable distance to attend church.⁷¹ It was built by Mr Schroeder at a cost of £24.10.0 and was approximately 32 feet long.⁷²

Vicarage

In 1892 came the first proposal by Mr R. Carroll to construct a vicarage in the church grounds. The curate, the Rev. Bentley 'explained that it would be a loss to him as it was more economical to live with the Ven. Archdeacon Allanby.'⁷³ Another 17 years were to elapse before the concept of a vicarage at Bungaree came to fruition. In 1919, a weatherboard house at Scarsdale was relocated to the west side of St. John's Church to serve as a vicarage.⁷⁴ Costing £260, it was described as 'an imposing Vicarage and one that does credit to the parishioners of Bungaree.'⁷⁵ The single storey timber dwelling had a hipped roof and a projecting front verandah facing the Bungaree Wallace Road (Photo 6). In the ensuing years, the vicarage fell into disrepair on a number of occasions given the limited funds for regular maintenance.⁷⁶ By 1968, the maintenance required was so great that it was decided to sell the dwelling for relocation. It was purchased by Ted Osborne for \$60.⁷⁷ [

Other Developments

Fencing

As early as 1870, Messrs. Bacchus, Acton and Trigg offered to enclose three sides of the church side 'with a good fence of three rails.'⁷⁸ The front was fenced in the following year by Mr Schroeder, with timber gates and turnstiles also constructed.⁷⁹ The fence was later coated with tar at the request of Mr Linsdell.⁸⁰ By the early 1930s, the front fence had been replaced with a decorative, flat timber picket fence with timber gates (Photo 6). This fence was replaced in 1963 with a chain wire fence and wrought iron gates.⁸¹ These gates were made and donated by Ian Grigg while the cost of the fence was met by the Ladies Guild.⁸²

Landscaping

A row of Elm and Plane trees were planted beyond the front fence after the early 1930s. Further landscaping occurred in later years, with trees planted along the rear fence by the Sunday School

69 Lorraine Trigg, *op.cit.*

70 *Ibid.*

71 *Ibid.*, p.88 & 'Bungaree VIC – St. John's Anglican', *op.cit.*

72 *Ibid.*

73 Trigg, *Our Journey, op.cit.*, p.90.

74 *Ibid.* & 'Bungaree VIC – St. John's Anglican', *op.cit.*

75 *Ibid.*

76 Trigg, *Our Journey, op.cit.*, p.90.

77 *Ibid.*, p.91.

78 'Bungaree VIC – St. John's Anglican', *op.cit.*

79 *Ibid.*

80 *Ibid.*

81 Trigg, *Our Journey, op.cit.*, p.94.

82 *Ibid.*

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children in 1987, while in 1989 a memorial garden was established on the west side of the church and the ashes of the late Miss Elma Baird were scattered there.

The Early Clergy of St. Johns

Rev. C.G. Allanby⁸³

The first and long-serving incumbent of St. John's Bungaree, the Rev. Christopher Gibson Allanby, was born on 3 May 1836 at Flimby Park, Sorrell, Van Diemen's Land, the fifth son of John William and Elizabeth Allanby, originally of Cross Canoby, Cumberland, England. After being educated at Moore College, Sydney, he was ordained at St. James' Church, Melbourne in 1862. On 17 July of that year, he was appointed curate of St. Paul's Anglican Church, Ballarat, East, his Parish, Brown Hill, taking in Bungaree. Following an accident where he fell from a horse at Musk Creek in December 1878, he was relieved from his duties and went to England to convalesce in 1879. The following year in December 1880, he was welcomed back to the parish. Between 1885 and 1895, Allanby was the Archdeacon of the Wimmera and from 1894-1902 the Archdeacon of the Loddon. In 1912, a service was held at St. Paul's, Ballarat East, to celebrate the Rev. Allanby's 50 years of ministry. Throughout his incumbency at Bungaree, the Rev. Allanby was actively involved in the early progress of the church, serving as an inaugural trustee and being heavily involved in the construction and fundraising of the school room and the church, and in the appointment of head teacher. In 1914 as a consequence of deteriorating health, the Rev. Allanby retired after 52 years having ministered in the one locality: as Curate of St. Paul's Church, Ballarat East, and 46 years as incumbent of the parochial district in the Brown Hill Parish.

Other Early Clergy⁸⁴

From 1914 until 1948, thirteen Vicars were appointed to the Brown Hill Parish. They were: Rev. O.R. Snell (1914), Rev. E.C.W. Fleischer (1918), Rev. C.O. Anderson (1919), Rev. W.E. Pugh (1922), Rev. W. Boakie (1924), Rev. A. Talbot (1926-28), Rev. W.J. Park (1928), Rev. F.H. Symond (1930), Rev. A.W. Pain (1936), Rev. G.A. Bunn (1938), Rev. J.A. McQueen (1942), Rev. O.C. Esperson (1943) and the Rev. W.H. Chamberlain (1947-48). In 1948, St. John's Church became part of the combined Parish of Ballan/Bungaree and was served by seven clergy until 1997.

An Important Early Parishioner: W.H. Bacchus

An influential figure in the success of the early development of St. John's Church was William Henry Bacchus. He was a member of the original sub-committee appointed to find a suitable site for the church in 1865, an inaugural trustee from 1866, member of the building committee for the church, an inaugural committee member of the Common School No. 944 (1869) and inaugural honorary secretary until his death in 1887. Born in 1782 in England,⁸⁵ he resided at his property, 'Peerewur', the *Australasian* gave the following obituary at the time of Bacchus' death in July 1887:

By the death, on the 7th inst., of Mr. W. H. Bacchus in his 67th year, at his residence, Peerewur, near Ballarat, the colony has lost another pioneer entitled to rank as a true benefactor to the land of his adoption. In the early days of Port Phillip the Bacchus family lived in the district since known as Bacchus Marsh. Mr. W.H. Bacchus was an active member of the Ballarat Agricultural Society, and was formerly a breeder of good sheep, these and thoroughbred horses having been his specialties. He was one of the earliest arrivals in the Port Phillip district. "During 1838, in the neighbourhood of Melbourne," he wrote, "I had some native grass cut for hay. It yield at the rate of a ton to the acre, and was of excellent quality." ... Like several other early settlers, Mr. Bacchus addressed himself to

83 Information taken from Tasmanian Archives online, April 2015 and Trigg, *Our Journey*, pp. 85-98. See also *Ballarat Star*, 2 September 1867, *Launceston Examiner*, 17 December 1878 & *Ararat Chronicle & Willaura & Lake Bolac Districts Recorder*, 16 March 1917.

84 'Bungaree VIC – St. John's Anglican', op.cit.

85 Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, Department of Justice, Melbourne & 'Port Phillip District' online, April 2015 at <http://www.portphillipdistrict.info/>

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the task of acquiring a knowledge of the natural resources of the country. He made the grasses of Australia his special study and some result of his labours in that direction appear in the report of the Department of Agriculture of Victoria (prepared by Mr. A.R. Wallis), for the year 1874.⁸⁶

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Note: places which were identified in the West Moorabool Heritage Study Stage 2A have been referenced with their unique study identifier (i.e: BLA01). Places which are already included in the Heritage Overlay are referenced by HO number. Places which are not included in the Heritage Overlay nor identified in the West Moorabool Heritage Study Stage 2A have no reference or identifier included.

Churches

Central to the development of communities from the mid 19th century in the Moorabool Shire has been the establishment of churches. Church of England, Catholic, Presbyterian, Wesleyan Methodist and other denominations formed the foundation of spiritual life throughout the Shire. The prevalence of these denominations was largely dependent on the ethnic and cultural backgrounds of the population, and the development of the Shire as a consequence of gold mining and saw milling, closer settlement, and the establishment of infrastructure.

To a noticeable degree, the locations of these buildings also express the spiritual and cultural background of some towns over different phases of development. The diverging religion differences led to the sectarian divide during the 1860s and 1870s, which brought about segregated schooling between Catholic and Protestant population. State Schools were considered the domain of the Protestants, to which the Catholic Church responded with the establishment of numerous Catholic schools. Catholic students were educated by orders of nuns and brothers which in turn brought about the need for convents and presbyteries. This sectarian divide was no more present than in the Bungaree district. By the late 19th century and into the early 20th century, sectarian differences were largely overcome.

By 1890, there were 44 churches in the study area. As the result of closure and relocations, only approximately 18 churches continue to serve their original purposes, and a number of churches remain on their original sites but have been adapted for other uses. Catholic Churches remain as the major denomination, followed by the Anglican Churches. Only three Presbyterian churches are operational (now mainly as Uniting Churches). One purpose-built Wesleyan Methodist church is operational (being the Blackwood Uniting Church, following the amalgamation of Methodist, Congregational and Presbyterian Churches in 1977).

In Ballan, Blackwood, Bungaree and Gordon, four of nine churches are of bluestone construction, three are of timber, and two are of face red brick. Most of these church halls are with gabled roof and pointed arches, representing primitive gothic or gothic revival styles commonly observed in churches established in rural areas.

Other Churches in Bungaree⁸⁷

St. John's Anglican Church represents one of two churches at Bungaree. Land was acquired at 221 Bungaree Wallace Road (the site of the existing Mechanics' Institute) for Roman Catholic Church purposes in 1871. A timber school and chapel building were subsequently constructed. A new site for a Roman Catholic Church, Presbytery, Convent and School was acquired at 186 Bungaree Wallace Road (BRE05-08) and St Michael's Catholic Church was constructed of brick there in 1910. St. Michael's

⁸⁶ *The Australasian*, 16 July 1887, p.10.

⁸⁷ See heritage citation for St. Michael's Catholic Church complex for further details.

Church survives today, together with the presbytery (built 1910), convent (built 1922) and school (built 1926).



Photo 7: St. Michael's Catholic Church (1910), 186 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree, 2009.

Source: David Rowe.

Henry Caselli and his other Anglican Churches contemporary with St. John's

Henry Caselli was born in Falmouth, Cornwall in 1814 and died at Ballarat on 3rd March 1884. He was the son of an Italian gentleman. In the 1840s, Caselli entered the mast-making firm of Ferguson and Co., England.⁸⁸ He made timber masts and he later studied the loads placed on the masts.⁸⁹ As a naval architect, he was responsible for ensuring that the masts manufactured were strong enough for their purpose yet not excessive in size or weight.⁹⁰ He supervised the draftsmen who prepared the necessary drawings and specified materials to be used.⁹¹ During his employment with Fergusons, he also invented a gun carriage, while in 1852 he also invented 'improvements in the construction of anchors.'⁹² However, this second invention was made void when Caselli departed for Geelong.⁹³

In Geelong from 1853 Caselli was employed as the Lloyd's surveyor but resigned sometime in 1854 and went to the Ballarat gold fields. In Ballarat, it appears that Caselli undertook some mining in his first year.⁹⁴ He continued his mining interests in the area, and through the years he was chairman of the Band of Hope Company, which operated the second biggest gold mine in Victoria.⁹⁵ In 1857, miners were no longer required to actually work their own claims, which enabled Caselli to follow other professional pursuits.⁹⁶ Since Ballarat was an inland city (and thus there was no need for a naval architect), Caselli exploited his naval drafting skills by advertising as an 'architect, surveyor,

88 D. Anderson, *The Tradesmen of Gazelle*, Melbourne [this work was to be privately published in 2000], p.2. See also A.W. Mclvor, 'The Biography of Henry Richard Caselli, Architect', Investigation Project, 1977, School of Architecture, University of Melbourne.

89 Anderson, *op.cit.*, p.3.

90 *Ibid.*

91 *Ibid.*

92 *Ibid.*, pp.4-5.

93 *Ibid.*, p.5.

94 C. Gordon, 'The Fortunes of Glenfine', in the *Investigator: Magazine of the Geelong Historical Society*, vol. 32, no.2, 1997, p.56. Glenfine Homestead at Cape Clear, Victoria, was also designed by Caselli.

95 *Ibid.*

96 Anderson, *op.cit.*

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arbitor and valuer.⁹⁷ Obviously the urgent need for permanent buildings in Ballarat was a deciding factor, and one that Caselli was able to capitalise. His first job may have been the design and administration of the construction of rubble bluestone walls, as tenders were advertised in October 1857.⁹⁸

Much of Caselli's work involved the design, supervision and construction of churches for most denominations in the Ballarat area.⁹⁹ A basis for Caselli's success was his supervision of the construction of Roman Catholic Churches based on drawings sent out to the Catholic Archbishop, J.A. Gould in the 1850s.¹⁰⁰ They were the work of the influential English Gothic Revival architect, Charles Hansom, which Caselli executed and slightly altered.¹⁰¹ St. Patrick's Catholic Church, Gordon, built in 1875, is one example of Caselli's designs that is reflective of Hansom's work.¹⁰² It is not directly comparable to St. Johns, Bungaree. The St. John the Baptist Catholic Church, Waubra, built in 1869,¹⁰³ is comparable with St. John's, Bungaree. The Waubra Church is smaller, with its three bayed steeper-pitched gabled nave and has an early chancel and projecting gabled vestry.

It would therefore appear that inspiration for Caselli's Gothic Revival designs for the Church of England came from his first-hand knowledge of Hansom's work, if not a direct translation. Other surviving Anglican Churches designed by Caselli in the 1860s include:

- Holy Trinity Church, 702-706 Warrenheip Street, Buninyong (HO181 Ballarat City Council) (Photo 8): built in 1862.¹⁰⁴ The Victorian Early English Gothic style bluestone church has a five bayed nave, gabled chancel and a squat corner tower. The detailing of the building is more refined than at St. John's, Bungaree, in the gabled parapets surmounted by Celtic crosses, decorative tracery windows, tower, and the gablet cappings to the buttresses.
- St. James Church of England, 120 Hillcrest Road, Nerrina (Ballarat East) (HO140 Ballarat City Council): built in 1864 with alterations and additions by C.D. Figgis in 1869.¹⁰⁵ The brick church has a steeply-pitched gabled nave and a prominent brick tower with a bellcast spire that was added in 1881. It is not directly comparable with St. John's Bungaree.

97 *Ibid.*

98 Mclvor, *op.cit.*

99 See M. Lewis & T. Sawyer (eds.), *Australian Architectural Index*, University of Melbourne online, April 2015, which includes tender notices for designs by Caselli for the Roman Catholic, Independent, Baptist, Anglican, Bible Christian and Presbyterian Churches.

100 M. Lewis, 'A house divided' in P. Goad, *Bates Smart: 150 Years of Australian Architecture*, Thames & Hudson, Fishermens Bend, 2004, p.88.

101 See B. Andrews, 'The English Benedictine Connection – The Works of Charles Hansom in Australia' in *Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians, Australia & New Zealand*, vol.1 December 1989, pp.48-53 & G.M. Moore, 'Antipodean gothic', Masters Research thesis, Dept. of Fine Arts, The University of Melbourne, 1984, p.78.

102 See heritage citation for St. Patrick's Church, Gordon, for details on its construction and design.

103 W. Ebsworth, *Pioneer Catholic Victoria*, Polding Press, Melbourne, 1973, p.252.

104 D. Rowe & W. Jacobs, 'Holy Trinity Anglican Church, Buninyong', Conservation Management Plan, prepared for the Holy Trinity Anglican Church, 2003.

105 M. Lewis (ed.), *Victorian Churches: Their origins, their story and their architecture*, National Trust of Australia (Victoria), Melbourne, 1991, p.109.



Photo 8: Holy Trinity Church, 702-706 Warrenheip Street, Buninyong, 2003.
Source: Hermes.

Other Comparable Churches to St. John's Church

Other comparable churches to St. John's Church, Bungaree, in the western region of the Moorabool Shire are:

- St. John's Anglican Church, 56 Simpson Street, Ballan (BA057) (Photo 9): built in 1861-62 to a design by the well-known and Anglican Diocesan Architect, Leonard Terry.¹⁰⁶ The six bayed Early English Gothic styled bluestone building has a steeply pitched gabled nave and projecting gabled chancel. There are projecting raked buttresses and pointed arched windows set in rectangular freestone surrounds. Like St. John's Bungaree, St. John's, Ballan has been altered but the original design is clearly discernible.
- St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Midland Highway, Clarendon, built in 1871.¹⁰⁷ The rendered, steeply-pitched, gabled three bayed nave has a projecting gabled chancel and side gabled vestry. There is a decorative pointed arched tracery window in the front (south) gable end, above the main pointed arched door opening. This Victorian Early English Gothic styled church is comparable with St. John's Bungaree, although it is distinguished by the rendered finish and parapeted gable ends.

¹⁰⁶ See heritage citation for St. John's Anglican Church, Ballan.

¹⁰⁷ *The Advocate*, 25 September 1869 & 18 November 1871.

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Photo 9: St John's Anglican Church, Ballan, 2014.

Source: David Rowe and Wendy Jacobs.

St John's Anglican Church Complex is a rare surviving example of a Victorian Gothic church in the western region of the Moorabool Shire. Of moderately integrity, the building is part of a small group of Anglican churches built in in the 1860s remaining in the Moorabool Shire. It is the earliest surviving church structure in Bungaree.

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021**PLACE NAME:** Former Bungaree State School No. 1960

Place No. BRE021

ADDRESS: 323 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree

Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

Historic Themes:

Theme 6.1: Building Towns

Theme 8.2: Education

Condition: Good**Integrity:** Moderate-High**Photograph Date:** 2009**CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON STATUTORY REGISTERS****Victorian Heritage Register:** No**Victorian Heritage Inventory:** No**Local Planning Scheme:** No**CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS:****National Trust (Victoria) Register:** Yes - *B5038***RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:**

Local Significance

RECOMMENDATIONS:Recommended for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Register: **No**Recommended for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Inventory: **No**Recommended for inclusion as a Heritage Overlay in the Planning Scheme: **Yes****Schedule to the Heritage Overlay**External Paint Controls Should Apply? **No**Internal Alteration Controls Should Apply? **No**Tree Controls Should Apply? **No**Fences &/or Outbuildings of Note? **No**Prohibited Uses May be Permitted? **No**Incorporated Document **No****STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:****What is Significant?**

The former Bungaree State School No. 1960, at 323 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree, constructed c.1877, is significant.

How is it significant?

The former Bungaree State School No. 1960, 323 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree, is of local historical, aesthetic and social significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The former Bungaree State School, 323 Bungaree Wallace Road is historically significant for associations with the cultural development of Bungaree in the 19th and early 20th centuries, and particularly as the centre of education in the district from 1877, when the building opened as the Warrenheip State School No. 1960 (it was later known as the Warrenheip Junction School and then officially as the Bungaree State School No. 1960 from 1909). Likely designed by the Education Department's head architect, Henry Bastow, to a standard design, the school served the local community until its closure in 1924 when the new school was constructed nearby. (Criterion A)

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PLACE NAME: Former Bungaree State School No. 1960

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The former Bungaree State School No. 1960, 323 Bungaree Wallace Road, is aesthetically significant as a highly intact example of the standard Education Department "100 Type" school building, designed by Henry Bastow. Its demonstration of original Victorian stylistic design qualities of the Type 100 design include the asymmetrical composition, single storey height, steeply-pitched gable roof form with a minor gabled entrance porch at the east end, slate roof construction, bluestone wall construction, window openings in the south, east and west elevations, bluestone lintels and window sills, door openings in the side porch and west side of the main building, centrally located bluestone chimney on the north (rear) elevation, and the lancet ventilators in the gable ends. (Criterion E)

The brick wall at the front of the former school building also has social significance as it is valued by the community for commemorative reasons. (Criterion G)

SIGNIFICANCE OF COMPONENTS

Local Significance

The following fabric is considered to have sufficient integrity and historical, architectural and social heritage value to meet the local significance threshold:

- Former Bungaree State School Building.
- Former Bank Building in front of site (see separate heritage citation).

Contributory Significance

The following fabric is considered to make a significant contribution to the social values of the site:

- Brick commemorative wall in front of former school building.

Non Contributory

The former Infant Welfare Centre and other buildings not identified as having local or contributory significance are not considered to contribute to the significance of the place.

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Heritage Overlay Map

It is recommended that the heritage overlay is applied to the site at 323 Bungaree Wallace Road as shown by red outline on the following aerial image (Photo 1).

Note that this parcel also contains the former London Bank of Australia (see separate citation), which has a separate curtilage proposed, shown by blue outline.



Photo 1: Aerial map.

Source of base Map: Moorabool Shire Council, 2020.

DESCRIPTION:

The former Bungaree State School, 323 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree, is located on a large site on the north side of the road. The building now serves as the location of the Bungaree and District Historical Society. At the front is a large grassed area and side gravelled driveway, with a late 20th century hipped roofed office building near the front boundary (this is the former Infant Welfare Centre). A modest gabled timber former bank building is situated immediately behind the office building (see heritage citation BRE022 for further details). In front of the former school building on the west side a low red brick 'Australia Day' heritage wall with plaques of pioneers and those recently arrived who have contributed to local community life. In front of the wall is a memorial boulder.



Photo 2: Portion of commemorative wall with boulder in front, 2014.

The asymmetrical, single storey, bluestone, Victorian styled former school building is characterised by a steeply-pitched gable roof form, together with a minor gabled entrance porch at the east end. These roof forms are clad in slate. At the rear (north) is an early bluestone chimney. There are modest eaves with timber bargeboards and fascias. The original four-bayed composition of the building is identified on the front (south elevation). It has three original window openings with bluestone lintels and sills. The timber framed eight paned double hung windows have been introduced, having replaced original nine paned timber framed windows with upper hopper sashes. One original window at the east end has been altered into a door opening where there is an introduced timber framed and glazed door with a timber framed highlight above. A similar introduced door is located on the south elevation of the minor porch, but the door opening is original. Other early features of the design include the lancet ventilators and window and door openings in the gable ends. Overall, the early composition and design of the building clearly demonstrates the standard 100-Type school design adopted by the Education Department in the 1870s.

Overall, the former school building appears to be fair-good condition. It has moderate-high integrity given that much of the original external fabric survives.

HISTORY:

Early History of Bungaree¹

The rush to Ballarat, Blackwood, Gordon and other goldfields in the 1850s, and the subsequent political uprising of the Eureka stockade in Ballarat brought social reforms and measures to alleviate the land crisis. The reduction of the mining industry in the late 1850s instigated a call to ‘unlock the land’ for closer settlement. The Nicholson Land Act of 1860, Duffy Act of 1862 and the Grant Land Act of 1865 (refined in 1869) sought to open land selection for the small farmer, giving rise to the land settlement in the Moorabool Shire.

The small agricultural settlement of Bungaree developed as both a service town for the surrounding farming community and as a result of passing trade. Following the construction of the ‘north’ road of

¹ Taken from D. Rowe, ‘Forest, Farmland & Gold: Thematic Environmental History of the Western Region of the Moorabool Shire’, draft, prepared for the Moorabool Shire Council, June 2010.

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the Melbourne to Ballarat Road, Bungaree was soon strategically situated at the intersection of this major roadway and the road to Creswick. The earliest farm lots were taken up in 1859.² Before 1858, R. Benham, farmer and storekeeper, had a commercial store south of “The Junction” near the southern bank of Two Mile Creek (fronting what is now Lesters Road).³ He had been successful in obtaining a rural store licence.⁴ This seems to have been the earliest commercial enterprise at what became known as Warrenheip Junction and then Bungaree Junction. It appears that the opening of the Junction Hotel soon followed, along with another three hotels.⁵ By 1863, parcels of land ranging from 40 acres to 184 acres were taken up by farmers, sawmillers and other selectors.⁶ It was at this time when the Bungaree District Road Board was proclaimed on 16 January 1863 and Bungaree became the headquarters of the fledgling Board. A pressing need was the opening up of surveyed roads and ‘an influential meeting of saw mill proprietors, farmers and others interested in the opening up of the district (the former of whom were well represented)’ was held at the local hotel to consider a way of achieving this.⁷ A Post Office was established near the south-west corner of the road junction on 1 August 1863 and two years later in 1865 a meeting was held to establish an Anglican Church and in 1867 a school room was built that initially served as a church and school.

The progress of the settlement was however based on the influx of farmers and saw millers. Bungaree was never officially surveyed or proclaimed a town. The arrival of the railway in 1879 brought the settlement closer to the Melbourne and Ballarat markets for the transport of potatoes, other crops and timber. By 1890, the population reached 450 and there was a savings bank, post and money order office, three hotels, State and denominational schools, two churches, insurance company, steam flour mill, saw mill and railway station.

History of the former Bungaree State School No. 1960

First School at Bungaree

The first school at Bungaree was the Church of England School (later Common School No. 944) established in 1867. Seven years later on 29 September 1875, the Minister for Education in the Victorian Government acquired part of Crown allotment 5 of Section 7 in the Parish of Warrenheip (the subject site) for the purpose of establishing a State School. This resulted from the overcrowding at the Common School. It was not capable of accommodating more than 50 pupils and there were 97 scholars at the school at this time.

Building of the State School No. 1960

On 5 May 1877, the tender of R. Hains was accepted for the construction of a bluestone 100-Type school building with a slate roof at a cost of £562.⁸ An immediate delay ensued as Hains was unable to fulfil the contract.⁹ Frustrated by the delay, the Board of Advice urged for the quick completion of the building as ‘the children are crammed like sheep – 100 in to a building legally built for 40.’¹⁰ Tenders were soon called for the completion of the building and Lewis and Roberts were the successful

² *Victoria Government Gazette*, no. 135, 23 August 1859.

³ Benham’s store is shown on Map of Country Lands in the Parish of Warrenheip, County of Grant, 1858, Bungaree & District Historical Society collection.

⁴ *The Star* (Ballarat), 21 February 1861, p.4 & *The Ballarat Star*, 27 October 1865, p.2.

⁵ The Junction Hotel was in existence by 1863 – see *The Star*, 24 January 1863, p.1. It was located in the south-east corner of the road junction at “The Junction”. See *The Ballarat & Ballarat East Water Supply Geological Survey of Country in the Parishes of Bungaree & Warrenheip, 1870*, Bungaree & District Historical Society.

⁶ Parish of Warrenheip Plan, n.d., VPRS 16171 PROV.

⁷ *The Star*, 24 January 1863, p.1.

⁸ H. Trigg, ‘Bungaree Primary School No. 1960: Celebrating 125 years of education 1877-2002’, Bungaree Primary School, 2002, p.4.

⁹ *Ibid.*, p.5.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

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contractors in May 1877 at a cost of £598/11/-.¹¹ By August 1877, the building was completed save for 'some items' and the supply of furniture.¹² The new school building was probably the design of Henry Bastow, head of the Architecture branch of the Department of Education.

On 3 September 1877, Warrenheip State School No. 1960 (as it was first known) was officially opened.¹³ Several days later on 14 September, a special celebration was organised by the Board of Advice, the school being formally opened by the Minister of Public Instruction in the presence of 'a good many persons' including Mr. James, M.L.A.¹⁴ The newly-completed one-roomed building featured a steeply-pitched gabled roof form clad in slate, with bluestone walls. As per the standard 100-type Departmental plan, the building had a minor gabled porch at one end and the school room was lit by windows on the front (south) and side elevations only, the rear main elevation having a centrally located chimney.



Photo 3: Bungaree State School No. 1960, c.1890s, with pupils outside the main south elevation. Note the original windows.
Source: Bungaree & District Historical Society.

¹¹ *Victoria Government Gazette*, 11 May 1877, p.883.

¹² Trigg, op.cit.

¹³ Ibid. & H. Trigg, 'Brief History of Bungaree State School' in the Bungaree & District Historical Society Newsletter, no. 43, November 2002.

¹⁴ *The Argus*, 17 September 1877, p.7.

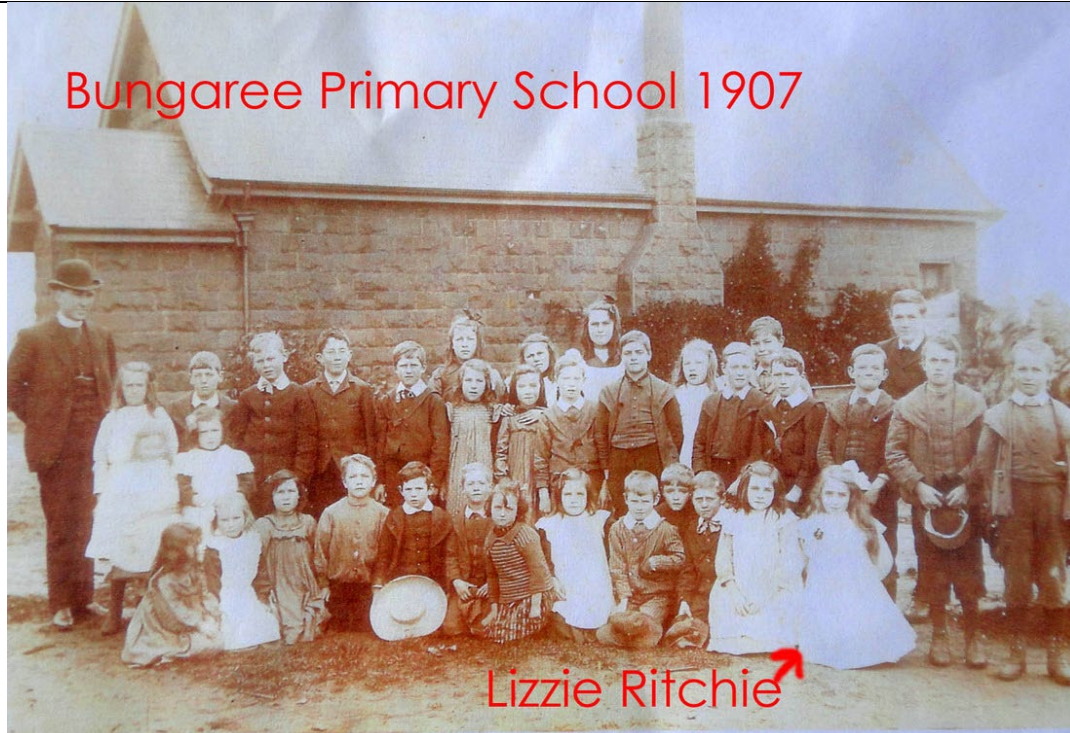


Photo 4: Bungaree State School No. 1960, 1907, showing the school children and teacher. Note the rear (north) elevation of the school building in the background.

Source: Bungaree & District Historical Society.

The first staff of the new school were: William White, teacher (who had previously been head teacher of Common School No. 944), Sophia Stocks, assistant (who had previously been assistant teacher at Common School No. 944) and Richard D. Persse, pupil teacher.¹⁵ Throughout the first year of operation, the school boasted an average attendance of 100 pupils.¹⁶ Yet, with the opening of the local Roman Catholic School in 1878, the attendance dropped to 59 pupils in 1878 and 49 students in 1879.¹⁷ Although attendances rose to 62 pupils in 1885, it declined to just 37 students in 1890.¹⁸

Teacher's Residence

A pressing need since the opening of the new school in 1877 was a residence for the Head Teacher. Repeated requests for a dwelling by the Head Teacher and the Board of Advice initially fell on deaf ears at a time when accommodation was difficult to find.¹⁹ A 'small four-roomed cottage' was later obtained in Bungaree about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from the school house.²⁰ By January 1879, the cottage proved inadequate for the new Head Teacher, T.H. Budden who complained that it 'was not suitable and he had to travel daily from Ballarat as no lodging was available in Bungaree.'²¹

Although the former State teacher's residence at Ormond (Springbank) was earmarked for relocation to Bungaree in October 1879, it was another 'mere cottage' that made its way to Bungaree.²² The

¹⁵ Trigg, 'Bungaree Primary School', op.cit., p.6.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Ibid. L.J. Blake (ed.), *Vision and Realisation: a central history of state education in Victoria*, Education Department, Melbourne, 1973, states that the enrolment had dropped to 35 pupils.

¹⁹ Trigg, op.cit., p.9.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Ibid.

²² Ibid.

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timber dwelling was situated adjoining the entrance porch on the east side of the school building. It had a gabled roof and post-supported front verandah, with both roofs clad in corrugated sheet metal. There was a skillion wing at the rear, and a brick chimney. The dwelling was available for the Head Teacher by early April 1880. Rent was calculated at £15 per annum.²³

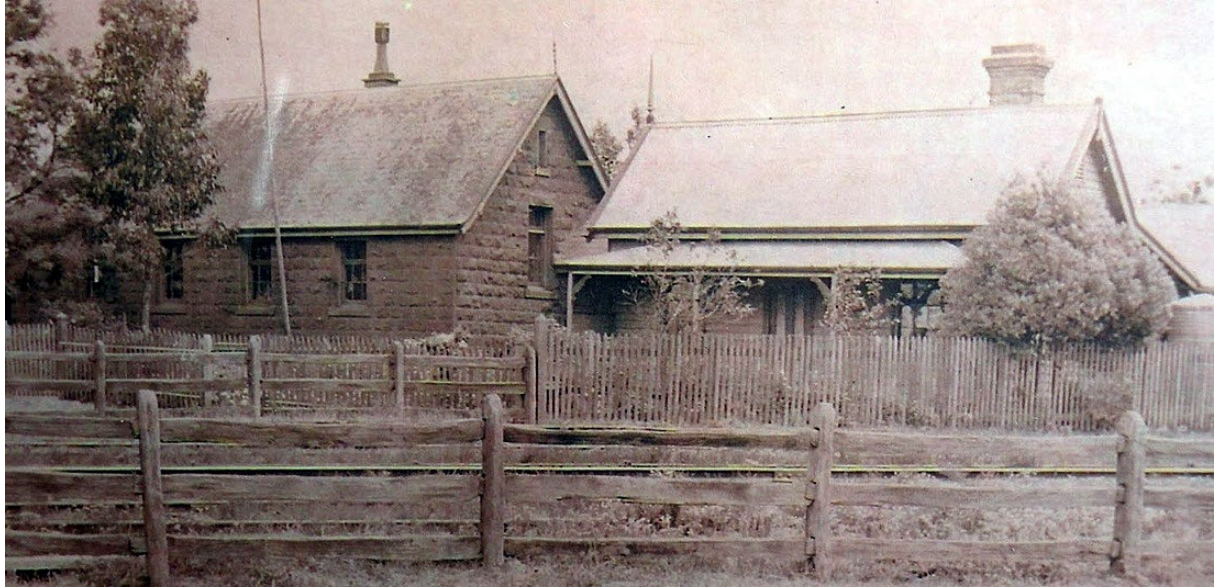


Photo 5: Bungaree State School No. 1960 showing relocated teacher's residence, 1887.

Source: Bungaree & District Historical Society.

Early Staff of the Bungaree State School

The bluestone school building and adjoining timber residence continued to serve as the local State School for the remainder of the 19th century and for the first two decades of the 20th century. Later known as Bungaree Junction State School and from 1909, Bungaree State School,²⁴ it was served by 12 Head Teachers and assistant teachers, between 1879 and 1924. They were: William White (1877-78), Daniel Nannes (1877-78), Thomas H. Budden (1879-82), William H. Rail (1882-91), James Maddern (1890), John White Blight (1891-96), Elizabeth Bridge (1896-1900), Francis C. Henderson (1900-07), David Walton (1907-11), Thomas Boyce (1911-12), Augustas M. Earles (1913-19) and Fawcett D. Head (1919-24).²⁵

Honouring the Service of Locals in World War One

In 1921, to honour past local students who served in World War One, a timber honour board was completed and unveiled.²⁶ The war also affected the local teachers, and in particular, Head Teacher, A.M. Earles, who 'taught on' after learning of the death of his son who had been torpedoed on the Southerland and then killed in France.²⁷ An Honor Book was also presented to the School by the Education Department as official commemoration of the service and sacrifice of those associated with the Bungaree State School.²⁸

23 Ibid., p.10.

24 'Bungaree State School' (old school), public building file, VPRS 242/P0 Unit 51 PROV.

25 Trigg, op.cit., p.43.

26 Ibid., p.12.

27 R. Triolo, 'Our Schools and the War: Victoria's Education Department in the Great War, 1914-18', PhD Thesis, Monash University, 2008, p.315.

28 Trigg, op.cit.



Photo 6: Bungaree State School No. 1960 at the unveiling of the Honour Board in 1921.

Source: H. Trigg, Bungaree Primary School No. 1960: Celebrating 123 years of education 1877-2002, p.12.

Disposal of the old Bungaree State School

By early 1922, the school building had become dilapidated. The School committee deliberated on renovating the building or disposing of it to St. Sidwell's Masonic Lodge of Mt. Egerton, who had proposed to purchase it for a Lodge Room.²⁹ In June of that year, the Secretary of the Public Health Department reported on incidences of diphtheria at the school and found the building to be unfit for occupation:

In conjunction with Mr. Buckley I visited the Bungaree State School and inspected same. The building is an old one built of stone and lined inside with T. & G. boards. It is badly lighted from one wall only. The spouting round the roof is badly rusted through in several place and falling to pieces. Some slates are also loose on the roof. There is one iron tank to catch whatever water may flow down the downpipes. The ventilation of the building is poor. The flooring boards in places are showing signs of decay. There is little or no attempt at surface drainage of the surrounding ground. The building badly requires renovation, and, as it stands, would be condemned as unfit for occupation if it belonged to any private person and came under the jurisdiction of the Public Health Department. The best that can be said for the building is that it is antiquated, badly lighted, and in bad repair.³⁰

While Thomas Hurley of the Education Department found the offer of the Masonic Lodge to buy the school as reasonable, the sale did not proceed.³¹ Two years later in 1922, the Minister of Education invited further offers on the building given that a new State School was to be erected on another site in Bungaree. At this time, the old school property was described as follows:

The site contains $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre, and the improvements comprise a stone School building and W.B. house as residence. The School building is in a very bad state of repair. The house is an old type,

²⁹ W. Pearse, correspondent, 14 April 1922, 'Bungaree State School' public building file, op.cit.

³⁰ Ibid., Dimelow to The Secretary, Education Department, 17 June, 1922.

³¹ Ibid., T. Hurley to the Director, Education Department, 15 June 1922.

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containing six rooms, four in the main portion and two detached. This building is close to the railway, and in a bad state of repair.³²

Two offers for the school property were received, one from P. Meade for £300 and the other from R.B. McClymont for £275.³³ Consequently, the offer from Peter Meade was accepted.³⁴

Old Bungaree School as a Private Property

From 1925, the old Bungaree State School became the property of Peter Meade. In April 1936, Title was transferred to him and David Patrick Meade.³⁵ They were both labourers of Bungaree.³⁶ In November 1936, the old school site was subdivided and the front portion with the former school building was sold to Allan Stephen Tinney and Harry Gordon Tinney, storekeepers of Bungaree.³⁷ The bluestone school building remained unused for several years and in late 1948 Title was transferred to Tinney Brothers and Hanrahan Proprietary Limited.³⁸ In 1956, the property was solely owned by Tinney Brothers Proprietary Limited and this company continued ownership until it was sold to the Potato Producers Co-operative Limited on 24 May 1961.³⁹ From this time the old school building was used to store potatoes, a use that continued for many years.⁴⁰ By 1977, the building served as a hayshed.⁴¹ It was at this time when an Infant Welfare Centre was proposed at the front of the old school site.⁴² It was subsequently constructed.

In March 1978, ownership of the property was transferred to John Charles Cutbush of Dean and Ventress George Michell of Newlyn, both merchants.⁴³ At this time and in the following years, the building was dilapidated. Window and door openings were boarded up and an original window at the front had been altered into a door opening. The former teacher's cottage had been removed from the east side of the site.

32 Ibid., Secretary for Public Works, Memorandum: State School No. 1960 Bungaree: 'Disposal of old site and improvements thereon', 13 May 1924.

33 Ibid.

34 Ibid., Secretary for Public Works, Memorandum: State School No. 1960 Bungaree, 21 January 1925.

35 Ibid.

36 Certificate of Title, vol. 6046 fol. 123.

37 Ibid.

38 Ibid.

39 Ibid., vol. 8438 fol. 607.

40 Trigg, 'Brief History of Bungaree Primary School', op.cit.

41 The building was annotated on a locality plan for the Shire of Bungaree in 1977 as the 'old bluestone hayshed'. See VPRS 7882/P1 Unit 2159 PROV.

42 Ibid.

43 Certificate of Title, op.cit.



Photo 7: Former Bungaree State School, front elevation, 25 November 1981.

Source: J. Collins, La Trobe Picture Collection, State Library of Victoria, accession no. H90.100/2800.



Photo 8: Former Bungaree State School, front and side (west) elevations, 25 November 1981.

Source: J. Collins, La Trobe Picture Collection, State Library of Victoria, accession no. H90.100/2800.

Former Bungaree School and the Bungaree & District Historical Society

On 16 February 1984, the President, Councillors and ratepayers of the Shire of Bungaree became the proprietors of the former Bungaree State School property.⁴⁴ In 1988, the Shire was successful in receiving a Bi-Centennial grant that enabled repairs and restoration of the former school building.⁴⁵ It later became the meeting place of the Bungaree and District Society, a use that continues to the present day.⁴⁶



Photo 9: Former Bungaree State School, c.1999.

Source: L. Burchell, La Trobe Picture Collection, State Library of Victoria, accession no. vs000041.

44 Ibid.

45 Trigg, 'Brief History of Bungaree Primary School', op.cit.

46 Ibid.

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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Note: places which were identified in the West Moorabool Heritage Study Stage 2A have been referenced with their unique study identifier (i.e: BLA01). Places which are already included in the Heritage Overlay are referenced by HO number. Places which are not included in the Heritage Overlay nor identified in the West Moorabool Heritage Study Stage 2A have no reference or identifier included.

Department of Education Schools

In 1873, the Education Department was established which brought about the disbandment of the Board of Education. From this time, education became free, compulsory and secular (except in schools fully funded by their denominations). The standard one-room school plans developed by the previous Department became the foundation of school design until the turn of the century. It was also the Education Department that standardized the exteriors, under the design guidance of Henry Robert Bastow, head of the architectural branch of the Department. The rudimentary construction of these school buildings was largely offset by some minimal ornamentation in the gable ends, with the use of timber finials, gable ventilators, and moulded bargeboards, the school room being accessed by the projecting gabled porch.

Department of Education Schools Design Background⁴⁷

The one-room school with attached residence at Bungaree formed part of a broad standardized design approach that has its origins in the architectural campaign established by the Victorian Board of Education in the 1860s. The Board had looked to England for ideas, and particularly towards the implementation of the English Privy Council system of school organization including the shape and layout of school buildings. The English Committee of Council on Education established standardized plans in 1851, and it was from these designs where the Victorian Board of Education found ideas to form the standardized schemes in Victoria in the 19th century.

With the establishment of the Education Department in 1873 (and the disbandment of the Board of Education), the standard one-room school plans developed by the previous Department became the foundation of school design until the turn of the century. It was also the Education Department that standardized the exteriors, under the design guidance of Henry Robert Bastow, head of the architectural branch of the Department. The rudimentary construction of these school buildings were largely offset by some minimal ornamentation in the gable ends, with the use of timber finials, gable ventilators, and moulded bargeboards, the school room being accessed by a projecting gabled porch.

During the first three years under the control of the Education Department from 1873-76, 40 and 60 plan types predominated. The actual size of a school building was dependent on the number of pupils that were estimated to attend, hence the 40 type for 40 children, the 60 type for 60 children and the 100 type for 100 children.

The Architect: Henry Bastow⁴⁸

Henry Robert Bastow (1829-1920) emigrated to Australia from Bridport, Dorset, England in c.1862 and first advertised as an architect and surveyor in Tasmania in 1863. In 1866, Bastow was commissioned to design the first Winchelsea Shire Hall at 28 Hesse Street, Winchelsea. He was soon appointed draftsman with the Victorian Water Supply in the same year, before moving to the Victorian Railways Department.

⁴⁷ Information taken from R. Peterson & Heritage Assets Branch, 'Historic Government Schools: A Comparative Study', Department of Planning & Development, June 1993 & L. Burchell, *Victorian Schools: A Study of Colonial Government Architecture 1837-1900*, Melbourne University Press, Carlton, 1980.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.* & C. Milburn, 'Bastow the builder's enduring legacy' in *The Age*, 4 October 2010, p.19.

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By 1873, Bastow became the head of the new Architecture Branch in the Department of Education. Initially, his attention was confined to the designing of smaller rural Victorian schools. His first design was for a school at Tarnagulla in 1873. Throughout the 1870s and 1880s, Bastow produced numerous urban and rural school buildings of various sizes using a fixed repertoire of designs.

In 1885, Bastow was appointed Senior Architect of the Public Works Department. He worked in this position until the world wide economic depression of the early 1890s brought about heavy retrenchment in government spending and ultimately, Bastow's position. With his services dispensed with from 30 April 1894, Bastow retired to his property at Harcourt where he lived and worked as an orchardist until his death in 1920.

Other Victorian Education Department School Buildings⁴⁹

The former Bungaree State School represents one of nine Common Schools Board or Victorian Department School buildings constructed in the western region of the Moorabool Shire between the late 1860s and the early 1880s. The other schools within this period of development are:

- Former Greendale State School, 26 Napoleon Street, Greendale (HO36) (Photo 10):No. 918, built 1869, 40 type.
- Lal Lal Primary School, No 863, 72 type.
- Gordon Primary School, 1 Dicker Street, Gordon (GOR007): No. 755, built c.1882-83, 'Horsham-Avoca type'.
- Warrenheip State School, 3 Warrenheip Road, Warrenheip: No. 1591, built 1875, 100 type.
- Former Blakeville Primary School, End Lilburne Lane, Blakeville: built 1873, 60 or 80 type with attached quarters, later additions.
- Mt Egerton Primary School, 58 Church Street, Mt Egerton: built 1877, originally four-roomed.
- Former Beremboke State School, Blacks Road, Beremboke: No. 1017, built 1870, 40 type with attached residence.
- Former Morrisons School, 33 Parkinson Road, Morrisons: built 1861-70, first located at Steiglitz and now at Morrisons.

The former Bungaree State School is therefore one of two 100-type Victorian Education Department designed school buildings in the western region of the Shire, the other 100-type school being the Warrenheip Primary School, Main Road, Warrenheip. This building is constructed of brick and features a single-roomed gabled form. A brick classroom, washroom and cloakroom represent additions, and a window has been installed in the gable end.⁵⁰ Other comparable 100-type school buildings in Victoria are: Lucknow Primary School, 112-118 Great Alpine Road, Lucknow (HO127 East Gippsland Shire) (Photo 11); Bairnsdale Primary School, 288-368 Main Street, Bairnsdale (HO85, East Gippsland Shire) (Photos 12 and 13) built in brick in 1882, timber classroom added and large windows installed in gable ends; Coghills Creek (1874-75, brick construction, window added in gable end and new porch constructed); and the former Corindhap State School no. 1906, 39 School Road, Corindhap (HO110 Golden Plains Shire), of timber construction built in 1876-77 with rooms added.⁵¹ Overall, the former Bungaree State School is one of the most intact surviving examples of its type.

49 West Moorabool Shire Heritage Study Stage 2A database & Peterson, op.cit.

50 Peterson, op.cit., p.62.

51 Ibid., pp.62-66.

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Photo 10: Former Greendale State School, 26 Napoleon Street, Greendale, 2010.
Source: David Rowe and Wendy Jacobs.

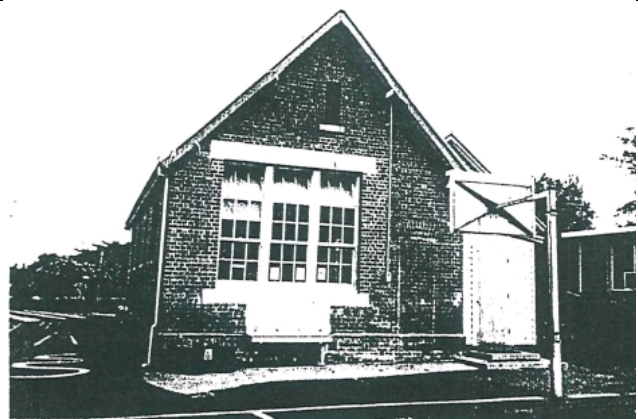


Photo 11: Lucknow Primary School, 112-118 Great Alpine Road, Lucknow, 1988.
Source: Richard Peterson.

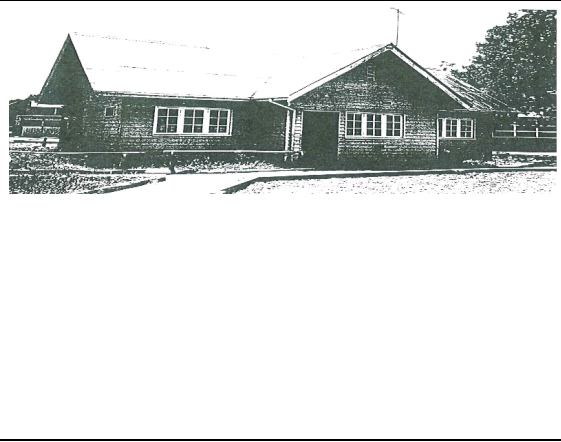


Photo 12: Bairnsdale Primary School, 288-368 Main Street, Bairnsdale, 1988.
Source: Richard Peterson.



Photo 13: Bairnsdale Primary School, 288-368 Main Street, Bairnsdale, 2008.
Source: Heritage Matters.

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Historic Themes:

Theme 5.4: Commerce

Theme 6.1: Building Towns

Condition: Good

Integrity: Moderate

Photograph Date: 2009



Source: Bungaree History Walk online.

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON STATUTORY REGISTERS

Victorian Heritage Register: No

Victorian Heritage Inventory: No

Local Planning Scheme: No

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS:

National Trust (Victoria) Register: No

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Potential State Significance

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Recommended for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Register: **Yes**

Recommended for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Inventory: **No**

Recommended for inclusion as a Heritage Overlay in the Planning Scheme: **Yes**

Schedule to the Heritage Overlay

External Paint Controls Should Apply? **No**

Internal Alteration Controls Should Apply? **No**

Tree Controls Should Apply? **No**

Fences &/or Outbuildings of Note? **No**

Prohibited Uses May be Permitted? **No**

Incorporated Document **No**

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

What is Significant?

The former London Bank of Australia, at 323 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree, constructed in 1911, is significant.

The adjacent hipped roof timber building and fencing are not significant.

How is it significant?

The former London Bank of Australia, 323 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree, is of local historical, rarity and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The former London Bank of Australia, 323 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree, is historically significant as a very rare surviving example of a small bank agency building constructed by the London Bank of Australia to service the needs of the rural community of Bungaree from 1911. It is an

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exemplar of the type of banking services offered in early 20th century rural Victoria by the London Bank of Australia, in this case, as part of the larger Ballarat East branch. The bank operated throughout the 20th century and from 1921, it became the E.S. and A. Bank until its closure in 1971, during which time it was open once a week by staff of the Ballarat East branch. (Criteria A and B)

The former London Bank of Australia, 323 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree, is of further historical significance for its past longstanding bank function for the local and broader community of Bungaree. The bank provided a highly valued service to local farmers and other residents from 1909 until 1971 when cash formed the principal form of trade. (Criterion A)

The former London Bank of Australia, 323 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree, is aesthetically significant as the most intact example of only two known surviving modestly scaled, gabled timber bank buildings of its type built in Victoria for the London Bank of Australia in the very early 20th century. The Federation vernacular style of the Bungaree bank is the only identifiable example of a standardised design type offered by the London Bank as small agencies in rural Victoria. Although relocated and repaired, the building reflects its original design and appearance. (Criterion E)

Heritage Overlay Map

It is recommended that the heritage overlay is applied to the site at 323 Bungaree Wallace Road, as shown by the blue outline on the following map (Photo 1).

Note that although the former Bungaree State School is also located on this land (red outline) the Heritage Overlay curtilage and significance of the former Bank is separate.



Photo 1: Aerial map.

Source of base Map: Moorabool Shire Council, 2020.

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DESCRIPTION:

The former London Bank of Australia building, 323 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree, is situated on a large irregularly-shaped allotment. The site is dominated by the former Bungaree State School No. 1960, a Victorian styled bluestone building with a large setback from Bungaree Wallace Road (see separate heritage citation for further details). The former bank building is located behind an introduced hipped roofed building occupied by the Bungaree and District Historical Society. The former bank building is bound by an introduced power-coated aluminium palisade fence and gate at the front (east) and rear (west). Directly outside the front fence is a memorial comprising a red brick wall with plaques, with flagpoles adjacent (see separate heritage citation for the former State School for further details).

The modestly scaled, single storey, timber weatherboard, Federation vernacular styled former bank building has a steeply-pitched, gabled roof form clad in corrugated sheet metal. There are modest eaves and timber bargeboards, the front gable end featuring a turned timber finial. The main elevation has timber cladding simulating ashlar blockwork, to give a more solid appearance. There is an original timber framed door opening on the north side with a vertically boarded timber door and highlight above, and an original timber framed double hung window with moulded timber architraves and timber window sills. In the gable end is an original lancet ventilator. On the south side is another timber framed double hung window.

The former bank is in good condition and of moderate-high integrity, even though it has been relocated and repaired.



Photo 2: Former London Chartered Bank of Australia Limited, Bungaree, 2009.

HISTORY:

Early History of Bungaree¹

The rush to Ballarat, Blackwood, Gordon and other goldfields in the 1850s, and the subsequent political uprising of the Eureka stockade in Ballarat brought social reforms and measures to alleviate the land crisis. The reduction of the mining industry in the late 1850s instigated a call to 'unlock the land' for closer settlement. The Nicholson Land Act of 1860, Duffy Act of 1862 and the Grant Land Act of 1865

¹

Taken from D. Rowe, 'Forest, Farmland & Gold: Thematic Environmental History of the Western Region of the Moorabool Shire', draft, prepared for the Moorabool Shire Council, June 2010.

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(refined in 1869) sought to open land selection for the small farmer, giving rise to the land settlement in the Moorabool Shire.

The small agricultural settlement of Bungaree developed as both a service town for the surrounding farming community and as a result of passing trade. Following the construction of the 'north' road of the Melbourne to Ballarat Road, Bungaree was soon strategically situated at the intersection of this major roadway and the road to Creswick. The earliest farm lots were taken up in 1859.² Before 1858, R. Benham, farmer and storekeeper, had a commercial store south of "The Junction" near the southern bank of Two Mile Creek (fronting what is now Lesters Road).³ He had been successful in obtaining a rural store licence.⁴ This seems to have been the earliest commercial enterprise at what became known as Warrenheip Junction and then Bungaree Junction. It appears that the opening of the Junction Hotel soon followed, along with another three hotels.⁵ By 1863, parcels of land ranging from 40 acres to 184 acres were taken up by farmers, sawmillers and other selectors.⁶ It was at this time when the Bungaree District Road Board was proclaimed on 16 January 1863 and Bungaree became the headquarters of the fledgling Board. A pressing need was the opening up of surveyed roads and 'an influential meeting of saw mill proprietors, farmers and others interested in the opening up of the district (the former of whom were well represented)' was held at the local hotel to consider a way of achieving this.⁷ A Post Office was established near the south-west corner of the road junction on 1 August 1863 and two years later in 1865 a meeting was held to establish an Anglican Church and in 1867 a school room was built that initially served as a church and school.

The progress of the settlement was however based on the influx of farmers and saw millers. Bungaree was never officially surveyed or proclaimed a town. The arrival of the railway in 1879 brought the settlement closer to the Melbourne and Ballarat markets for the transport of potatoes, other crops and timber. By 1890, the population reached 450 and there was a savings bank, post and money order office, three hotels, State and denominational schools, two churches, insurance company, steam flour mill, saw mill and railway station.

History of the former Bank of Australia at Bungaree

The first bank at Bungaree opened on 1 December 1871 when the Victoria Government Gazette published a notice stating that 'a Post Office Savings Bank will be opened at Bungaree, in conformity with the regulations made by the Governor in Council' and that the 'Postmaster at the above named place has been appointed to perform duty in connection with the Post Office Savings Bank.'⁸

In 1909, the London Bank opened a branch at Bungaree.⁹ Two years later in 1911, the Gordon Advertiser reported that 'the bank authorities are now building a neat wooden bank opposite Mr. P. O'Day's large store.'¹⁰ The building was modestly scaled and gabled, and it was an agency of the

² *Victoria Government Gazette*, no. 135, 23 August 1859.

³ Benham's store is shown on Map of Country Lands in the Parish of Warrenheip, County of Grant, 1858, Bungaree & District Historical Society collection.

⁴ *The Star* (Ballarat), 21 February 1861, p.4 & *The Ballarat Star*, 27 October 1865, p.2.

⁵ The Junction Hotel was in existence by 1863 – see *The Star*, 24 January 1863, p.1. It was located in the south-east corner of the road junction at "The Junction". See The Ballarat & Ballarat East Water Supply Geological Survey of Country in the Parishes of Bungaree & Warrenheip, 1870, Bungaree & District Historical Society.

⁶ Parish of Warrenheip Plan, n.d., VPRS 16171 PROV.

⁷ *The Star*, 24 January 1863, p.1.

⁸ *Victoria Government Gazette*, 1 December 1871, p.2111.

⁹ The London Bank of Australia/English Scottish & Australian Bank at Bungaree' in *Bungaree & District Historical Society Newsletter*, no. 50, March 2005.

¹⁰ R. Huggins, Transcript of the *Gordon Advertiser*, 5 May 1911 in 'Excerpts of the Gordon Advertiser', Bungaree and District Historical Society collection.

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Ballarat East branch of the London Bank of Australia Limited (Photo 3).¹¹ The building was situated on the north side of the Melbourne Road, not far from its existing location. It was serviced by a representative of the Ballarat East branch for one hour per week, allowing residents to carry out their banking locally.¹²



Photo 3: London Chartered Bank of Australia Limited, Bungaree, c.1915.

Source: *Bungaree & District Historical Society Newsletter*, no. 50, March 2005.

In 1919, the manager of the Ballarat East branch was E.R. Read. He was killed in an accident on his return trip from Bungaree to Ballarat, as outlined in the *Geelong Advertiser*:

Mr E F Read, manager of the Ballarat East branch of the London Bank, died in Friday as a result of injuries received on Thursday afternoon, returning from the Bungaree branch in a buggy. The cause is unknown. People coming from the races found him and conveyed him to Ballarat.¹³

In 1921, the London Bank of Australia merged with the English Scottish and Australian Bank, the agency at Bungaree being known as the E.S. and A. Bank.¹⁴ It continued to serve banking needs of the Bungaree community throughout much of the 20th century. By the mid 1960s, the manager of the E.S. and A. Bank at Ballarat East was Gavan Ryan, with Des Ryan employed as a Clerk.¹⁵ Each Thursday they travelled to the bank's three agencies at Dean, Wallace and Bungaree, and also called at the Shire of Bungaree Office at Leigh Creek. As Des Ryan recalled:

¹¹ 'The London Bank of Australia/English Scottish & Australian Bank at Bungaree' in *Bungaree & District Historical Society Newsletter*, no. 50, March 2005.

¹² *Ibid.*

¹³ *Geelong Advertiser*, 1 November 1919.

¹⁴ N. Wilkinson, 'London Bank of Australia and London Chartered Bank of Australia', 30 January 2007, at Rootsweb, April 2015, <http://archiver.rootsweb.ancestry.com/th/read/AUS-NSW-SYDNEY/2007-01/1170141751>

¹⁵ 'The Bank', Bungaree and District Historical Society online, April 2015, at <http://www.bungareehistory.com/the-bank.html>

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With Gavan Ryan as Bank Manager we would leave Ballarat at 9.30 am loaded with cash. First going via Daylesford Road to the Dean Agency which was near the entrance to the Cricket Oval. Being the old style bank manager, he [Gavan Ryan] would always smoke a bent pipe and always had 3 or 4 pipes with him at all times.

... The Agencies had no toilets and no water. We had lunch at Bungaree. He would buy lunch and a pie and a can of drink from the store, and use the toilet there if needed. Banks had two chairs, a desk top and a drawer for cash. A revolver was put into the drawer, but we were instructed never to use it

... We would get back to Ballarat about 4 o'clock with quite large sums of cash to put into customers' accounts. Farmers traded a lot in cash in those days.¹⁶

Other bank employees who worked at the Bungaree agency in the latter years were Kerry Dodd and Robbie Spittle. After 62 years of operation, the bank closed in April 1971 (Photos 4 and 5).¹⁷



Photo 4: Former E.S. and A. Bank to the west of the Infant Welfare Centre, n.d., early 1970s, with possibly the car of the manager, Gavan Ryan at the front.

Source: Bungaree History Walk online, April 2015, at <http://www.bungareehistorywalk.com/the-bungaree-bank-closes.html>

16 *ibid.*

17 *ibid.*



Photo 5: Former E.S. and A. Bank to the west of the Infant Welfare Centre, n.d., before 2003.

Source: Bungaree History Walk online, April 2015, at <http://www.bungareehistorywalk.com/the-bungaree-bank-closes.html>

In 2003, the bank building was relocated a short distance east of its original site and located behind the Infant Welfare Centre on the site of the former State School.¹⁸ It was repaired by members of the Bungaree and District Historical Society (Photo 6), culminating in a heritage rally, bank re-opening and school opening on 5 March 2006.¹⁹ Over 150 people attended the event, the cutting of the ribbon to officially mark the completion of the bank repairs being carried out by former bank employees, Des Ryan, Kerry Dodd and Robbie Spittle.²⁰

18 'The London Bank of Australia', *op.cit.*

19 'The Bank', *op.cit.*

20 *Ibid.*

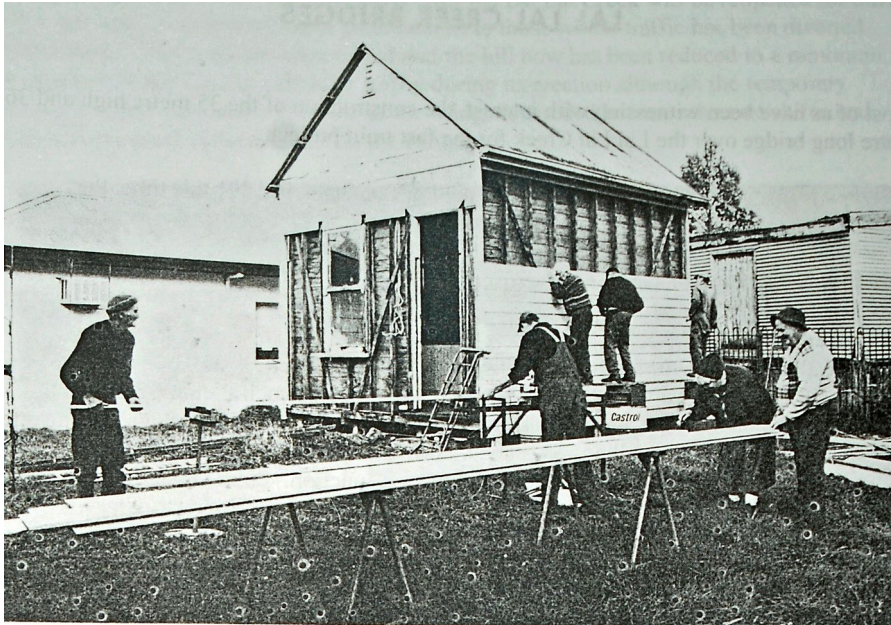


Photo 6: Former E.S. and A. Bank following relocation and during repair, 2003.
Source: *Bungaree & District Historical Society Newsletter*, no. 50, March 2005.

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Banks

Financial and insurance services were established to support the progress in gold mining, farming and agriculture, and commerce. By 1890, there were seven purpose-built banks in the study area, located at Ballan, Blackwood, Bungaree, Egerton, Elaine, Gordon and Yendon. In addition, the towns were serviced by money order offices at the Ballan, Barrys Reef, Blackwood, Bungaree, Egerton, Elaine, Gordon and Morrisons post offices.

Only four purpose-built bank buildings are known to survive in the study area and none of them continue to operate for their original purpose.

Other Early Bank Buildings in the western region of the Moorabool Shire

The former London Bank at Bungaree is the only surviving purpose-built early 20th century bank in the western region of the Moorabool Shire. Three other 19th century banks are extant, none of which are comparable to the former bank at Bungaree:

- Former Commercial Bank, 157 Inglis Street, Ballan (HO23) (Photo 7):²¹ the two storey, Victorian Georgian styled bluestone building was constructed in 1867. It is three bayed in composition, with a battlemented parapet above which is a hipped roof. The building has moderate integrity.

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- Former National Bank of Australasia, 15 Martin Street, Blackwood (recommended for inclusion in the Martin Street Heritage Precinct in the West Moorabool Heritage Study):²² a single storey hipped roofed Victorian styled timber building, it features decorative timber eaves brackets. It was built in 1874 to a design by E.G. Magnus, architect and surveyor. Although the front façade has been compromised by the introduction of a large recessed porch, the original design and character is still discernible.
- Former London Chartered Bank, 64 Main Street, Gordon (GOR029) (Photo 8):²³ a single storey, brick, austere Victorian Classical styled building, it has parapeted facades (the parapets being rendered) with moulded cornices and stringcourses, segmentally-arched window and door openings and a porch wing at one end. It was built in 1884 to a design by the Ballarat architectural firm of E. James and Co. It appears to be in good condition.



Photo 7: Former Commercial Bank, 157 Inglis Street, Ballan 2009. Source: David Rowe & Wendy Jacobs.



Photo 8: Former London Chartered Bank, 64 Main Street, Gordon, 2014. Source: David Rowe.

Overall, the former London Bank of Australia is a rare surviving example of an Edwardian modestly-scaled, gabled timber bank agency building. It is the most intact example in rural Victoria and is in good condition. It represents the development of financial services in the district in the early 20th century.

Other Comparable former London Bank Buildings

The London Bank of Australia formed in 1893 as a restructure of the London Chartered Bank of Australia Ltd (1852-1923).²⁴ In c.1911, modestly scaled, gabled timber bank agency buildings of standard design were known to have been established at Bungaree, Cressy, Dean, Koo-Wee-Rup, Wallace, Mt. Egerton and possibly at Alpie.²⁵ All except possibly the building at Dean, Daylesford Ballarat Road, at the entrance to the recreation reserve, no longer appear to survive. The building at Dean has been noticeably altered.²⁶

²² See heritage citation for the Main Street, Blackwood Heritage Precinct.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Wilkinson, op.cit.

²⁵ See B. Trethowan, 'A Study of Banks in Victoria 1851-1939', prepared for the Historic Buildings Preservation Council, Melbourne, December 1976, pp.133-134, 'The London Bank of Australia', op.cit. & National Archives of Australia photograph of the former Post Office, Mt Egerton, c.1941, NAA, Series B5959 online, 2009.

²⁶ A site visit is required to verify that the existing structure is the former bank building at Dean.

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Photo 9: 'Pioneer Office' (former London Bank), Cressy, c.1914.

Source: La Trobe Picture collection, State Library of Victoria, accession no. H87.52/128.



Photo 10: Possible former London Bank of Australia (E.S. & A.) Bank, Dean, c.2011.

Source: GoogleMaps Streetview.

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Photo 11: E.S. & A. Bank (former London Bank), Koo-Wee-Rup, 1934.

Source: Casey Cardinia – Links to Our Past blogspot, April 2015, at

<http://caseycardinialinkstourpast.blogspot.com.au/2009/11/1934-flood.html>



Photo 12: E.S. & A. Bank (former London Bank), Wallace, next to the Wallace Hotel, n.d.

Source: *Bungaree & District Historical Society Newsletter*, no.50, March 2005.

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Photo 13: Former Bank (and later Post Office), Mt. Egerton, c.1941.

Source: National Archives of Australia online, 2009, series B5959.

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021**PLACE NAME:** Bungaree State Primary No. 1960

Place No. BRE025

ADDRESS: 348 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree

Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

Historic Themes:

Theme 6.1: Building Towns

Theme 8.2: Education

Condition: Good**Integrity:** Moderate-Altered**Photograph Date:** 2014**CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON STATUTORY REGISTERS**

Victorian Heritage Register:	No
Victorian Heritage Inventory:	No
Local Planning Scheme:	No

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:	No
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RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local Significance

RECOMMENDATIONS:Recommended for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Register: **No**Recommended for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Inventory: **No**Recommended for inclusion as a Heritage Overlay in the Planning Scheme: **Yes****Schedule to the Heritage Overlay**

External Paint Controls Should Apply?	No
Internal Alteration Controls Should Apply?	No
Tree Controls Should Apply?	No
Fences &/or Outbuildings of Note?	No
Prohibited Uses May be Permitted?	Yes
Incorporated Document	No

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:**What is Significant?**

The Bungaree Primary School No. 1960, at 348 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree, constructed in 1924, is significant.

The non-original alterations and additions to the school building, play equipment and outbuildings are not significant.

How is it significant?

The Bungaree Primary School No. 1960, 348 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree, is of local historical and social significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Bungaree Primary School No. 1960, 323 Bungaree Wallace Road is historically significant for its associations with the education of children of the Bungaree district from 1924 until the present day. Designed by James P. Kennison, Public Works Department architect under the supervision of Edwin Evan Smith, Chief Architect, the historical significance of the school building is embodied in the

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interwar bungalow style school building, including the surviving original fabric that represents a standard interwar architectural type for interwar State School designs. This fabric includes the composition of the gabled roof forms, brick wall construction, window and other detailing, and the chimney. (Criterion A)

It is of further historical significance as the centre of educational life at Bungaree for 91 years and as the only operating school in the area. It is of social significance for its continuing intergenerational associations with members of the local community and for the key role it has and continues to play in the cultural development of school children in the area. (Criteria A and G)

Heritage Overlay Map

It is recommended that the heritage overlay is applied to the northern portion of the site at 348 Bungaree Wallace Road as shown on the following aerial image (Photo 1).



Photo 1: Aerial map.

Source of base Map: Moorabool Shire Council, 2020.

DESCRIPTION:

The Bungaree Primary School No. 1960, 348 Bungaree Wallace Road, is situated on a large irregular shaped-allotment on the south side of the road at the east end of the Bungaree township. The front has an early manicured hedge with an open grassed area and concrete footpaths behind. There are trees on the east and west sides that extend towards the rear of the school site. The original school building is situated at the front of the setback with a modest front setback. There are introduced school buildings to the south-east and south-west of the early building, together with a playground, basketball court and grassed sports ground.

The asymmetrical, single storey, face brick, interwar era school building has a main broad gabled roof form and a minor gabled roofed wing at the front. The front gabled post-supported porch has been introduced, as has the narrow skillion addition (with corrugated Colorbond wall cladding) on the west side. The roofs are clad in introduced corrugated sheet metal.

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In addition to the main gabled roofs and brick wall construction, the early features of the design include the face brick chimney on the west side, broad eaves with exposed timber rafters, timber brackets under the front gables, shingles and timber ventilators in the front gable ends, paired timber framed multi-paned double hung windows with upper hopper sashes in the front façade of the main gabled wing, and possibly the window openings on the east side.

More recent alterations and additions have altered the original character and appearance of the building as viewed from Bungaree Wallace Road. These additions include the front post-supported porch, brick wall construction (including the projecting parapeted wall on the west side) and double hung window under the front minor projecting gabled wing, and the side skillion wing.

Overall, the Bungaree Primary School building is in good condition and but its integrity has been undermined by the alterations and additions at the front.

HISTORY:

Early History of Bungaree¹

The rush to Ballarat, Blackwood, Gordon and other goldfields in the 1850s, and the subsequent political uprising of the Eureka stockade in Ballarat brought social reforms and measures to alleviate the land crisis. The reduction of the mining industry in the late 1850s instigated a call to 'unlock the land' for closer settlement. The Nicholson Land Act of 1860, Duffy Act of 1862 and the Grant Land Act of 1865 (refined in 1869) sought to open land selection for the small farmer, giving rise to the land settlement in the Moorabool Shire.

The small agricultural settlement of Bungaree developed as both a service town for the surrounding farming community and as a result of passing trade. Following the construction of the 'north' road of the Melbourne to Ballarat Road, Bungaree was soon strategically situated at the intersection of this major roadway and the road to Creswick. The earliest farm lots were taken up in 1859.² Before 1858, R. Benham, farmer and storekeeper, had a commercial store south of "The Junction" near the southern bank of Two Mile Creek (fronting what is now Lesters Road).³ He had been successful in obtaining a rural store licence.⁴ This seems to have been the earliest commercial enterprise at what became known as Warrenheip Junction and then Bungaree Junction. It appears that the opening of the Junction Hotel soon followed, along with another three hotels.⁵ By 1863, parcels of land ranging from 40 acres to 184 acres were taken up by farmers, sawmillers and other selectors.⁶ It was at this time when the Bungaree District Road Board was proclaimed on 16 January 1863 and Bungaree became the headquarters of the fledgling Board. A pressing need was the opening up of surveyed roads and 'an influential meeting of saw mill proprietors, farmers and others interested in the opening up of the district (the former of whom were well represented)' was held at the local hotel to consider a way of achieving this.⁷ A Post Office was established near the south-west corner of the road junction on 1 August 1863 and two years later in 1865 a meeting was held to establish an Anglican Church and in 1867 a school room was built that initially served as a church and school.

¹ Taken from D. Rowe, 'Forest, Farmland & Gold: Thematic Environmental History of the Western Region of the Moorabool Shire', draft, prepared for the Moorabool Shire Council, June 2010.

² *Victoria Government Gazette*, no. 135, 23 August 1859.

³ Benham's store is shown on Map of Country Lands in the Parish of Warrenheip, County of Grant, 1858, Bungaree & District Historical Society collection.

⁴ *The Star* (Ballarat), 21 February 1861, p.4 & *The Ballarat Star*, 27 October 1865, p.2.

⁵ The Junction Hotel was in existence by 1863 – see *The Star*, 24 January 1863, p.1. It was located in the south-east corner of the road junction at "The Junction". See The Ballarat & Ballarat East Water Supply Geological Survey of Country in the Parishes of Bungaree & Warrenheip, 1870, Bungaree & District Historical Society.

⁶ Parish of Warrenheip Plan, n.d., VPRS 16171 PROV.

⁷ *The Star*, 24 January 1863, p.1.

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The progress of the settlement was however based on the influx of farmers and saw millers. Bungaree was never officially surveyed or proclaimed a town. The arrival of the railway in 1879 brought the settlement closer to the Melbourne and Ballarat markets for the transport of potatoes, other crops and timber. By 1890, the population reached 450 and there was a savings bank, post and money order office, three hotels, State and denominational schools, two churches, insurance company, steam flour mill, saw mill and railway station.

History of the Bungaree Primary School No. 1960

First School at Bungaree⁸

The first school at Bungaree was the Church of England School (later Common School No. 944) established in 1867. Seven years later on 29 September 1875, the Minister for Education in the Victorian Government acquired part of Crown allotment 5 of Section 7 in the Parish of Warrenheip (the subject site) for the purpose of establishing a State School. This resulted from the overcrowding at the Common School. It was not capable of accommodating more than 50 pupils and there were 97 scholars at the school at this time.

The First Bungaree State School No. 1960⁹

The first Bungaree State School No. 1960 was constructed of bluestone in 1877 as a 100-Type school building to the north-west of the existing school site at 323 Bungaree Wallace Road. This building served as a state school for the next 47 years until it fell into disrepair. The Department of Education subsequently decided to erect a new school building and a teacher's residence on a new site at Bungaree. The old school building is now the home of the Bungaree and District Historical Society and is owned by the Moorabool Shire Council. See heritage citation for BRE021 for further details.

Building Bungaree Primary School No. 1960

By late August 1922, the Victorian Education Department had selected and acquired a site for a new school building to the east of the Bungaree township on the south side of the Old Melbourne Road (now the Bungaree Wallace Road).¹⁰ The land was previously been part of the much larger 70 acre landholdings comprising Crown Allotment 2 of Section 8 in the Parish of Warrenheip, first acquired by Joseph Smith of Warrenheip in late 1866.¹¹ The new school site was surveyed on 31 August 1922 and comprised 2 acres and 2 roods.

⁸ See heritage citation for the former Bungaree School School (BRE021) for further details.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Plans of Part Allotment 5, Section 7, Parish of Warrenheip in 'State School No. 1960 Bungaree, public building field, VPRS 242/PO Unit 51 PROV.

¹¹ Certificate of Title, vol. 186 fol. 056.

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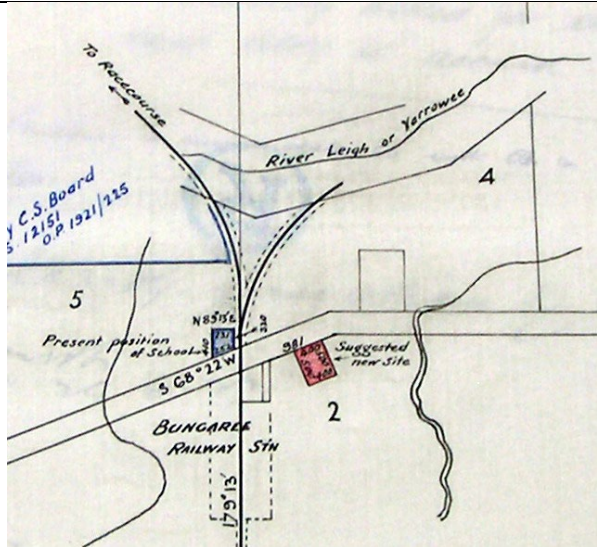


Figure 1: Location showing suggested new school site, 1922.
Source: VPRS 242/PO Unit 51 PROV

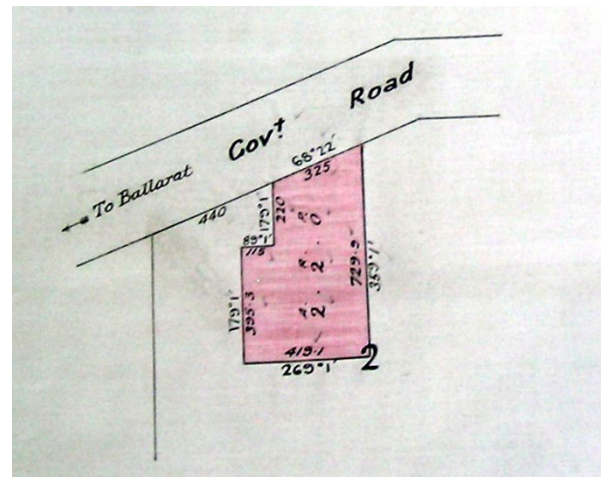


Figure 2: Surveyed site for new school, 1922.
VPRS 242/PO Unit 51 PROV.

The Bungaree State School Committee took exception to the newly-surveyed land. In December 1922, the Committee's correspondent, W. Pearse, wrote to H.M. Bottoms, Secretary of the Public Works Department, outlining the Committee's concerns:

I have been instructed to inform you that our Committee are not favourably impressed with the survey of the site which has not, according to all reports, been carried out according to the plan submitted. The block as it is now surveyed is altogether unsuitable for a school-ground being too long and too narrow ... Mr Smith, the owner of the land wrote to your dept re; this matter directly after the survey was made as it was not the block sold by him and would absolutely spoil the rest of his paddock and be unsuitable for a play-ground as well. We would also urge your dept to secure an additional half acre of same land to build a teachers residence on, as your Mr Dyke considered the house adjoining and offered for sale for Mrs Smith's daughter, although too dear and stated that it would be much more satisfactory to purchase the half acre promised by Miss Smith and building a new residence thereon.¹²

The Committee's concerns fell on deaf ears as Title was prepared for the surveyed land on 26 June 1923.¹³

Meanwhile, the initial proposal of the Education and Public Works Departments was to relocate 'a portion of State School No. 1719, Broomfield' to the newly-acquired state school site at Bungaree.¹⁴ An expenditure of £718 had been approved and the matter was 'in the hands of the P.W.D.' This proposal was not to eventuate.

The design of the new Bungaree State School building had been prepared by early June 1923, by J.P. Kennison, architectural draftsman, under the supervision of Evan Smith, Chief Architect of the Public Works Department.¹⁵ Writing to E.J. Hogan, M.L.A., the Secretary of the Public Works Department declared:

¹² Secretary of School Committee, W. Pearse, to M.H. Bottoms, Secretary Public Works Department, 4 December 1922, 'State School No. 1960 Bungaree', op.cit.

¹³ Certificate of Title vol. 4726 fol. 130.

¹⁴ File note, n.d. [early 1923] in 'State School No. 1960', op.cit.

¹⁵ Kennison's initials appear on the drawing, along with Evan Smith's – see 'SS No. 1960 Bungaree New School', plan, elevations, sections, 4 October 1923, Victorian Public Works Department (Building Services Agency) Plan SS1960 PROV.

With reference to the matter of the new school building, I have been informed by the architect today that the plans and estimate of the cost are being submitted to this Department during the week. The plans will of course have to be approved by the Acting Director before the case will finally come before as for authorization of the necessary expenditure.¹⁶

Evan Smith approved the final design of the new school building on 1 August 1923.¹⁷ A few months later on 4 October, a contract for its construction was let to Mclver Brothers for £1193/12/9.¹⁸ Work on the school soon commenced and the building was completed the following year. The opening ceremony took place on 25 July 1924 with a social held in the evening at the Parish Hall.¹⁹ The brick school building comprising one large classroom with a cloak room and entrance doors at the front. Externally, the classroom was identified by a main gabled roof, the modest gable at the front comprising the cloak room and a small storeroom. The classroom was lit by a series of timber framed multi-paned windows on the east and north sides, the cloak room featuring two small six paned timber framed windows. The new building had a domestic Bungalow appearance, with corrugated sheet metal roof cladding, wide eaves and timber shingles and ventilators in the gable ends.

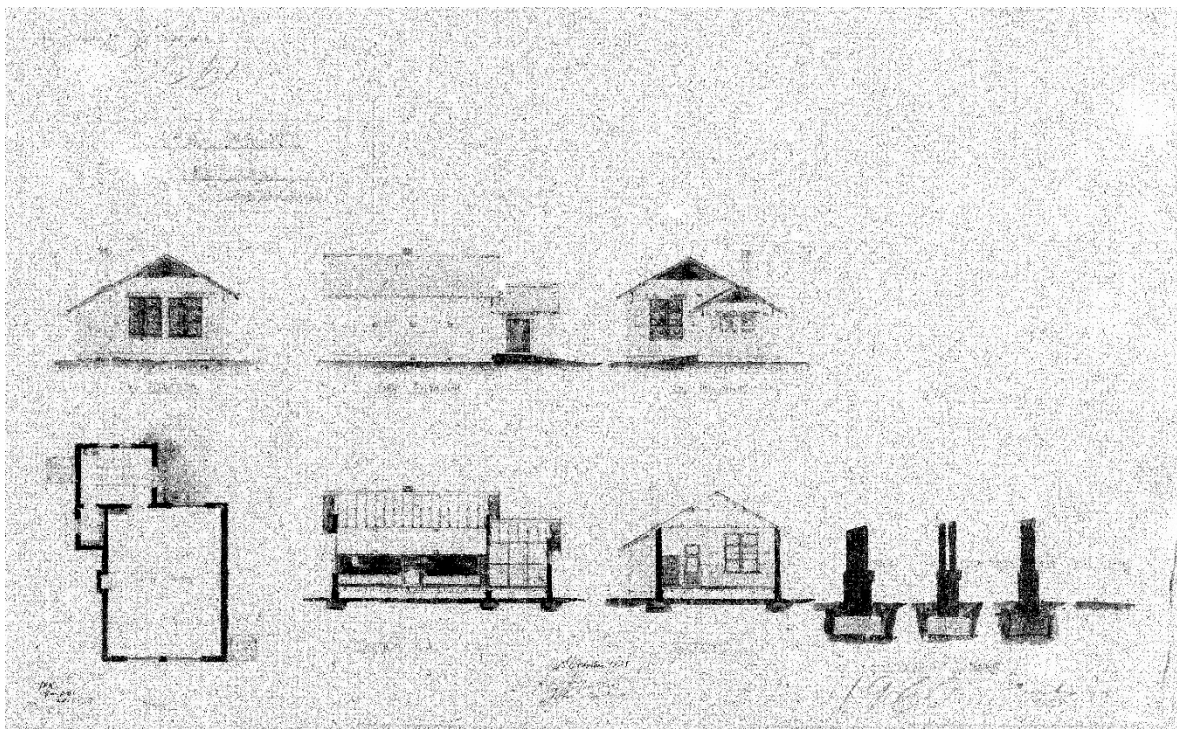


Figure 3: 'SS No. 1960 Bungaree New School', plan, elevations, sections, 4 October 1923.

Source: Victorian Public Works Department (Building Services Agency) Plan SS1960 PROV.

Trees were soon planted in the school grounds, having been obtained from the Water Commission Nursery at the Moorabool Reservoir.²⁰ A flower garden was also established at the front and in 1932 the school won the A.N.A. prize for the most improved school ground.²¹

¹⁶ Secretary [Public Works Department?] to E.J. Hogan, M.L.A., 7 June 1923 in 'State School No. 1960], op.cit.

¹⁷ 'SS No. 1960 Bungaree New School', op.cit.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ H. Trigg, 'Bungaree Primary School No. 1960: Celebrating 125 years of education 1877-2002', Bungaree Primary School, 2002, p.14.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Ibid. Several years later in 1985, the school received a State Garden Award – see Trigg, op.cit., p.20.



Photo 2: New completed Bungaree State No. 1960, 1924. Source: H. Trigg, 'Bungaree Primary School No. 1960'.

The first permanent Head Teacher of the new Bungaree State School was Louise V. Kenney.²² He remained at Bungaree until the end of 1929 when he transferred to Timor.²³ Clarice L. Cox was head teacher between January and April 1933, before David W.Q. Clark took up the position, with Miss Evie Geddes as sewing mistress. Colin V. Sinclair took up the appointment as Head Teacher in 1937 and he remained until 1941.²⁴ His successors included Reginald B. Broben (1941-43) and Robert J. Keddie (1944-53).²⁵ Other teachers and assistants were also employed. After the Second World War, numerous teaching staff was appointed at the Bungaree State School.²⁶

The centenary of the Bungaree State School was celebrated in 1977.²⁷ The celebrations commenced with church services amid large crowds of former students, teachers, and official guests including Bungaree Shire Council representatives (including the president, C. W. Neil), Jim Short, M.P., Robert Knowles, M.L.C., W. Stephen, M.L.A., Cr. D. Slater, shire president of the Buninyong Council and the district inspector, R. Verso.²⁸ Members of the centenary organising committee were dressed in period costume.²⁹ The school children planted a mahogany tree in the school grounds. Each student was given a book mark from the Mothers' Club.³⁰ A centenary cake was baked by Mrs Lavinia Steele (nee Trigg) following a buffet luncheon and an afternoon tea.³¹

22 Ibid., p.43.

23 *The Argus*, 28 December 1929.

24 Trigg, op.cit.

25 Ibid.

26 Ibid., pp.43-44.

27 Ibid., p.17.

28 Ibid., sourcing newspaper clipping (newspaper not given).

29 Ibid.

30 Ibid.

31 Ibid.



Photo 3: Tree planting by school students to mark the School's centenary in 1977.

Source: Newspaper clipping in H. Trigg, 'Bungaree Primary School No. 1960'.

In 1989, a portable classroom from Lakeside Hospital was relocated to the east side of the school building.³² The need for additional classroom space resulted from the transfer of students following the closure of the local St. Michael's Roman Catholic School.³³ More portables were added to the site in 1992 and 1999 following the closure of other schools in the district.³⁴

An important milestone was marked in 2002 when the school celebrated its 125th anniversary.³⁵ Five years later in 2007, two new classrooms, a new toilet block and a multi-purpose gym were constructed in the school grounds, and two of the portable classrooms were removed.³⁶ Before 2009, little change had been made to the school building.

32 Ibid., p.21.

33 Ibid.

34 Ibid.

35 'Bungaree School History, Bungaree Primary School' at <http://www.bungareeps.vic.edu.au/bungaree-school-history.html>

36 Ibid.



Photo 4: Bungaree Primary School, 2009, prior alterations & additions at front.
Source: Wendy Jacobs.



Photo 5: Bungaree Primary School, 2009, prior to alterations & additions at front.
Source: Wendy Jacobs.

In 2010 with funds from the Commonwealth Government's 'Building the Education Revolution' program, alterations and additions were made to the original school building involving a principal's office, staff room and general office.³⁷ These works included alterations to the front façade, with an extension to the minor projecting gabled wing (which included the removal of the front wall and windows) and the construction of a new front gabled porch. A modest skillion addition was constructed on the west side. The adjacent remaining portable classroom on the site was also converted into an art room.³⁸

Teacher's Residence

Following the acquisition the new school site and preparation of plans for the new school building, consideration was also given to the construction of a five-roomed teacher's residence. To be built on the west side of the school site, the initial estimate for the new dwelling 'was deemed to be too high.'³⁹ By late August 1923, the design of a three bedroom dwelling with sitting room, kitchen, front verandah and rear verandah and bathroom had been prepared by J.P. Kennison (under the supervision of the chief architect, Evan Smith) of the Public Works Department.⁴⁰ The modest single storey timber dwelling was designed in an interwar Bungalow style, featuring a single broad gable roof form with wide eaves. The front verandah was recessed under the main gable roof. The sitting room at the front was lit by two 12 paned timber framed double hung windows, the front bedroom having a pair of similar windows and a bracketed window hood above.

³⁷ See Catherine King, Federal MP for Ballarat, Shadow Minister for Health online, <http://www.catherineking.com.au/achievements/building-the-education-revolution-locally/>, 'Bungaree School History, Bungaree Primary School', op.cit.

³⁸ Ibid.

³⁹ File note, 'State School No. 1960 Bungaree', n.d. [early 1923], op.cit.

⁴⁰ Both Kennison's and Smith's initials appear on the original drawings – see 'Bungaree School 1960 Teacher's Residence' plan, elevations and section, 12 April 1924, Victorian Public Works Department (Building Services Agency) Plan SS1960 PROV.

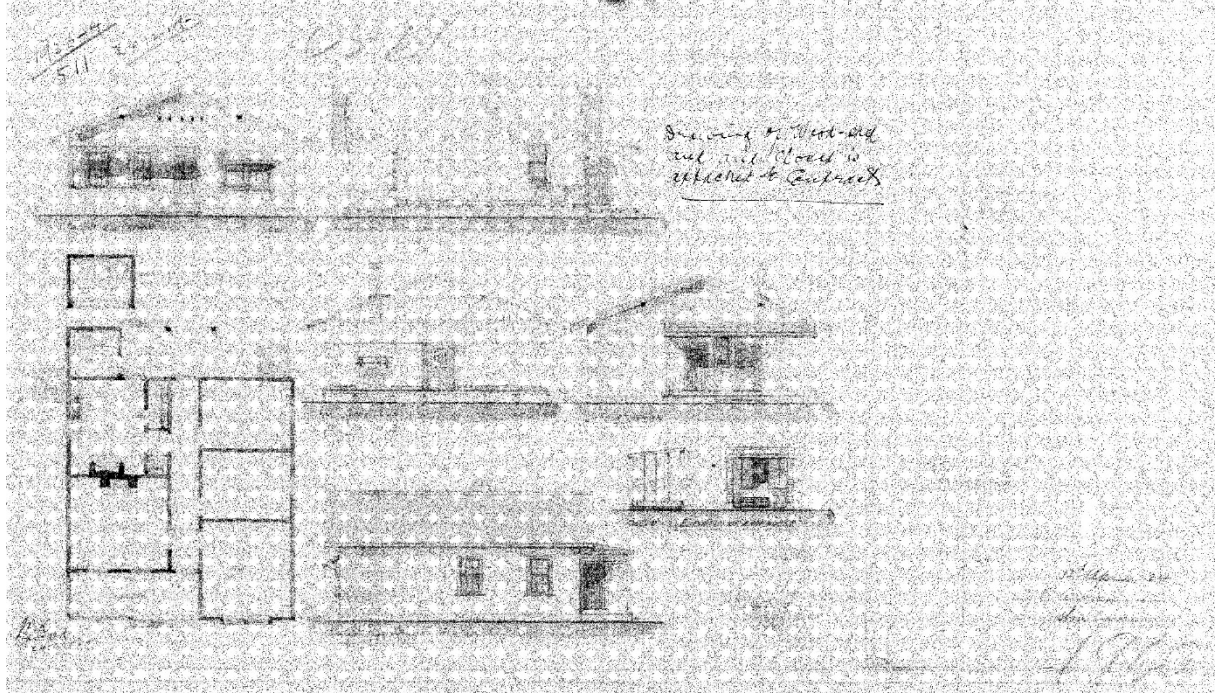


Figure 4: 'Teacher's Residence Bungaree School No. 1960', plan, elevations & sections, 12 April 1924.

Source: Victorian Public Works Department (Building Services Agency) Plan SS1960 PROV.

The teacher's residence served as the home of 11 Head Teachers until 1982 when the government announced that it had 'no intention of retaining the Bungaree School residence of teacher housing accommodation.'⁴¹ The dwelling was subsequently used for educational purposes until 1992 when it was not considered acceptable for this use.⁴² The house was relocated in Dunnolly in 1994.⁴³

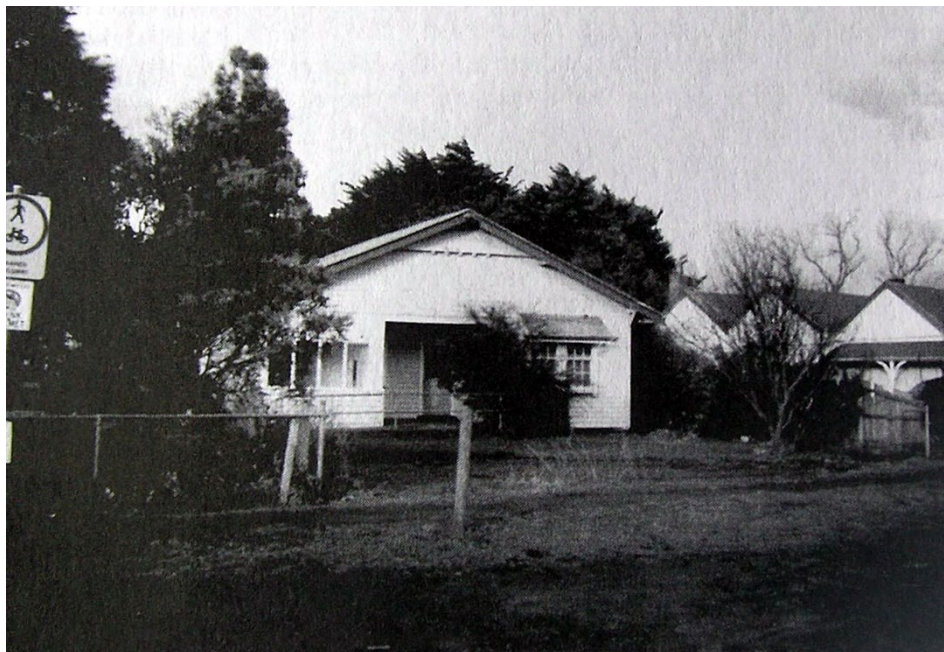


Photo 6: Former Teacher's Residence, Bungaree, c.1994. Source: H. Trigg, 'Bungaree Primary School No. 1960'.

41 H. Trigg, 'Brief History of Bungaree State School' in the *Bungaree & District Historical Society Newsletter*, no. 43, November 2002.

42 *Ibid.*

43 *Ibid.*

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Place No. BRE025

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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Note: places which were identified in the West Moorabool Heritage Study Stage 2A have been referenced with their unique study identifier (i.e: BLA01). Places which are already included in the Heritage Overlay are referenced by HO number. Places which are not included in the Heritage Overlay nor identified in the West Moorabool Heritage Study Stage 2A have no reference or identifier included.

Department of Education Schools

In 1873, the Education Department was established which brought about the disbandment of the Board of Education. From this time, education became free, compulsory and secular (except in schools fully funded by their denominations). The standard one-room school plans developed by the previous Department became the foundation of school design until the turn of the century. It was also the Education Department that standardized the exteriors, under the design guidance of Henry Robert Bastow, head of the architectural branch of the Department. The rudimentary construction of these school buildings was largely offset by some minimal ornamentation in the gable ends, with the use of timber finials, gable ventilators, and moulded bargeboards, the school room being accessed by the projecting gabled porch.

Contextual Design Background

According to Richard Peterson in 'Historic Government Schools: A Comparative Study', the gabled single classroom interwar design of the Bungaree State School in 1923 was the 'most frequent design' of its type of the 1900-1940 period.⁴⁴ The design concept emanated from James P. Kennison, architect of the Public Works Department under the charge of Edwin Evan Smith, Chief Architect. Other surviving examples include:

- Former Leongatha State School No. 3251, 7975 Bass Highway, Leongatha South (HO26, South Gippsland Shire): built in timber in 1926, it has an identical composition as the original design of the Bungaree school.⁴⁵
- Narre Warren Primary School No. 2924, 53 Web Street, Narre Warren (HO196 Casey City Council): built in timber in 1929.⁴⁶
- Melton South State School No. 3717, 34-36 Exford Road, Melton South (HO71 Melton City Council): built in 1923, this brick school building is a slightly larger example of the type. Like the Bungaree school, it has been altered and extended at the front and side.⁴⁷
- Former Flynnstead State School No. 2944, Flynn's Creek Road, Flynn's Creek: built in 1923 in brick, it is almost identical to the original design of the Bungaree school. The former Flynnstead school is now derelict and in poor condition.⁴⁸

44 R. Peterson & Heritage Assets Branch, 'Historic Government Schools: A Comparative Study', Department of Planning & Development, June 1993, p.102.

45 'Former Leongatha State School No. 3251', Victorian Heritage Database online, June 2015.

46 Ibid, 'Narre Warren Primary School No. 2924'.

47 Ibid., 'Melton South Primary School No. 3717'.

48 Context Pty Ltd, 'Latrobe City Heritage Study', prepared for the Latrobe City Council, 2005.

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Photo 7: Former Leongatha State School No. 3251, 7975 Bass Highway, Leongatha South, 2000.
Source: Hermes.



Photo 8: Melton South State School No. 3717, 34-36 Exford Road, Melton South, n.d.
Source: Hermes.

The Leongatha and Narre Warren schools appear to be the more intact examples of the type, but they are of timber construction. The former Flynnstead school is a more intact brick example of the type, but it is derelict and no longer serving its original purpose. Although the Bungaree school has been altered and extended, it is a moderately intact example of its type, the original design being clearly discernible.

The Architects:

Edwin Evan Smith: Chief Architect, Victorian Public Works Department⁴⁹

Edwin Evan Smith was born in 18870 in Montrose, Scotland. He studied at the Montrose Academy where he completed studies in building construction, drawing and geometry. Articled to John Sim, architect of Montrose from 1885, Smith became proficient in 'working out stone details.' Immigrating to Queensland in 1889 with his parents, Smith worked for G.H.M. Addison, architect. After a brief period in private practice, he joined the Queensland Public Works Department as a temporary draftsman in 1898. This was following by employed with the Commonwealth Department of Works and Railways in Melbourne from 1912. Smith returned to Queensland as State Works Director for the Commonwealth in 1920-22. In 1922, he was appointed chief architect of the Victorian Public Works Department, a position he held until 1929. During this period, he was responsible for the designs of several important public buildings, including the Emily McPherson College, Melbourne (HO485 Melbourne City Council, H1646) (1926). He was influential on the work of the designers under him who were the progenitors of numerous court house, school and other public works throughout Victoria.

James Prior Kennison: Architect, Victorian Public Works Department

James Prior Kennison was born in 1858 at South Yarra, the second son of James Lamond and Eliza Kennison (nee Ingram).⁵⁰ In 1875 he passed his matriculation at Melbourne University.⁵¹ It is not known where Kennison served his articles but in July 1883 he was elected an associate of the Royal Victorian Institute of Architects.⁵² From this time, he established an architectural practice on his own account and for the remainder of the 19th century he designed numerous houses, shops, warehouses and offices throughout Melbourne. Kennison married Miss Emma Cavenagh at St. Stephen's Church,

⁴⁹ Information taken from: J. Willis, 'Smith, E. Evan' in P. Goad & J. Willis, *The Encyclopedia of Australian Architecture*, Cambridge University Press, Port Melbourne, 2012, p.635 & D. Watson & J. McKay, *Queensland Architects of the 19th Century*, Queensland Museum, Brisbane, 1994, p.164.

⁵⁰ *Victorian Pioneer Index*, Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages, Melbourne, 1998.

⁵¹ *Geelong Advertiser*, 28 December 1875.

⁵² *The Argus*, 10 July 1883.

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PLACE NAME: Bungaree State Primary No. 1960

Place No. BRE025

ADDRESS: 348 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree

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Richmond.⁵³ An avid sportsman, Kennison was honorary secretary of the Melbourne Road Cycling Club and he was an active member of the St. Kilda Yacht Club in the early 20th century.⁵⁴

In February 1909, Kennison was appointed an architectural draughtsman with the Victorian Public Works Department.⁵⁵ He had been promoted to architect in the following years in the 1920s he appears to have been responsible for the designs of a number of modest gabled state school buildings. In 1924, Kennison had charge of the architectural department 'dealing with the sewerage of all public buildings, and prepares the plans and specifications.'⁵⁶ Kennison died at Armadale on 30 April 1944 at the age of 85 years.⁵⁷

Other Interwar School Buildings in the western region of the Moorabool Shire⁵⁸

In the western region of the Moorabool Shire are three other interwar era brick primary school buildings constructed in brick. All of these other school buildings were built for the Roman Catholic Church and they feature hipped roof forms. They are St. Michael's, Bungaree (built 1925-26); St. Patrick's, Gordon (GOR012-08) (built 1930); and St. Michael's, Springbank (built 1932).⁵⁹ Bungaree Primary School is therefore the only known surviving interwar era State School building in the western region of the Moorabool Shire.



Photo 9: St. Patrick's Catholic School, 1558 & 1564 Old Melbourne Road, Gordon, 2009.
Source: David Rowe.

53 *Melbourne Punch*, 21 April 1892, p.13.

54 See for example *The Australasian*, 15 August 1885, 1 July 1905, *The Argus*, 24 December 1901 & *Melbourne Punch*, 23 November 1905.

55 *Victoria Government Gazette*, 10 February 1909, p.1294.

56 *Geelong Advertiser*, 14 February 1924, p.6.

57 *The Argus*, 3 May 1944.

58 See other heritage citations for further details unless otherwise referenced.

59 *The Advocate*, 10 March 1932, p.14.

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PLACE NAME: Sunny Rise

Place No. BRE004

ADDRESS: 447 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree

Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

Historic Themes:

Theme 4.1: Farming & Agriculture

Theme 6.2: Building Homes in the Shire

Condition: Good (main dwelling)**Integrity:** High**Photograph Date:** 2009**CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON STATUTORY REGISTERS**

Victorian Heritage Register:	No
Victorian Heritage Inventory:	No
Local Planning Scheme:	No

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:	No
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RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local Significance

RECOMMENDATIONS:Recommended for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Register: **No**Recommended for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Inventory: **No**Recommended for inclusion as a Heritage Overlay in the Planning Scheme: **Yes****Schedule to the Heritage Overlay**

External Paint Controls Should Apply?	No
Internal Alteration Controls Should Apply?	No
Tree Controls Should Apply?	Yes – <i>mature Golden Cypress trees and mature exotic trees near main dwelling</i>
Fences &/or Outbuildings of Note?	Yes – <i>original dwelling & associated gabled outbuildings, dry stone walls</i>
Prohibited Uses May be Permitted?	No
Incorporated Document	Yes - <i>Moorabool Shire Heritage Precincts and Places Incorporated Plan Permit Exemptions, May 2021</i>

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:**What is Significant?**

The farm known as Sunny Rise, at 447 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree, constructed in 1906-07, is significant.

Elements which contribute to the significance of the place are the original timber dwelling (c.1866), the current timber farmhouse (c.1906-7) and its garden setting, timber and iron outbuildings to the rear of the property and the mature exotic trees around the main house and drystone walls.

How is it significant?

Sunny Rise at 447 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree, is of local historical, representative and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

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Why is it significant?

Sunny Rise, has historical significance for its associations with the unlocking of the land as part of the Amending Land Act of 1865, when John James took up the property in 1866, and undertook improvements in the form of the original timber dwelling which survives today. The property has particular longstanding associations with the Tinney family, farmers, with John and Jane Tinney, Cornish emigrants, who acquired the property in 1869 and worked the land through cultivation and grazing until their deaths in the early 20th century, when their son, Albert Edward Tinney took over. The current timber residence was constructed by C.E. Ludbrook for Albert Tinney on his marriage in 1906. The two dwellings, the garden associated with the later dwelling and the range of farm outbuildings are of historical significance as a tangible demonstration of the development of a small farming enterprise over several generations in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. (Criterion A)

Sunny Rise, 447 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree, is aesthetically significant as one of the few rural, substantial, elaborate, predominantly intact examples of a Federation era farmhouse in the western region of the Moorabool Shire. The dwelling demonstrates several original design qualities as identified in the composition of the hipped and gabled roof forms and return verandah, rectangular bay windows, and in the construction and detailing. (Criterion D)

Further contributing to the aesthetic significance of the property are the early outbuildings, including the hipped roofed original timber dwelling, gabled outbuildings and the landscaping of mature Golden Cypress and other exotic mature trees nearby the main house. (Criterion E)

Heritage Overlay Map

It is recommended that the heritage overlay is applied to the site at 447 Bungaree-Wallace Road as shown on the following map (Photo 1).

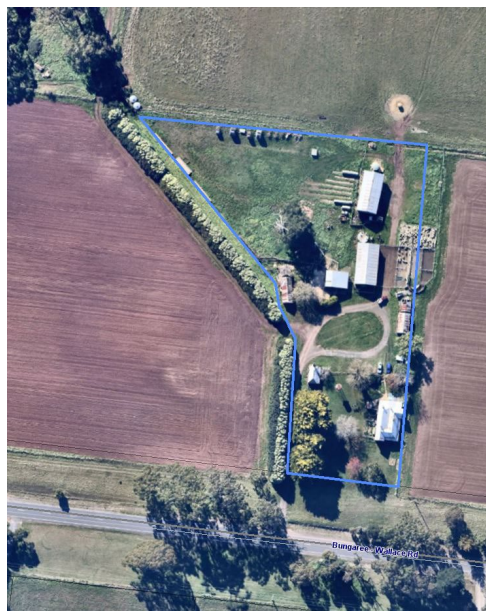


Photo 1: Aerial map

Source of base Map: Moorabool Shire Council, 2020.

DESCRIPTION:

Sunny Rise, 447 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree, is situated on a large rural farmland allotment, to the east of the Bungaree township. The irregularly-shaped homestead site has a gravelled driveway on the west side that leads to a rear circular driveway and several outbuildings, most with gable roof forms clad in corrugated sheet metal. Those outbuildings of particular historical interest include the original farm dwelling that is located adjacent to the driveway, to the north-west of the main dwelling. The

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modestly scaled timber weatherboard, Victorian vernacular styled building has a steeply-pitched corrugated sheet metal hipped roof form, central doorway with flanking timber framed 12 paned double hung windows, and a projecting post-supported verandah on the east side. There is an early timber framed double hung window on the north side, the lower sash being boarded up. On the south elevation is an early brick chimney with external chimney breast. The building is in poor condition, with damage to the verandah caused by overhanging tree branches. The weatherboard wall cladding has also deteriorated, especially on the west side where the wall has warped. There also appear to be other early modestly-scaled elongated gable roofed outbuildings to the north of the main and original dwellings. The front setback to the property is dominated by mature Golden cypress trees, other exotic trees and numerous shrubs. There is an introduced, visually permeable horizontal timber paling fence (approximately 1200 mm high) on the front boundary.



Photo 2: Sunny Rise, original dwelling, north & east elevations, 2014.

Source: Dennis Speilvogel.



Photo 3: Sunny Rise, original dwelling, west elevation, 2014.

Source: Dennis Speilvogel.

The asymmetrical, single storey, timber weatherboard, Federation styled dwelling is characterised by a main hipped roof form with projecting minor gabled wings at the front and side connected by a return, post-supported verandah with ogee form roof. The roof forms are clad in corrugated sheet metal. There are modest eaves to the hipped roofed portion having paired timber brackets. The gable ends have broad eaves supported by timber brackets. Four original face brick chimneys with cream brick bands adorn the roofline. At the rear are skillion wings.

A feature of the design is the return verandah. It is supported by stop chamfered timber posts with moulded timber capitals. There are early arched timber fretwork valances on the front (south) façade, the eastern façade having early cast iron valances and brackets. The verandah has a tongue and groove timber boarded floor.

Other features of the design include the hipped roofed rectangular bay windows in the gable ends, with banks of three timber framed casement windows having highlights above (the windows also having early Art Nouveau stained glass and leadlight, including tulip motifs), timber framed casement windows with highlights (and the same decorative stained glass and leadlighting) at the front under the verandah, other timber framed double hung windows, front timber doorway with sidelights and highlights and panelled timber door, moulded timber window and door architraves, timber window sills, and the door opening at the north end of the eastern portion of the verandah.



Photo 4: Sunny Rise, east and front (south) elevations, 2010. Source: Dennis Speilvogel.



Photo 5: Sunny Rise, front (south) elevation, 2010. Source: Dennis Speilvogel.



Photo 6: Sunny Rise, front (south) elevation, 2014. Source: Dennis Speilvogel, Bungaree.



Photo 7: Sunny Rise, detail of front gable end, 2014. Source: Dennis Speilvogel.

HISTORY:

Early History of Bungaree¹

The rush to Ballarat, Blackwood, Gordon and other goldfields in the 1850s, and the subsequent political uprising of the Eureka stockade in Ballarat brought social reforms and measures to alleviate the land crisis. The reduction of the mining industry in the late 1850s instigated a call to 'unlock the land' for closer settlement. The Nicholson Land Act of 1860, Duffy Act of 1862 and the Grant Land Act of 1865 (refined in 1869) sought to open land selection for the small farmer, giving rise to the land settlement in the Moorabool Shire.

The small agricultural settlement of Bungaree developed as both a service town for the surrounding farming community and as a result of passing trade. Following the construction of the 'north' road of the Melbourne to Ballarat Road, Bungaree was soon strategically situated at the intersection of this major

¹

Taken from D. Rowe, 'Forest, Farmland & Gold: Thematic Environmental History of the Western Region of the Moorabool Shire', draft, prepared for the Moorabool Shire Council, June 2010.

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roadway and the road to Creswick. The earliest farm lots were taken up in 1859.² Before 1858, R. Benham, farmer and storekeeper, had a commercial store south of "The Junction" near the southern bank of Two Mile Creek (fronting what is now Lesters Road).³ He had been successful in obtaining a rural store licence.⁴ This seems to have been the earliest commercial enterprise at what became known as Warrenheip Junction and then Bungaree Junction. It appears that the opening of the Junction Hotel soon followed, along with another three hotels.⁵ By 1863, parcels of land ranging from 40 acres to 184 acres were taken up by farmers, sawmillers and other selectors.⁶ It was at this time when the Bungaree District Road Board was proclaimed on 16 January 1863 and Bungaree became the headquarters of the fledgling Board. A pressing need was the opening up of surveyed roads and 'an influential meeting of saw mill proprietors, farmers and others interested in the opening up of the district (the former of whom were well represented)' was held at the local hotel to consider a way of achieving this.⁷ A Post Office was established near the south-west corner of the road junction on 1 August 1863 and two years later in 1865 a meeting was held to establish an Anglican Church and in 1867 a school room was built that initially served as a church and school.

The progress of the settlement was however based on the influx of farmers and saw millers. Bungaree was never officially surveyed or proclaimed a town. The arrival of the railway in 1879 brought the settlement closer to the Melbourne and Ballarat markets for the transport of potatoes, other crops and timber. By 1890, the population reached 450 and there was a savings bank, post and money order office, three hotels, State and denominational schools, two churches, insurance company, steam flour mill, saw mill and railway station.

History of Sunny Rise

On 31 December 1866, John James purchased the freehold to allotment 3 of Section 7 in the Parish Warrenheip, situated on the north side of the Melbourne Road to the east of the Bungaree Junction.⁸ James appears to have already constructed a dwelling on his 141 acres, 2 roods and 7 perches of land, as his acquisition of the property fell under Section 27 of the Amending Land Act of 1865.⁹ This section of the Act enabled the purchase of agricultural lands where homesteads had already formed 'to have the exclusive right of purchasing the allotment on which such homestead or building is situated.'¹⁰ Traversing the property was the Lal Lal Creek.

On 5 May 1868, James' property was purchased by John Tinney.¹¹ He commenced mixed farming on the property (including hay and grain, sheep, horses, potatoes, pigs, cattle and dairy) which continued into the 20th century.¹² To supplement his income to a substantial degree for several years, Tinney also took up contracts for road metalling for the Bungaree Shire Council (with crushed bluestone being quarried

² *Victoria Government Gazette*, no. 135, 23 August 1859.

³ Benham's store is shown on Map of Country Lands in the Parish of Warrenheip, County of Grant, 1858, Bungaree & District Historical Society collection.

⁴ *The Star* (Ballarat), 21 February 1861, p.4 & *The Ballarat Star*, 27 October 1865, p.2.

⁵ The Junction Hotel was in existence by 1863 – see *The Star*, 24 January 1863, p.1. It was located in the south-east corner of the road junction at "The Junction". See The Ballaarat & Ballaarat East Water Supply Geological Survey of Country in the Parishes of Bungaree & Warrenheip, 1870, Bungaree & District Historical Society.

⁶ Parish of Warrenheip Plan, n.d., VPRS 16171 PROV.

⁷ *The Star*, 24 January 1863, p.1.

⁸ *Ibid.* & Certificate of Title, vol. 186 fol. 045.

⁹ Details given on the Parish of Warrenheip Plan, op.cit.

¹⁰ *Amending Land Act 1865*, Parliament of Victoria, 23 March 1865, p.40.

¹¹ Certificate of Title, op.cit & vol. 262 fol. 339.

¹² Information taken from Tinney Family, 'Sunny Rise' Farm Ledgers, 1879 to present day, by Dennis Speilvogel, Bungaree & District Historical Society.

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on his property) and fire wood contracts with the Ballarat Orphanage, Flour Mill, Hospital and individuals.¹³

John Tinney was born at Lanivet, Cornwall, England, on 28 December 1834, the son of John and Susannah (nee Coade) Tinney.¹⁴ There, he married Jane Stephens (who was also born at Lanivet, on 5 August 1840).¹⁵ They emigrated to Ballarat, Victoria in 1864 where the first of their seven children were born: Josiah (born 1865), John Stephen (born 1868), Edith (born 1871) and Josiah Coad (born 1873).¹⁶ Their other three children all appear to have been born at Bungaree: William Henry (1876), Albert Edward (1878) and Ethel Jane (1883).¹⁷

With his sons, John Tinney expanded his farming interests, first with the acquisition of a property at Clarkes Hill and then in c.1898 the purchase of 'Rose Hill' at Bungaree.¹⁸ The property at Clarkes Hill was taken up by John Stephen Tinney, with 'Rose Hill' farmed by William Henry Tinney.¹⁹ By the early 20th century, Albert Edward Tinney had taken over the farming of Sunny Rise, the family business being known as John Tinney and Son.²⁰

Albert Tinney married Miss Elizabeth Taylor of Ballarat in c.1906.²¹ In 1906-07, Albert Tinney had a new commodious timber dwelling built at the front of the property by C.E. Ludbrook, contractor of Ballarat.²² The verandah was added in 1908 by James Thistlewaite, the year that Albert and Elizabeth's only child, Albert Roy (known as Roy) was born.²³ The cast iron valance and brackets on the east side was supplied by White's Foundry in 1912 at a cost of £3/12/-.²⁴ Two polished timber mantelpieces for the lounge room and a bedroom were also installed at a cost of £3/7/6d.²⁵ Wallpaper was applied to the interiors over a hessian backing.²⁶ In 1921, three pressed metal ceilings were installed by H. Wardle at a cost of £31/1/6d.²⁷ In 1916, a three-roomed skillion extension was built (comprising a kitchen, vestibule and laundry).²⁸ The pine lining boards amounted to £4/7/-.²⁹ In later years a fernery was added.³⁰

13 Ibid.

14 Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, Department of Justice, Melbourne, 'John Tinney' in 'Bradworthy to Geelong', RootsWeb's WorldConnect Project online, April 2015 at <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=greenthumbs&id=125151> & 'John Tinney' in 'Pioneer Families in Victoria', Mepnab, April 2015 at <http://mepnab.net.au.net/t/t06.html>

15 Ibid.

16 Ibid.

17 Ibid.

18 Tinney family, op.cit.

19 Ibid.

20 Information in John Tinney, Probate Administration files, 1917, VPRS 28/P3 Unit 773 PROV.

21 Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, op.cit. & Tinney family, op.cit.

22 Ibid.

23 Ibid. & Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, op.cit.

24 Tinney family, op.cit.

25 Ibid.

26 Ibid.

27 Ibid.

28 Ibid.

29 Ibid.

30 Ibid.

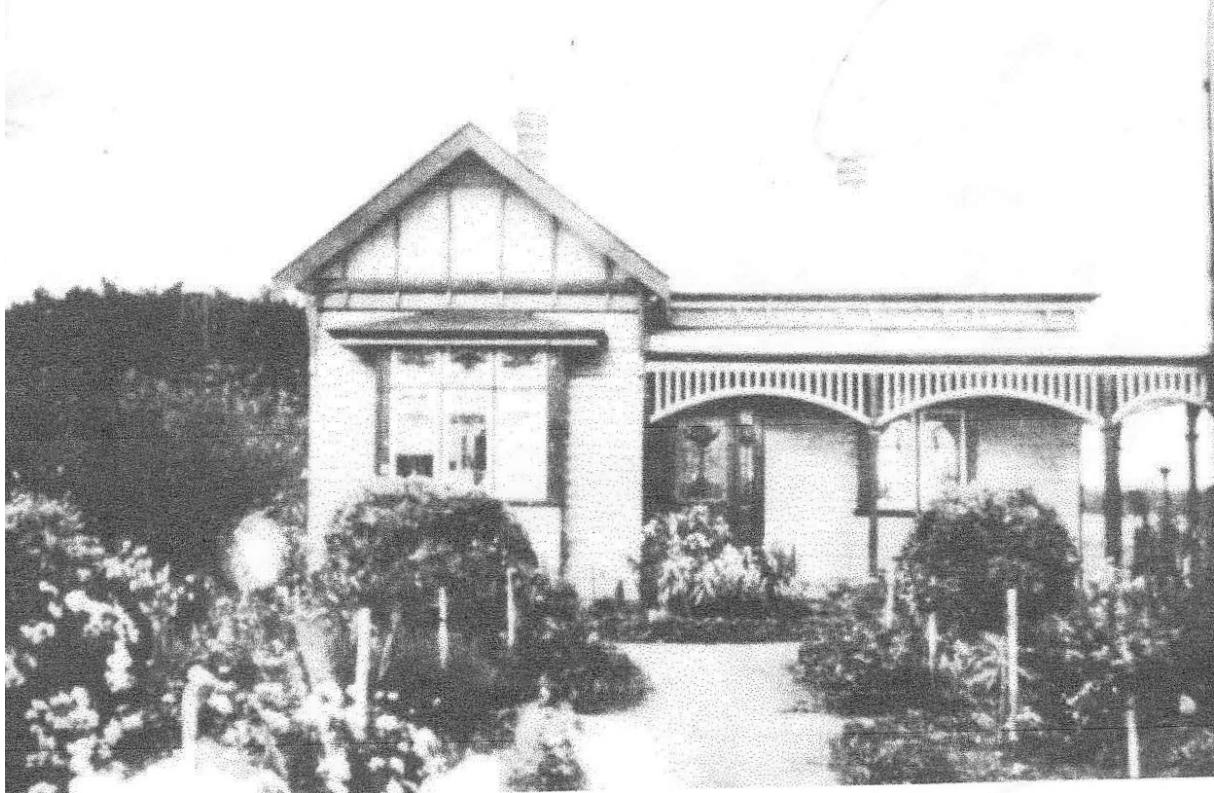


Photo 8: Sunny Rise, early 1920s.

Source: Roy Tinney via Dennis Speilvogel, Bungaree.

The patriarch of the family, John Tinney, died on 11 October 1917.³¹ He had been regarded in high esteem, as outlined in the *Ballarat Courier*:

The funeral of the late John Tinney, of Bungaree, was held on Saturday and was very largely attended, over 56 vehicles followed the hearse to the place of interment, the Ballarat New Cemetery. The deceased was well-known in the district. He was of a kind and charitable disposition and was highly respected. He came from Cornwall 60 years ago, and for a number of years was connected with the Bible Christian and Lydiard Street Methodist Churches. He removed to Bungaree 44 years ago, and settled on the land. He was one of the founders of the Millbrook Methodist Church 40 years ago, and he had been a faithful adherent ever since. The coffin bearers were Messrs J.J. Downey, W. Chapman, J. Pinkerton son in-law, W. Tinney, nephew of deceased.³²

At the time of John Tinney's death, Sunny Rise was described as follows:

All that piece of land being Allotment 3 of Section 7 Parish of Warrenheip County of Grant containing 141 acres 2 roods 7 perches, the improvements on which consist of 5 roomed W.B. dwellinghouse, 7 roomed W.B. dwellinghouse, W.B. dairy, Barn, Stable, Men's Hut, Waggon shed, chaffhouse, cow shed and Piggery. It is subdivided into 7 paddocks of post and wire fences, stone walls or live hedges. The property is used for cultivation and grazing by John Tinney and Son, of which firm the deceased was a partner. The annual Shire valuation is £130 and it is valued with improvement at £20 an acre.³³

31 John Tinney, op.cit.

32 *Ballarat Courier*, 18 October 1917, p.4.

33 John Tinney, op.cit.

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The overall value of Sunny Rise in 1917 was £2830/17/6.³⁴ It was also in 1917 when the farm at Clarke's Hill was sold and John Stephen Tinney relocated to Lunan Avenue, Drumcondra, Geelong.³⁵

Further improvements were made at Sunny Rise in the ensuing years. A chip bath heater was installed in 1921 at a cost of £5/10/- (plus £4/5/- plumbing/pipe costs) while white ceramic door knobs were purchased in 1922 from Eyre Brothers at a cost of 3/-.³⁶ In 1947, electricity was connected with Mr John carrying out the electrical wiring and lighting.³⁷ An electric hot water system and pipes were installed by F.P. Carroll.³⁸

In 1939, Roy Tinney married Miss Iva Ray Grigg.³⁹ Following the death of Albert Tinney in 1958,⁴⁰ Title to Sunny Rise was transferred to Roy Tinney in 1960.⁴¹ In recent years the property was sold outside the Tinney family.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS⁴²

Note: places which were identified in the West Moorabool Heritage Study Stage 2A have been referenced with their unique study identifier (i.e: BLA01). Places which are already included in the Heritage Overlay are referenced by HO number. Places which are not included in the Heritage Overlay nor identified in the West Moorabool Heritage Study Stage 2A have no reference or identifier included. Historically, Sunny Rise represents one of a small number of surviving farm properties established in the Ballan, Bungaree, Millbrook and Wallace areas in the 1860s. Other properties include:

- Stirling Park, 27 Shaws Road, Ballan (BA130) (Photo 10): first established in the c.1850s by Jeremiah O'Connor, the existing dwelling was constructed in c.1917 for James Shaw, farmer.
- Summerhill, 55 Boundary Road, Gordon (GOR026): first established in 1864 by the emigrant Scottish farmer, Peter Grant, the farm was gradually increased to 200 acres. Named 'Glenavon Farm', Grant grew prize-winning crops and ran sheep and a small number of cattle. He appears to have built the northern portion of the existing gabled timber dwelling in c.1864. In 1897, the property was purchased by Mrs Mary Clifford, and the property became known as 'Glengariff'. It was farmed by her son, Hubert, in the ensuing years and on his marriage in 1917 the property may have been renamed Summerhill. Hubert and his wife, Eileen (nee Ryan) lived and farmed the property until their deaths in 1960 and 1959 respectively.
- Hawthorn Farm, 145 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree (BRE003): established by George Dibbs in c.1869, the existing dwelling having been relocated to the site in the early 1890s.
- Llandeilo, 1001 Old Melbourne Road, Ballan (GOR009): an initial 20 acres of land was licensed to Charles Vaughan in 1866 as a consequence of the 42nd Clause of the amended Land Act of 1865. Vaughan later increased his landholdings to 1600 acres by the time of his death in 1881. The property passed to his brother, William. The existing dwelling on the site today was built in c.1896.
- Lal Lal Homestead, 313 Yendon Egerton Road, Lal Lal (HO49): first established in 1840 by Blackney and Airey, it was acquired by Peter Inglis in c.1843 who placed his nephew, Archibald Fiskin in

34 Ibid.

35 Ibid. For the sale of the J.S. Tinney's property at Clarke's Hill, see the *Ballarat Courier*, 10 March 1917, p.10.

36 Tinney family, op.cit.

37 Ibid.

38 Ibid.

39 Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, op.cit.

40 Albert Roy Tinney, Probate Administration files, 1958, VPRS 28/P15 Unit 154 PROV.

41 Certificate of Title, vol. 262 fol. 339.

42 Information taken from heritage citations in the West Moorabool Heritage Study Stage 2A unless otherwise referenced.

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charge. Possibly after Fiskien took ownership of the property in 1854, a two storey homestead of unusual design, together with stables and other buildings were constructed. The original homestead was replaced with the existing dwelling in 1911.

- Oakvale, 179 Donnellans Road, Gordon (GOR016) (Photo 9): over 97 acres of freehold land was first taken up by Robert McDowell in 1864 where he established his farm named Oakvale. The substantial two storey brick dwelling had been built by 1869.
- Lal Lal Gardens, 10 Hennessys Road, Millbrook: it appears that the surviving hipped roofed Victorian timber farm dwelling is associated with the former Lal Lal Gardens established on 154 acres in 1861 by Isaac Westcott.⁴³



Photo 9: Oakvale, 179 Donnellans Road, Gordon, 2009.
Source: David Rowe and Wendy Jacobs.



Photo 10: Stirling Park, 27 Shaws Road, Ballan, 2009.
Source: David Rowe and Wendy Jacobs.

Edwardian Houses

A small number of dwellings were constructed in the western region of the Moorabool Shire during the earliest years of the 20th century. Most of the Edwardian-era dwellings are modest in scale and form, and are of weatherboard construction often with gabled wings on one side and brick chimneys.

Architecturally, a number of dwellings that are comparable to Sunny Rise were constructed in the western region of the Moorabool Shire in the late 19th and very 20th centuries including:

- Stirling Park, 27 Shaws Road, Ballan (BA130): built in c.1917, Stirling Park, like Sunny Rise, is predominantly intact and has mature Cypress trees as part of the setting. It is directly comparable compositionally to Sunny Rise.
- Llandeilo, 1001 Old Melbourne Road, Ballan (GOR009): built c.1896, Llandeilo's design dates from the Late Victorian era, distinguishing it from Sunny Rise. The dwelling has a steeply pitched gabled roof form that traverses the site and a projecting gabled at the front. The return verandah has been introduced and rear double hipped wings have been extended. Sunny Rise has higher integrity.
- Lal Lal Homestead, 313 Yendon Egerton Road, Lal Lal (HO49): built in 1911, the large dwelling has complex gabled roof forms, the front feature projecting gables connected by post-supported verandahs. It is constructed of brick and one of the more substantial Federation era rural dwellings in the Moorabool Shire.
- Dwelling, 18 Duncan Street, Ballan (BA105): built in 1902, the dwelling has a principal gambrel roof form with a projecting gabled wing at the front, and a return post-supported verandah. It is marginally comparable to the design of Sunny Rise.
- Dwelling, 20 Fiskien Street, Ballan (recommended for inclusion in the Fiskien Street Precinct in the West Moorabool Heritage Study): built in 1910, the dwelling has a main gambrel roof form, with minor gables that project at the front and side linked by a return post-supported

⁴³

'Isaac Westcott & the "Lal Lal Gardens" Millbrook', in the *Bungaree and District Historical Society Newsletter*, no. 29, July 1998, p.3.

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verandah. It is comparable to Sunny Rise in composition, although the roof tiles have been introduced.

- Dwelling, Blackswamp Road, Bullarook: built c.1915, this dwelling appears to be substantially intact although it lacks the elaboration identified on Sunny Rise.
- St. Michael's Presbytery, 186 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree (BRE05-08): built in 1910, this substantial elevated single storey dwelling has a double gabled roof form at the front, with a post-supported return verandah having cast iron decoration. There is a central gabled verandah portico on the front elevation. The dwelling is constructed of brick. Stylistically, the Federation Picturesque Gothic design is not directly comparable to Sunny Rise.
- St. Patrick's Catholic Presbytery, 10 Careys Road, Gordon (GOR012 & 08): built in 1913, the brick hipped roofed dwelling with return post-supported verandah has an unusual timber lattice verandah fretwork valance. Although substantially intact, the design is not directly comparable to Sunny Rise.
- Dwelling, 40 Old Western Highway, Pykes Creek Weir: built in c.1910, this dwelling appears to be directly comparable to Sunny Rise (in composition and construction) and is substantially intact.
- Dwelling, Ormond Road, Springbank (SPR03): possibly built c.1905, the dwelling is substantially intact and directly comparable to Sunny Rise in composition and construction.



Photo 11: 231 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree.
Source: www.realestate.com.au.



Photo 12: Former Police Residence & Lock Up, 255 Bungaree Wallace road, Bungaree, 2009.
Source: David Rowe and Wendy Jacobs.

Overall, the Sunny Rise is one of the more substantial, elaborate and intact examples of the rural Federation styled dwellings in the western region of the Moorabool Shire.

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021**PLACE NAME:** Dwelling and Canary Island Palm

Place No. BRE026

ADDRESS: 519 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree
May 2021

Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated 2016, updated

Historic Themes:

Theme 4.1: Farming & Agriculture

Theme 6.2: Building Homes in the Shire

Condition: Good**Integrity:** Substantially intact**Photograph Date:** 2009**CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON STATUTORY REGISTERS**

Victorian Heritage Register:	No
Victorian Heritage Inventory:	No
Local Planning Scheme:	No

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS:

National Trust (Victoria) Register:	No
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RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local Significance

RECOMMENDATIONS:Recommended for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Register: **No**Recommended for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Inventory: **No**Recommended for inclusion as a Heritage Overlay in the Planning Scheme: **Yes****Schedule to the Heritage Overlay**

External Paint Controls Should Apply?	No
Internal Alteration Controls Should Apply?	No
Tree Controls Should Apply?	Yes – Canary Island Palm
Fences &/or Outbuildings of Note?	No
Prohibited Uses May be Permitted?	No
Incorporated Document	Yes - Moorabool Shire Heritage Precincts and Places Incorporated Plan Permit Exemptions, May 2021

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:**What is Significant?**

The timber dwelling and the mature Canary Island Palm at 519 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree, are significant.

The outbuildings and fences are not significant.

How is it significant?

The timber dwelling and Canary Island Palm at 519 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree, are of local historical and representative significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The timber dwelling and Canary Island Palm Tree at 519 Bungaree Wallace Road has historical significance as an example of the evolution and development of a successful second-generation farm which the dwelling and Palm are physical evidence of. This property, along with other farms in the Bungaree area with similar associations to second generation farmers of pioneer families, formed part

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of the hallmark of the ongoing progress of Bungaree as an agricultural centre throughout the early 20th century. In particular, this property has associations with the enduring crop farming enterprises of David and Arthur Grigg throughout the first half of the 20th century. With their father, William, they purchased the land in 1908 and in c.1912 built the timber dwelling. The Canary Island Palm was planted in the early Twentieth Century, and was a ubiquitous symbol of prosperity and status throughout regional Victoria at this time. (Criterion A)

The dwelling is significant as an intact and representative example of a late Victorian dwelling applied to a rural context. Despite its very late construction date (for its design qualities), it demonstrates typical design qualities synonymous with the late Victorian Italianate style, including the hipped roof forms, post-supported bullnosed verandah with decorative cast iron brackets and valance, red brick chimney, composition of the front façade and detailing. It is directly comparable to 'Clare Place', 64 Torpys Road, and 'Mayfield', 196 Lesters Road, other intact Late Victorian styled farm dwellings at Bungaree. It is also comparable to the dwelling at 634 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree, which is a more substantial and elaborate example. (Criterion D)

Heritage Overlay Map

It is recommended that the heritage overlay is applied to the site at 519 Bungaree Wallace Road as shown on the following map (Photo 1).



Photo 1: Aerial map.

Source of base Map: Moorabool Shire Council, 2021.

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021

PLACE NAME: Dwelling and Canary Island Palm

Place No. BRE026

ADDRESS: 519 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree
May 2021

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DESCRIPTION:

The dwelling at 519 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree, is located on a large rural allotment on the north side of the road. At the front and sides of the dwelling are open grassed areas with perimeter garden beds and shrubs. Behind the dwelling (between the dwelling and an outbuilding) is a mature Canary Island Palm tree. There are other outbuildings at the rear of the dwelling, while to the west and recessive from Bungaree Wallace Road are large introduced metal sheds with an open grassed paddock in front.

The dwelling is a single storey, timber weatherboard dwelling typical of the Late Victorian period. It has a hipped roof form at the front with rear double hipped wings. The rear wing on the west side has been extended with a hipped roof addition. There is a skillion wing that projects at the rear of the east wing. At the front is a post-supported, hipped bullnose verandah. These roof forms are clad in galvanised corrugated steel. There are narrow eaves that are accentuated with paired timber brackets and roundels on the front façade. The roofline also has an early face red brick chimney with a corbelled top on the east side. The front façade is symmetrical as defined by the early timber framed doorway with an early four panelled timber door and sidelights and highlights (there is also an introduced timber framed flywire door) and flanking timber framed double hung windows. The moulded timber architraves and the window sills are early. On the sides are other early timber framed double hung windows. On the west side the windows have bracketed timber hoods. A feature of the design is the front verandah which has a timber floor. It is supported by square timber posts that appear to have replaced the original stop-chamfered square timber posts with moulded timber capitals (early verandah pilasters survive at the junction of the verandah with the front wall). The decorative cast iron verandah valance and brackets are early.



Photo 2: Dwelling, 519 Bungaree Wallace Road, 2009.



Photo 3: Dwelling, 519 Bungaree Wallace Road, 2014.

HISTORY:

Early History of Bungaree¹

The rush to Ballarat, Blackwood, Gordon and other goldfields in the 1850s, and the subsequent political uprising of the Eureka stockade in Ballarat brought social reforms and measures to alleviate the land crisis. The reduction of the mining industry in the late 1850s instigated a call to 'unlock the land' for closer settlement. The Nicholson Land Act of 1860, Duffy Act of 1862 and the Grant Land Act of 1865 (refined in 1869) sought to open land selection for the small farmer, giving rise to the land settlement in the Moorabool Shire.

¹

Taken from D. Rowe, 'Forest, Farmland & Gold: Thematic Environmental History of the Western Region of the Moorabool Shire', draft, prepared for the Moorabool Shire Council, June 2010.

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The small agricultural settlement of Bungaree developed as both a service town for the surrounding farming community and as a result of passing trade. Following the construction of the 'north' road of the Melbourne to Ballarat Road, Bungaree was soon strategically situated at the intersection of this major roadway and the road to Creswick. The earliest farm lots were taken up in 1859.² Before 1858, R. Benham, farmer and storekeeper, had a commercial store south of "The Junction" near the southern bank of Two Mile Creek (fronting what is now Lesters Road).³ He had been successful in obtaining a rural store licence.⁴ This seems to have been the earliest commercial enterprise at what became known as Warrenheip Junction and then Bungaree Junction. It appears that the opening of the Junction Hotel soon followed, along with another three hotels.⁵ By 1863, parcels of land ranging from 40 acres to 184 acres were taken up by farmers, sawmillers and other selectors.⁶ It was at this time when the Bungaree District Road Board was proclaimed on 16 January 1863 and Bungaree became the headquarters of the fledgling Board. A pressing need was the opening up of surveyed roads and 'an influential meeting of saw mill proprietors, farmers and others interested in the opening up of the district (the former of whom were well represented)' was held at the local hotel to consider a way of achieving this.⁷ A Post Office was established near the south-west corner of the road junction on 1 August 1863 and two years later in 1865 a meeting was held to establish an Anglican Church and in 1867 a school room was built that initially served as a church and school.

The progress of the settlement was however based on the influx of farmers and saw millers. Bungaree was never officially surveyed or proclaimed a town. The arrival of the railway in 1879 brought the settlement closer to the Melbourne and Ballarat markets for the transport of potatoes, other crops and timber. By 1890, the population reached 450 and there was a savings bank, post and money order office, three hotels, State and denominational schools, two churches, insurance company, steam flour mill, saw mill and railway station.

History of the Dwelling at 519 Bungaree Wallace Road

The Early Years

Possibly as early as the 1860s, W.J.T. Clarke acquired 163 acres, 1 rood and 26 perches comprising allotment 6 of Section 10 in the Parish of Warrenheip.⁸ The land was subsequently sold to Alfred Mitchell and Arthur Horatio Nevett, Ballarat solicitors, in 1879.⁹ In 1882, Nevett became the sole owner of the land but in 1903 he leased it to David and James Alexander Mitchell.¹⁰ It seems that a timber dwelling and farm outbuildings had been built on the property by this time. On 9 March 1908, Nevett sold the land to William Grigg and his sons, David and Arthur.¹¹ William and David Grigg were farmers of Bullarook, and Arthur James Grigg had been a carpenter at Marshalltown near Geelong and had returned to farm at Bullarook.¹² It appears to have been at this time when William and his two sons

² *Victoria Government Gazette*, no. 135, 23 August 1859.

³ Benham's store is shown on Map of Country Lands in the Parish of Warrenheip, County of Grant, 1858, Bungaree & District Historical Society collection.

⁴ *The Star* (Ballarat), 21 February 1861, p.4 & *The Ballarat Star*, 27 October 1865, p.2.

⁵ The Junction Hotel was in existence by 1863 – see *The Star*, 24 January 1863, p.1. It was located in the south-east corner of the road junction at "The Junction". See The Ballaarat & Ballaarat East Water Supply Geological Survey of Country in the Parishes of Bungaree & Warrenheip, 1870, Bungaree & District Historical Society.

⁶ Parish of Warrenheip Plan, n.d., VPRS 16171 PROV.

⁷ *The Star*, 24 January 1863, p.1.

⁸ Warrenheip Parish Plan, sheet 1, July 1952, VPRS 16171 PROV.

⁹ Certificate of Title, vol. 1118 fol. 590.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* & vol. 1340 fol. 836.

¹¹ *Ibid.*

¹² *Ibid.*

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formed a co-partnership known as William Grigg and Sons.¹³ This partnership was not legally formalised.¹⁴

William Grigg was born on 28 August 1837 at Littleham by Bideford, Devon, England, the son of John and Margaret (nee Lord).¹⁵ At the age of 18 years he emigrated to Victoria with his father and sister, Elizabeth, on the "Champion of the Seas".¹⁶ On arrival, they were contracted to work land at Geelong.¹⁷ Soon after, William Grigg had relocated to Halls Gap and then to Bullarook where he worked as a sawyer.¹⁸ He married Mrs Elizabeth Gourlay (nee Ching) on 3 April 1862.¹⁹ At this time, Elizabeth was pregnant with her first child to her first husband, William Gourlay, whom she had married in March 1861.²⁰ A carter, Gourlay died in a dray accident on 10 June 1861.²¹ Elizabeth's son, William, was born on 10 October 1861.²² He was brought up as a Grigg and on his death he was buried as William Michael Grigg.²³ William (senior) and Elizabeth Grigg had 10 additional children that were all born at Bullarook: Mary Elizabeth (born 1863), Richard John (born 1865), Anne (born 1868), Francis William (Born 1870), Ernest Albert (born 1873), Arthur James (born 1876), David (born 1878), Ruth Marion (born 1880), Iva Grace (born 1886) and Thomas Ching (Born 1889).²⁴

In March 1866, William Grigg made application under the 42nd section of the Amending Land Act for a license to occupy two 20 acres of land on allotment 7 of section 19 in the Parish of Bungaree.²⁵ William soon constructed a cottage on the site.²⁶ It was here where William cleared and farmed the land, and with Elizabeth, raised his children.

In 1908, the Grigg family relocated to the farm at Bungaree. William Grigg died 12 months later on 26 June 1909 and the property – valued at £2675.1.3 - was described as follows:

All that piece of land being part of Crown allotment 6 section 10 parish of Warrenheip County of Grant and containing 162 acres and 20 perches or thereabouts together with the improvements thereon consisting of a 4 roomed weatherboard dwelling house with iron roof 4 stall weatherboard stable with shingle roof weatherboard Implement shed with iron roof weatherboard Men's' Hut with iron roof and fences of posts and 4 wires all in fair repair.²⁷

13 The Statement of Assets in William Grigg's Probate of 1909 states that William, Arthur and David Grigg were in co-partnership in equal shares 'under the style or firm of "William Grigg and Sons'.' See William Grigg, Probate Administration files, 1909, VPRS 28/P3 Unit 53 PROV.

14 Ibid.

15 H.Trigg, 'Family History of William & Elizabeth Grigg, manuscript prepared in conjunction with the opening of the heritage all built by the Bungaree & District Historical Society, 26 January 2009, Bungaree & District Historical Society collection.

16 Ibid. & H. Trigg, Notes on a Talk on the Grigg Family, n.d., Bungaree & District Historical Society collection.

17 Trigg, 'Family History of William & Elizabeth Grigg', op.cit...

18 Ibid.

19 Ibid.

20 Ibid.

21 Ibid.

22 Ibid. & Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, Department of Justice, Melbourne.

23 Trigg, op.cit.

24 Ibid.

25 *The Ballarat Star*, 21 March 1866, p.4.

26 Trigg, op.cit.

27 William Trigg, op.cit.

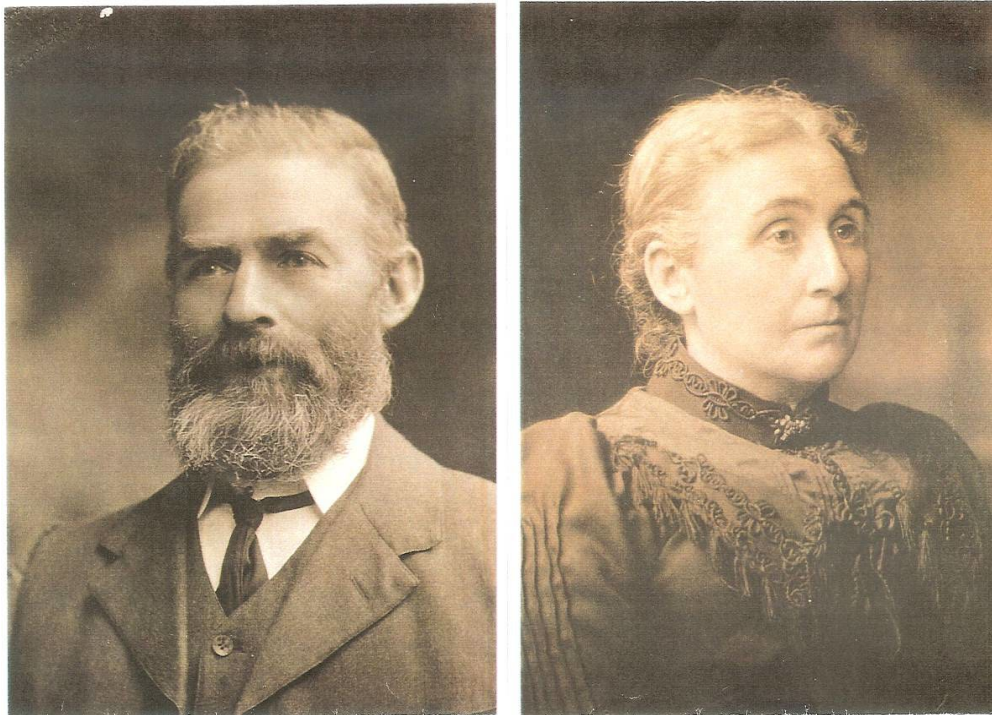


Photo 4: William and Elizabeth Grigg.

Source: Heather Trigg, Bungaree.

David and Arthur Grigg Era

With the death of William Grigg senior in 1909, his share of the 162 acre property at Bungaree passed to his sons, David and Arthur.²⁸ Both sons had spent time away from the Bullarook area, with Arthur having gone to New Zealand for a few years before living at Marshalltown and recently returning to Bullarook.²⁹ In c.1912, they built the timber dwelling at 519 Bungaree Wallace Road for David Grigg.³⁰ Arthur lived in the family home on the property that was west of David Grigg's house.³¹

From this time until the mid 20th century, Arthur and David Grigg worked the family farm as the partnership known as the Grigg Brothers. The farming enterprise has been described by a descendant, Heather Trigg, as follows:

They had a mixed farm growing grain crops, a few potatoes, milked half a dozen cows and raised pigs. Farming work was very laborious in those days. After rising at 5.30 a.m., Dave & Arthur would feed the horses by lantern before they had breakfast. Mostly a team of four horses were groomed and harnessed ready for work by about 7 a.m. and worked till days end when the horses would be again fed and then bedded. Foals were bred as replacement horses and would often follow the plough when young, to ease the work of breaking in.

The binder would be used in early December and the sheaves stoked soon after being cut. The binder would cut up to twelve acres a day. The sheaves would be carted in by horse and wagon early in the new year and stacked in craftsman like constructions. Arthur was the stack builder – it was a

²⁸ Formal ownership of the property by David and Arthur Grigg did not occur until 1920 - see Certificate of Title, op.cit. This seems to have been due to the co-partnership being a verbal agree and not a formal deed of partnership – see William Grigg, op.cit.

²⁹ Trigg, 'Notes on a Talk on the Grigg Family, op.cit. & Certificate of Title, op.cit.

³⁰ Ibid. The dwelling appears to have been built in 1912 as David Grigg's Probate in 1957 described the dwelling as being 45 years old. See David Grigg, Probate Administration files, 1957, VPRS 28/P4 Unit 1416 PROV.

³¹ Trigg, op.cit. Heather Trigg states that this house as the old family home and that Arthur Grigg extended it.

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Place No. BRE026

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real art. Everyone would help him build the stack, but if anyone laid a sheaf the wrong way – oh the language – and a poke with the pitch fork too. No-one would ever do it wrong the second time.

One of Dad’s favourite jobs was gathering firewood from Korweinguboora about 10 miles away. The woodcutters would have the wood all cut and stacked so the wood wagon would just have to be driven over to collect it. It would take up to five clydesdales to pull the wagon. Dad would leave home at about 6.30 a.m. as the trip took 3 hours each way. A hundred ton of firewood would be hauled with the horses each year which was enough to keep the two brothers homes warm for the winter.³²



Photo 5: Grigg brothers, threshing day 1936.
Source: Heather Trigg, Bungaree.



Photo 6: Haystack by Arthur & David Grigg, n.d.
Source: Heather Trigg, Bungaree.



Photo 7: David Grigg with a load of wood carted from the Moorabool, n.d.
Source: Heather Trigg, Bungaree.



Photo 8: David Grigg with binder & horses, n.d.
Source: Heather Trigg, Bungaree.



Photo 9: Richard Grigg (left), David Grigg (centre) & Arthur Grigg (right) at Bungaree, n.d.

Source: Heather Trigg, Bungaree.

Arthur Grigg married Miss Rachel Osborne in 1910.³³ They lived in the old Grigg family home next to David Grigg's house. Arthur and Rachel had two daughters: Ruth Muriel (born 1911) and Iva Ray (born 1916).³⁴

David Grigg married Fanny Regina Trigg at St. John's Anglican Church, Bungaree, on 18 March 1914.³⁵ They continued to live at 519 Bungaree Wallace Road where they had three sons: Herbert David (born 1915), William Charles (born 1918) and David Ernest (born 1926).³⁶ The youngest son, David, had an existing timber dwelling to the east of the c.1912 dwelling relocated there soon after the Second World War. The third relocation of the house, it was transported from Macklin's property at Mollonghip by Brown's House removalist.³⁷ The dwelling was renovated by David Grigg junior with assistance from his uncle, Arthur.³⁸ This dwelling became the David Grigg junior's family home following his marriage to Miss Vera Winifred Osborne in 1949.³⁹

33 Trigg, 'Family History of William & Elizabeth Grigg', op.cit.

34 Ibid.

35 Ibid.

36 Ibid.

37 Heather Trigg, email to the author, February 2015.

38 Ibid.

39 Trigg, 'Family History of William & Elizabeth Grigg', op.cit.

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A year later 1950, Arthur and David Grigg dissolved their partnership and the farm was legally subdivided into two properties in 1953.⁴⁰ It was at this time when David Grigg's son, David junior, became joint proprietor of the eastern portion of the property which he farmed.⁴¹ David senior died on 3 March 1957.⁴² His half share of the property was valued at £3356.10.0 and it was described as:

All that piece of land held as tenants in common by deceased and David Ernest Grigg containing 83 acres 3 roods and 23 perches being part of Crown Allotment 6 Section 10 Parish of Warrenheip County of Grant being part of the land described in Certificate of Title Volume 1340 Folio 836. Improvements consist of the homestead, a five roomed weatherboard dwelling with galvanised iron roof, 45 years old in fair repair, also a four-roomed house, very old, moved on to the property and standing on blocks. Also an implement shed, cowshed, garage and Hayshed. The four-roomed cottage is owned by David Ernest Grigg who has the right to remove same from the property.⁴³

The property remained owned by David Grigg junior until 1972 when he relocated to Ballarat.⁴⁴ The property was purchased by other members of the Grigg family.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS⁴⁵

Note: places which were identified in the West Moorabool Heritage Study Stage 2A have been referenced with their unique study identifier (i.e: BLA01). Places which are already included in the Heritage Overlay are referenced by HO number. Places which are not included in the Heritage Overlay nor identified in the West Moorabool Heritage Study Stage 2A have no reference or identifier included.

Victorian Houses

While there were a small number of large-scale pastoral homesteads developed in the western region of Moorabool Shire during the nineteenth century, considerably more prevalent throughout this area were smaller-scaled Victorian-era dwellings constructed between the 1860s and 1910s. These dwellings are a physical legacy of the varying socio-economic status of the original owners.

Historically, the dwelling at 519 Bungaree-Wallace Road represents one of a number of surviving farm properties established in the Ballan, Bungaree, Millbrook and Wallace by second generation farmers of pioneer families to the area. Other properties that are also associated with second generation farmers of pioneers, and are comparable to the dwelling at 519 Bungaree-Wallace Road include Hawthorn Farm, 145 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree (BRE003): The original dwelling was built in c.1870 but the main hipped roofed dwelling with return verandah was relocated and adapted to this site, possibly in the early 1890s. Hawthorn Farm has several similar characteristics as the dwelling at 519 Bungaree Wallace Road, particularly the hipped roof forms, post supported verandah and timber construction.

- Dwelling, 91 Ryans Road, Millbrook (YEN014): built in c.1906 for P.J. Ryan. He was the son of John Ryan, who, with his brother, Patrick, established a large farm at Millbrook in the early 1860s. Stylistically, the hipped roofed dwelling with a post-supported verandah is comparable to the dwelling at 519 Bungaree Wallace Road.
- The Pines, 52 Sullivans Road, Millbrook (GOR025): built c.1896. This dwelling is constructed of timber weatherboards and has projecting gabled wing at the rear, the northern gable possibly

40 Certificate of Title, vol. 8154 fol. 667.

41 Ibid.

42 Grigg, Probate Administration files, op.cit.

43 Ibid.

44 Ibid. & Trigg, 'Notes on a Talk on the Grigg Family', op.cit.

45 Information taken from heritage citations in the West Moorabool Heritage Study Stage 2A unless otherwise referenced.

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dating from the interwar era. It is comparable stylistically to the dwelling at 519 Bungaree Wallace Road.

- Mayfield, 196 Lesters Road, Bungaree (BRE31): this property was established by the English Quaker, Robert Lester in 1866. A dwelling had been constructed by 1869 but the existing dwelling appears to have been constructed later (it was extant by 1890) and was possibly relocated to the site. The hipped roof forms and post-supported verandah, together with its timber construction, are directly comparable to the dwelling at 519 Bungaree Wallace Road.
- Dwelling, 100 Murphys Road, Bungaree (BRE36): built in c.1899 for Charles Trigg, son of the pioneer farmer, John Trigg. Charles worked his farm until 1928 when it was taken over by his son, Albert. Charles' brother, William, owned an adjoining farm and his other brother, Frederick, assisted Charles' son on the farm in the 1920s. The hipped roof forms, post-supported verandahs and construction of the dwelling at 519 Murphys Road are comparable with the design of the dwelling at 100 Murphys Road.
- Dwelling, 634 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree built in 1900-01 for James Linane, second generation Irish Catholic farmer of Wallace. Although James Linane died prematurely in 1913, the property remained in Linane family ownership until the later 20th century. This dwelling is one of the most comparable with the dwelling at 519 Bungaree Wallace Road, in the similar main hipped roof forms, eaves detailing, and decorative cast iron valances and brackets. However, side portion of the verandah at 634 Bungaree Wallace Road appears to have been introduced.

Victorian Italianate

A variation on the Victorian stylistic type that was adopted in the construction of dwellings in the Shire from the late 1860s until the early 20th century was the Victorian Italianate style. These dwellings were defined by traversing principal hipped or gabled roof forms, with projecting steeply-pitched gabled or hipped wings and verandahs at the front, the front gabled wings often featuring bay windows.

Architecturally as a type, Victorian and Late Victorian era dwellings were ubiquitous at Bungaree. There are a number of these dwellings at Bungaree of similar design as the dwelling at 519 Bungaree Wallace Road:

- Hawthorn Farm, 145 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree (BRE003)
- Dwelling, 231 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree (BRE14) (Photo 10)
- Dwelling, 255 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree (BRE018) (Photo 11)
- Dwelling, 634 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree
- Mayfield, 196 Lesters Road, Bungaree (BRE31)
- Dwelling, 18 Lesters Road, Bungaree
- Dwelling, 20 Lesters Road, Bungaree
- Dwelling, 100 Murphys Road, Bungaree (BRE36)
- Clare Place, 64 Torpys Road, Bungaree (BRE039)

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Photo 10: 231 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree.
Source: www.realestate.com.au.



Photo 11: Former Police Residence & Lock Up, 255 Bungaree
Wallace Road, Bungaree, 2009.
Source: David Rowe and Wendy Jacobs.

The dwelling at 519 Bungaree Wallace Road is original to the site and the more elaborate, being most comparable with Mayfield at 196 Lesters Road, Clare Place, 64 Torpys Road and the dwelling at 634 Bungaree Wallace Road (the latter being more substantial and elaborate).

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PLACE NAME: Mayfield

Place No. BRE031

ADDRESS: 196 Lesters Road, Bungaree

Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

Historic Themes:

Theme 4.1: Farming & Agriculture

Theme 6.2: Building Homes in the Shire

Condition: Good (main dwelling)**Integrity:** Moderate (main dwelling)**Photograph Date:** 2014**CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON STATUTORY REGISTERS**

Victorian Heritage Register: No

Victorian Heritage Inventory: No

Local Planning Scheme: No

CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS:

National Trust (Victoria) Register: No

RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local Significance

RECOMMENDATIONS:Recommended for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Register: **No**Recommended for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Inventory: **No**Recommended for inclusion as a Heritage Overlay in the Planning Scheme: **Yes****Schedule to the Heritage Overlay**External Paint Controls Should Apply? **No**Internal Alteration Controls Should Apply? **No**Tree Controls Should Apply? **Yes – mature exotic trees in front garden and along driveway**Fences &/or Outbuildings of Note? **No**Prohibited Uses May be Permitted? **No**Incorporated Document **Yes - Moorabool Shire Heritage Precincts and Places Incorporated Plan Permit Exemptions, May 2021****STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:****What is Significant?**

The property known as Mayfield at 196 Lesters Road, Bungaree is significant.

Elements which contribute to its significance include the timber dwelling (c.1890), the timber and corrugated iron outbuildings, the driveway and associated mature trees and the homestead garden and its mature exotic trees.

How is it significant?

Mayfield at 196 Lesters Road, Bungaree is of local historical, representative and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

Mayfield has historical significance for its associations with the earliest farming developments at Bungaree in the 1860s, following the heights of the nearby Ballarat goldrush and the unlocking of the land that was taken up by immigrant gold diggers. In particular, the property is associated with Robert Lester, an English Quaker who, after working in transport at the Ballarat goldfields, took up the land in

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PLACE NAME: Mayfield

Place No. BRE031

ADDRESS: 196 Lesters Road, Bungaree

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1866. Lester's Road is named after Robert Lester and his family. Like his neighbours, Lester transformed the once heavily treed land to exploit the rich chocolate soil for cultivation. The first dwelling was constructed at Mayfield by 1869 following his marriage to Miss Margaret (Mary) Rankine in 1868 and the existing dwelling had been built or relocated to its current position by 1890. Robert and Mary Lester raised their children and farmed the land at Mayfield for approximately 40 years. In 1913, Lester sold Mayfield to John Glenane, farmer of Bullarook. The late Victorian farmhouse, the mature exotic trees and outbuildings constructed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century are tangible evidence of the establishment and development of farming practices and family farms over several generations at Bungaree. (Criterion A)

Mayfield, 196 Lesters Road, Bungaree, is aesthetically significant as a representative example of a Victorian era vernacular style. Although the dwelling has been altered and extended, the early fabric is clearly discernible in the front hipped roof forms, single storey height, front portion of the convex verandah supported on timber posts with cast iron valances and brackets, front central doorway and flanking windows, timber weatherboard wall cladding, corrugated sheet metal roof cladding and the brick chimney. (Criterion D)

The mature exotic trees forming the front garden and the tree lined drive contribute to the aesthetic values of the place and provide an appropriate setting to the place. (Criterion E)

Heritage Overlay Map

It is recommended that the heritage overlay is applied to the site at Mayfield, 196 Lesters Road as shown on the following map (Photo 1).



Photo 1: Aerial map.

Source of base Map: Moorabool Shire Council, 2020.

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PLACE NAME: Mayfield

Place No. BRE031

ADDRESS: 196 Lesters Road, Bungaree

Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

DESCRIPTION:

Mayfield, 196 Lesters Road, Bungaree, is situated in a landscaped setting on a large rural site. There is a substantial front setback dominated by Cypress and other exotic trees, perimeter garden beds and grassed areas. At the front is a post and rail fence. There is a gravelled driveway on the north side that leads to the rear yard that has further trees and grassed areas, as well as at least 6 gabled and skillion outbuildings. One of these outbuildings may have been built from materials of the former Bungaree Mechanics' Institute. The gabled outbuilding has a skillion wing to one side. These roofs are clad in corrugated sheet metal. The outbuilding is clad in timber weatherboards and there are door openings at each end as well as timber framed window openings in the gable ends. The outbuilding is in poor condition.

The single storey, timber weatherboard, Victorian styled dwelling has a main front hipped roof form with double hipped wings projecting at the rear. A single storey gabled addition projects on the diagonal from the north side of the rear wing and there are other extensions along the rear facade. These roof forms are clad in corrugated sheet metal and there are narrow eaves. There is an early brick chimney with corbelled top (now overpainted) on the north side. The front façade is symmetrical as defined by the early timber framed doorway (with an introduced timber door) and flanking early timber framed double hung windows. Other windows on the north side of the dwelling have been introduced.

A feature of the design is the post-supported convex verandah. The front portion is original, as are the square stop-chamfered timber posts with moulded timber capitals, and the cast iron valances and brackets. The returns of the verandah on the north and south sides of the dwelling represent introduced fabric.

Overall, Mayfield appears to be in good condition and of moderate integrity.



Photo 2: Mayfield, front façade from Lesters Road, 2009.

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Photo 3: Mayfield, front façade, 2009.
Source: Bungaree & District Historical Society.



Photo 4: Mayfield, side façade showing additions, 2009.
Source: Bungaree & District Historical Society.



Photo 5: Outbuilding at Mayfield possibly the remnants of a meeting room attached to the former Bungaree Mechanics' Institute, 2014.
Source: Dennis Spielvogel.



Photo 6: Outbuilding at Mayfield possibly the remnants of a meeting room attached to the former Bungaree Mechanics' Institute, 2014.
Source: Dennis Spielvogel.

HISTORY:

Early History of Bungaree¹

The rush to Ballarat, Blackwood, Gordon and other goldfields in the 1850s, and the subsequent political uprising of the Eureka stockade in Ballarat brought social reforms and measures to alleviate the land crisis. The reduction of the mining industry in the late 1850s instigated a call to 'unlock the land' for closer settlement. The Nicholson Land Act of 1860, Duffy Act of 1862 and the Grant Land Act of 1865 (refined in 1869) sought to open land selection for the small farmer, giving rise to the land settlement in the Moorabool Shire.

The small agricultural settlement of Bungaree developed as both a service town for the surrounding farming community and as a result of passing trade. Following the construction of the 'north' road of the Melbourne to Ballarat Road, Bungaree was soon strategically situated at the intersection of this major roadway and the road to Creswick. The earliest farm lots were taken up in 1859.² Before 1858, R. Benham, farmer and storekeeper, had a commercial store south of "The Junction" near the southern bank of Two Mile Creek (fronting what is now Lesters Road).³ He had been successful in obtaining a rural store licence.⁴ This seems to have been the earliest commercial enterprise at what became known as Warrenheip Junction and then Bungaree Junction. It appears that the opening of the Junction

¹ Taken from D. Rowe, 'Forest, Farmland & Gold: Thematic Environmental History of the Western Region of the Moorabool Shire', draft, prepared for the Moorabool Shire Council, June 2010.

² *Victoria Government Gazette*, no. 135, 23 August 1859.

³ Benham's store is shown on Map of Country Lands in the Parish of Warrenheip, County of Grant, 1858, Bungaree & District Historical Society collection.

⁴ *The Star* (Ballarat), 21 February 1861, p.4 & *The Ballarat Star*, 27 October 1865, p.2.

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Hotel soon followed, along with another three hotels.⁵ By 1863, parcels of land ranging from 40 acres to 184 acres were taken up by farmers, sawmillers and other selectors.⁶ It was at this time when the Bungaree District Road Board was proclaimed on 16 January 1863 and Bungaree became the headquarters of the fledgling Board. A pressing need was the opening up of surveyed roads and 'an influential meeting of saw mill proprietors, farmers and others interested in the opening up of the district (the former of whom were well represented)' was held at the local hotel to consider a way of achieving this.⁷ A Post Office was established near the south-west corner of the road junction on 1 August 1863 and two years later in 1865 a meeting was held to establish an Anglican Church and in 1867 a school room was built that initially served as a church and school.

The progress of the settlement was however based on the influx of farmers and saw millers. Bungaree was never officially surveyed or proclaimed a town. The arrival of the railway in 1879 brought the settlement closer to the Melbourne and Ballarat markets for the transport of potatoes, other crops and timber. By 1890, the population reached 450 and there was a savings bank, post and money order office, three hotels, State and denominational schools, two churches, insurance company, steam flour mill, saw mill and railway station.

History of Mayfield

On 3 March 1866, John and Robert Lester, English settler brothers, purchased allotment 2 of Section 4A in the Parish of Warrenheip comprising 103 acres and 2 roods.⁸ Seven months later on 6 October 1866, the land was transferred into the sole ownership of Robert Lester.⁹ The third son to John and Elizabeth Lester of Chelmsford, Essex, England, Robert Lester was born in October 1832.¹⁰ Raised as a Quaker, Lester was educated at the Friends' School, Croydon, between 1843 and 1847.¹¹ He emigrated to Melbourne on the ship, "Luconia", arriving on 23 June 1854.¹² After a short visit to New Zealand, he engaged in transport work to the Victoria diggings during the time of the Eureka stockade.¹³ He was afterwards in partnership with his brother, John, as farmers at Ascot.¹⁴ Following his purchase of land at Bungaree, Robert Lester married Miss Margaret "Mary" Rankine (born c.1837, Falkirk, Scotland) in 1868.¹⁵ They had seven children: William (born and died, 1870, Warrenheip,¹⁶), Elizabeth (born 1872, Bungaree), Edith (born 1873, Ballarat), Amy (born 1875, Warrenheip), Mabel (born 1877, Warrenheip), Ethel (born 1878, Warrenheip), and Alfred (born 1880, Warrenheip).¹⁷

⁵ The Junction Hotel was in existence by 1863 – see *The Star*, 24 January 1863, p.1. It was located in the south-east corner of the road junction at "The Junction". See The Ballarat & Ballarat East Water Supply Geological Survey of Country in the Parishes of Bungaree & Warrenheip, 1870, Bungaree & District Historical Society.

⁶ Parish of Warrenheip Plan, n.d., VPRS 16171 PROV.

⁷ *The Star*, 24 January 1863, p.1.

⁸ *Ibid.* & Certificate of Title, vol. 175 fol. 884.

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ 'Lester, Robert', obituary, 1917, unknown newspaper clipping, Bungaree & District Historical Society, *Ballan Times*, 23 August 1917, p.2 & 'Lester, Robert', Australian Quaker Biographies online, June 2015, at <http://www.bios.quakers.org.au/>

¹¹ *Ibid.*

¹² *Ibid.*

¹³ *Ibid.*

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, Victorian Births, Deaths & Marriages Indexes, Department of Justice, Melbourne & Ballarat Cemeteries & Crematorium: Indexed transcripts of memorials and burial and cremation registers, Genealogical Society of Victoria and Ballarat & District Genealogical Society Inc, 2006.

¹⁶ The location of Warrenheip was probably Bungaree, as Bungaree was also referred to Warrenheip Junction and Warrenheip in the early years.

¹⁷ Victorian Births, Deaths & Marriages Indexes, op.cit. & <http://www.geni.com/profile/600000005250156248/events/600000005250156189>

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By 1869, Lester had established a tenement on his land (which he named Mayfield) following his marriage to Mary Rankine.¹⁸ The earliest dwelling may have been a small gabled timber cottage with a projecting post-supported skillion verandah.¹⁹ It was also from the late 1860s when Lester commenced 'years of hard work' clearing the heavily timbered land for cultivation.²⁰ The road outside their property was named after Robert Lester. In 1882, he acquired a further 48 acres of land for farming near Wallace (now 634 Bungaree Wallace Road).²¹ It might have been about this time when Lester either had the existing dwelling constructed or relocated to the site. It was in existence on the site by 1890, as it is shown in a photograph at this time and in 1910 as a hipped roofed timber weatherboard Victorian dwelling with a hipped front concave verandah supported by stop-chamfered timber posts with cast iron valances and brackets. The elevated nature of the verandah and the exposed chimney on the north side are indicators that the dwelling might have been relocated to the site.



Photo 7: Mayfield, 1890, with Robert and Mary Lesters and children outside the dwelling that survives today.

Source: Webster family, Bungaree.

18 Buninyong Shire Rate Book, 1869, VPRS 13490/P1 Unit 2 PROV (Ballarat).

19 This cottage is shown in the background of Photos 7 and 8.

20 'Lester, Robert', op.cit.

21 See heritage citation WAL03: 634 Bungaree Wallace Road for further details.

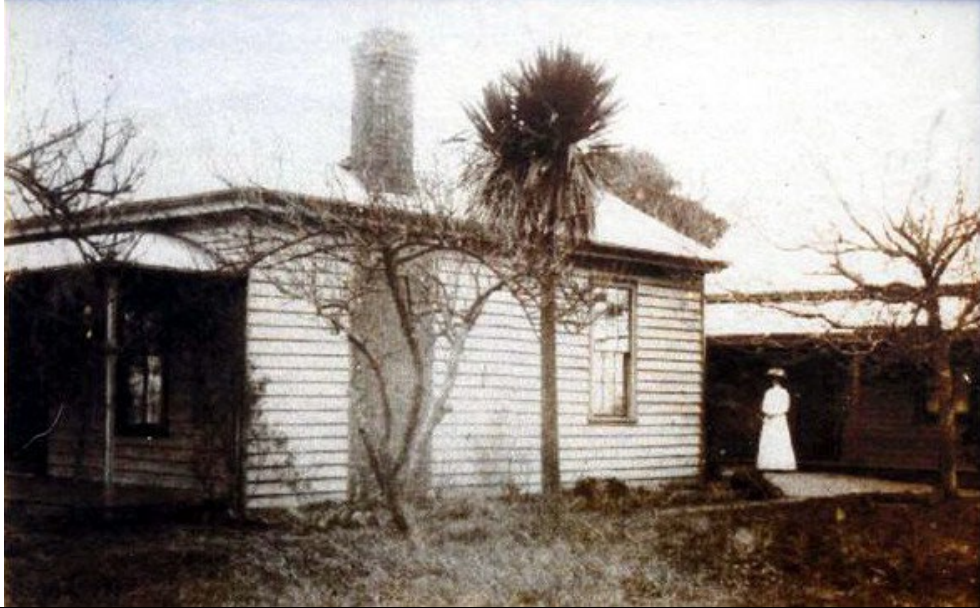


Photo 8: Mayfield, 1910, showing the existing hipped roofed dwelling (left) that had been built and relocated to the site before 1890, and possibly the original gabled dwelling at the rear (right).

Source: Webster family, Bungaree.

Robert and Mary Lester continued to live and farm Mayfield until the death of Mary in 1909.²² Robert Lester continued at Mayfield until 1913 when he sold it to John and Michael Glenane, farmer brothers of Bullarook.²³ Robert Lester died at the residence of his son in law, L. Westcott, Dana Street, Ballarat in 1917.²⁴ His involvement with the Quakers and the high regard he was held at Bungaree was outlined in his obituary:

For many years he was Clerk of the Preparative Meeting at Ballarat, and very frequently attended with his family the Meetings for Workshop there, although it entailed a drive of 20 miles there and back. One felt him to be a man of deep religious experience, and sincerely attached to the principles of the Society of Friends, yet with a broad tolerance for those holding different views. Whilst highly respected by his neighbours, it was in his family life and amongst near friends that the excellence of his character particularly shone forth; his loving and cheerful nature was very attractive to children, and he delighted to have his grandchildren around him. His hospitality and kindness to visitors were unbounded, his manner and conversation showed education and refinement, yet he could constantly take part with the younger members of the family in innocent fun and merriment. He did his duty in his day, truly and fearlessly ...²⁵

In 1920, John Glenane became sole owner of Mayfield.²⁶ Born in Ireland in c.1865 to Irish Catholic parents, Patrick and Ellen (nee Hennessy), John Glenane had emigrated to Victoria with his parents by c.1870 as it was at this time when his sister, Alice, was born at Melton.²⁷ The Glenane family had settled at Warrenheip by 1874 as John Glenane's brother, James, was born there, as well his other 8 siblings in future years.²⁸ In 1906, Glenane married Miss Margaret Frances Ryan, daughter of William and Mary (nee Lamb).²⁹

²² *The Argus*, 23 August 1909.

²³ Certificate of Title vol. 3689 fol. 698.

²⁴ Ballan Times, op.cit.

²⁵ 'Lester, Robert', op.cit.

²⁶ Certificate of Title, op.cit.

²⁷ Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, op.cit.

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ Ibid.

John and Margaret Glenane continued to farm Mayfield in the ensuing years as well as contributing to community life. In 1917, during World War One, they hosted a Queen Carnival fundraiser that was reported in the *Gordon, Egerton and Ballan Advertiser*:

A social evening was held at the residence of Mr J. Glenane recently, and very enjoyable time was spent by all present ... Mr Matt Ryan supplied the music, and a collection was taken by the Queen Carnival committee for past expenses ...³⁰

Following the cyclone that devastated parts of Bungaree in 1927, materials from a meeting room previously attached to the destroyed Bungaree Mechanics' Institute appear to have been salvaged and used to build an outbuilding at the rear of Mayfield.³¹



Photo 9: Mechanics' Institute, Bungaree Wallace Road, 1927, substantially damaged by a cyclone.

Source: Bungaree History Walk at <http://www.bungareehistorywalk.com/a-cyclone-destroys-the-hall.html>.

On the death of John Glenane in 1946, Mayfield was valued at £3304/2/6 and was described as:

containing 100 acres and 22 perches or thereabouts ... on which is erected a six roomed W.B. Dwelling detached wash-house, stable, cowshed, barn, implement shed and hut.³²

In 1947, Mayfield was sold to Mrs Katherine Mary Lang of Smythesdale.³³

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS³⁴

Note: places which were identified in the West Moorabool Heritage Study Stage 2A have been referenced with their unique study identifier (i.e: BLA01). Places which are already included in the Heritage Overlay are referenced by HO number. Places which are not included in the Heritage Overlay nor identified in the West Moorabool Heritage Study Stage 2A have no reference or identifier included.

³⁰ *Gordon, Egerton & Ballan Advertiser*, 20 April 1917, p.4.

³¹ Interview with Kevin Hanrahan, Bungaree, 12 November 2014 & *Bungaree & District Historical Society Newsletter*, no. 23, November 1996. The available historical photographs suggest that both the Mechanics' Institute and Hibernian Hall were completely destroyed. Dennis Speilvogel, in discussion with current owners, indicated that the timber floor had seating.

³² John Glenane, Probate Administration files, 1946, VPRS 28/P3 Unit 4398 PROV.

³³ Certificate of Title, vol. 4358 fol. 502.

³⁴ Information taken from heritage citations in the West Moorabool Heritage Study Stage 2A unless otherwise referenced.

Historically, Mayfield represents one of a small number of surviving farm properties established in the Ballan, Bungaree, Millbrook and Wallace areas in the 1860s, a number having been further developed by second generation family owners. Other properties include:

- Stirling Park, 27 Shaws Road, Ballan (BA130): first established in the c.1850s by Jeremiah O'Connor, the existing dwelling was constructed in c.1917 for James Shaw, farmer.
- Summerhill, 55 Boundary Road, Gordon (GOR26): first established in 1864 by the emigrant Scottish farmer, Peter Grant, the farm was gradually increased to 200 acres. Named Glenavon Farm, Grant grew prize-winning crops and ran sheep and a small number of cattle. He appears to have built the northern portion of the existing gabled timber dwelling in c.1864. In 1897, the property was purchased by Mrs Mary Clifford, and the property became known as Glengariff. It was farmed by her son, Hubert, in the ensuing years and on his marriage in 1917 the property may have been renamed Summerhill. Hubert and his wife, Eileen (nee Ryan) lived and farmed the property until their deaths in 1960 and 1959 respectively.
- Llandeilo, 1001 Old Melbourne Road, Ballan (GOR009): an initial 20 acres of land was licensed to Charles Vaughan in 1866 as a consequence of the 42nd Clause of the amended Land Act of 1865. Vaughan later increased his landholdings to 1600 acres by the time of his death in 1881. The property passed to his brother, William. The existing dwelling on the site today was built in c.1896.
- Lal Lal Homestead, 313 Yendon Egerton Road, Lal Lal (HO49): first established in 1840 by Blackney and Airey, it was acquired by Peter Inglis in c.1843 who placed his nephew, Archibald Fiskin in charge. Possibly after Fiskin took ownership of the property in 1854, a two storey homestead of unusual design, together with stables and other buildings were constructed. The original homestead was replaced with the existing dwelling in 1911.
- Oakvale, 179 Donnellans Road, Gordon (GOR016): over 97 acres of freehold land was first taken up by Robert McDowell in 1864 where he established his farm named Oakvale. The substantial two storey brick dwelling had been built by 1869.
- Lal Lal Gardens, 10 Hennessys Road, Millbrook: it appears that the surviving hipped roofed Victorian timber farm dwelling is associated with the former Lal Lal Gardens established on 154 acres in 1861 by Isaac Westcott.³⁵
- Dwelling, 91 Ryans Road, Millbrook (YEN014): built in c.1906 for P.J. Ryan, an experimental potato farmer.
- Dwelling, 634 Bungaree Wallace Road (WAL04): built in 1900-01 for James Linane, second generation Irish Catholic farmer of Wallace. Although James Linane died prematurely in 1913, the property remained in Linane family ownership until the later 20th century.

Architecturally, the hipped roofed form with projecting return verandah and symmetrical front façade (with a central door opening and flanking timber framed double hung tripartite windows) comprising the original portion of the Mayfield dwelling represents typical design characteristics identified on a number of Victorian and Late Victorian styled dwellings at Bungaree. Other surviving examples include:

- Hawthorn Farm, 145 Bungaree Wallace Road (BRE003). The original dwelling was built in c.1870 but the main hipped roofed dwelling with return verandah was relocated and adapted to this site, possibly in the early 1890s.
- Dwelling, 231 Bungaree Wallace Road (BRE014).
- Dwelling, 255 Bungaree Wallace Road (BRE018).
- Dwelling, 519 Bungaree Wallace Road (BRE26).

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³⁵ 'Isaac Westcott & the "Lal Lal Gardens" Millbrook', in the *Bungaree and District Historical Society Newsletter*, no. 29, July 1998, p.3.

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- Dwelling, 18 Lesters Road.
- Dwelling, 20 Lesters Road.
- Dwelling, 100 Murphys Road.
- Clare Place, 64 Torpys Road (BRE039).
- Dwelling, 634 Bungaree Wallace Road, Wallace (WAL03).

Overall, Mayfield at 196 Lesters Road is a moderately intact example of the surviving Victorian and Late Victorian styled farm dwellings associated with settler farmers in the Bungaree area. Although the dwelling has been altered and extended, the original Victorian design is clearly discernible. It may also be another example of a relocated dwelling and therefore be comparable to a small number of other surviving relocated 19th century timber dwellings at Bungaree, including 'Hawthorn Farm', 145 Bungaree Wallace Road, and the dwellings at 18 and 20 Lesters Road. Other similar dwellings have been altered include the dwelling at 634 Bungaree Wallace Road, Wallace, but like Mayfield, the Late Victorian design of this dwelling is clearly discernible.

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Place No. BRE036

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Historic Themes:

Theme 4.1: Farming & Agriculture

Theme 6.2: Building Homes in the Shire

Condition: Good**Integrity:** Moderate-High**Photograph Date:** 2015**CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON STATUTORY REGISTERS****Victorian Heritage Register:** No**Victorian Heritage Inventory:** No**Local Planning Scheme:** No**CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS:****National Trust (Victoria) Register:** No**RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:**

Local Significance

RECOMMENDATIONS:Recommended for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Register: **No**Recommended for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Inventory: **No**Recommended for inclusion as a Heritage Overlay in the Planning Scheme: **Yes****Schedule to the Heritage Overlay**External Paint Controls Should Apply? **No**Internal Alteration Controls Should Apply? **No**Tree Controls Should Apply? **No**Fences &/or Outbuildings of Note? **No**Prohibited Uses May be Permitted? **No**Incorporated Document **Yes - Moorabool Shire Heritage Precincts and Places Incorporated Plan Permit Exemptions, May 2021****STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:****What is Significant?**

The timber dwelling (c.1899) at 100 Murphys Road, Bungaree, is significant.

Non-original alterations and additions to the dwelling are not significant.

How is it significant?

The dwelling at 100 Murphys Road, Bungaree is of local historical and representative significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?The dwelling at 100 Murphys Road, Bungaree, has historical significance as a physical legacy of the evolution and development of a successful second-generation farm which, with other farms with similar associations with second generation farmers of pioneer families, formed part of the hallmark of the ongoing progress of Bungaree as an agricultural centre throughout the early 20th century. Constructed for Charles Trigg in 1899, a second generation farmer of a local pioneering farming family,

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he continued to farm the land until the 1920s when it was taken over by his son, Albert Trigg. He initially worked the land with assistance from his uncle, Frederick Trigg. The property is one of a small number of crop farms at Bungaree established or carried on by second generation family members that provides an understanding into the development of the land in the first half of the 20th century. (Criterion A)

The dwelling at 100 Murphys Road has significance as an intact and representative example of a Late Victorian dwelling in the vernacular Italianate style. It demonstrates original Late Victorian design qualities in the hipped roof forms, narrow eaves, return post-supported bullnosed verandah, red brick chimneys with corbelled tops and cream banding, and overall construction. It is comparable to a number of similarly designed and constructed farm dwellings of the late 19th and early 20th centuries at Bungaree, all of which express the progress of their farmer-owners for the period. (Criterion D)

Heritage Overlay Map

It is recommended that the heritage overlay is applied to the site at 100 Murphys Road as shown on the following map (Photo 1).



Photo 1: Aerial map.

Source of base Map: Moorabool Shire Council, 2021.

DESCRIPTION:

The dwelling at 100 Murphys Road, Bungaree, is situated on a large rectangular rural allotment. The dwelling has a large open grassed front setting with some trees and a perimeter garden bed near the front verandah, and an introduced, low, timber post and rail fence on the front boundary. A similar fence forms a northern boundary to the gravelled driveway that leads to the rear. At the rear are two early gabled outbuildings having corrugated sheet metal roof and wall cladding. They are located to the rear, north-west of the dwelling. Immediately north of these outbuildings is a large galvanised steel

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shed. Another elongated gabled outbuilding is located at the rear, to the west of the dwelling. On the west side of the dwelling is a wide setback with mature trees and other plantings.

The single storey, asymmetrical, timber weatherboard, Late Victorian styled dwelling has a main hipped roof form at the front, three hipped roofed wings at the rear (the southern wings being stepped with the larger of these wings projecting beyond the southern wall plane of the front wing) and a return post-supported bullnosed verandah. There is also an addition at the rear. These roof forms are clad in corrugated sheet metal. There are narrow eaves and the front eaves also feature decorative timber brackets. The roof has two early face red brick chimneys and multi-corbelled tops with cream brick bands. Other early features of the design include the front central timber framed doorway with sidelights and highlights and the flanking timber framed double hung windows, timber framed doorway with highlight at the rear of the return verandah on the south side, moulded timber architraves, and timber window sills. The turned timber verandah posts appear to be recent, possibly having replaced similar original posts. The leadlighted and glazed glass panel in the front door may also have been introduced.



Photo 2: Dwelling, 100 Murphys Road, 2009.

HISTORY:

Early History of Bungaree¹

The rush to Ballarat, Blackwood, Gordon and other goldfields in the 1850s, and the subsequent political uprising of the Eureka stockade in Ballarat brought social reforms and measures to alleviate the land crisis. The reduction of the mining industry in the late 1850s instigated a call to 'unlock the land' for closer settlement. The Nicholson Land Act of 1860, Duffy Act of 1862 and the Grant Land Act of 1865 (refined in 1869) sought to open land selection for the small farmer, giving rise to the land settlement in the Moorabool Shire.

The small agricultural settlement of Bungaree developed as both a service town for the surrounding farming community and as a result of passing trade. Following the construction of the 'north' road of the Melbourne to Ballarat Road, Bungaree was soon strategically situated at the intersection of this major roadway and the road to Creswick. The earliest farm lots were taken up in 1859.² Before 1858, R.

¹ Taken from D. Rowe, 'Forest, Farmland & Gold: Thematic Environmental History of the Western Region of the Moorabool Shire', draft, prepared for the Moorabool Shire Council, June 2010.

² *Victoria Government Gazette*, no. 135, 23 August 1859.

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Benham, farmer and storekeeper, had a commercial store south of "The Junction" near the southern bank of Two Mile Creek (fronting what is now Lesters Road).³ He had been successful in obtaining a rural store licence.⁴ This seems to have been the earliest commercial enterprise at what became known as Warrenheip Junction and then Bungaree Junction. It appears that the opening of the Junction Hotel soon followed, along with another three hotels.⁵ By 1863, parcels of land ranging from 40 acres to 184 acres were taken up by farmers, sawmillers and other selectors.⁶ It was at this time when the Bungaree District Road Board was proclaimed on 16 January 1863 and Bungaree became the headquarters of the fledgling Board. A pressing need was the opening up of surveyed roads and 'an influential meeting of saw mill proprietors, farmers and others interested in the opening up of the district (the former of whom were well represented)' was held at the local hotel to consider a way of achieving this.⁷ A Post Office was established near the south-west corner of the road junction on 1 August 1863 and two years later in 1865 a meeting was held to establish an Anglican Church and in 1867 a school room was built that initially served as a church and school.

The progress of the settlement was however based on the influx of farmers and saw millers. Bungaree was never officially surveyed or proclaimed a town. The arrival of the railway in 1879 brought the settlement closer to the Melbourne and Ballarat markets for the transport of potatoes, other crops and timber. By 1890, the population reached 450 and there was a savings bank, post and money order office, three hotels, State and denominational schools, two churches, insurance company, steam flour mill, saw mill and railway station.

History of the Dwelling at 100 Murphys Road

On 8 October 1866, William Smith a farmer of Warrenheip purchased 124 acres, 3 roods and 28 perches comprising Crown Allotment 4A of Section 8 in the Parish of Warrenheip.⁸ He retained ownership until 1874 when the land passed to Joseph Smith, farmer.⁹ He held the land for the next 25 years.

On 3 February 1899, Smith's land was subdivided into two, with the northern half (comprising 93 acres 2 roods and 32 perches) sold to William Trigg and the southern half (comprising 93 acres 2 roods and 7 perches) purchased by Charles Trigg, younger brother of William Trigg.¹⁰ It appears to have been about this time when Charles Trigg had the existing dwelling constructed at 100 Murphys Road. The dwelling was in existence by 1909-10 as Trigg was listed in the Buninyong Shire Rate Book as the owner of a dwelling on 90 acres of land.¹¹

Charles Trigg was born on 24 July 1858 at Duneed (Geelong).¹² He was the third child of John (1832-1913) and Sarah (1832-1897) Trigg, both of Cambridgeshire, England, who emigrated to Australia on 16

³ Benham's store is shown on Map of Country Lands in the Parish of Warrenheip, County of Grant, 1858, Bungaree & District Historical Society collection.

⁴ *The Star* (Ballarat), 21 February 1861, p.4 & *The Ballarat Star*, 27 October 1865, p.2.

⁵ The Junction Hotel was in existence by 1863 – see *The Star*, 24 January 1863, p.1. It was located in the south-east corner of the road junction at "The Junction". See The Ballarat & Ballarat East Water Supply Geological Survey of Country in the Parishes of Bungaree & Warrenheip, 1870, Bungaree & District Historical Society.

⁶ Parish of Warrenheip Plan, n.d., VPRS 16171 PROV.

⁷ *The Star*, 24 January 1863, p.1.

⁸ Parish of Warrenheip Plan, op.cit. & Certificate of Title, vol. 186 fol. 036.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid. & Certificates of Title, vol. 672 fol. 182 & vol. 2739, fol. 707.

¹¹ Buninyong Shire Rate Book, 1909-10, VPRS 13490/P2 Unit 1 PROV (Ballarat). Charles Trigg's land was described as being on lot 4A of Section 8 and had a net annual value of £85.

¹² H. Trigg, 'Family History of John Trigg (1832-1913) and Sarah Linsdell (1832-1897)', illustrated manuscript, Bungaree & District Historical Society collection and personal collection of Heather Trigg, Bungaree.

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June 1853 on the "Childe Harold".¹³ John and Sarah (nee Linsdell) Trigg first settled at Duneed with John's cousins, James and John Gamby Trigg and their families.¹⁴ They worked as agricultural labourers.¹⁵ After 6-7 years, John and Sarah Trigg and the first of their three children: Emma (born 1853), William (born 1856) and Charles; relocated to Black Hill, Gordon.¹⁶ There, they took up farming. During this time, John and Sarah had three daughters: Sarah (born 1860, Gordon), Fanny (born 1862, Ballarat) and Ellen (Born 1864, Egerton).¹⁷ In 1866, John Trigg was successful in his application for land at Bungaree under the 42nd clause of the Land Act.¹⁸ The family settled at Bungaree and commenced farming pursuits, and it was here where the remainder of John and Sarah's children were born: Annie (born 1867), Mary Ann (born 1869), John (born 1873) and Priscilla (born 1875).¹⁹

Charles Trigg followed his father and brother, William, in taking up farming. He was a member of the Bungaree branch of the Victorian Farmers' Union in 1879.²⁰ In 1882, he married Miss Mary Finlayson and in 1883 their first child, Elizabeth, was born.²¹ Her birth was registered at Warrenheip, as was the births of the following two children: Sarah (born 1885) and Fanny (born 1887).²² The birth of the fourth child, Annie (born 1889), was registered at Millbrook and the fifth child, Elsie (born 1893) was registered at Dean.²³ The sixth child, Albert Charles, was born in 1898 and his birth was registered at Warrenheip.²⁴

13 Ibid.

14 Ibid.

15 Ibid.

16 Ibid.

17 Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, Department of Justice, Melbourne.

18 *The Ballarat Star*, 3 March 1866, p.4. Trigg also applied for another 8 acres of land in 1869 – see *The Ballarat Star*, 9 October 1869, p.3.

19 Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, op.cit. & Trigg, op.cit.

20 *The Australasian*, 18 October 1879.

21 Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, op.cit. & Trigg, op.cit.

22 Ibid.

23 Ibid.

24 Ibid.



Photo 3: Charles and Mary Trigg, n.d.

Source: H. Trigg, 'Family History of John Trigg and Sarah Linsdell', p.17.

From 1899, following his purchase of the land and building of the family home, Charles Trigg continued to farm his property throughout the early 20th century. He was a regular seller at the Ballarat Pig Markets.²⁵ Between 1916 and 1922, Charles Trigg took into partnership his only son, Albert, in farming the property.²⁶ In 1928, ownership of Charles Trigg's property was transferred to Albert Trigg.²⁷ Albert was assisted on the farm by his uncle, Frederick, a long-time local farmer.²⁸ Charles Trigg died in 1938.²⁹ Albert Trigg continued to own the property at 100 Murphys Road until 1968.³⁰

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS³¹

Note: places which were identified in the West Moorabool Heritage Study Stage 2A have been referenced with their unique study identifier (i.e: BLA01). Places which are already included in the Heritage Overlay are referenced by HO number. Places which are not included in the Heritage Overlay nor identified in the West Moorabool Heritage Study Stage 2A have no reference or identifier included.

Victorian Houses

While there were a small number of large-scale pastoral homesteads developed in the western region of Moorabool Shire during the nineteenth century, considerably more prevalent throughout this area

²⁵ *The Ballarat Star*, numerous articles 1915-1917.

²⁶ The Buninyong Shire Rate Book, op.cit., for 1916 listed only Charles Trigg as owner of the property. Both Charles and Albert were listed as owners in the Rate Book for 1922. This indicates that Albert Trigg had taken up farming with his father between 1916 and 1922.

²⁷ Certificate of Title, op.cit.

²⁸ Frederick Trigg was listed individually as a farm in the *Sands and McDougall Directory* for 1912 and 1920. He was listed with Albert Trigg in 1928.

²⁹ Victorian Births, Deaths & Marriages Indexes, op.cit. & Trigg, op.cit.

³⁰ Certificate of Title, op.cit.

³¹ Information taken from heritage citations in the West Moorabool Heritage Study Stage 2A unless otherwise referenced.

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were smaller-scaled Victorian-era dwellings constructed between the 1860s and 1910s. These dwellings are a physical legacy of the varying socio-economic status of the original owners.

Historically, the dwelling at 100 Murphys Road represents one of a number of surviving farm properties established in the Ballan, Bungaree, Millbrook and Wallace district by second generation farmers of pioneer families to the area. Other properties that are also associated with second generation farmers of pioneers to the area include:

- Stirling Park, 27 Shaws Road, Ballan (BA130): first established in the c.1850s by Jeremiah OConnor, the existing dwelling was constructed in c.1917 for James Shaw, farmer. Stylistically, Stirling Park is not directly comparable to the dwelling at 100 Murphys Road.
- Summerhill, 55 Boundary Road, Gordon (GOR026): first established in 1864 by the emigrant Scottish farmer, Peter Grant, the farm was gradually increased to 200 acres. Named Glenavon Farm, Grant grew prize-winning crops and ran sheep and a small number of cattle. He appears to have built the northern portion of the existing gabled timber dwelling in c.1864. In 1897, the property was purchased by Mrs Mary Clifford, and the property became known as Glengariff. It was farmed by her son, Hubert, in the ensuing years and on his marriage in 1917 the property may have been renamed Summerhill. Hubert and his wife, Eileen (nee Ryan) lived and farmed the property until their deaths in 1960 and 1959 respectively. Stylistically, Summerhill is not directly comparable to the dwelling at 100 Murphys Road.
- Llandeilo, 1001 Old Melbourne Road, Ballan (GOR009): an initial 20 acres of land was licensed to Charles Vaughan in 1866 as a consequence of the 42nd Clause of the amended Land Act of 1865. Vaughan later increased his landholdings to 1600 acres by the time of his death in 1881. The property passed to his brother, William. The existing dwelling on the site today was built in c.1896. The design of Llandeilo is not comparable to the dwelling at 100 Murphys Road.
- Hawthorn Farm, 145 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree (BRE003): The original dwelling was built in c.1870 but the main hipped roofed dwelling with return verandah was relocated and adapted to this site, possibly in the early 1890s. Hawthorn Farm has several similar characteristics as the dwelling at 100 Murphys Road, particularly the hipped roof forms, post supported verandah and timber construction.
- Sunny Rise, 447 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree (BRE004): this property was first established by John James in 1866. It has particular longstanding associations with the Tinney family, farmers, with John and Jane Tinney, Cornish emigrants, having acquired the property in 1869. Their son, Albert Edward Tinney took over the management of the property in the early 20th century and the existing Federation styled timber dwelling was built in 1907. Sunny Rise is not comparable stylistically to the dwelling at 100 Murphys Road.
- Lal Lal Homestead, 313 Yendon Egerton Road, Lal Lal (HO49): first established in 1840 by Blackney and Airey, it was acquired by Peter Inglis in c.1843 who placed his nephew, Archibald Fiskin in charge. Possibly after Fiskin took ownership of the property in 1854, a two storey homestead of unusual design, together with stables and other buildings were constructed. The original homestead was replaced with the existing dwelling in 1911. It is not directly comparable to the dwelling at 100 Murphys Road.
- Oakvale, 179 Donnellans Road, Gordon (GOR016): over 97 acres of freehold land was first taken up by Robert McDowell in 1864 where he established his farm named Oakvale. The substantial two storey brick dwelling had been built by 1869. Stylistically, this property is not directly comparable to the dwelling at 100 Murphys Road.
- Lal Lal Gardens, 10 Hennessys Road, Millbrook: it appears that the surviving hipped roofed Victorian timber farm dwelling is associated with the former Lal Lal Gardens established on 154

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acres in 1861 by Isaac Westcott.³² The dwelling at Lal Lal Gardens is comparable architecturally to the dwellings at 535-537 Bungaree Wallace Road.

- Dwelling, 91 Ryans Road, Millbrook (YEN014): built in c.1906 for P.J. Ryan. He was the son of John Ryan, who, with his brother, Patrick, established a large farm at Millbrook in the early 1860s. Stylistically, the hipped roofed dwelling with a post-supported verandah is comparable to the dwelling at 100 Murphys Road. The dwelling at 91 Ryans Road appears to have a more intact verandah.
- The Pines, 52 Sullivans Road, Millbrook (GOR025): built c.1896. This dwelling is constructed of timber weatherboards and has projecting gabled wing at the rear, the northern gable possibly dating from the interwar era. It is comparable architecturally to the dwelling at 100 Murphys Road.
- Mayfield, 196 Lesters Road, Bungaree (BRE31): this property was established by the English Quaker, Robert Lester in 1866. A dwelling had been constructed by 1869 but the existing dwelling appears to have been constructed later (it was extant by 1890) and was possibly relocated to the site. The hipped roof forms and post-supported verandah, together with its timber construction, are directly comparable to the dwelling at 100 Murphys Road.
- Dwelling, 519 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree (BRE26): built c.1912 for David Grigg who worked the farm in partnership with his brother, Arthur until the 1950s. The hipped roof dwelling of timber construction with a projecting post-supported verandah is directly comparable to the dwelling at 100 Murphys Road.
- Dwelling, 634 Bungaree Wallace Road, Wallace (WAL03): built in 1900-01 for James Linane, second generation Irish Catholic farmer of Wallace. Although James Linane died prematurely in 1913, the property remained in Linane family ownership until the later 20th century. This dwelling is one of the most comparable with the dwelling at 100 Murphys Road, in the similar main hipped roof forms, eaves detailing, and post-supported bullnosed verandah with decorative cast iron valances and brackets. The return verandah at 100 Murphys Road is original but the side portion of the verandah at 634 Bungaree Wallace Road appears to have been introduced.



Photo 4: Hawthorn Farm, 145 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree, 2015.
Source: David Rowe.



Photo 5: Dwelling, 91 Ryans Road, Millbrook, 2015.
Source: David Rowe and Wendy Jacobs.

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Photo 6: The Pines, 52 Sullivans Road, Millbrook, 2015. Source: David Rowe and Wendy Jacobs.



Photo 7: Dwelling, 535-537 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree 2014.

Source: David Rowe and Wendy Jacobs.

Victorian

Numerous conventional Victorian vernacular styled dwellings were built in the Shire from the 1860s onwards. With hipped roof forms, they were often adorned with decorative cast iron front and/or return verandahs, reflecting the prosperity of the owners. A number of the dwellings of this stylistic type were also built in the late 19th and very early 20th centuries, for newcomers to different parts of the Shire, and for second and later generation owners of the Shire's pioneers.

Architecturally as a type, Victorian and Late Victorian styled dwellings were ubiquitous at Bungaree. There are a number of these dwellings at Bungaree of similar design as 'the dwelling 100 Murphys Road including:

- Hawthorn Farm, 145 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree (BRE003)
- Dwelling, 231 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree (BRE14)
- Dwelling, 255 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree (BRE018)
- Dwelling, 519 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree (BRE26)
- Dwelling, 634 Bungaree Wallace Road, Wallace (WAL03)
- Mayfield, 196 Lesters Road, Bungaree (BRE31)
- Dwelling, 18 Lesters Road, Bungaree.
- Dwelling, 20 Lesters Road, Bungaree.
- Clare Place, 64 Torpys Road, Bungaree (BRE039)

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Photo 8: 231 Bungaree Wallace Road, 2015.
Source: David Rowe and Wendy Jacobs.



Photo 9: 255 Bungaree Wallace Road, 2009.
Source: David Rowe and Wendy Jacobs.



Photo 10: 634 Bungaree Wallace Road, Wallace, 2014.
Source: David Rowe and Wendy Jacobs.



Photo 11: Mayfield, 196 Lesters Road, Bungaree, 2014.
Source: David Rowe and Wendy Jacobs.

The dwelling at 100 Murphys Road is a good representative example of a modestly scaled Victorian hipped roof building. It is comparable to several dwellings in Bungaree with similar moderate-high integrity. The dwelling represents early residential development in the district.

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Historic Themes:

Theme 4.1: Farming & Agriculture

Theme 6.2: Building Homes in the Shire

Condition: Good (main dwelling)

Ruinous (original homestead further south of Clare Place)

Integrity: Substantially intact (Clare Place)**Photograph Date:** 2014**CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON STATUTORY REGISTERS****Victorian Heritage Register:** No**Victorian Heritage Inventory:** No**Local Planning Scheme:** No**CURRENT HERITAGE STATUS ON OTHER REGISTERS:****National Trust (Victoria) Register:** No**RECOMMENDED LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:**

Local Significance

RECOMMENDATIONS:Recommended for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Register: **No**Recommended for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Inventory: **No**Recommended for inclusion as a Heritage Overlay in the Planning Scheme: **Yes****Schedule to the Heritage Overlay**External Paint Controls Should Apply? **No**Internal Alteration Controls Should Apply? **No**Tree Controls Should Apply? **Yes – hedges to front and side boundaries to Clare Place**Fences &/or Outbuildings of Note? **Yes – original timber homestead ruin further south of Clare Place, fronting Torpys Road**Prohibited Uses May be Permitted? **No**Incorporated Document **Yes - Moorabool Shire Heritage Precincts and Places Incorporated Plan Permit Exemptions, May 2021****Other Recommendations**

The ruinous original timber homestead further south of Clare Place fronting Torpys Road forms an important historical marker. However, there is no expectation for the building to be restored.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:**What is Significant?**

Clare Place at 64 Torpys Road, Bungaree is significant.

The elements which contribute to the significance are the timber farmhouse (c.1908) and enclosing Cypress hedge, and the original c.1860s timber homestead (now ruinous) located approximately 185m south of the 1908 residence.

The corrugated iron outbuildings are not significant.

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How is it significant?

Clare Place at 64 Torpys Road, Bungaree is of local historical, representative and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

Clare Place has historical significance for its long use and association as a farming and horse training and racing property over several generations from 1866. The farm was established in 1866 by John Torpy, an Irish farmer who took part in the Eureka uprising at Ballarat in 1854, and was continued by his sons as a joint venture after his death. Torpy's son, Thomas Francis Torpy was bequeathed the central portion of the original property and in 1908 had the existing dwelling, Clare Place, built, while his unmarried brother, Daniel remained in the original dwelling. The ruinous 1860s dwelling and the later c.1908 dwelling and hedges are an example of the way in which family farming properties developed over the generations to support joint farming practices while dividing the property to allow the second generation to establish their own enterprise in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. (Criterion A)

Clare Place, 64 Torpys Road, Bungaree, is aesthetically significant as an example of a dwelling which while constructed in 1908, is an elaborate and largely intact example of a late Victorian era dwelling in the Bungaree area. The dwelling demonstrates many original design qualities and materials as especially identified in the hipped roof forms, return post-supported verandah, brick chimneys, front door and windows and construction materials and decorative details including the cast iron valances and brackets, terra cotta chimney pots, timber eave brackets (with decorative panelling between). (Criterion D)

The solid Cypress boundary hedges on three sides are of aesthetic significance as they provide a clear delineation of Thomas Torpy's residence within the larger Torpy farm, and are an important garden feature which makes a strong aesthetic contribution to the setting of the place. (Criterion E)

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Heritage Overlay Map

It is recommended that the heritage overlay is applied to the two portions of the properties as shown in the following aerial image (Photo 1).

Note that the polygon applied to the ruinous 1860s dwelling to the south should be applied no less than 10m from any edge of the building.



Photo 1: Aerial map

Source of base Map: Moorabool Shire Council, 2020.

DESCRIPTION:

Clare Place, 64 Torpys Road, Bungaree, is set on a contextually modest homestead yard surrounded at the front and sides by mature Cypress hedges. There is a metal pedestrian gate and a chain mesh vehicular gate (with the name plate "Clare Place") at the front. Behind the front hedge is a modest front setback that includes an open grassed area with perimeter garden beds and an introduced central brick-paved pedestrian path. From the vehicular gates at the southern end of the front hedge is a gravelled driveway that leads to an early, steeply-pitched, gabled outbuilding with skillion wings that appear to have been introduced. It is constructed of galvanised corrugated steel roof cladding and timber weatherboard wall cladding. Another small gabled outbuilding is located towards the rear of the dwelling on the north side. The rear has an open grassed setting with some mature trees in the north-west corner. To the south of the homestead yard is another gabled outbuilding with a flat-roofed carport. This outbuilding appears to have been introduced in the second half of the 20th century.

The single storey, timber weatherboard, Late Victorian styled dwelling has a main hipped roof form at the front, rear double hipped roofed wings, a minor hipped wing that projects on the south side, rear skillion wings and a return post-supported bullnosed verandah. The hipped roof forms and the return

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verandah appear to be original. They are clad in green-painted corrugated sheet metal. There are narrow eaves with timber brackets having decorative panelling between. Two brick chimneys with multi-corbelled tops (now overpainted) and terra cotta pots adorn the roofline.

A feature of the design is the front façade. It has an elaborate central timber framed doorway with a five panelled timber door with sidelights and highlights featuring Art Nouveau tulip motifs typical of the very early 20th century. Flanking the front doorway are timber framed double hung tripartite windows with decorative timber architraves, and timber window sills. Another early feature is the return verandah. It is supported by turned timber posts and has decorative cast iron valances and brackets. There is a brick base to the timber verandah floor. There appears to be early timber framed double hung windows at the sides.



Photo 2: Clare Place, front driveway entry, 2014.

Considerably south of the homestead yard partially screened by mature hedges (and outside the current Title boundary of 'Clare Place) is an early ruinous dwelling. This modestly scaled, single storey, hipped roofed, Victorian vernacular styled dwelling has an original window and door openings at the front (east), but the windows have been removed. The galvanised corrugated steel roof cladding and timber weatherboard wall cladding have deteriorated substantially. There is an early brick chimney above the roofline and a freestanding (and ruinous) double fireplace and chimney breast at the rear of the dwelling. This fabric appears to represent the original homestead of John Torpy, established in c.1863.



Photo 3: Original homestead further south, as viewed from Torpys Road, 2009.

HISTORY:

Early History of Bungaree¹

The rush to Ballarat, Blackwood, Gordon and other goldfields in the 1850s, and the subsequent political uprising of the Eureka stockade in Ballarat brought social reforms and measures to alleviate the land crisis. The reduction of the mining industry in the late 1850s instigated a call to ‘unlock the land’ for closer settlement. The Nicholson Land Act of 1860, Duffy Act of 1862 and the Grant Land Act of 1865 (refined in 1869) sought to open land selection for the small farmer, giving rise to the land settlement in the Moorabool Shire.

The small agricultural settlement of Bungaree developed as both a service town for the surrounding farming community and as a result of passing trade. Following the construction of the ‘north’ road of the Melbourne to Ballarat Road, Bungaree was soon strategically situated at the intersection of this major roadway and the road to Creswick. The earliest farm lots were taken up in 1859.² Before 1858, R. Benham, farmer and storekeeper, had a commercial store south of “The Junction” near the southern bank of Two Mile Creek (fronting what is now Lesters Road).³ He had been successful in obtaining a rural store licence.⁴ This seems to have been the earliest commercial enterprise at what became known as Warrenheip Junction and then Bungaree Junction. It appears that the opening of the Junction Hotel soon followed, along with another three hotels.⁵ By 1863, parcels of land ranging from 40 acres to 184 acres were taken up by farmers, sawmillers and other selectors.⁶ It was at this time when the Bungaree District Road Board was proclaimed on 16 January 1863 and Bungaree became the headquarters of the fledgling Board. A pressing need was the opening up of surveyed roads and ‘an influential meeting of saw mill proprietors, farmers and others interested in the opening up of the district (the former of whom were well represented)’ was held at the local hotel to consider a way of

1 Taken from D. Rowe, ‘Forest, Farmland & Gold: Thematic Environmental History of the Western Region of the Moorabool Shire’, draft, prepared for the Moorabool Shire Council, June 2010.

2 *Victoria Government Gazette*, no. 135, 23 August 1859.

3 Benham’s store is shown on Map of Country Lands in the Parish of Warrenheip, County of Grant, 1858, Bungaree & District Historical Society collection.

4 *The Star* (Ballarat), 21 February 1861, p.4 & *The Ballarat Star*, 27 October 1865, p.2.

5 The Junction Hotel was in existence by 1863 – see *The Star*, 24 January 1863, p.1. It was located in the south-east corner of the road junction at “The Junction”. See The Ballaarat & Ballaarat East Water Supply Geological Survey of Country in the Parishes of Bungaree & Warrenheip, 1870, Bungaree & District Historical Society.

6 Parish of Warrenheip Plan, n.d., VPRS 16171 PROV.

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achieving this.⁷ A Post Office was established near the south-west corner of the road junction on 1 August 1863 and two years later in 1865 a meeting was held to establish an Anglican Church and in 1867 a school room was built that initially served as a church and school.

The progress of the settlement was however based on the influx of farmers and saw millers. Bungaree was never officially surveyed or proclaimed a town. The arrival of the railway in 1879 brought the settlement closer to the Melbourne and Ballarat markets for the transport of potatoes, other crops and timber. By 1890, the population reached 450 and there was a savings bank, post and money order office, three hotels, State and denominational schools, two churches, insurance company, steam flour mill, saw mill and railway station.

History of Clare Place and the Torpy Family

On 17 August, 1863, John Torpy, an Irish Catholic settler, purchased 95 acres, 1 rood and 20 perches of freehold land at Bungaree comprising allotment 7 of Section 1A in the Parish of Warrenheip.⁸ Born in County Clare, Ireland, in c.1827, he had married Miss Bridget Hogan who was also born in County Clare in c.1832.⁹ They had both emigrated to Melbourne in 1853 as it was at this time when the first of their 11 children, Michael, was born (he died in 1859).¹⁰ Lured to the goldfields at Ballarat, Torpy took part in the Eureka Stockade in 1854.¹¹ It was about this time when his son, Patrick William was born.¹² Six other children were later born at Ballarat: John (c.1856, died 1859), James (c.1857-58, died 1859), Michael Henry (born 1860, died 1862), Mary Ann (born 1863), Andrew (born 1864, died 1890 at the Ballarat Asylum), and Catherine (born 1866).¹³

John and Bridget Torpy and their children appear to have relocated to their farm at Bungaree between 1866 and 1867 as their son, Daniel Joseph, was born there in 1867.¹⁴ John Torpy had built a timber dwelling and commenced what became a highly successful crop farm. His method of toiling the land was described in later years:

MR JOHN TORPY, BUNGAREE

Area cultivated, 34 acres; stubble ground is fallowed, scarified, harrowed and rolled. About 20 dray-loads farm-yard manure used to the acre on portion of the crop. Plant early crop in September, main crop November. About 8cwt seed, cut, used to the acre. Beauty of Hebron, best early variety, and redskin, New Zealand pink-eye, Excelsior, and Snowflake all good for main crop.¹⁵

At the family farm, two other children were born: Bridget Maria Theresa (1869) and Thomas Francis (1871).¹⁶ In 1882, Torpy's farm was the location of the annual Bungaree ploughing match 'where there was a large attendance.'¹⁷

⁷ *The Star*, 24 January 1863, p.1.

⁸ *Ibid.* & Certificate of Title, vol. 42, fol. 267.

⁹ *Geelong Advertiser*, 13 July 1907, Victorian Births, Deaths & Marriages Indexes, Department of Justice, Melbourne, *Ballarat Cemeteries and Crematorium*, CD compiled & transcribed by The Genealogical Society of Victoria Inc. & Ballarat & District Genealogical Society Inc., The Genealogical Society of Victoria Inc., Melbourne, 2006, & Rootsweb online, April 2015 at <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/>

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

¹¹ *Geelong Advertiser*, 13 July 1907.

¹² Victorian Births, Deaths & Marriages Indexes, op.cit., *Ballarat Cemeteries and Crematorium*, op.cit. & Rootsweb, op.cit.

¹³ *Ibid.*

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁵ *The North Western Advocate & The Emu Bay Times* (Tasmania), 14 June 1905, p.4.

¹⁶ Victorian Births, Deaths & Marriages Indexes, op.cit. & *Ballarat Cemeteries and Crematorium*, op.cit.

¹⁷ *The Argus*, 1 September 1882, p.6.

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John Torpy continued to farm his property until wearied by age and ill-health. In the latter years of his life the farm was work by his two sons, Daniel Joseph and Thomas Francis. John Torpy died on 12 July 1907 at the age of 80 years.¹⁸ He was described as 'an old and respected resident of Warrenheip ... where he carried out farming pursuits and was acknowledged as one of the keenest judges of stock in the district.'¹⁹ His death was reported as being due to 'senile decay'.²⁰

John Torpy left an Estate worth £2024²¹ which was described as follows:

All that piece of land being allotment seven of section one A Parish of Warrenheip County of Grant containing 95 acres 1 rood 21 perches or thereabouts. The only improvements of which consist of a seven room weatherboard dwelling house with iron roof, 4 stall wood and iron stable with iron roof, wood cow shed with iron roof, 4 loose boxes, wagon and implement sheds, dairy, all constructed of wood with iron roofs, post and rails (two and three) and stone fences and live hedge all in fair repair.²²

In accordance with Torpy's Will, his farm property was bequeathed in equal portions to his sons, Patrick William (a miner of Newtown/Scarsdale), Daniel Joseph and Thomas Francis.²³ The northern third of the property was given to Patrick, the centre portion to Thomas and Daniel the southern portion where Torpy's homestead stood.²⁴ His daughters were 'to have use of their rooms as long as they remain unmarried.'²⁵ All three sons were appointed Executors of John Torpy's Estate and the farm remained jointly owned in the ensuing years.²⁶

Daniel and Thomas Torpy continued operating the family farm after their father's death. In the early months of 1908, Thomas Torpy had a new 'villa residence' constructed on the central portion of the farm bequeathed to him.²⁷ Named Clare Place (presumably after the birthplace of his parents, County Clare, Ireland), the dwelling was the scene of a house party for the 'Bungaree Queen' in 1916.²⁸ However, the villa had more enduring associations as the family home of Thomas Torpy, following his marriage to Miss Johanna Kelly in 1904.²⁹ They had one son, John Gallagher Torpy, who was born at Ballarat East in 1904.³⁰ From the early 20th century, Thomas Torpy also combined farming with training horses, 'making occasional trips to the city and travelling long distances interstate, from Broken Hill to Hobart, and rarely failing to return home to his farm without winning.'³¹

Thomas Torpy's brother, Patrick, returned to Bungaree after his father's death, presumably to farm the northern portion of the land bequeathed to his in 1908. He had married Miss Mary Ann Agnes Rice in

18 John Torpy, Probate Administration files, 1907, VPRS 28/P2 Unit 824 PROV.

19 *Geelong Advertiser*, 13 July 1907.

20 *Ibid.*

21 *Ibid.*, 15 November 1907.

22 John Torpy, op.cit.

23 John Torpy, Will in Probate Administration files, 21 December 1906, VPRS 7591/P2 Unit 415 PROV.

24 *Ibid.*

25 *Ibid.*

26 Certificate of Title, op.cit.

27 R. Huggins, Transcript of the *Gordon Advertiser*, 17 July 1908, in Bungaree and District Historical Society Newsletter, no. 67, August 2011.

28 *Gordon, Egerton and Ballan Advertiser*, 13 October 1916, p.4.

29 Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, op.cit.

30 *Ibid.*

31 'The Torpys of Bungaree' in *Sporting Globe*, 29 April 1953, p.12.

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1889.³² Patrick's life was cut short in 1918 when he died suddenly, as reported in the *Gordon Advertiser*:

Mr. Patrick William Torpy, a well known Bungaree farmer, died very suddenly at his home on Sunday morning last. The deceased was in his usual state of good health last week and he was present at the tug-of-war carnival in the Alfred Hall on Saturday night, and he returned home apparently in the best of health. He called one of his family as usual, when he did not appear himself a little later, his daughter went to his room to ascertain the cause, and found that her father had passed away. The circumstances are rendered the more sorrowful by the fact that deceased's wife was away on a visit to some friends at Echuca. The deceased leaves a widow and family of 3 daughters viz: Mrs.Green of Melbourne, Kathleen and Mary, 2 sons Thomas and John. Mrs. Torpy was conveyed home on Sunday night from Echuca in Mr. W. Burke's motor car. The deceased who was a native of Bungaree was connected with all branches of sport. The funeral moved from the Catholic Church Bungaree (where office for the dead was celebrated) to the place of internment, the Ballarat Old Cemetery.³³

John Torpy's other son, Daniel, continued to reside in the original family farm house (now the timber ruins fronting Torpys Road).³⁴ With his brother, Thomas, they operated a successful farm during the early decades of the 20th century.³⁵ It was in 1920 when separate Titles were created for the three portions of the original family farm, following the wishes of John Torpy.³⁶ The late Patrick Torpy's widow, Mary Ann Torpy, held title of the northern portion.³⁷ In February 1938, Daniel Torpy died unmarried at the age of 63 years.³⁸ He was described as 'a well known horse-owner and trainer.'³⁹ His property on Torpys Road was outlined as follows:

... all that piece of land ... containing Thirty-one acres Three roods and Seven perches or thereabouts being part of Crown Allotment 7 Section OneA Parish of Warrenheip County of Grant.

The Improvements thereon consist of five roomed dwelling house in which deceased lived with his sister, weatherboard and iron roof. Usual farm outbuildings comprising four stall stable, four loose boxes, barn, machinery shed, cow shed, all hardwood weatherboard and iron roof, pigsty, dairy, cow yard, &c. Water supply – Well and Windmill and rain water tanks. Boundary Fences – Post and wire, three plain and three barb and partly five barb. Subdivided into five paddocks, post and wire fences⁴⁰

Thomas Francis Torpy continued to reside at Clare Place with his wife and son until his death on 7 October 1943.⁴¹ At this time, Clare Place was valued at £794/16/10 and described as:

... all that piece of land ... containing Thirty-one acres Three roods and Seven perches or thereabouts being part of Crown Allotment Seven Section OneA Parish of Warrenheip County of Grant.

The Improvements thereon consist of a five roomed Weatherboard dwelling house with iron roof in fair repair, detached wash house and wood shed, fowl pens &c., (Stables used by deceased not

32 Ibid.

33 Huggins, *op.cit.*, 7 June 1918.

34 See Daniel Torpy, Probate Administration files, 1938, VPRS 28/P3 Unit 3099 PROV.

35 *Sporting Globe*, *op.cit.*

36 See Certificates of Title, vol. 4315, fol. 876, vol. 4315, fol. 877 & vol. 4315 fol. 878.

37 Certificate of Title, vol. 4315, fol. 877.

38 *The Argus*, 25 February 1938.

39 *Ibid.*

40 Daniel Torpy, *op.cit.*

41 Thomas Francis Torpy, Probate Administration files, 1943, VPRS 28/P3 Unit 3891 PROV.

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on his land but belong to a nephew). Only other Improvements boundary and subdivisions fences, post and wire. Well and pump and underground drains.⁴²

In 1944, ownership of Clare Place at 64 Torpys Road was transferred to Thomas Torpy's son, John Gallagher Torpy.⁴³

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS⁴⁴

Note: places which were identified in the West Moorabool Heritage Study Stage 2A have been referenced with their unique study identifier (i.e: BLA01). Places which are already included in the Heritage Overlay are referenced by HO number. Places which are not included in the Heritage Overlay nor identified in the West Moorabool Heritage Study Stage 2A have no reference or identifier included.

Victorian Houses

While there were a small number of large-scale pastoral homesteads developed in the western region of Moorabool Shire during the nineteenth century, considerably more prevalent throughout this area were smaller-scaled Victorian-era dwellings constructed between the 1860s and 1910s. These dwellings are a physical legacy of the varying socio-economic status of the original owners.

Historically, Clare Place represents one of a small number of surviving farm properties established in the Ballan, Bungaree, Millbrook and Wallace areas in the 1860s, a number having been further developed by second generation family owners. Other properties include:

- Stirling Park, 27 Shaws Road, Ballan (BA130): first established in the c.1850s by Jeremiah O'Connor, the existing dwelling was constructed in c.1917 for James Shaw, farmer.
- Summerhill, 55 Boundary Road, Gordon (GOR026): first established in 1864 by the emigrant Scottish farmer, Peter Grant, the farm was gradually increased to 200 acres. Named 'Glenavon Farm', Grant grew prize-winning crops and ran sheep and a small number of cattle. He appears to have built the northern portion of the existing gabled timber dwelling in c.1864. In 1897, the property was purchased by Mrs Mary Clifford, and the property became known as Glengariff. It was farmed by her son, Hubert, in the ensuing years and on his marriage in 1917 the property may have been renamed Summerhill. Hubert and his wife, Eileen (nee Ryan) lived and farmed the property until their deaths in 1960 and 1959 respectively.
- Llandeilo, 1001 Old Melbourne Road, Ballan (GOR009): an initial 20 acres of land was licensed to Charles Vaughan in 1866 as a consequence of the 42nd Clause of the amended Land Act of 1865. Vaughan later increased his landholdings to 1600 acres by the time of his death in 1881. The property passed to his brother, William. The existing dwelling on the site today was built in c.1896.
- Lal Lal Homestead, 313 Yendon Egerton Road, Lal Lal (HO49): first established in 1840 by Blackney and Airey, it was acquired by Peter Inglis in c.1843 who placed his nephew, Archibald Fiskin in charge. Possibly after Fiskin took ownership of the property in 1854, a two storey homestead of unusual design, together with stables and other buildings were constructed. The original homestead was replaced with the existing dwelling in 1911.
- Oakvale, 179 Donnellans Road, Gordon (GOR016): over 97 acres of freehold land was first taken up by Robert McDowell in 1864 where he established his farm named Oakvale. The substantial two storey brick dwelling had been built by 1869.

42 Ibid.

43 Certificate of Title, vol. 4315 fol. 876.

44 Information taken from heritage citations in the West Moorabool Heritage Study Stage 2A unless otherwise referenced.

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- Lal Lal Gardens, 10 Hennessys Road, Millbrook: it appears that the surviving hipped roofed Victorian timber farm dwelling is associated with the former Lal Lal Gardens established on 154 acres in 1861 by Isaac Westcott.⁴⁵
- Dwelling, 91 Ryans Road, Millbrook (YEN014): built in c.1906 for P.J. Ryan, experimental potato farmer. This property shares a similar history with Clare Place, having been established by an Irish Catholic farmer settler, John Ryan, with his brother, Patrick, in the early 1860s.
- Dwelling, 634 Bungaree Wallace, Road, Wallace. This dwelling was built in 1900-01 for James Linane, second generation Irish Catholic farmer of Wallace. Although James Linane died prematurely in 1913, the property remained in Linane family ownership until the later 20th century.



Photo 4: Oakvale, 179 Donnellans Road, Gordon, 2009.
Source: David Rowe and Wendy Jacobs.



Photo 5: Stirling Park, 27 Shaws Road, Ballan, 2009.
Source: David Rowe and Wendy Jacobs.

Victorian Italianate

A variation on the Victorian stylistic type that was adopted in the construction of dwellings in the Shire from the late 1860s until the early 20th century was the Victorian Italianate style. These dwellings were defined by traversing principal hipped or gabled roof forms, with projecting steeply-pitched gabled or hipped wings and verandahs at the front, the front gabled wings often featuring bay windows.

Architecturally, the hipped roofed form with projecting return verandah and symmetrical front façade (with a central door opening and flanking timber framed double hung tripartite windows) comprising Clare Place at 64 Torpys Road, represents typical design characteristics identified on a number of Victorian and Late Victorian era dwellings at Bungaree. Other surviving examples include:

- Hawthorn Farm, 145 Bungaree Wallace Road (BRE003). The original dwelling was built in c.1870 but the main hipped roofed dwelling with return verandah was relocated and adapted to this site, possibly in the early 1890s. Hawthorn Farm has several similar characteristics as Clare Place, but it is a more altered example.
- Dwelling, 231 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree ((BRE14)
- Dwelling, 255 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree (BRE018)
- Dwelling, 519 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree (BRE26)
- Mayfield, 196 Lesters Road, Bungaree (BRE31)
- Dwelling, 18 Lesters Road, Bungaree
- Dwelling, 20 Lesters Road, Bungaree
- Dwelling, 100 Murphys Road, Bungaree (BRE36)
- Dwelling, 634 Bungaree Wallace Road, Wallace (WAL03)
- Wellwood, 97 Westcotts Road, Wallace (WAL025)

⁴⁵

'Isaac Westcott & the "Lal Lal Gardens" Millbrook', in the *Bungaree and District Historical Society Newsletter*, no. 29, July 1998, p.3.

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Photo 6: 231 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree.
Source: www.realestate.com.au.



Photo 7: Former Police Residence & Lock Up, 255 Bungaree Wallace road, Bungaree, 2009.
Source: David Rowe and Wendy Jacobs.

Overall, Clare Place at 64 Torpys Road is a predominantly intact and elaborate example of the surviving Victorian and Late Victorian styled farm dwellings associated with Irish Catholic settlers and their children in the Bungaree area. Historically, it is one of the few examples of a farm property further developed by a second generation of the original farming family, and where physical evidence survives of the pioneering years of settlement in the area.