APPENDIX H – AMENDED INDIVIDUAL PLACE CITATIONS - GORDON, MILLBROOK, MOUNT EGERTON AND WALLACE

This Appendix contains the following amended individual place citations for Gordon, Millbrook, Mount Egerton and Wallace, as per Section 4.2 of the 2021 Review.

Individual citations amended as part of the 2021 Review

Name	Address	Locality	Proposed HO number
St. Patrick's Catholic Church & Presbytery	10 Careys Road & 5 Boundary Road	Gordon	HO287
Gordon Primary School	1 Dicker Street	Gordon	HO288
Dwelling	35 Main Street	Gordon	HO289
Dwelling	46 Main Street	Gordon	HO290
Dwelling	56-60 Main Street	Gordon	HO291
Former London Chartered Bank	64 Main Street	Gordon	HO292
Gordon Post Office	67 Main Street	Gordon	HO293
Gordon Public Hall and former Mechanics' Institute	68 Main Street	Gordon	HO294
Former Hotel	69 Main Street	Gordon	HO295
Dwelling & Outbuilding	71 Main Street	Gordon	HO296
Dwelling & Former Store & Bakery	82 Main Street	Gordon	HO297
General Store	90 Main Street	Gordon	HO298
Gordon Hotel	92 Main Street	Gordon	HO299
New Gordon Cemetery	Allot. 1A7 Sec. 5, PARISH OF MOORABOOL WEST, Old Melbourne Road	Gordon	HO300
Former St. Mark's Anglican Church	Lot 1 TP838171, Old Melbourne Road	Gordon	HO301
St. Patrick's Catholic School & Convent	1558 and 1564 Old Melbourne Road	Gordon	HO302
Kerrit Bareet Cemetery (Gordons Burial Ground)	Allot. 14A Sec. 11, PARISH OF KERRIT BAREET, Old Western Highway	Gordon	HO303
Dwelling	31-33 Russell Street	Gordon	HO304
Dwelling & Former Store	32 Russell Street	Gordon	HO305
Oakvale	179 Donnellans Road	Millbrook	HO307
Woodlawn	1787 Old Melbourne Road	Millbrook	HO308
Former Ryan Family Farm	91 Ryans Road	Millbrook	HO309
The Pines	52 Sullivans Road	Millbrook	HO310
Former "The Pines" Dairy	Allot. H, PARISH OF BUNGAL, Ballan-Egerton Road	Mount Egerton	HO311
Former "Maryville" Stables	4 Erin Court	Wallace	HO312
Farmhouse and tree	634 Bungaree-Wallace Road	Wallace	HO313
Former Holden's Chaff Mill Dwelling & Store	720 Bungaree-Wallace Road	Wallace	HO314
Former Wallace Millbrook & District Factory & Creamery Complex	10-24 Old Western Highway	Wallace	HO315
Wallace Masonic Temple	12 Westcotts Road	Wallace	HO316
Former Wallace Methodist Church	30 Westcotts Road	Wallace	HO317

| Wellwood | 97 Westcotts Road | Wallace | HO318 |

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Historic Themes:

Theme 6.1: Building Towns

Theme 6.2: Building Homes in the Shire

Theme 8.1: Spiritual Life

Condition: Good

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**

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 –** *Bhutan Cypress hedges and mature specimens of Cypress trees*
Fences &/or Outbuildings of Note?	**No**
Prohibited Uses May be Permitted?	**Yes**
Incorporated Document	**No**

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

What is Significant?

St. Patrick's Catholic Church, 10 Careys Road and the former Catholic Presbytery at 5 Boundary Road, Gordon are significant.

Features which contribute to the significance of the place include:

- Former Catholic Presbytery (c.1914) including the stained glass windows
- Celtic crosses situated in the rose gardens at the front of the church
- St. Patrick's Catholic Church (c.1875) with c.1900 additions
- The *Cupressus torulosa* Bhutan Cypress hedges surrounding the Church
- Mature specimens of Cypress across both sites

Features which do not contribute to the significance of the place include:

The footpaths, driveways, fencing and outbuildings (including toilets)

How is it significant?

St. Patrick's Catholic Church and former Presbytery are of local historical, representative, aesthetic and social significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

St. Patrick's Catholic Church and former Presbytery are historically significant for their associations with the progress and development of Roman Catholic faith and education in Gordon from 1875, with the church being a physical embodiment of the culmination of a new chapter in the life of the Catholic population after its construction at this time. The substantive size of the church, with its fine Presbytery built several decades later demonstrates the predominance of Irish Catholic immigrants in Gordon, particularly during the 1870s-1880s mining boom brought on by the Egerton, New Black Horse and Parker's United mining companies, and the continuing importance of the Catholic Church to the community of Gordon as gold was replaced by pastoralism as the predominant focus of the town in the early twentieth century. The construction of the fine Presbytery (c.1914) and nearby school and convent demonstrate the long lasting importance of the Catholic faith to the community of Gordon over many generations. (Criterion A)

St. Patrick's Catholic Church and Presbytery (as a complex) are aesthetically significant as a local and an enduring landmark of the Catholic faith at Gordon, being the most substantial 19th century Catholic Church complex in the western region of the Moorabool Shire. (Criterion E)

The distinctive Victorian Decorated Gothic Revival Church is of particular aesthetic significance. Designed by H.R. Caselli, architect of Ballarat, the design is a derivative of the "Type B" church design prepared by the English architect and Gothic Revivalist, Charles Hansom for the Catholic Church at the height of the Victorian gold rush in the 1850s. The aesthetic significance is demonstrated in the original and early fabric and design elements including the steeply-pitched and parapeted gable roof form of the five-bayed nave and the side porch; projecting sanctuary and sacristy with pyramidal roofs at the west end; octagonal tower in the front north-east corner; slate roof cladding with ventilator dormers in the nave roof faces; bluestone wall construction; bluestone buttresses (with freestone cappings); pointed-arched freestone tracery windows; freestone parapet copings and corbelled parapet ends; large freestone tracery window at the east end with an incised freestone cross above and a point-arched door opening with a pair of vertically boarded timber doors below; and the bluestone steps that lead to the main doorway at the east end. The stained glass windows in the sanctuary, installed when the sanctuary was built in 1900, also represent significant fabric as an

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important addition to the church building. The rows of mature *Cupressus torulosa* Bhutan Cypress hedges and mature mixed species of Cypress trees further contribute to aesthetic significance by providing an enclosed and complementary setting. (Criterion E)

The highly intact Presbytery is a good representative example of the Roman Catholic Presbytery designs by the architects, Kempson and Conolly. It is the most substantial and complete single storey example by these architects, the design being derived from their earlier concepts for the Sacred Heart Presbytery, Yea, in 1891, and St. Brigid's Presbytery, Healesville, in 1900. (Criterion D)

St. Patrick's Catholic Church and Presbytery are socially significant for the long and continuing use by and association with the Catholic population of Gordon and district over many generations since 1875. The attachment is a continuing one, demonstrated by the regular use of the Church for religious services and celebrations. (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:

- St. Patrick's Catholic Church (built fabric including the stained glass windows).
- St. Patrick's Presbytery.

Contributory Significance
The following fabric is considered to contribute to the significance of the Church and presbytery site, as part of its 19th and early 20th century development:

- Rows of mature Cypress hedge trees.
- Mature Cypress trees in north-west corner of site and adjacent the Presbytery.
- Celtic crosses in the rose gardens at the front of the Church.

Non Contributory
The following fabric is not considered to contribute to the significance of the place:

- Footpaths and driveways.
- Fencing.
- Outbuildings.

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Heritage Overlay Map

It is recommended that the heritage overlay is applied to the site at 10 Careys Road and 5 Boundary Road, Gordon, as shown on the following aerial image (Photo 1)

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

DESCRIPTION:

The Setting

St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church and Presbytery, 10 Careys Road and 5 Boundary Road, Gordon, is set on a large triangular allotment bound to the north by Careys Road, to the south by Old Melbourne Road and to the west by Boundary Road. The church building is situated on the eastern half of the site, with the presbytery at the rear of the church on the west side. The buildings have open grassed settings connected by concrete paths. There are rose gardens at the front of the church grounds, with Celtic crosses forming part of these gardens. The northern and southern boundaries of the eastern portion of the site are dominated by mature rows of Poplars, with Cypress and other exotic trees situated between the church and presbytery, to the north of the presbytery, and in the north-west corner of the site.

The presbytery has a large opened grassed front setting punctuated by a concrete pedestrian path. There are perimeter garden beds surrounding the dwelling and smaller trees and shrubs in the front setting. The front (southern) boundary has a steel post and rail and cyclone wire fence and pedestrian gate.
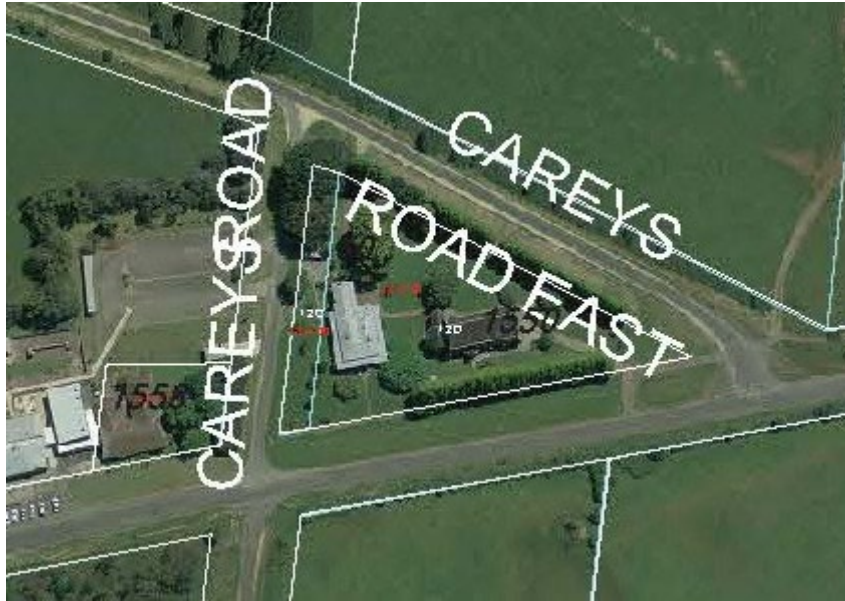
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Photo 2: Aerial view of St. Patrick's Church & Presbytery site, n.d.
Source: Moorabool Shire Council.

Photo 3: St. Patrick's Catholic Church, showing perimeter trees from the south-east corner, 2014.

St. Patrick's Catholic Church

The Victorian Decorated Gothic Revival styled church building is constructed of bluestone. It has a steeply-pitched, parapeted gabled nave roof clad in slate, a minor projecting gabled-roofed porch (with a slate roof) on the south side, a faceted sanctuary at the west end and a projecting faceted

sacristy on the north side of the sanctuary. The sanctuary and sacristy also have slate roofs with decorative ridge cappings and finials. The roof faces of the nave are punctuated by ventilation dormers. There is a skillion entrance porch on the east side of the sacristy. A feature of the design is the squat octagonal tower at the front (north-east) corner of the nave. It is also constructed of bluestone and has an eight-faced pyramidal roof (clad in sheet metal) and a wider octagonal base with an eight-faced painted freestone capping. The nave, southern portion and tower represent original fabric of 1875, while the sanctuary and sacristy reflect the additions of 1900.

The nave is five-bayed as defined by the projecting bluestone buttresses (with freestone cappings) and the pointed-arched freestone tracery windows. Similar windows light the sanctuary and sacristy. The parapet copings and corbelled ends to the nave are also constructed of freestone. A feature of the design is the large painted freestone tracery window at the east end. Above this window is an early, incised, painted freestone cross. The main entrance is also located at the east end, comprising a pointed-arched door opening with a pair of early vertically-boarded timber doors. The doorway is accessed by a series of early bluestone steps with introduced handrails on either side.

Overall, St. Patrick's Church is in good condition when viewed from the road. The building is also predominantly intact when considering that the sanctuary and sacristy additions of 1900 are reflective of the original (1875) design intention.

Photo 4: St. Patrick's Catholic Church, 2009.

Internally, there is timber-lined coved ceiling with exposed timber trusses, rendered walls with ruled lines simulating ashlar blockwork, stations of the cross attached to the walls, a central aisle flanked by early timber pews (on a timber floor with carpet over) and a large chancel arch that leads to the sanctuary. This has a stepped floor and platform with a contextually elaborate ceiling and applied cornice. It is lit by decorative stained glass windows depicting St. Brigid and St. Patrick. There is a timber altar and a timber communion table. Adjacent to the chancel arch is a timber pulpit. Other decorative stained glass windows light the nave.

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The Presbytery

The symmetrical, single storey, faced red brick Late Victorian styled presbytery is characterised by a hipped roof form that traverses the site, rear double-hipped roofs (and an elongated rear hipped wing) and a return hipped roofed, post-supported verandah. These roofs are clad in corrugated sheet metal. Three early face brick chimneys with rendered tops, projecting cappings and terra cotta posts adorn the roofline. There are modest eaves with exposed timber rafters, and stuccoed wall bands below. The symmetry of the design is defined by the early central timber framed door opening at the front (with an original panelled timber door and leadlighted sidelight and highlights) and flanking timber framed double hung tripartite windows with leadlighted sidelights and highlights.

An early feature of the design is the return verandah. It is supported by square stop-chamfered timber posts with timber posts and moulded timber capitals which supported curved solid valances above which at timber lattice valances. The solid valances are accentuated by circular cut-outs. At the front, the verandah has a central shallow-gabled entrance portico surmounted by a Celtic cross. There are early bluestone steps with rendered edging.

Other early features of the design include the rendered and painted wall bands and rendered window sills, and the other timber framed double hung windows at the sides and rear.

Overall, the presbytery is in good condition when viewed from the road. It is predominantly intact as it largely reflects its original design and construction.

Photo 5: St. Patrick's Presbytery, 2014.

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HISTORY:

The Early History of Gordon

The village of 'Gordons' (as it was originally known) had its post-European contact beginnings with the discovery of gold in 1853 by Robert Evans, a kangaroo trapper from the nearby Borambeta Station.[1] In 1858, Evans established a mine at the location of the present-day primary school.[2] This led to a rush of 300 people by July of that year.[3] The rapid development of the township also had an equally swift decline. By 1859, the initial rush ended[4] and by the middle of the following year most of the original buildings in the township were either deserted or dismantled and none of the seven hotels or the restaurants, bakeries and other business enterprises were operational.[5]

The Gordon township progressed from the 1860s on a more stable and less chaotic footing. The irregularly-planned township was officially surveyed in 1863[6] and there was a revival of confidence in gold mining given the steady progress by the Egerton Company.[7] In 1871, the population had reached 412 and it increased to 984 in 1881[8] as a result of the small mining boom brought on by the Egerton, New Black Horse and Parker's United mining companies. In 1875, the township was proclaimed and named Gordon.[9]

By 1888, Gordon's main street included several stores and other commercial buildings, a post, telegraph and money-order office, savings bank, and agencies of three insurance companies in addition to miners' cottages that lined the entrances to the town. There was also a state school and a railway station (albeit 1 mile from the town centre), nine hotels and three churches which served the population of 1000.[10] By 1891, Gordon was again in population decline as a consequence of the demise of gold mining. From this time, the town slowly transformed from a bustling gold settlement into a quieter agricultural centre.[11]

History of St. Patrick's Church

The Early Years of Catholicism in Gordon

The influx of Irish Catholic miners to Gordon in the late 1850s led to the establishment of a Roman Catholic Church. In 1864, allotment 12 of Section 1 in the Township of Gordon fronting the north side of Main Street had been acquired by the Archbishop of Melbourne, J.A. Goold, for church purposes.[12] In December 1864, the Secretary of the Gordon's Roman Catholic Church, Patrick Ryan, called tenders

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[1] S. Finlayson, 'St. Mark's Church, Gordon', 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, 1988, p.62 & D.D. Fraser & J.B. Ranken, *Centenary of the Shire of Ballan 1862-1962*, Shire of Ballan, Ballan, 1962, p.37.

[2] *Ibid*.

[3] 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 & 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.

[4] Ibid.

[5] D. Mason, 'History of Gordon', typescript, n.d., Australiana Collection, Ballarat Library, p.5.

[6] A.B. Watson, *Lost and Forgotten Towns of Colonial Victoria: A Comprehensive Analysis of Census Results for Victoria 1841-1901*, Angus B. Watson & Andrew MacMillan Art & Design, Melbourne, 2003, p.193.

[7] Bannear, op.cit.

[8] Watson, *op.cit*.

[9] Bannear, op.cit.

[10] *A Pictorial History of the Shire of Ballan*, Ballan Shire Historical Society, Ballan, 1988, p.50, citing the Victorian Municipal Directory, 1888.

[11] Bannear, op.cit.

[12] See Plan of the Town of Gordon, 1942, VPRS 16171, PROV.

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for the erection of a church.[13] Plans and specification could be seen 'at Mr Mar's Mount Hope Hotel, Gordons.'[14] A gabled timber structure with a front gabled porch (Photo 6), this building served as both church and school in the ensuing years. The building later became known as St. Patrick's Hall.

Photo 6: Main Street, Gordons, n.d., showing the first timber Catholic Church and school building on the north side of the road.
Source: June Huggins, Ballan.

St. Patrick's Church

The original timber church and school building in Main Street proved inadequate by the early 1870s. In October 1871, 1 acre, 1 rood and 37 perches of land comprising allotment 12B of Section 9 in the Parish of Kerrit Bareet was acquired from Frederick Cooke as a transfer of his licensed land under the 42nd Section of the Amending Land Act.[15] It appears that Cooke had taken up the Crown lease in 1864.[16] He built a two-roomed cottage, fernery and made other improvements to the triangular piece of land to the west of the central Gordon township.[17]

In 1872, the Right Rev. J.A. Goold, Very Rev. Dean J. Moore, James Kennedy and Patrick Ryan were appointed trustees of the site granted for church purposes.[18] Under the guidance of Father James Moore of Ballarat and the enthusiasm, energy and financial support of locals, the Church engaged

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13   *The Star*, Ballarat, 7 December 1864, p.3.

14   *Ibid*.

15   F. Cooke, 'Application of a Licensee to Transfer License under 42nd Section of Amending Land Act 1865', 11 October 1871, VPRS 627/P0 Unit 152 PROV.

16   J. Donegan, *In God's Hands: a history of the Parish of St. Patrick's Gordon, Victoria*, Modotti Press, Ballan, 2011, p.52.

17   Cooke, op.cit.

18   A Land Certificate was issued on 4 December 1872 with these trustees as joint tenants, VPRS 627/P0 Unit 152 PROV.

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Henry R. Caselli, architect of Ballarat, to design a commodious church building on the new site in 1872. He called tenders for the stonework in late October of that year.[19] Jenkins and Lewis, builders of Melbourne, were awarded the contract.[20] Three locals were labourers for the construction: William Papworth, John Mills and Charles McCusker.[21] On 24 March 1873, the foundation stone for the building was laid, as outlined in the *Bacchus Marsh Express*:

> The foundation stone of a Roman Catholic Church to be erected at Gordon was laid by Bishop Goold on Sunday last. It is to be erected of bluestone, to seat 700 people, and will cost £3,000. A contract for £2,000 has been let. The collection realised £100.[22]

Works progressed over the following months using stone quarried from a site on the Spargo Creek Road near the Moorabool River.[23] The substantial bluestone building, with a gabled nave and octagonal tower (albeit incomplete) and temporary timber sanctuary was completed in the early months of 1875. Amid a large attendance of worshippers, the church was dedicated on 9 May 1875 by the Archbishop of Melbourne, J.A. Goold. *The Advocate* gave the following account of the celebration and a detailed description of the new edifice:

> On Sunday last, 9th May, the above church was solemnly dedicated to the patron saint of Ireland, St. Patrick, by his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Goold, Archbishop of Melbourne. The weather was most propitious. … The church was filled, there being about 600 people present. Mass was celebrated by His Grace the Archbishop, assisted by the Rev. Father Sheehy. The choir of St. Patrick's, under their conductor, Mr. R. Wrigley, sang Haydn's Grand Mass, No. 3, adding greatly to the solemnity of the service.
>
> … The church comprises a nave 30ft. broad by 75ft. in length; in connection with which there is a temporary sanctuary and sacristy, the former 12ft. by 16 ft., and the latter 7ft. by 16 ft. The entrances consist of a porch at the side of the nave, and a pair of doors in the front gable, at one corner of which there is octagonal tower with stone staircase and a square base. (The upper portion of the tower is still incomplete.) Beside the above, there is an entrance from the nave to what is proposed to erect in the form of a sacristy. The side walls of the nave are nearly 22ft. in height, of 2ft. 6 in. thick bluestone, and the cross on the apex of the front gable subtends a height of from 58 to 69ft. from the ground, the walls of the gables corresponding in material and substance with the side walls, those of the porch of the same material and lesser dimensions. The sanctuary and sacristy walls and roof are of wood, lath and plastered on the inside to correspond with those of the church. The roofs of the nave and porch are of slate the battens being fixed on deal lining, supported by deal rafters on deal principals, the whole of which timbers are dressed and varnished. The altar and sittings are made after the usual approved styles, the altar being very tastefully and suitable decorated. The style of architecture of the church is Gothic, the principal external feature of which is the tracery of the front gable window, those of the side windows being of a simpler character. It is now only about three years since the foundation stone of the church was laid by his Grace, and it will be a lasting monument to the zeal for the glory of God's house manifested by the Catholics of Gordons and their indefatigable paster Father Ellis. The church, which is situated in the township of Gordons, is built on a piece of gently-sloping ground of about two acres in extent, surrounded by the most magnificent forest scenery, and commanding a view of the Green Hills, Mount Warrenheip, Buninyong, &c., and forms a conspicuous object in the landscape. Over £500 was received by the sale of tickets and the collection in the church. His Grace has lately appointed the Rev. Father Sheehy as assistant clergyman to this important mission. The church was erected under the superintendence of H.R. Caselli, Esq., Ballarat, from plans prepared by

19   *The Argus*, 30 October 1872, p.7.

20   History of the Gordon Parish, Catholic Diocese of Ballarat at
      http://www.ballarat.catholic.org.au/parishes/default.cfm?loadref=508, March 2015.

21   Donegan, *op.cit*., p.48.

22   *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 29 March 1873, p.2.

23   Donegan, *op.cit.,* pp.48-49.

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him, and reflects great credit both upon the architect and the several contractors who carried out the work.[24]
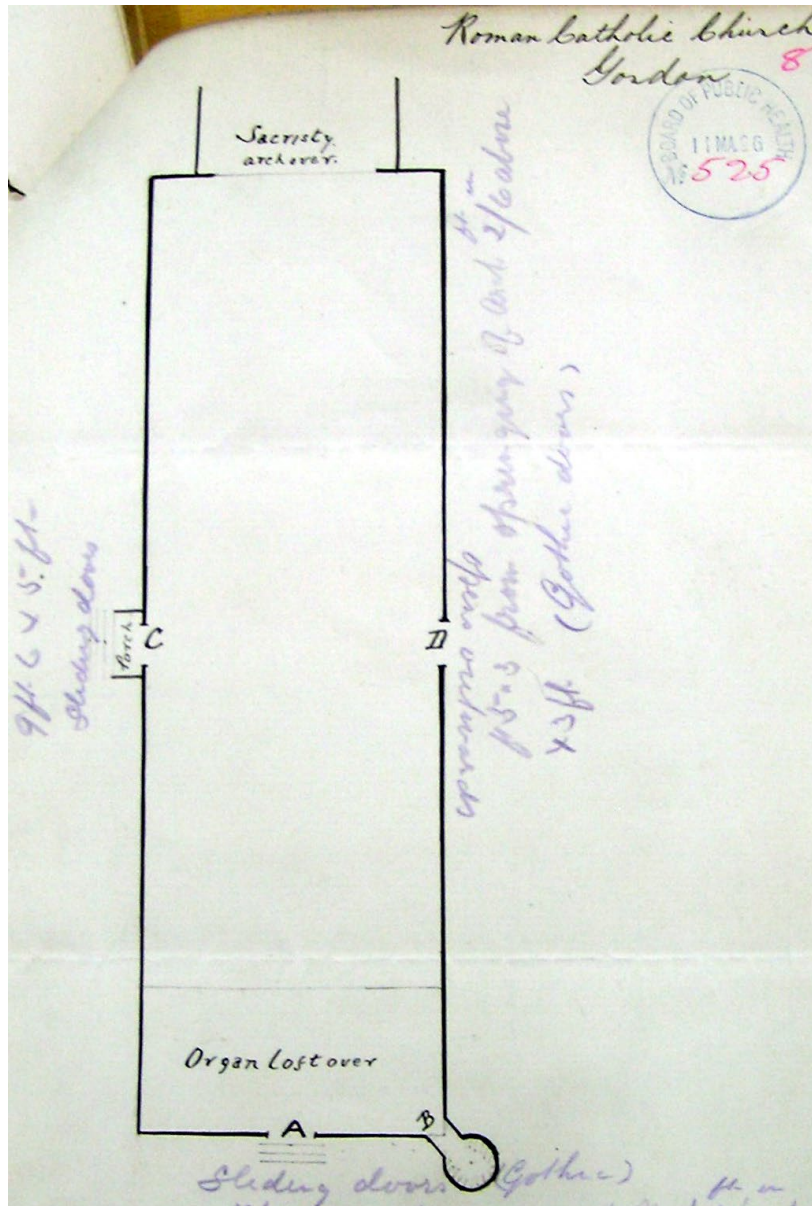
Figure 1: Sketch plan of St. Patrick's Church, 11 May 1896.
Source: Board of Public Health in 'Roman Catholic Church, Gordon', public building file, VPRS 7882/P1 Unit 675 PROV.

From 1875, St. Patrick's Church has served the local Catholic community as a place of worship and faith education. It was also the location of important local events, including weddings, funerals, confirmations and other ceremonies. In 1888, *The Argus* reported on a visit by Archbishop Carr:

Archbishop Carr arrived this afternoon by train, accompanied by serveral clergymen, and was met at the railway station by 65 of the leading Roman Catholics of Gordons, Ormond, Ballan, and Egerton. A procession of bguggies and horsemen was formed, which was supplemented by 70 members of the St. Patrick's Literary Assocation of Millbrook, on horseback, who acted as a guard of honour. All the

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24   *The Advocate*, 15 May 1875, p.7.

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members wore their regalia. The Archbishop was escorted to St. Patrick's Church, where he was presented with an address of welcome from the parishioners.[25]

In 1894, an organ loft was proposed at the east end of the church. The architect of Ballarat, W.E. Gribble, was engaged to prepare the design and specification (Figure 2).[26] By November of that year, the loft had been completed and a reed organ with 15 stops was procured from Story and Clark of Chicago, U.S.A., having been supplied by Messrs. Samuel and Co. of Little Collins Street, Melbourne.[27] The *Gordon Advertiser* claimed that it was 'the largest reed organ in the district … and has the most recent mechanical improvements.'[28] The *Gordon Advertiser* also gave the following description of the completed loft:

> In connection with the important ceremonial at St. Patrick's R.C. Church, Gordon, on Sunday next, the following technical description of the new organ gallery will be interesting to numbers of our readers. The design is the decorated Gothic style and is keeping in strict accordance with the architecture of the church. The whole is constructed of kauri pine and all the dressed work is polished. All the mouldings have been specially prepared by hand from full sized detail drawings supplied by the architect. The columns with their nicely undercut and rounded caps, brases, neckings and bands are turned out of the solid and carved on fine axed bluestone blocks. The balustrading is pierced with pointed chamfered openings, with a moulding cut in at base, and is apportioned off with chamfered moulded newells and furnished on top with a moulded handrail. The columns and balustrading are connected with a bold spring cap and cornice mould. The exposed framing is dressed and chamfered and divides the ceiling by returning a bold spring mould round same into three parts, and each part is artistically formed into panels with mouldings and finished with kauri v jointed and diagonally laid. The architect was Mr W.E. Gribble, of Ballarat.[29]

The organ loft and organ were offically opened on 16 December 1894, drawing a large congregation from Gordon and the surrounding districts of Egerton, Ballan, Greendale, Bungaree, Wallace and Springbank.[30] According to *The Age*:

> The Rev. J. Rooney, S.J., was the preacher, and gave two eloquent sermons both morning and evening. The choir, under Professor Bateman, performed for the first time at St. Patrick's in a very satisfactory manner. The Rev. P. O'Hanlon was the celebrant. The Missa Cantata was celebrated.[31]

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[25]   *The Argus*, 26 May 1888, p.12.

[26]   W.E. Gribble, letter to the Public Board of Health re: organ loft, 27 December 1894 in 'Roman Catholic Church, Gordon', public building file, VPRS 7882/P1 Unit 675 PROV.

[27]   See R. Huggins, Transcript of the *Gordon Advertiser*, 16 November 1894 & 21 December 1894. The Story and Clark Piano & Organ Company first opened in Burlington, Vermont, U.S.A., in 1859 when Hampton L. Store opened a music store. In 1862, a Mr. Powers joined Story, the firm becoming Story and Powers. Taking up the famous Estey Organ Agency of the Midwestern states in the late 1860s, Story relocated his business to Chicago where he was joined by Isaac Camp. With the retirement of H.L. Story in 1884, the he formed the well-known firm of Story and Clark with his son, Edward Story and Melville Clark. The company first produced a number of reed organs and later pianos. Such as the success of the company that in the 1880s they opened new factories in Chicago, London and Berlin. Organ production was discontinued in the first decade of the 20th century. See http://antiquepianoshop.com/online-museum/story-clark/, March 2015.

[28]   Huggins, *op.cit*., 21 December 1894.

[29]   *Ibid*., 14 December 1894.

[30]   *The Age*, 18 December 1894.

[31]   *Ibid*.

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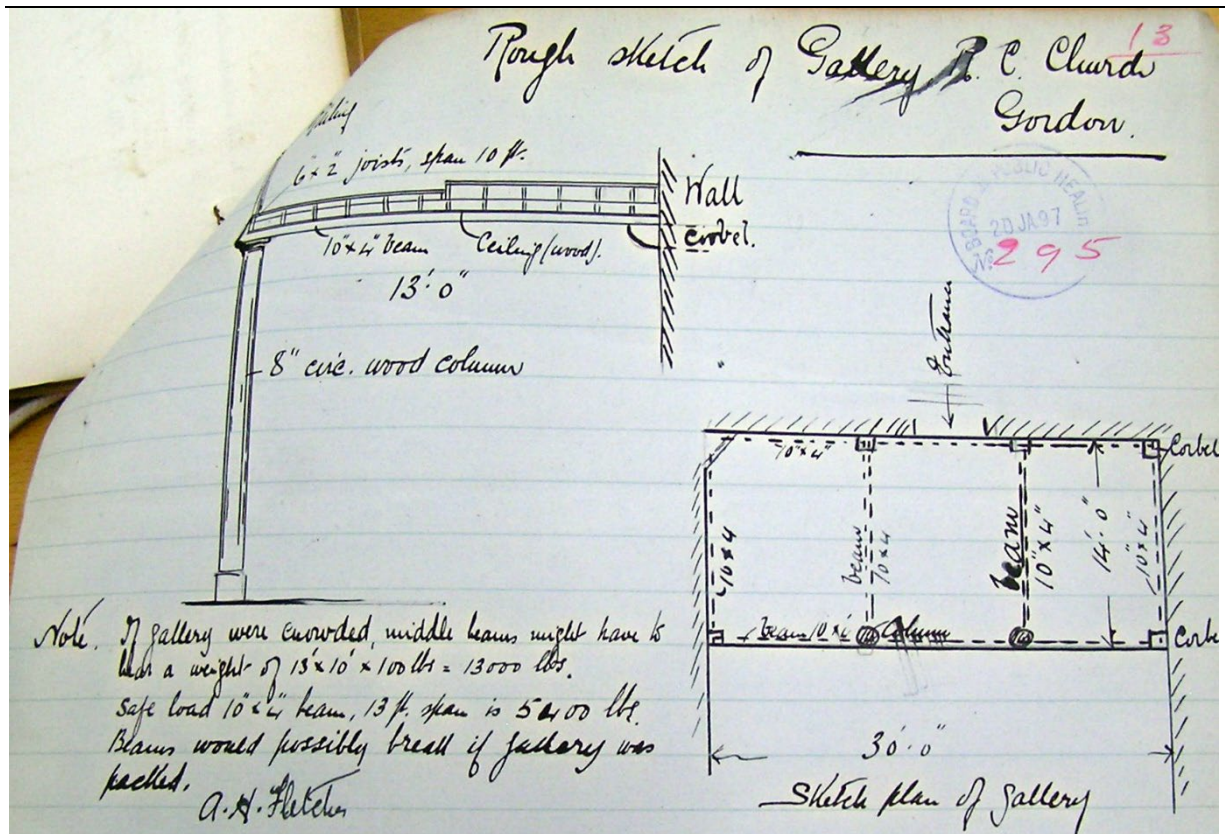Place No. GOR012 & 008
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Figure 2: Rough sketch of gallery, 1897.
Source: Board of Public Health in 'Roman Catholic Church, Gordon', public building file, VPRS 7882/P1 Unit 675 PROV.

In June 1900, the Catholic architect, T.A. Payne, sought tenders for bluestone additions to St. Patrick's Church at a cost of £1,500.[32] The works involved the construction of a sanctuary and sacristy at the west end (Photo 7), to complete the original design intended by H.R. Caselli in 1875. Stone was carried from Ballarat by rail.[33] Stained glass windows were also added and repairs were made to the roof of the existing building.[34] The church was opened and blessed on Sunday 17 February 1901 by the Rev. Dean Phelan of Melbourne, assisted by Rev. J.J. Cusack, parish priest, and the Revs. M.A. Vaughan and W. Mangin, and Messrs. Gury and Walsh (sub-deacons of Manly College).[35] The sermon was preached by Father Malone, of Daylesford.[36] The total of cost of the original building and the additions amounted to £6,000.[37]

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[32]   *Cazaly's Contractor Reporter*, 5 June 1900, p.85 & 12 June 1900, p.87.
[33]   History of the Gordon Parish, op.cit.
[34]   Ibid.
[35]   *The Argus*, 20 February 1901, p.7.
[36]   *Ibid*.
[37]   *Ibid*.

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Photo 7: St. Patrick's Church showing sanctuary and sacristy additions, 1912.
Source: *The Advocate*, 8 June 1912.

In 1927, further renovations were carried out to the church. *The Advocate* gave the following account:

> The renovation of St. Patrick's Church, Gordon, is now well advanced. The inside walls have been replastered with cement, and the church is now receiving its final touches. Various outside facings have been renewed.[38]

Ten years later in 1937, the uncle of Joe Donegan of Wallace donated the pulpit in the church (it has subsequently been lowered).[39]

In April 1975, St. Patrick's Church celebrated its centenary. As part of the celebrations, Walter Thomas Tudor was ordained by Archbishop Frank Little.[40] He was the first and only priest to be ordained in the Gordon parish.[41]

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[38]   *The Advocate*, 13 January 1927, p.30.

[39]   J. Donegan, *Pa Joe: not the average bloke – stories of people, pioneers, poverty and progress*, Joe Donegan, Wallace, 2009.

[40]   History of the Gordon Parish, op.cit.

[41]   Ibid.

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Photo 8: St. Patrick's Church, Gordon, 1968-81.
Source: J.T.Collins, La Trobe Picture collection, State Library of Victoria, image jc008641.
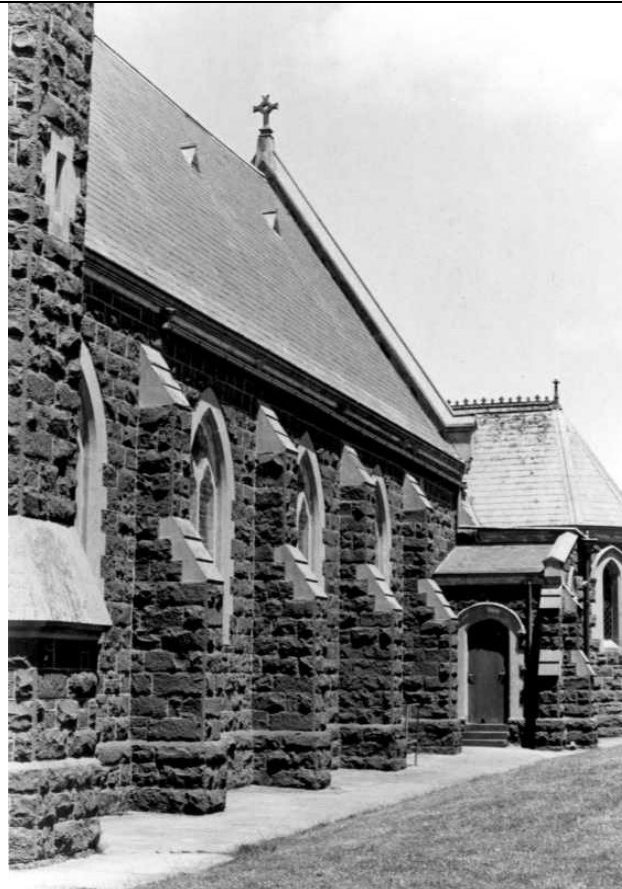
Photo 9: St. Patrick's Church, Gordon, showing north portion of sacristy, 1968-81.
Source: J.T.Collins, La Trobe Picture collection, State Library of Victoria, image jc008642.

The Early Clergy

In August 1868, the *Bacchus Marsh Express* and *The Advocate* reported that 'we understand that the Roman Catholics of Ballan, Gordons and Blackwood are very warmly agitating at present for a priest to come to reside with them.'[42] However, it was not until 1875 when the Gordon Parish was formed (which then comprised Gordon, Ballan, Mt Egerton, Mt Blackwood, Baccus Marsh and Ormond [now known as Springbank]) and the Rev. Father Ellis was first appointed to take charge.[43] He continued until 1883 during which time he was responsible for one of the largest parishes in the Archdiocese and was successful in the building of churches.[44] The *Gordon Advertiser* gave the following the obituary on his death in 1888:

> It is with infeigned feelings of regret that we have to chronicle the death of the Rev. Father Ellis, who died on Friday the 31st ult., at the Ballarat hospital, from dropsy and jaundice. The deceased gentleman, who was universally respected in this and the Ballarat districts, was born near Killaloe, in Tipperary, Ireland, educated at All Hallows' College, and resided in this country about 23 years. Previous to his appointment to Gordon, he was at Belfast [Port Fairy], in the western district, and afterwards at Ballarat where he earned a high reputation as an administrator. He was most successful in collecting subscriptions, and it is in a great measure due to his energy and tact that St. Alipius' Church in Ballareat East, was freed from debt. During the visit of Dr. Moore, then Dean of Ballarat, to Rome, with the late Archbishop Goold, in 1873, and prior to Ballarat being raised to a bishopric, Father Ellis had charge of Ballarat and district, and so gratified was the Archbishop with the success of Father Ellis's efforts that on his return he appointed him early in 1875 to the Gordon mission, then one of the largest and most important parishes in the Archdiocese. For twelve years he labored in this district, and by his gentlemanly demeanor and unobtrusive peity he won the love, not only of his own parishioners, but all others who came in contact with him. He was charitable and liberal to a fault, and any project that was undertaken for the benefit of the district had a staunch supporter in Father Ellis. About four years ago, when his health was in decline he went to New Zealand for a change of air, but, though he received a temporary benefit, he never thoroughly recovered, and was relieved from duty some time after. His funeral being private was attended by only a few freiends and his brother, Inspector Ellis, of Melbourne.[45]

Other parish priests included M. Mullins (1876), D. Nelan (1877-82), G. Byrne (1882-84), M. Ryan (1885), William O'Brien (1886-90), J. Carroll (1887), P. McGee (1888), D. Murpshy (1889-92), Patrick O'Donohue (1890-92), P. O'Hanlan (1892-99), P. Gleeson (1898) and John P. Cusack (1899-1917).[46] In 1896, John P. Cusack was appointed Curate to the Gordon Parish and three years later in 1899 he became Parish Priest.[47] It was during Cusack's incumbency when the sanctuary and sacristy additions were made to the church. In 1917, he was called to the Newport Parish and the St. Patrick's Church parishioners of Gordon gave him a presentation prior to his departure:

> On Wednesday evening (says the "Gordon Advertiser", 5th inst.) the parishioners of Gordon assembled in large numbers at St. Patrick's Hall, Gordon, for the purpose of making a presentation to the Rev. Fr. Cusack, who, after seventeen and half years' work in the parish, has been transferred to Newport. The departing priest was given a rousing reception.[48]

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[42] *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 29 August 1868, p.3 & *The Advocate*, 15 August 1868, p.6.

[43] *St. Brigid's School, Ballan: A Short History*, St. Brigid's Primary School, Ballan, 2011, p.9.

[44] Donegan, *In God's Hands, op.cit.*, p.20.

[45] Huggins, *op.cit.*, 8 September 1888.

[46] Donegan, *In God's Hands, op.cit.*, p.83.

[47] *Ibid*.

[48] *The Advocate*, 13 January 1917, p.11.

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Tragically, Father Cusack's life was cut short only months into his incumbency at Newport in September 1917. According to *The Advocate*, Father Cuasck 'had expired at Newport after a few hours' illness.'[49]

At Gordon, Father Cusack was replaced by Father William O'Dwyer.[50] Father Gavan Duffy was appointed Parish Priest in 1926, spending ten years there before relocating to Bacchus Marsh in 1936.[51] He was replaced by Father Hoare and subsequently by Father J.J. Lande, who had transferred from Diamond Creek in 1938.[52] Father Lande's incumbency at the Gordon Parish was long and fulfilling. He retired in 1976 after many accomplishments, as outlined by Joe Donegan:

> Father Lande was the Prish Priest of Gordon for thirty eight years (1938-1976). He had full control as Parish Priest for twent-five years (1938-1963). Right from his first day in the parish he recognized that some things needed improvement. First he saw that the Sisters of St. Joseph were required to walk a fair distnace from the convent to the school in all kinds of Gordon weather. He organized his new community to prepare a site near the St. Patrick's school ...

> Next he moved the St. Francis Xavier's Church in Egerton from the top of the hill to easier access in the main street. There were many elderly people in Egerton in 1940 who were grateful to Father Lande.

> In 1942 he bought a Ford Prefect van to bring the Catholic children from Egerton to St. Patrick's Gordon. It was Father Lande's twice daily task to pick up the children and return them …

> In all his endeavours Father Lande had the wholehearted support of his Catholic community. He joined with them in seeking support for Catholic schools. Government school children were being provided with buses to convey them to secondary schools in Ballarat. Fr Lande's presence motivated parishioners, but it was some year before the request for a school bus was granted.

> Father Lande maintained the fundraising of and for Parish needs. There were monthly dances in St. Patrick's school, special balls at Ballan and Wallace and race meetings at Ballan and Bungaree. He only rarely asked his parishioners for larger sums of money, with just a polite reminder …

> Father Lande's health deteriorated quickly [in the 1970s] and he was moved [from the Presbytery at Gordon' to the Old Priests Home in Melbourne, where he died. His body was brought to Gordon for a farewell Mass. He is buried in Melbourne.[53]

Building of the Presbytery
With the arrival of Father Ellis in 1875, a presbytery was required and a dwelling was acquired in Main Street, Gordon.[54] This first presbytery was to be short-lived. In 1886, Father William O'Brien purchased 18 acres, 1 rood and 12 perches of land comprising allotment 2a of Section 11a in the Parish of Kerrit Barreet from Walter Calway.[55] The property was located on the hillside north of the Gordon township.[56]

In January 1913, the *Gordon Advertiser* announced that 'a new brick presbytery is to be built in the grounds attached to the local Roman Catholic Church' and that some adjoining land had been

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49   *Ibid*., 22 September 1917, p.16.
50   Donegan, *op.cit*.
51   *St. Brigid's School, op.cit*.
52   *Ibid*.
53   Donegan, *In God's Hands, op.cit*., pp.6-8.
54   *Ibid*., p.51.
55   *Ibid*.
56   *Ibid*.

purchased from J.T. Ryan 'for the purpose of erecting stabling, outbuildings thereon for the presbytery horses.'[57] The well-known Catholic Church architects, Kempson and Conolly, were engaged to design the dwelling. They called tenders and that of J.M. Groves at a cost of £2086/10/- was successful.[58] To consist of eight rooms including a servant's room and bathroom, *The Advocate* reported on 30 August 1913 that construction was in hand by Mr Groves for the new presbytery.[59] By October, work was suspended and Kempson and Conolly called fresh tenders for the completion of the work.[60] Mr Ireland of Malvern was awarded the contract at a cost of £1850.[61] A Mr Watson was appointed Clerk of Works.[62]

On 17 May 1914, the presbytery was opened by the Rev. Dr. Carr, Archbishop of Melbourne, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Mannix, Coadjutor – Archbishop of Melbourne, and the Rev. Dr. Higgins, Bishop of Ballarat.[63] In the presence of a large congregation, a full choir from St. Alipius Church, Ballarat East, under the conductorship of Thomas J. Mackay, performed for the occasion.[64] Mrs Bloink was the organist.[65] On 21 May 1914, the *Ballan Times* gave a description of the newly-completed building:

> The presbytery is substantially built of brick, and with a large verandah running around the front and sides. There are six commodious rooms, besides a spacious hall opening onto the fron verandah, and side passages affording access to the verandahs on both sides. There is also a roomy kitchen, fitted with all the modern conveniences, such as stove, hot and cold water, sink, cupboards etc. It is lighted with gas, and has a good water supply. The architects were Messrs. Kemspon and Connolly, and Mr W.G. Ireland carried out the contract very satisfactorily under the superintendence of the clerk of works, Mr G. W. Watson[66]

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57   Huggins, *op.cit.,* 10 January 1913.
58   *Ibid*., 24 January 1913.
59   *The Advocate*, 30 August 1913.
60   *The Argus*, 11 October 1913, p.5 & Huggins, i., 7 November 1913.
61   *Ibid*.
62   *Ibid*.
63   *Ibid*., 15 May 1914.
64   *Ibid*.
65   *Ibid*.
66   *Ballan Times*, 21 May 1914.

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Photo 10: St. Patrick's Presbytery, 1914.
Source: *The Advocate*, 23 May 1914, p.20.

Throughout the 20th century, the presbytery served as the dwelling for the resident priest. The last priest to reside there was Father Michael O'Toole (1994-1999).[67]

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 Catholic Churches in the western Region of the Moorabool Shire

In the western region of the Moorabool Shire, there are 11 Roman Catholic churches built in the 19th and early 20th centuries. In addition to St. Patrick's, Gordon, they are:

- St. Brigid's Roman Catholic Church, 98-100 Inglis Street, Ballan (BA025): a brick building built in 1912.[68]
- St. Malachy's Catholic Church, 72-74 Byres Road, Blackwood (proposed Prayer Hill Heritage Precinct in West Moorabool Heritage Study): a timber building built in 1861.[69]
- St. Michael's Catholic Church, 186 Bungaree Wallace Road Bungaree (BRE05-08): a brick building built in 1910.[70]
- St. Mary's Catholic Church, Midland Highway, Clarendon: a rendered brick building built in 1871.[71]
- St. Peter's Catholic Church, Ballarat Daylesford Road, Clarkes Hill: a brick building built in 1900.[72]

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[67]   Donegan, *In God's Hands, op.cit.*, p.84.

[68]   See heritage citation for St. Brigid's Catholic Church.

[69]   See heritage citation for the Prayer Hill Heritage Precinct, Blackwood.

[70]   *The Advocate*, 16 April 1910 & 13 August 1910.

[71]   *Ibid.*, 25 September 1869 & 18 November 1871.

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- St. Brendan's Catholic Church, 1 Ti Tree Road, Dunnstown: a brick building built in 1905.[73]
- St. Patrick's Catholic Church, 5270 Midland Highway, Elaine: a timber building built in 1909.[74]
- Our Lady Help of Christians Catholic Church, 309 Myrniong-Korobeit Road, Korobeit (HO150): a brick building built in 1903.[75]
- Former St. Patrick's Catholic Church, Ballan Daylesford Road, Korweinguboora: a timber building (date unknown).
- St. Michael's Catholic Church, Springbank Road, Springbank: a brick building built in 1900.[76]

Only St. Mary's Church, Clarendon, is partially comparable with St. Patrick's, Gordon, in the Victorian Gothic Revival design as expressed in the steeply-pitched, parapeted gable roof form clad in slate, three bayed composition defined by the pointed-arched windows and projecting buttresses, front pointed arched door opening with tracery window above, and the rear gabled sanctuary and projecting sacristy. The church at Clarendon is a more modest example.

H.R. Caselli & Other Comparable Church Designs
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.[77] He made timber masts and he later studied the loads placed on the masts.[78] 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.[79] He supervised the draftsmen who prepared the necessary drawings and specified materials to be used.[80] During his employment with Fergusons, he also invented a gun carriage, while in 1852 he also invented 'improvements in the construction of anchors.'[81] However, this second invention was made void when Caselli departed for Geelong.[82]

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.[83] 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.[84] In 1857, miners were no longer required to actually work their own claims, which enabled Caselli to follow other professional pursuits.[85] 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, arbitor and valuer.'[86] Obviously the urgent need for permanent buildings in Ballarat was a deciding

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72   *Ibid*., 20 January 1900, p.9.

73   *Ibid*., 29 July 1905 & 25 November 1905.

74   *Ibid*., 4 September 1909 & 23 October 1909.

75   *Ibid*., 17 October 1903, p.17.

76   *Bungaree & District Historical Society Newsletter*, no. 38, March 2001, pp.4-5.

77   D. Anderson, *The Tradesmen of Gazelle*, Melbourne [this work was to be privately published in 2000], p.2. See also A.W. McIvor, 'The Biography of Henry Richard Caselli, Architect', Investigation Project, 1977, School of Architecture, University of Melbourne.

78   Anderson, *op.cit.*, p.3.

79   *Ibid.*

80   *Ibid.*

81   *Ibid.,* pp.4-5.

82   *Ibid.,* p.5.

83   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.

84   *Ibid.*

85   Anderson, *op.cit*.

86   *Ibid*.

factor, and one on which 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.[87] .

Most of the Catholic Church designs that involved Caselli were largely the work of the influential English Gothic Revival architect, Charles Hansom, but executed and slightly altered by Caselli.[88] Born in York in 1817, Hansom's family was associated with York's Georgian construction trade.[89] He received his training from his elder brother, Joseph Aloysius Hansom, who was responsible for the design of the Birmington Town Hall and is most widely known as the inventor of the Hansom cab and founder of the Builder journal.[90]

Charles Hansom's Gothic Revival work commenced in Coventry in 1843.[91] As a parishioner in the Catholic mission, he was commissioned to design a charge for the priest, Father William Bernard Ullathorne, O.S.B., Benedictine monk and later Vicar-General of Australia.[92] Father Ullathorne was passionately committed to the revival of Gothic architecture. With Ullathorne, Hansom embarked on a tour of the Continent.[93] The results of the tour included Hansoms frequent use of turrets in his English designs for several churches.[94] For most of his designs in the 1840s and 1850s however, Hansom used the Decorated Gothic style in layout, composition and detail.[95]

Between 1851 and 1853, Bishop James Alipius Goold visited South America and Europe.[96] During his absence, the Victorian gold rush had resulted in a vastly different scale of Church mission and need. There was an urgent need for inexpensive but commodious churches.[97] According to Brian Andrews in 'The English Benedictine Connection – The Works of Charles Hansom in Australia', 'it seems most probable that he [Bishop Goold] moved to alleviate this situation whilst away by acquiring from Charles Hansom five designs for churches of varying size and elaboration, all in the Decorated style.'[98] A letter from Goold's uncle, Bishop J.T. Hynes, written from Clifton, England, in 1852, reveals a mutual friendship with Hansom:

> Mr. Hansom undertakes to furnish you with plans for three or four churches, a steeple, and episcopal residence for 100 pounds, which I think reasonable.[99]

Caselli's design of St. Patrick's, Gordon, is reflective of Hansom's "Type B" concept, featuring a five-bayed nave and a polygonal turret in the front corner. This was Hansom's most widely used design type in Victoria.[100] A basis to "Type B" was Hansom's design of Ss. Peter and Paul and St. Elizabeth,

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87   McIvor, *op.cit.*

88   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.

89   Andrews, *op.cit.*, p.34.

90   *Ibid*.

91   *Ibid*.

92   *Ibid*., pp.34-35 & Moore, op.cit., p.15.

93   Andrews, *op.cit.*

94   *Ibid*.

95   *Ibid*., p.33.

96   *Ibid*., pp.44-45. See also Moore, op.cit.

97   Andrews, *op.cit.*, p.45.

98   *Ibid*., pp.45-46.

99   Moore, op.cit., p.16.

100   Andrews, *op.cit.*, p.47.

Coughton, Warwickshire, 1851-53.[101] It featured the steeply-pitched gabled nave and the distinctive octagonal tower in the front corner. In Victoria, one of the earliest examples of the type was St. Patrick's Church, Princes Highway, Port Fairy, 1857-59 (the drawings having been prepared by Nathanial Billing, architect). Another was St. Augustine's Catholic Church, 100 Harrick Road, Keilor Park (HO48 Brimbank City Council), c.1858 (the drawings prepared by J.M. Barry).[102]

Other Hansom-inspired works by Caselli in the "Type B" mode and directly comparable with St. Patrick's, Gordon, include:

- St. Augustine's Catholic Church, Napier Street, Creswick, 1870-72.[103]
- St. Patrick's Catholic Church, 29-31 Patrick Street, Stawell, (HO17 Northern Grampians Shire) 1873.[104]

Both these churches have completed octagonal towers surmounted by elaborate spires, the latter never having been realised at St. Patrick's, Gordon.

Kempson & Conolly and Other Comparable Presbyteries
In May 1890, Charles G. Kempson and William P. Conolly, former chief assistants of the disbanded architectural firm of Tappin, Gilbert and Dennehy, formed a partnership, their office being at Oxford Chambers, Bourke Street, Melbourne.[105] Throughout the next 27 years until the death of Kempson in 1917,[106] they established a prolific architectural practice, their success largely being assisted by the Roman Catholic Church. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, they designed numerous rural churches, presbyteries and schools in addition to other private commissions. In June 1890, Kempson and Conolly took into partnership Charles L. Oldham (1865-1920).[107] He had served his articles with Tappin and Gilbert of Ballarat, Melbourne and Sydney, and later worked in Sydney before returning to Melbourne where he worked for the Victorian Government Railways and on his own account before becoming a partner in the firm known as Kempson, Conolly and Oldham.[108] With the economic recession in the early 1890s, the firm struggled financially and coupled with the severe illness of Conolly, Kempson was unable to pay his fees to the Royal Victorian Institute of Architects.[109] These early struggles appear to have cause Oldham to leave the firm by September 1894.[110] He relocated to Western Australia.[111]

Charles G. Kempson was born at Richmond in 1854, the second son of Peter Kempson.[112] At a young age, he relocated with his parents to Clunes.[113] Having attended Technical School (where he won

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101   *Ibid*., p.46.

102   Moore, op.cit., p.17.

103   M. Lewis (ed.), *Victorian Churches: their origins, their story and their architecture*, National Trust of Australia (Victoria), Melbourne, 1991, p.114.

104   Jacobs, Johnson, Rowe & Taylor, 'Northern Grampians Shire Heritage Study Stage 2', vol.9, 2004.

105   *Australasian Building and Contractors' News*, 31 May 1890, p.1087 in M. Lewis & T. Sawyer (eds.), *Australian Architectural Index* online, University of Melbourne.

106   *Table Talk*, 5 July 1917, p.6.

107   J.J. Taylor, 'Charles Lancelot Oldham (1865-1920)', Western Australian Architect Biographies, http://www.architecture.com.au' accessed 13 January 2015.

108   Ibid.

109   Lewis & Sawyer, *op.cit.,* Royal Victorian Institute of Architects, Minutes of Council, 27 November 1894.

110   *Yea Chronicle*, 27 September 1894, p.2.

111   Taylor, op.cit.

112   *Clunes Guardian and Gazette*, 3 July 1917, p.2.

113   *Ibid*.

first prize in the first division of the seventh class architectural drawing competition in 1872),[114] Kempson received his training with W. Sheridan of Clunes.[115] In 1880, he was elected an associated of the Victorian Institute of Architects.[116] He served some years with Messrs Smith and Johnson of Melbourne, before entering the office of Tappin, Gilbert and Dennehy and then commencing with W.P. Conolly.[117] Kempson died at Kew in 1917.[118] The firm was continued by Conolly.

William Patrick Conolly was born in Ireland in c.1862.[119] He served his articles with William Haigh, architect of Dublin.[120] Conolly subsequently worked in the office of Dean and Son, architects, Dublin, before emigrating to Melbourne, Victoria, in 1890.[121] On his arrival he was employed by the architectural firm of Tappin, Gilbert and Dennehy, taking charge of the Ballarat office.[122] In 1892, Conolly was elected an Associate of the Royal Victorian Institute of Architects.[123] After Kempson's death in 1917, Conolly practised on his own account, with much of his work emanating from the Catholic Church. His commissions included Corpus Christ College, Werribee (1925),[124] Catholic Church, West Wyalong, N.S.W. (1928),[125] additions to the Catholic School, Frankston (1928) and a brick Church and additions to the Convent of the Good Shepherd, Oakleigh (1930).[126] Other works included the Carmolite Monastery, Kew; Nazareth House, Ballarat and Camberwell; St. John's Church, East Melbourne (HO146 Melbourne City Council, H0757); and churches at Williamstown, Clifton Hill, Benalla, Yarrawonga, Dookie, Yea and Hardon.[127] Conolly died on 15 September 1946 at Nazareth House, Camberwell, at the age of 84 years.[128]

Kempson and Conolly were responsible for the designs of a number of Roman Catholic Presbyteries in Victoria in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. They included:

- St. Mary's Presbytery, Seymour: built in 1890 (demolished in 1963).[129]
- Our Lady of Victories Presbytery, 548 Burke Road, Camberwell, (HO506 Boroondara City Council): A two storey brick building built in 1890[130] with free Romanesque and Queen Anny detailing, being a progressive and imposing design for its period.[131] Additions were

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114   *Illustrated Australian News for Home Readers*, 21 May 1872, p.119.

115   *Clunes Guardian and Gazette, op.cit*.

116   *The Australasian*, 17 January 1880, p.21.

117   *Clunes Guardian and Gazette, op.cit*.

118   *Ibid*.

119   The death notice for Conolly in *The Argus*, 16 September 1946, p.2, stated that he was 84 years, which equates to him being born in c.1862.

120   'Conolly, William Patrick', Royal Victorian Institute of Architects Past Members' Personal Files, box folder 86, envelope 7, series XXXVIII, State Library of Victoria.

121   Ibid.

122   Ibid.

123   *The Argus*, 14 June 1892, p.4.

124   *Ibid*., 14 March 1925.

125   *Sydney Morning Herald*, 14 March 1928, p.11.

126   *Construction and Local Government Journal*, Sydney, 5 February 1930, p.14.

127   Conolly, op.cit.

128   *The Argus*, 16 September 1946, p.2.

129   *Australasian Builder & Contractors' New*s, 8 November 1890 in M. Lewis & T. Sawyer, *op.cit*. For details on the demolition of the dwelling, see 'St. Mary's History' at http://www.stmarysseymour.com/history.html, March 2015.

130   *Ibid*., citing *Building Engineering and Mining Journal* 29.11.1890,supplement, p.3.

131   Lovell Chen, 'Camberwell Junction Heritage Review 2008', prepared for the City of Boroondara, September 2008, revised, 2013, p.47.

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constructed in 1915-20. This presbytery is not directly comparable to the presbytery at Gordon.

- St. Peter's Presbytery, Duke Street, Daylesford, (HO669 Hepburn Shire):,.[132] A two storey hipped roofed brick building, built in 1891, with return elaborate balcony and verandah.[133] The timber lattice verandah valance was the precursor to the similar lattice valance at the Gordon presbytery.

- Sacred Heart Presbytery, 9 The Parade, Yea: built in 1891.[134] A single storey hipped roofed building, built in 1891, with a projecting front minor gabled wing and a splayed corner, it is an early precursor to the design of the presbytery at Gordon in the hipped roof form and return verandah.[135] At Yea, the bullnosed verandah is adorned with cast iron posts and Art Nouveau-inspired brackets. A comparable detail with the presbytery at Gordon is the rendered wall banding.

- St. Brigid's Presbytery, 1-3 High Street, Healesville, (HO165 Yarra Ranges Shire): built in 1900,.[136] more rudimentary example than the presbytery at Gordon, the single storey height, hipped roof form, return verandah composition and red brick wall construction of the Healesville dwelling are those similarities with the presbytery at Gordon. [137]

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[132]   Lewis & Sawyer, *op.cit.*, citing, *Australasian Builder and Contractor's News* 21.2.1891, p 129.

[134]   *Ibid., Building Engineering and Mining Journal* 2.5.1891 sp.5.
[135]   *Ibid., Building Engineering and Mining Journal* 2.5.1891 sp.5.
[136]   *Ibid., Building Engineering and Mining Journal* 12.5.1900.
[137]   *Ibid., Building Engineering and Mining Journal* 12.5.1900.

PLACE NAME: Gordon Primary School

Place No. GOR007

ADDRESS: 1 Dicker Street, Gordon

Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

Historic Themes:
Theme 6.1: Building Towns
Theme 8.2: Education

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**

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 Gordon Primary School building, at 1 Dicker Street, Gordon, constructed in 1882, is significant.

Non-original alterations and additions, portable classrooms, outbuildings, fences, playground areas and open spaces are not significant.

How is it significant?

The Gordon Primary School, 1 Dicker Street, Gordon, is of local historical, social, representative and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Gordon Primary School, 1 Dicker Street, Gordon, has historical and social significance as the centre of State School education in the town from 1882 until the present day. As the principal provider of education within the township, it has had a long and enduring use and engagement by many generations of the people of Gordon. Designed by the head of the architecture branch of the Victorian Education Department, H.R. Bastow, it was built by Roberts and Lewis and opened on 7 July

1882 (Criterion H). The first permanent Head Teacher was John W. Russell. Since 1882, the building has served as a place of learning for hundreds of school children and it continues to be recognised and valued for its original purpose today. (Criteria A & G)

The Gordon Primary School, 1 Dicker Street, Gordon, has aesthetic significance as a moderately intact example of a select number of surviving 'Horsham Avoca' type State school buildings in Victoria. Although altered, some of the original and distinctive design characteristics are clearly discernible in the composition of the steeply pitched hipped roof form, portions of the projecting minor wings at the front, encircling post-supported verandah, multi-paned windows (including highlight windows), timber eaves brackets, red brick wall construction with cream brick banding and the red brick chimneys with cream brick bands and corbelled tops. While there are more intact examples of the 'Horsham Avoca' school type in Victoria, the Gordon Primary School is the only example in the Moorabool Shire. (Criteria D & E)

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

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

DESCRIPTION:
The Gordon Primary School, 1 Dicker Street, is situated on a large allotment. The original school building is centrally located near the front boundary. It is flanked by later buildings and there are other buildings at the rear. In the southern half of the site is the grassed sports ground. Other landscaping includes the mature Spruce, Cypress and Gum trees around the perimeter of the school grounds and flanking the old school building. There is a modest open grassed front yard with

perimeter shrubbery and a brick pedestrian path. The front boundary has a timber picket fence approximately 1200 mm high.

The substantial, single storey, face brick school building is characterised by a steeply-pitched hipped roof form that traverses the site, together with a hipped and gabled wing that projects towards the front on the east side, another gabled wing that projects to the front on the west. Between these two gabled wings (and adjoining the east gable) is a minor gabled wing. All of these wings have been altered in the second half of the 20th century. The two larger gables have introduced strapped cement sheet panelled infill (having replaced original stepped jerkin-head roofs). The small central gable also has introduced cement sheet gable infill (having replaced a timber truss). The corrugated sheet metal roof cladding and satellite dish have been introduced, and the arrays of solar panels on the front roof face have been installed after 2009.

In addition to the composition and principal roof forms, the school building has several other original features. They include the face red brick wall construction with cream brick bandings, the face red brick chimneys with cream brick bands and corbelled tops, timber brackets supporting the larger gable ends, three and six paned timber framed highlight windows in the gable ends, 12 paned timber framed double hung windows and the encircling post-supported verandah with curved, solid timber verandah brackets.

HISTORY:

The Early History of Gordon

The village of 'Gordons' (as it was originally known) had its post-European contact beginnings with the discovery of gold in 1853 by Robert Evans, a kangaroo trapper from the nearby Borambeta Station.[1] In 1858, Evans established a mine at the location of the present-day primary school.[2] This led to a rush of 300 people by July of that year.[3] The rapid development of the township also had an equally swift decline. By 1859, the initial rush ended[4] and by the middle of the following year most of the original buildings in the township were either deserted or dismantled and none of the seven hotels or the restaurants, bakeries and other business enterprises were operational.[5]

The Gordon township progressed from the 1860s on a more stable and less chaotic footing. The irregularly-planned township was officially surveyed in 1863[6] and there was a revival of confidence in gold mining given the steady progress by the Egerton Company.[7] In 1871, the population had reached 412 and it increased to 984 in 1881[8] as a result of the small mining boom brought on by the Egerton, New Black Horse and Parker's United mining companies. In 1875, the township was proclaimed and named Gordon.[9]

[1]   S. Finlayson, 'St. Mark's Church, Gordon', 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, 1988, p.62 & D.D. Fraser & J.B. Ranken, *Centenary of the Shire of Ballan 1862-1962*, Shire of Ballan, Ballan, 1962, p.37.

[2]   *Ibid*.

[3]   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 & 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.

[4]   Ibid.

[5]   D. Mason, 'History of Gordon', typescript, n.d., Australiana Collection, Ballarat Library, p.5.

[6]   A.B. Watson, *Lost and Forgotten Towns of Colonial Victoria: A Comprehensive Analysis of Census Results for Victoria 1841-1901*, Angus B. Watson & Andrew MacMillan Art & Design, Melbourne, 2003, p.193.

[7]   Bannear, op.cit.

[8]   Watson, *op.cit*.

[9]   Bannear, op.cit.

By 1888, Gordon's main street included several stores and other commercial buildings, a post, telegraph and money-order office, savings bank, and agencies of three insurance companies in addition to miners' cottages that lined the entrances to the town. There was also a state school and a railway station (albeit 1 mile from the town centre), nine hotels and three churches which served the population of 1000.[10] By 1891, Gordon was again in population decline as a consequence of the demise of gold mining. From this time, the town slowly transformed from a bustling gold settlement into a quieter agricultural centre.[11]

History of the Gordon Primary School No. 755
The Early Schools
In 1857, the Church of England built the first school at Gordon, known as the Gordon's Diggings School No. 270.[12] It was built of slab and bark.[13]

In 1865 the Board of Education appointed a local committee for the newly-established Gordon's Common School No. 755.[14] Those appointed were Edward Blake, James Burke Cusack, Jules Gascard, Cheri Mars, Alexander Major and John Shaw.[15] In May 1868, an application was made for the reservation of three roods and seven and half perches comprising allotment 13 of Section 4 in the Township of Gordon for Common School No. 755.[16] Fundraising began in earnest, including an entertainment in the Lodge Room of the Freemasons' Hotel in November 1868.[17] It was also in November when the allotment 13 was gazetted for school purposes.[18]

In early 1869, tenders were invited for the new school building. Seven estimates were received from local and Ballarat builders and the successful tenderer was a Mr Brunton of Ballarat.[19] A condition of his contract was that the building be completed within two months.[20] The architect of Ballarat, H.R. Caselli, supervised the construction.[21] The total cost of the work was £139.0.0.[22] The elongated, gable-roofed timber building with gabled porch was built to accommodate 142 pupils.[23] In 1873, the school became Gordon State School No. 755.[24]

From the beginning, William Dicker was the Head Teacher of the Gordon School No. 755.[25] He continued until 1877 when he was replaced with Daniel Buckley.[26] The change in Head Teacher caused unrest in the Gordon community, as reported in the *Bacchus Marsh Express*:

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10   *A Pictorial History of the Shire of Ballan*, Ballan Shire Historical Society, Ballan, 1988, p.50, citing the Victorian Municipal Directory, 1888.

11   Bannear, op.cit.

12   D. Mason, 'Gordon State School NO. 755 History 1882-1982', history booklet, Gordon Primary School, 1982.

13   Ibid.

14   *Victoria Government Gazette*, 17 January 1865, p.104.

15   *Ibid*.

16   Application No. 2672, 21 May 1868, 'Gordon School' public building file, VPRS 242/P0 Unit 55 PROV.

17   *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 14 November 1868, p.3.

18   *Victoria Government Gazette*, 24 November 1868, p.2244.

19   Mason, op.cit.

20   Ibid.

21   Ibid.

22   Ibid.

23   Ibid.

24   L.J. Blake (ed.), *Vision & Realisation: A Centenary History of State Education in Victoria*, Education Department of Victoria, Melbourne, 1973.

25   *Ibid*.

26   Mason, op.cit.

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> It is generally understood that Mr. Buckley, a gentleman of high attainments (of the recently capitation school at Gisborne) has been appointed to relieve Mr. Dicker of the head teachership of the Gordon State School upon the 1st proximo. As Mr. Dicker has been master of this school for thirteen years, and there is no assigned reason for the change, the inhabitants of Gordon have sent down a numerously signed petition to the Education Department praying for his retention, and it is also reported that the Board of Advice have likewise forwarded their protest against his removal.[27]

The residents' petition fell on deaf ears as William Dicker was transferred to Port Albert.[28]

The Existing School

With the influx of miners and their families as a consequence of the second phase of gold mining in Gordon in the ensuing years, over 500 pupils were enrolled at the School at one stage.[29] The overcrowding meant that the nearby Mechanics Institute had to be used to accommodate all the students.[30] In 1879, it was decided to lobby for a larger school on a new site.[31] On 11 February 1881, after two years of debate and haggling, four acres, two roods and thirty-seven perches comprising Section 31 in the Township of Gordon was temporarily reserved from sale for the site of the new State School No. 755.[32] The Mines Department had objected to the new site being used for a school as it was believed that the area still had some rich reefs available for mining given that it had earlier been the site of the Kangaroo Bob diggings.[33] The gazettal in 1881 only reserved the site to a depth of 150 feet, enabling the potential for mining companies to tunnel under the school building below that depth.[34]

By 15 October 1881, Henry Robert Bastow, architect and head of the Architecture Branch in the Victorian Department of Education, had designed the new brick school (Figures 1, 2 and 3).[35] It was to feature a large school room (measuring 47 feet by 20 feet), an infants' school (measuring 46 feet 6 inches by 17 feet 6 inches), a class room (measuring 22 feet by 25 feet), and a master's office and lavatories. Each of the classrooms was to be accessed from external doors. The class room and infants' school had raised stepped platforms. The outward appearance of building was to be distinctive, with a principal, steeply-pitched hipped roof form to traverse the site, together with stepped jerkin-head wings to project at the front along with a minor gabled wing. A post-supported verandah was to encircle the building, which was to be lit by a series of timber framed twelve paned double hung windows. Six paned and three paned highlight windows were proposed in the lower portions of the stepped jerkin-head roofs, the eaves of these roofs to be supported by timber brackets. The roof was to be clad in slate and adorned with terra cotta finials, brick chimneys, skillion attic ventilators and especially a belfry having a bellcast spire. Other features proposed were cream brick bandings in the walls and stop chamfered timber verandah posts with solid curved timber brackets. The verandah floor was to be constructed of concrete.

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27   *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 1 September 1877.
28   *Ibid*., 8 September 1877.
29   Blake, *op.cit*.
30   *Ibid*.
31   Mason, op.cit.
32   *Victoria Government Gazette*, 11 February 1881, p.482.
33   Mason, op.cit. & *The Settler: Official Quarterly Newsletter of the Ballan Shire Historical Society Inc.*, vol. 8 no. 9, September 2007, p.2.
34   Mason, op.cit. & *Victoria Government Gazette, op.cit.*
35   See original drawings of the Gordon State School signed by Bastow, Public Works Department (Buildings Services Agency) Plans, PROV.
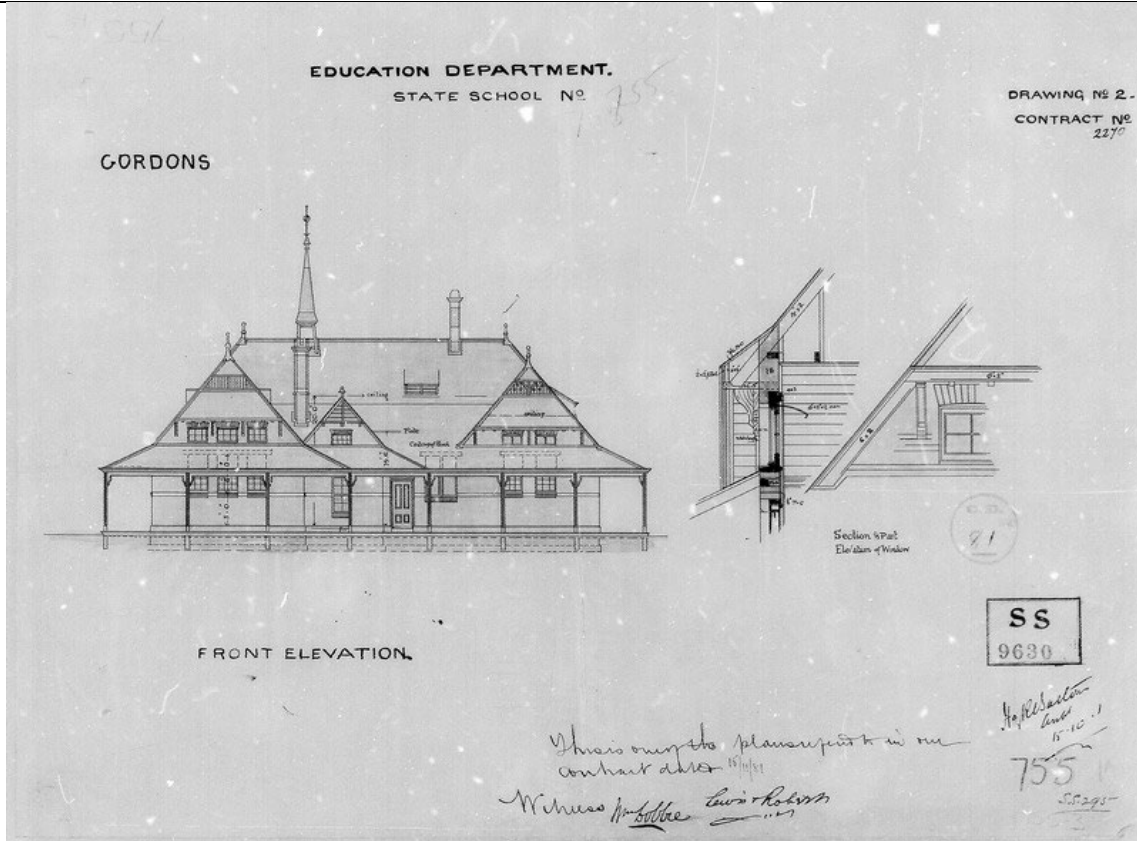
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Figure 1: H.R. Bastow, Gordons State School No. 755, Front elevation & Section Detail, 1881.
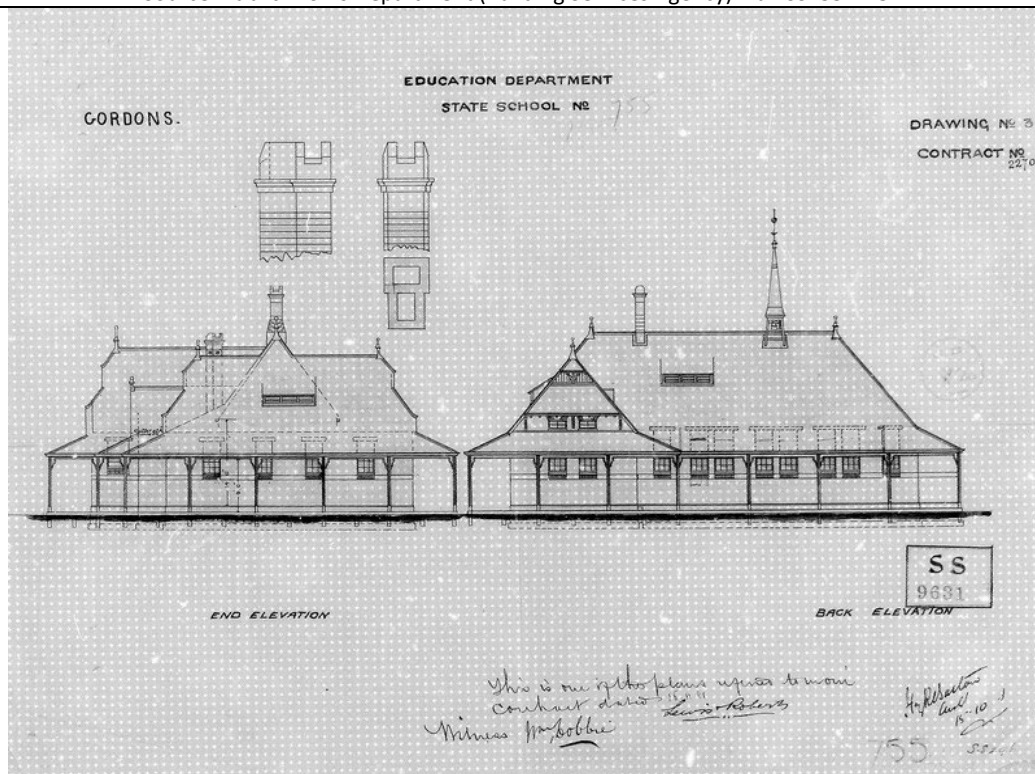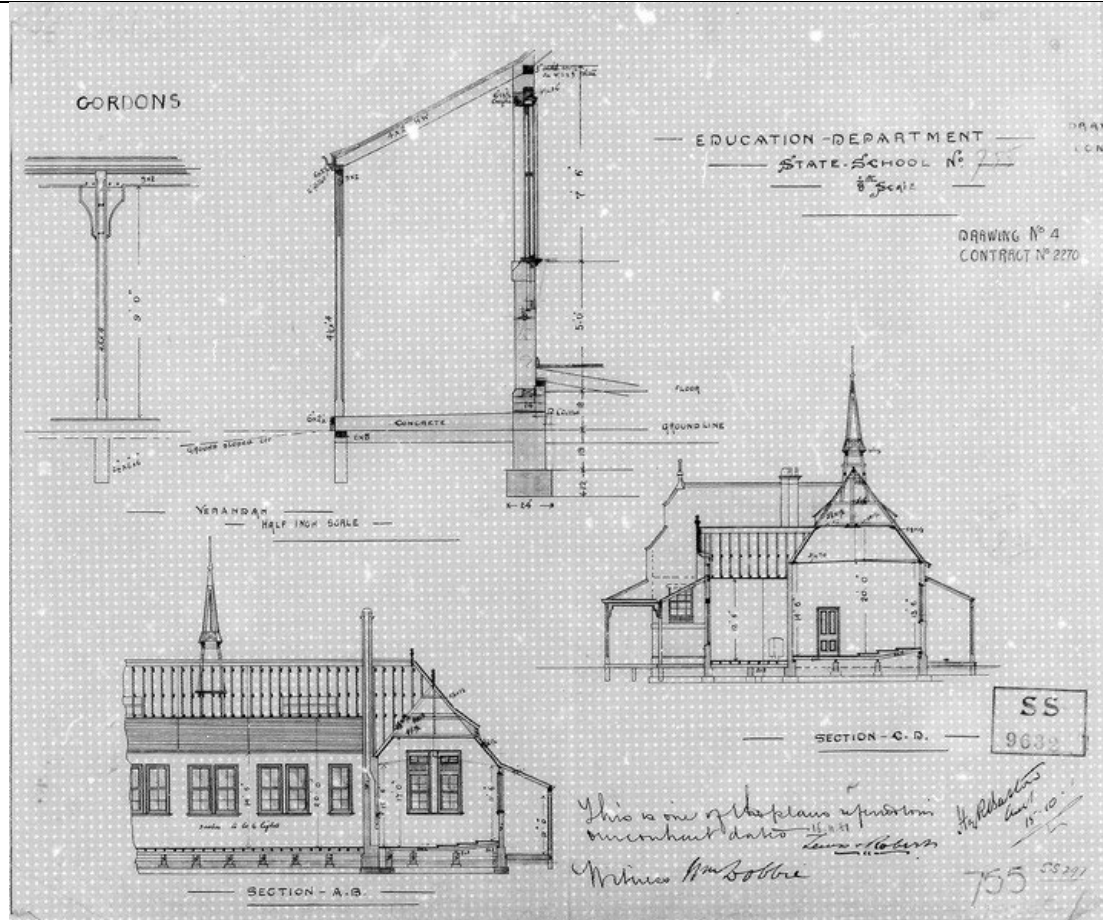Source: Public Works Department (Building Services Agency) Plan SS755 PROV.

Figure 2: H.R. Bastow, Gordons State School No. 755, End & Back Elevations, 1881.
Source: Public Works Department (Building Services Agency) Plan SS755 PROV.

Figure 3: H.R. Bastow, Gordons State School No. 755, Verandah & Section Drawings, 1881.
Source: Public Works Department (Building Services Agency) Plan SS755 PROV.

Tenders were called for the building of the school. Four estimates were received and the tender of Lewis and Roberts at a cost of £1463.0.0 was approved and a contract signed on 16 November 1881.[36] They undertook to have the building completed by June 1882.[37] Inclement weather delayed its completion until July of that year. On 7 July 1882, *The Argus* reported on the official opening of State School No. 755:

> Major Smith, Mr. Berry and Mr. Rees, M.L.A.'s., visited Gordons yesterday, on the occasion of the opening of the state school at that place by the first-named gentleman. During the morning the party were shown over some of the gold mines of Egerton, and at 1 o'clock returned to Wilkinson's Hotel at Gordons, where a banquet took place.

> … The party then visited the new schoolhouse, where the ceremony of the day was to be performed. The building is situated a short distance to the south of the township, and is built of red brick. A somewhat new feature consists of a verandah which projects from the roof on all sides, and altogether the structure has a picturesque aspect. Its erection cost £1,699, and a teacher's residence can be added at any time when it becomes necessary. The interior is fitted up in a neat and commodious style, the ceilings being high, and good means for insuring ventilation being provided. The school is expected to commence with an average attendance of 300 pupils, the number on the roll in February last being 375. The school is calculated to accommodate 200- children.[38]

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[36]   Ibid. & *Victoria Government Gazette,* 2 December 1881, p.3223.
[37]   Mason, op.cit.
[38]   *The Argus*, 8 July 1882.

On 2 September 1882, tenders were called for the erection of an underground tank in the school grounds.[39] In December of that year, new fencing and gates were built by John Mills at a cost of £97.[40] A photograph of the school at an early time shows that it was built to its original design (Photo 2).
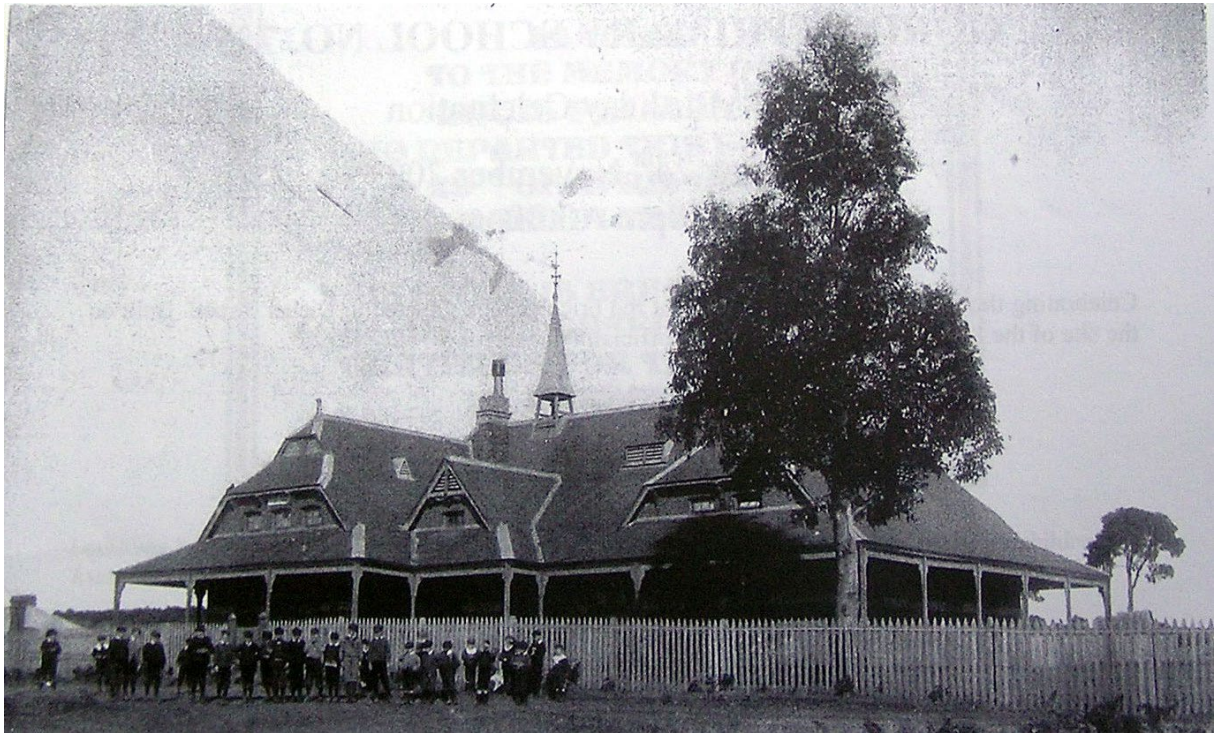

Photo 2: Gordons State School, n.d. [c.1900].
Source: *The Settler: Official Quarterly Newsletter of the Ballan Shire Historical Society Inc.*, vol. 8 no. 9, September 2007.

The opening of the new school occurred without its head teacher of five years, Daniel Buckley. A teacher with 28 years' experience, he had a colourful personality.[41] Don Mason in *Gordon State School No. 755* gave an outline of Buckley's departure from Gordon in the early months of 1882:

> It began with the publication of a letter in the local newspaper. "The Gordon, Mt. Egerton, and Ballan Advertiser." Supposedly written by a miner named James Hunter. It accused Buckley of being under the influence of liquor on the main street of the town. The Board asked it's local Inspector to investigate the charges, and although unable to locate anyone named James Hunter. He did however find that an investigation as warranted. So, an official inquiry was held.

> The Advertiser's owner, William Wilson, regretted that he was required by newspaper ethics to print Hunter's letter, and wrote to the Board of Education in support of the teacher. Among others that appealed to the Department was a local bank manager, Mr. J.J. Booty, and the local Police-officer, James Delaney. A petition was also sent to the Board, having been signed by 140 of the town's citizens, including the most prominent ones. A letter was also set to Peter Lalor asking for his support.

> The principal witnesses in the ensuing enquiry, who testified against Daniel Buckley were, a groom at the George Hotel in Ballarat, where the teacher's binge supposedly began. Assistant teacher, Miss Sarah Davies. Pupil Teacher, James Haurahan and a Telegram boy named Parker. They were all of the opinion that Daniel Buckley was intoxicated both on the street and in the classroom. Sarah Davies' evidence was regarded as the most damaging.

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[39]   *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 2 September 1882, p.2.

[40]   *Victoria Government Gazette*, 1 December 1882, p.2787.

[41]   Mason, op.cit.

Buckley, in his defence, stated that he had been ill with what he described as "English Colic". The Doctor's diagnosis, however, was "Gastric Neuralgia". A local storekeeper, Robert Irwan, supplied the Head Teacher with a nip of brandy, laced with 35 or 40 drops of Laudanum (the goldfields valium). This he believed, led the witnesses to consider he was intoxicated. He also produced three medical certificates from local and Ballarat Doctors testifying that he was ill.

Despite all the support that he received from the townspeople, and the scores of character witnesses who testified on his behalf. Daniel John Buckley was found guilty and fined £20, a goodly sum in 1882 and furthermore he was suspended, pending an investigation into the state of his health.[42]

Ultimately, Buckley's position at Gordon was terminated on medical grounds on 31 May 1882, just weeks from the opening of the new school.[43]

The new school's temporary Head Teacher was John Sweeney.[44] He was replaced by John W. Russell as permanent Head Teacher later in 1882.[45] He had previously been Head Teacher at Scotchman's Reef.[46] Other teaching staff at the school at this time included Assistant teacher, Sarah Davies, second assistant, Mary Douglas and pupil teachers Arthur O'Hara, Catherine Hanrahan and Margaret Buckley.[47]

Not long into his time at Gordon, Russell began agitating for a teacher's residence. The Board of Education attempted to rent a suitable house in the town, but given the increased population on the diggings in the early 1880s, this proved difficult.[48] A former Board house at the corner of Russell and Urquhart Streets and owned by John Northey, mine manager, was offered but its purchase was cost prohibitive.[49] Instead, in February 1883, H.R. Bastow designed a six-roomed timber dwelling to be located within the school grounds (Figure 4).[50] Of asymmetrical composition, it was to feature a main hipped roof form and a projecting front minor hipped wing and a front post-supported verandah. It was to accommodate, a parlour, four bedrooms, kitchen, dressing room and a skillion wash room at the side. A contract was subsequently let to Allen and Butterworth to build the dwelling at a cost of £397.[51]

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[42]   Ibid.

[43]   Ibid.

[44]   Ibid.

[45]   Ibid.

[46]   Ibid.

[47]   Ibid.

[48]   Ibid.

[49]   Ibid.

[50]   Bastow, op.cit.

[51]   Mason, op.cit.

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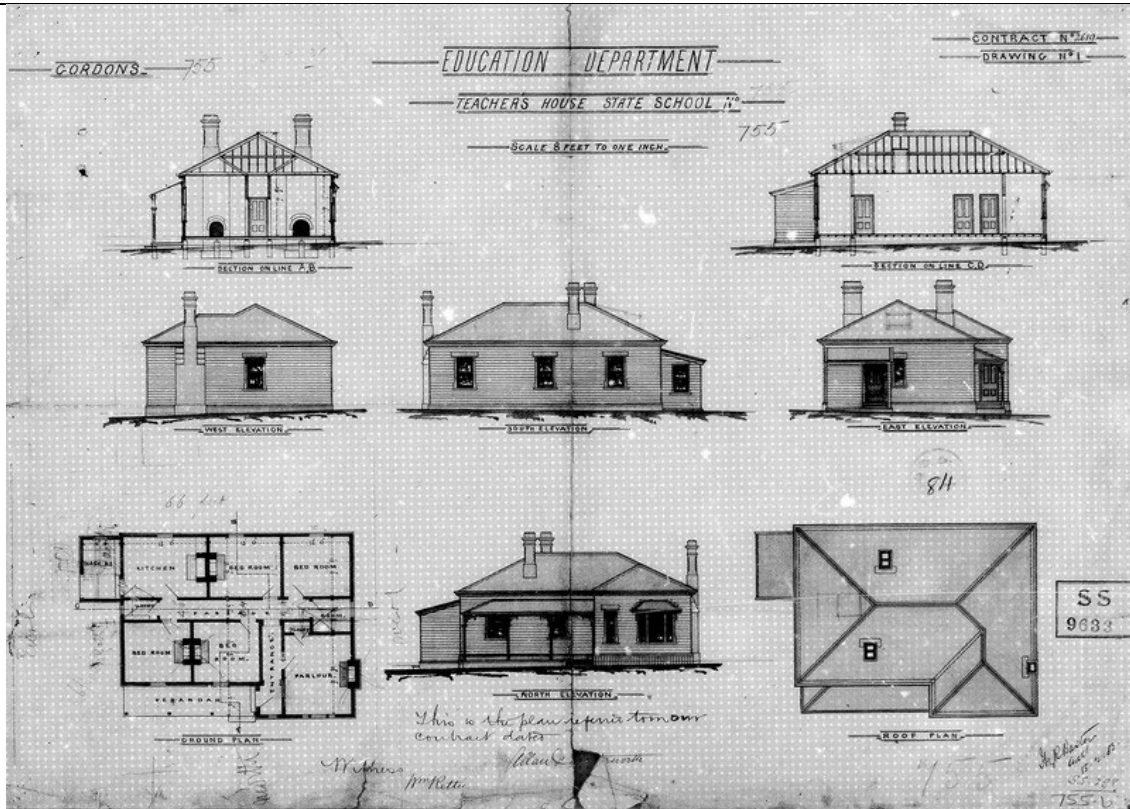Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

Figure 4: H.R. Bastow, Proposed Teacher's Residence, Gordons State School, floor & roof plans, elevations & sections, 1883. Source: Public Works Department (Building Services Agency) Plan SS755 PROV.

J.W. Russell was replaced by Edward Hamilton in 1886.[52] Like most Head Teachers of the 1880s at Gordon, his tenure was only 12 months. Others that following Hamilton were William Crooke (1887-1888), James Matthews (1888 – temporary) and Thomas Austin (1889-1891).[53] In 1891, George Clayton became Head Teacher and he remained in the role until 1906.[54] In 1912, R. Adams was appointed Head Teacher and he was replaced with a Mr Jackson who remained until 1915 when he transferred to Elaine.[55] Jackson was replaced with a Mr Cead and in 1916 the Head Teacher was G. McNicol.[56] He soon enlisted in World War One and in 1918 he was awarded the Military Cross.[57]

In 1934, it was proposed to remove a section of the rear (southern) verandah, probably to allow more light into the infants' room.[58] This same problem had been experienced in the similarly-designed school at Long Gully, with the infant room 'regarded as one of the worst lit rooms in the district.'[59] A drawing showing the removal of a rear portion of the verandah was prepared on 23 August 1934 by the Chief Architect of the Public Works Department, Percy Everett (Figure 5).

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52   Ibid.
53   Ibid.
54   Ibid.
55   *The Ballarat Star*, 21 January 1914, p.8 & 14 April 1915, p.8.
56   *Ibid*., 1 February 1916.
57   *Ibid*., 18 June 1918.
58   See drawings by Percy Everett, Chief Architect, 23 July 1934, Public Works Department (Buildings Services Agency) Plans, PROV.
59   L. Burchell, *Victorian Schools: A Study in Colonial Government Architecture 1837-1900*, Melbourne University Press in association with the Victorian Education Department, Melbourne, 1980, p.166.
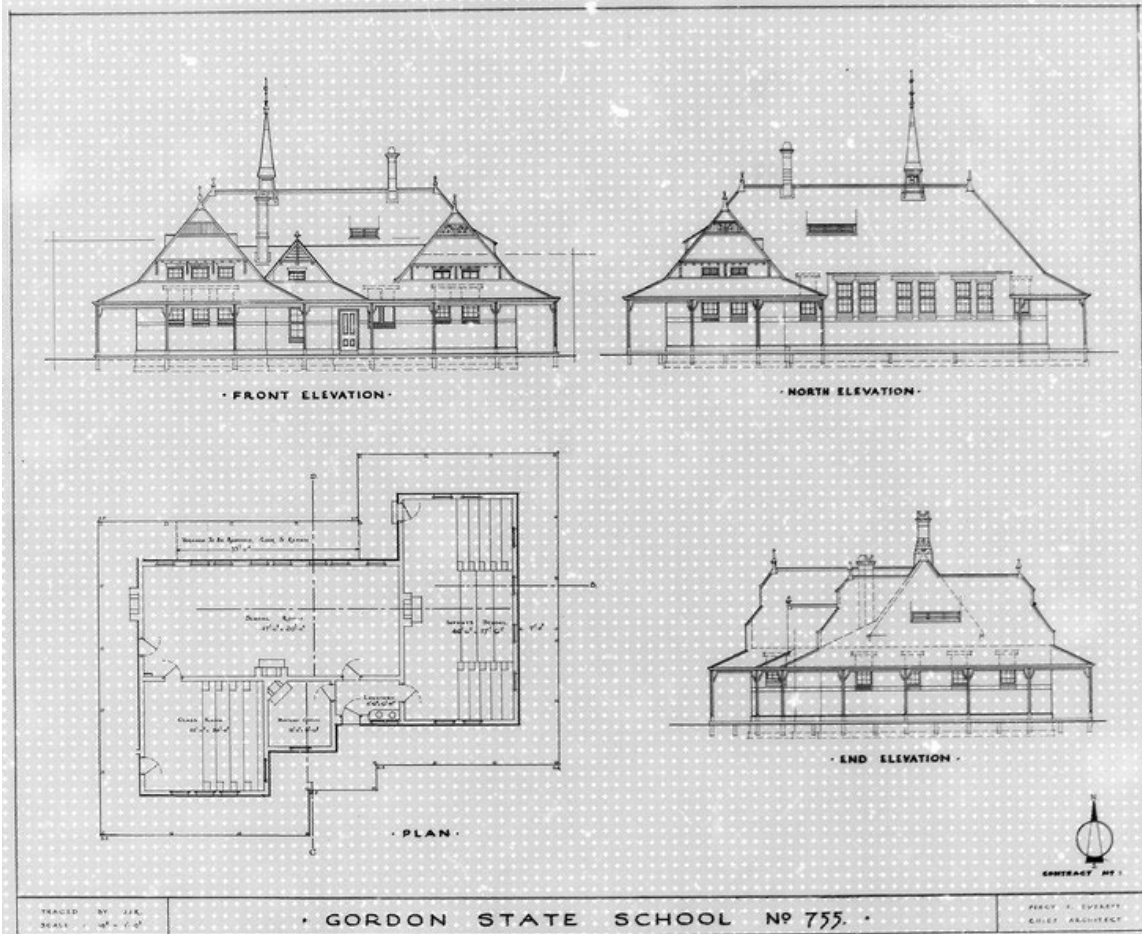
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Figure 5: P. Everett, Verandah alteration to Gordon State School No. 755, floor plan & elevations, 1934.
Source: Public Works Department (Building Services Agency) Plan SS755 PROV.

During the second half of the 20th century, a number of changes were made to the building. The tower bellcote was removed, as were the stepped jerkin-head roofs to the projecting front wings (being replaced with gable ends) and a galvanised corrugated steel roof replaced the slate roof (Photo 3).

Photo 3: Gordon Primary School, Gordon, c.1999.
Source: L. Burchell, La Trobe Picture collection, State Library of Victoria, image vs000199.

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.

Schools

From the mid-19th century, and particularly with the onset of the gold rushes, education of the Shire's young population was critical to its ongoing cultural development.

In the western region of Moorabool Shire, 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.

The denominational schools established since the late 1840s were the earliest appeared in the study area, but no physical evidence of these schools remains today.

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.

In the study area, Bungaree State School No. 1960 (1924) is one of the modest gabled schools, while the Gordon State School No. 755 (c.1900) is a more unusual and elaborate design that did not reflect the standard types of the other schools in the area.

Contextual Design Background

The Gordon State School formed part of a broad standardized design approach of the Victorian Education Department established in 1873. A range of different design types were prepared for Victorian State Schools by the head of the architectural branch of the Department, Henry Robert Bastow. Born in 1829, he emigrated to Australia from Bridport, Dorset, England, in c.1862 and he first advertised as an architect and surveyor in Tasmania in 1863.[60] In 1866, Bastow was appointed draftsman with the Victorian Water Supply, before he moved to the Victorian Railways Department.[61]

By 1873, Bastow was head of the new architecture branch of the Department of Education. Initially, his attention was confined to the designing of the smaller rural Victorian schools. His first design was for a school at Tarnagulla in 1873.[62] Throughout the 1870s and 1880s, Bastow produced numerous urban and rural school buildings of various sizes using a fixed repertoire of designs.[63]

Other Comparable State School Buildings

Richard Peterson in 'Historic Government Schools: A Comparative Study' (1993) states the Gordon school formed part of the Horsham-Avoca design type. He described the type as follows:

> First use of verandahs. Generally well integrated with the design, often as an extension of the roof and all around the building. Often half-hip (jerkin-head) roof-form with gable-ventilators. Eaves deeper, often supported on deep brackets. Generally smaller than 500 pupils. After 1890, generally red brick.[64]

Approximately 32 schools were built on the Horsham-Avoca. Those most comparable and known to survive include:[65]

- Avoca Primary School, 118 Barnett Street, Avoca (HO5 Pyrenees Shire) (Photo 4): built in 1878, the Avoca school is more substantial than the Gordon building. The original characterised jerkin-head roofed wings at the front are extant, the most noticeable alterations being infill to parts of the post-supported encircling verandah. The Avoca school lacks the cream brick banding in the walls identified in the Gordon building.
- Lower Homebush Primary School, 11 School Road, Homebush (HO26 Pyrenees Shire): built in 1886, the infants' room at the rear has been demolished but the jerkin-head roofs, red brick wall construction with cream brick banding, and the original windows and gable finials survive.
- Long Gully Primary School, 17-39 Jackson Street, Long Gully (HO545 Greater Bendigo City Council, HO698): built in 1879, it has a two storey jerkin-head roofed wing. The building is substantially intact, including the characteristic bellcote surmounting the roof.

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60   *Ibid.*, pp.92-93.

61   *Ibid*.

62   R. Peterson, 'Historic Government Schools: A Comparative Study', June 1993.

63   Ibid. & Burchell, *op.cit*.

64   Peterson, op.cit.

65   *Ibid*. & Victorian Heritage Database online, March 2015.

- California Gully Primary School, 4-14 Staley Street, California Gully (HO330 Greater Bendigo City Council, H1623) (Photo 5): built in 1883, this school has a principle projecting jerkin-head roofed wing at the front decorative polychrome brick construction and a towering bellcote.
- Former Kangaroo Flat School, 28 View Street, Kangaroo Flat (HO524 Greater Bendigo City Council, H1381) (Photo 6): built in 1877 as the second brick building, it features a jerkin-head roof form (clad in slate), cream and red brick wall banding and patterning, and a bellcote. The building is an extension to a German Renaissance Revival styled Common School built in 1870 to a design by Vahland and Getzschman.
- Malvern Primary School, 15-27 Tooronga Road, Malvern (HO112 Stonnington City Council, H1710) (Photo 7): built in 1885, the building was extended in 1891-92 to include a bell tower, classroom and headmaster's office. Later, three more classrooms were added.

Photo 4: Avoca Primary School, 118 Barnett Street, Avoca, 2008. Source: SOHE 2008.

Photo 5: California Gully Primary School, 4-14 Staley Street, California Gully, 2008. Source: SOHE.

Photo 6: Former Kangaroo Flat School, 28 View Street, Kangaroo Flat, 2008. Source: SOHE.

Photo 7: Malvern Primary School, 15-27 Tooronga Road, Malvern, n.d. Sources: Hermes.

Other Schools in the western Region of the Moorabool Shire

The Gordon Primary School is also the most substantial, surviving state school building in the western region of the Moorabool Shire. The only other state school of brick construction is the Lal Lal Primary School, being a smaller and more rudimentary '72 type' building with gabled roof forms. It was constructed in 1875.[66]

Locally, there is another operating school at Gordon. St. Patrick's Catholic School, 1558 Millbrook Road, Gordon (GOR013), was built in 1930.[67] The modestly-scaled building has a gambrel roof form and brick construction. There is a skillion addition on one side. This building is not comparable architecturally or historically to the Gordon Primary School.

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[66]   See the Lal Lal Heritage Precinct citation for further details.

[67]   See St. Patrick's Catholic School citation for further details.

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021
PLACE NAME: Gordon Primary School
ADDRESS: 1 Dicker Street, Gordon

Place No. GOR007
Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

Overall, Gordon Primary School is a substantial and moderately intact example of a Victorian state school of the Education Department design. Gordon Primary School is one of the few Victorian Education Department's 'Avoca-Horsham' school type designs that survives.

PLACE NAME: Dwelling

ADDRESS: 35 Main Street, Gordon

Place No. GOR020

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

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 Victorian timber dwelling at 35 Main Street, Gordon, constructed in 1880, is significant.

The non-original alterations and additions, including the fence, outbuildings and garage are not significant.

How is it significant?

The dwelling at 35 Main Street, Gordon, is of local historical and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The dwelling at 35 Main Street, Gordon, has historical significance for its associations with residential development during the second phase of gold mining activity in Gordon associated with the success of the Egerton, New Black Horse and Parker's United mining companies between the late 1860s and 1880s.

PLACE NAME: Dwelling   Place No. GOR020

ADDRESS: 35 Main Street, Gordon   Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

The dwelling was built in 1880 for William and Mary Robinson. A carpenter with Parker's United Mining Company, William Robinson probably built the dwelling. It survives as a physical legacy of the once ubiquitous worker's housing type at a time when the Gordon township prospered due to gold mining. (Criterion A)

The dwelling at 35 Main Street, Gordon, has aesthetic significance as a representative example of a Victorian vernacular style in the town. Although altered, the original appearance of the dwelling remains clearly discernible in the gabled form with rear skillion wing and front post-supported skillion verandah, face brick chimney, central timber framed front doorway with transom, flanking timber framed 12 paned double hung windows, modest eaves, corrugated sheet metal roof cladding and the timber weatherboard wall cladding. This fabric and design reflects the once common type of working class dwelling in the Gordon township, with the dwelling being one of only a few surviving today. (Criterion E)

Heritage Overlay Map

It is recommended that the heritage overlay is applied to the site at 35 Main Street as shown on the following map (Photo 1).

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

PLACE NAME: Dwelling

Place No. GOR020

ADDRESS: 35 Main Street, Gordon

Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

DESCRIPTION:

The dwelling at 35 Main Street, Gordon, is located on a long rectangular allotment. It has a typically modest front setback, one narrow side setback and one wide side setback (with grassed driveway) and a large, open grassed rear yard with trees immediately behind the dwelling and a centrally located shallow gabled metal garage. The front has an open grassed yard dominated by an exotic deciduous tree. There is an introduced front timber picket fence (approximately 1200 mm high).

The symmetrical, single storey, timber weatherboard, Victorian vernacular styled dwelling has a steeply-pitched, gabled roof form that traverses the site, together with a front projecting post-supported hipped-roofed verandah and a rear skillion wing. These roof forms are clad in corrugated sheet metal. The front verandah appears to be early, but the square timber posts have replaced the original posts, while the concrete verandah floor has replaced a timber floor and the flat timber picketed verandah balustrade has been introduced. At the rear, the skillion wing has been extended.

In addition to the main gable roof and front verandah, other original or early features of the design include the modest eaves, central timber framed front doorway with transom and the flanking timber framed 12 paned double hung window, timber window sills and the external face brick chimney breast and chimney.

Photo 2: Dwelling, 35 Main Street, 2009, with introduced horizontal timber paling fence.

HISTORY:

The Early History of Gordon

The village of 'Gordons' (as it was originally known) had its post-European contact beginnings with the discovery of gold in 1853 by Robert Evans, a kangaroo trapper from the nearby Borambeta Station.[1] In

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[1] S. Finlayson, 'St. Mark's Church, Gordon', 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, 1988, p.62 & D.D. Fraser & J.B. Ranken, *Centenary of the Shire of Ballan 1862-1962*, Shire of Ballan, Ballan, 1962, p.37.

1858, Evans established a mine at the location of the present-day primary school.[2] This led to a rush of 300 people by July of that year.[3] The rapid development of the township also had an equally swift decline. By 1859, the initial rush ended[4] and by the middle of the following year most of the original buildings in the township were either deserted or dismantled and none of the seven hotels or the restaurants, bakeries and other business enterprises were operational.[5]

The Gordon township progressed from the 1860s on a more stable and less chaotic footing. The irregularly-planned township was officially surveyed in 1863[6] and there was a revival of confidence in gold mining given the steady progress by the Egerton Company.[7] In 1871, the population had reached 412 and it increased to 984 in 1881[8] as a result of the small mining boom brought on by the Egerton, New Black Horse and Parker's United mining companies. In 1875, the township was proclaimed and named Gordon.[9]

By 1888, Gordon's main street included several stores and other commercial buildings, a post, telegraph and money-order office, savings bank, and agencies of three insurance companies in addition to miners' cottages that lined the entrances to the town. There was also a state school and a railway station (albeit 1 mile from the town centre), nine hotels and three churches which served the population of 1000.[10] By 1891, Gordon was again in population decline as a consequence of the demise of gold mining. From this time, the town slowly transformed from a bustling gold settlement into a quieter agricultural centre.[11]

History of the Dwelling at 35 Main Street

The dwelling at 35 Main Street is situated allotment 5 of Section 7 in the Township of Gordon first owned by James Simmons from 12 October 1875.[12] He was a store and hotel keeper, having established a 12-roomed timber hotel at 42-44 Main Street in c.1863.[13] On his death in 1878, his property at 35 Main Street was described as being fenced with 'no other improvements.'[14] Following settlement of Simmons' Estate in 1880, the land was sold by Simmons' executor, Robert Irwin, to Mrs Mary Robinson, wife of William Robinson, a carpenter with Parker's United Mining Company.[15] William Robinson soon built the existing dwelling on the site as it was rated in 1881 with a net annual value of £8.[16]

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2   *Ibid*.

3   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 & 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.

4   Ibid.

5   D. Mason, 'History of Gordon', typescript, n.d., Australiana Collection, Ballarat Library, p.5.

6   A.B. Watson, *Lost and Forgotten Towns of Colonial Victoria: A Comprehensive Analysis of Census Results for Victoria 1841-1901*, Angus B. Watson & Andrew MacMillan Art & Design, Melbourne, 2003, p.193.

7   Bannear, op.cit.

8   Watson, *op.cit*.

9   Bannear, op.cit.

10   *A Pictorial History of the Shire of Ballan*, Ballan Shire Historical Society, Ballan, 1988, p.50, citing the Victorian Municipal Directory, 1888.

11   Bannear, op.cit.

12   See Township of Gordon Plan, 1954, VPRS 16171 PROV.

13   James Simmons, Probate administration files, 1878, VPRS 28/P2 Unit 105 PROV. Probate of Simmons' Estate listed his hotel as being on lots 2 and 3 of Section 24, which equates to the properties at 42 and 44 Main Street today.

14   Ibid.

15   Certificate of Title vol. 885 fol. 925. See also R. Huggins, Transcript of the *Gordon Advertiser*, 14 February 1885.

16   Ballan Shire Rate Book, 1881, VPRS 5557/P0 Unit 6 PROV (Ballarat).

Mary Robertson (nee Lister) (born c.1822) had married William Robinson in England.[17] They had no children. Possibly lured by the Victorian gold rush, they soon settled at Gordon and from 1880 they lived in the modest miner's cottage at 35 Main Street. Well respected in the town, Mrs Robertson died in February 1885. The *Gordon Advertiser* gave the following obituary:

> An old and greatly respected resident of Gordon has during the week passed into that 'borne from whence no traveller returns'. We allude to the death of Mrs Robinson (wife of William Robinson carpenter of the Parker's United Company) which sad event took place on Wednesday morning. Death in this instance resulted from natural causes and was not altogether unexpected, though the deceased lady, who had attained the age of 63, had been in the enjoyment of excellent health until quite recently.[18]

At the time of her death, Mrs Robinson's property was described as 'containing one rood and thirty perches or thereabouts and upon which is erected a house, of estimated value of £30.'[19] Mrs Robinson's death appears to have had a profound and devastating effect on her husband, William, as he died a few months later in June 1885. His death was reported in the *Gordon Advertiser*:

> It is our sad duty to record the death of Mr William Robinson which sad event took place on Sunday last at the residence of his uncle, Mr H Bell MLA of Urquhart St Ballarat, whither he had lately gone for the benefit of his health. Mr Robinson had been a resident of Gordon for many years, having been employed as a carpenter at the Parker's United claim. He lost his wife some months ago and this seemed to have preyed on his mind considerably. Interred in Gordon Cemetery.[20]

As both Mary and William Robinson had no next of kin (with Mrs Robinson's brothers and sisters in England not able to be located),[21] the Curator of the Estates of Deceased persons, Thupe Weigall, was registered as the proprietor of the property at 35 Main Street on 20 June 1885.[22]

Weigall sold the property to Mrs Margaret Grantham, butcher, on 17 August 1885.[23] She was the wife of Charles J. Grantham, a local slaughterman and butcher who owned a slaughter yard and butcher's shop in the town.[24] From 1885, they lived at 35 Main Street and a few years later Charles Grantham had relocated to Western Australia to further pursue his slaughtering business.[25] Mrs Grantham followed in 1891, as announced in the *Gordon Advertiser:*

> Mrs Margaret Grantham, having disposed of her property & business, to John STIRRETT and being about to join her husband in Western Australia, has instructed John McCulloch to offer up the whole of her furniture and effects for public auction.[26]

While the *Gordon Advertiser* claimed the property to have been sold to John Sterritt, it had been purchased by Sterritt's wife, Margaret Ann Sterritt, a housekeeper, on 30 May 1891.[27] John Sterritt was a butcher who

17   Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, Department of Justice, Melbourne & Mary Robinson, Probate Administration files, 1885, VPRS 28/P2 Unit 181 PROV.

18   Huggins, *op.cit*.

19   Robinson, op.cit. It was Thupe Weigall, Curator of the Estates of Deceased Persons, who described Mary Robinson's property.

20   Huggins, *op.cit*., 20 June 1885.

21   Robinson, op.cit.

22   Certificate of Title, 1198 fol. 557.

23   Ibid.

24   See *The Argus*, 15 November 1882, p.8 & *Gordon, Egerton & Ballan Advertiser*, 9 August 1918, p.1.

25   Ibid.

26   Huggins, *op.cit*., 7 August 1891.

carried on business at his four acre property in the town.[28] Margaret (nee Simmons) and John Sterritt married in 1874.[29] They had four children who were all born at Gordon: Ernest Frederick (born 1875), Albert John (born 1876), Herbert Gordon (born 1878) and Sarah Jane (born 1881).[30]

It is unclear whether Margaret and John Sterritt resided at 35 Main Street, or in the dwelling attached to the butcher shop (which seems more likely) as both were rated as owners of tenements in the 1890s.[31] Although John Sterritt had attempted to sell his butchery business and property in 1892,[32] another six years were to elapse before this occurred. In 1898, he relocated to Kalgoorlie, Western Australia, to establish a butchery there following the demise in mining activity and business in Gordon.[33] Sterritt was only resident in West Australia for a few months before he died in mysterious circumstances. *The Argus* gave the following obituary:

> Mr. John Sterritt, whose death, after a disturbance at Kalgoorlie on Sunday, was reported in "The Argus" of yesterday, was a resident of this place between 30 and 35 years, and was a highly respected citizen. He carried on business in various ways, was the licensee of two hotels, the Freemasons' and the Commerical, and was owner of the latter. He sold out some time ago, began business as a butcher, and only relinquished that business in the early part of the year. He then left for Kalgoorlie, where he met his fate. His wife and one daughter reside here [Gordon], and his three sons are in the west, close to Kalgoorlie. He has two brothers, William and Joseph; … Great sympathy is expressed in all quarters for the family. He was only about 48 years of age.[34]

It appears that Mrs Margaret Stirrett had worked as a housekeeper at her husband's Commercial Hotel in the 1880s. After his departure and death in West Australia in 1898, she took up hotel keeping, being rated in 1900 as a victualler.[35] It appears that she ran the Mount Hope Hotel owned by Cheri Mars, continuing with a licence there until 1905 when she acquired the licence to Cr. L. Rosenow's Commercial Hotel.[36] It was also in 1905 when she married Robert Nichols, a farmer from Gordon who had recently returned from West Australia.[37]

Throughout the early 1900s, Margaret Stirrett/Nichols appears to have leased her property at 35 Main Street. In 1900, it was occupied by George Cross, a baker.[38] In 1915, Margaret and Robert Nichols lived at Leigh Creek.[39] Mrs Nichols continued ownership of the property until her death in 1927.[40] It was then acquired by her son, Ernest Frederick, and he lived there until 1953.[41] At this time, the property was sold

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27   Certificate of Title, vol. 1728 fol. 513.

28   Huggins, *op.cit.*, 18 November 1892.

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

30   Ibid.

31   See Ballan Shire Rate Books, op.cit., 1892, 1896.

32   Huggins, *op.cit*.

33   *The Argus*, 5 October 1898, p.6.

34   *Ibid*.

35   Ballan Shire Rate Book, op.cit., 1900.

36   Ibid., 1901 & 1904. The Rate Book for 1904 listed Sterritt as occupier of the Mount Hope Hotel owned by Cheri Mars. Details of Sterritt's license of the Commercial Hotel were given in Huggins, *op.cit.*, 21 July 1905.

37   *Ibid*., 14 July 1905.

38   Ballan Shire Rate Book, op.cit., 1900.

39   Certificate of Title, op.cit., vol. 1270, fol. 905, 17 April 1915, for the adjoining property at 37 Main Street.

40   Certificate of Title, op.cit., vol. 1728 fol. 513

41   Ibid.

to Cyril and Elizabeth Ann Dicker.[42] Cyril Dicker was a wood merchant. They continued ownership until 1974.[43]

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 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.

Victorian Vernacular - Gabled
The majority of Victorian-era dwellings were single-storey, built of timber and were modestly-scaled with rudimentary detailing, being vernacular in design. Many of them were built with simple gabled forms and projected front verandahs. In the western region of the Moorabool shire, a notable number of these dwelling types survive in Ballan and Gordon.

The dwelling at 35 Main Street is a representative example of a modest, Victorian vernacular styled cottage built during the second phase of goldmining activity in the late 1860s to the 1880s in Gordon. Other comparable dwellings of similar design and scale (gabled roof forms with projecting front verandahs) include:

- 46 Main Street (GOR024) (Photo 3): built in c.1875 for Charles Henry Blair, miner.
- 56-60 Main Street (GOR028) (Photo 4): built in c.1868 for Dr Caesar Kieser. The dwelling has a projecting gabled wing on the front which may represent an early addition.
- 31-33 Russell Street (GOR019) (Photo 5): built in c 1885 for Charles McCusker, local contractor.
- 32 Russell Street (GOR018) (Photo 6): built in 1883 for Philip Henry Watkinson. The double gabled timber building served as both a shop and dwelling, the store wing having flanking parapeted skillion wings.

| **Photo 3:** Dwelling, 46 Main Street, Gordon, 2014. Source: David Rowe. | **Photo 4:** Dwelling, 56-60 Main Street, Gordon, 2014. Source: David Rowe. |

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42   Ibid.
43   Ibid. & vol. 9060 fol. 335.

PLACE NAME: Dwelling

ADDRESS: 35 Main Street, Gordon

Place No. GOR020

Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

Photo 5: Dwelling, 31-33 Russell Street, Gordon, 2014.
Source: David Rowe.

Photo 6: Dwelling & Former Store, 32 Russell Street, Gordon, 2014.
Source: David Rowe.

The dwelling at 35 Main Street, Gordon, is a representative example of a Victorian vernacular dwelling of modest scale. It is moderately intact and in good condition. The dwelling is comparable to several gabled dwellings in Gordon; these buildings collectively represent the Victorian residential development in the town.

PLACE NAME: Dwelling

Place No. GOR024

ADDRESS: 46 Main Street, Gordon

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-Poor

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**

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 46 Main Street, Gordon, constructed c.1875 is significant.

Non-original alterations and additions, including the front and boundary fences are not significant.

How is it significant?

The dwelling at 46 Main Street, Gordon, is of local historical and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The dwelling at 46 Main Street, Gordon, has historical significance for its associations with residential development during the second phase of gold mining activity in the town in the 1870s, resulting from the success of the Egerton, New Black Horse and Parker's United mining companies. Built in c.1875 for the miner, Charles Henry Blair, the dwelling is a physical legacy of the once ubiquitous housing type at Gordon and it is now one of few remaining of the town's gold mining era. (Criterion A)

The dwelling at 46 Main Street, Gordon, has aesthetic significance as a representative example of a typical Victorian period worker's cottage in Gordon. Although altered, the original appearance of the dwelling remains clearly discernible in the gabled roof form, with rear skillion wing and front post-supported skillion verandah, face brick chimneys, central front doorway with flanking timber framed 12 paned double hung windows, corrugated sheet metal roof cladding and the timber weatherboard wall cladding. This fabric reflects the once common type of dwelling in the Gordon township, with the dwelling being one of only a few which survive. (Criterion E)

Heritage Overlay Map

It is recommended that the heritage overlay is applied to the site at 46 Main Street as shown on the following map (Photo 1).
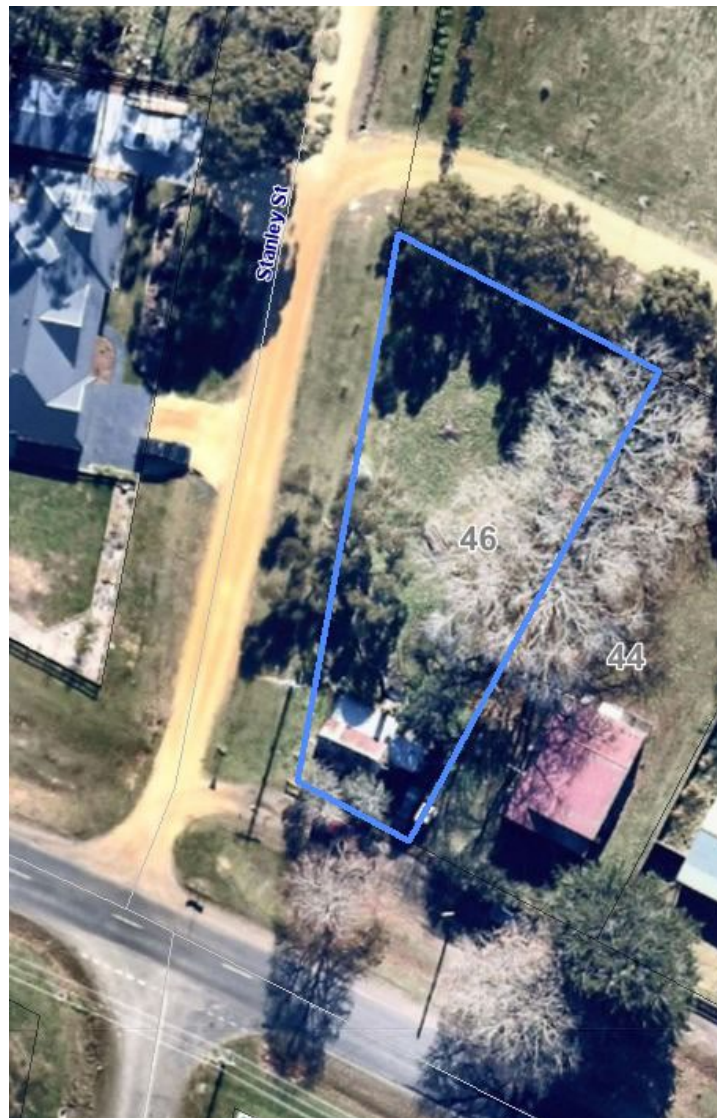
Photo 1: Aerial map.
Source of base Map: Moorabool Shire Council, 2020.

DESCRIPTION:

The dwelling at 46 Main Street, Gordon, is located on a wedge-shaped corner allotment, with a side boundary fronting Stanley Street. There is a large sloping backyard largely comprising open grassed land and several mature trees near the east boundary. The dwelling has a modest front setback to Main Street and a similarly modest side setback to Stanley Street. There are overgrown trees and a grassed area comprising the front garden, with a similarly open grassed area comprising a driveway on the east side. The front is bound by an introduced, timber post and open horizontal timber paling fence, approximately 1 m high.

The single storey, timber weatherboard, Victorian vernacular styled dwelling is characterised by a steeply-pitched, gabled roof form, together with a front post-supported skillion verandah and a rear skillion wing. These roof forms are clad in corrugated sheet metal. On the east side towards the rear of the dwelling is a projecting skillion addition with corrugated sheet metal roof and wall cladding. The main dwelling has two external face brick chimneys on the east side. The front façade has a symmetrical composition defined by the original timber framed doorway (with an introduced timber and glazed door now boarded over) and flanking original timber framed double hung 12 paned windows with timber sills. The verandah is supported by introduced square timber posts and has an introduced, curved, solid timber fascia.

The dwelling appears to be in fair-poor condition. There is evidence of deterioration in the brick chimney (spalled tops and possibly rising damp in the base), weathered and rotted timber wall cladding, and evidence of lateral movement in the front façade and displaced verandah posts, the latter possibly caused by the overgrown trees close to the front of the dwelling. While the dwelling has experienced some alterations and additions, the original Victorian vernacular form and character is clearly discernible.

Photo 2: Dwelling, 46 Main Street, 2014.

Photo 3: Dwelling, 46 Main Street, 2009.

HISTORY:

The Early History of Gordon

The village of 'Gordons' (as it was originally known) had its post-European contact beginnings with the discovery of gold in 1853 by Robert Evans, a kangaroo trapper from the nearby Borambeta Station.[1] In 1858, Evans established a mine at the location of the present-day primary school.[2] This led to a rush of 300 people by July of that year.[3] The rapid development of the township also had an equally swift decline. By 1859, the initial rush ended[4] and by the middle of the following year most of the original buildings in the township were either deserted or dismantled and none of the seven hotels or the restaurants, bakeries and other business enterprises were operational.[5]

The Gordon township progressed from the 1860s on a more stable and less chaotic footing. The irregularly-planned township was officially surveyed in 1863[6] and there was a revival of confidence in gold mining given the steady progress by the Egerton Company.[7] In 1871, the population had reached 412 and it increased to 984 in 1881[8] as a result of the small mining boom brought on by the Egerton, New Black Horse and Parker's United mining companies. In 1875, the township was proclaimed and named Gordon.[9]

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[1] S. Finlayson, 'St. Mark's Church, Gordon', 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, 1988, p.62 & D.D. Fraser & J.B. Ranken, *Centenary of the Shire of Ballan 1862-1962*, Shire of Ballan, Ballan, 1962, p.37.

[2] *Ibid*.

[3] 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 & 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.

[4] Ibid.

[5] D. Mason, 'History of Gordon', typescript, n.d., Australiana Collection, Ballarat Library, p.5.

[6] A.B. Watson, *Lost and Forgotten Towns of Colonial Victoria: A Comprehensive Analysis of Census Results for Victoria 1841-1901*, Angus B. Watson & Andrew MacMillan Art & Design, Melbourne, 2003, p.193.

[7] Bannear, op.cit.

[8] Watson, *op.cit*.

[9] Bannear, op.cit.

By 1888, Gordon's main street included several stores and other commercial buildings, a post, telegraph and money-order office, savings bank, and agencies of three insurance companies in addition to miners' cottages that lined the entrances to the town. There was also a state school and a railway station (albeit 1 mile from the town centre), nine hotels and three churches which served the population of 1000.[10] By 1891, Gordon was again in population decline as a consequence of the demise of gold mining. From this time, the town slowly transformed from a bustling gold settlement into a quieter agricultural centre.[11]

History of the Dwelling at 46 Main Street

The dwelling at 46 Main Street is situated on allotment 1 of Section 24 in the Township of Gordon first owned from Charles Henry Blair from 12 October 1875.[12] A miner, Blair had acquired shares in the Duchess Quartz Mining Company in October 1873.[13] In 1874, he married Elizabeth Ann Satterwaite and their first child, Annie Marie, was born at Gordon in this same year.[14] They had three other children that were all born at Gordon: William Thomas (born 1877), Charles Henry (born 1879 and died 1880) and Henrietta (born 1881).[15]

It appears that Blair had the existing dwelling constructed soon after he acquired the land in 1875. In 1877, he was rated as the owner of a tenement with a net annual value of £5,[16] suggesting that the dwelling had been built by this time. Blair continued goldmining at Gordon for the next 32 years, with the family living at 46 Main Street during this time.[17] In 1907, possibly as a consequence in the demise of mining, he sold the property to Mrs Margaret Ann Nichols, wife of Robert Francis Nichols, farmer.[18] On the death of Mrs Nichols in 1927, the property passed to her husband, Robert.[19] He owned it until his death in 1944 when it was sold to Eric Rosenow, a fruiterer of Gordon.[20] In 1967, the property was purchased by Walter Robert Harrison.[21]

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 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.

Victorian Vernacular - Gabled

10	*A Pictorial History of the Shire of Ballan*, Ballan Shire Historical Society, Ballan, 1988, p.50, citing the Victorian Municipal Directory, 1888.
11	Bannear, op.cit.
12	See Township of Ballan Plan, 1954, VPRS 16171 PROV.
13	See Gordon Township Plan, 1942, VPRS 16171, PROV & Certificate of Title, vol. 830 fol. 988.
14	Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, Department of Justice, Melbourne. Elizabeth's maiden name might also have been spelt "Satterthwaite".
15	Ibid.
16	Ballan Shire Rate Book, 1877, VPRS 5557/P0 Unit 45, PROV (Ballarat).
17	Ibid., 1891, 1901-02, 1905-06.
18	Certificate of Title, op.cit.
19	Ibid.
20	Ibid.
21	Ibid.

PLACE NAME: Dwelling

Place No. GOR024

ADDRESS: 46 Main Street, Gordon

Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

The majority of Victorian-era dwellings were single-storey, built of timber and were modestly-scaled with rudimentary detailing, being vernacular in design. Many of them were built with simple gabled forms and projected front verandahs. In the western region of the Moorabool shire, a notable number of these dwelling types survive in Ballan and Gordon.

The dwelling at 46 Main Street is a representative example of a modest, Victorian vernacular styled cottage built during the second phase of goldmining activity in the late 1860s to the 1880s in Gordon. Other comparable dwellings of similar design and scale (gabled roof forms with projecting front skillion verandahs) include:

- 35 Main Street (GOR020) (Photo 4): built in 1880 for William and Mary Robinson. William Robertson was a carpenter for Parker's United Mining Company.
- 56-60 Main Street (GOR028) (Photo 5): built in c.1868 for Dr Caesar Kieser. The dwelling has a projecting gabled wing on the front which may represent an early addition.
- 31-33 Russell Street (GOR019) (Photo 6): built in c 1885 for Charles McCusker, local contractor.
- 32 Russell Street (GOR018) (Photo 7): built in 1883 for Philip Henry Watkinson. The double gabled timber building served as both a shop and dwelling, the store wing having flanking parapeted skillion wings.

Photo 4: Dwelling, 35 Main Street, Gordon, 2014.
Source: David Rowe.

Photo 5: Dwelling, 56-60 Main Street, Gordon, 2014.
Source: David Rowe.

Photo 6: Dwelling, 31-33 Russell Street, Gordon, 2014.
Source: David Rowe.

Photo 7: Dwelling & Former Store, 32 Russell Street, Gordon 2014.
Source: David Rowe.

The dwelling at 46 Main Street is a representative example of a Victorian vernacular gabled dwelling in Gordon. It is moderately intact, similar to comparable dwellings in the area, but is in fair-poor condition. These buildings represent early residential development in the district.

PLACE NAME: Dwelling

Place No. GOR028

ADDRESS: 56-60 Main Street, Gordon

Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated Mat 2021

Historic Themes:

Theme 4.2: Gold Mining

Theme 6.1: Building Towns

Theme 6.2: Building Homes in the Shire

Theme 8.3: Health & Welfare

Condition: Poor

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**

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 56-60 Main Street, Gordon, constructed c.1868 with c.1900 additions is significant.

How is it significant?

The dwelling at 56-60 Main Street, Gordon, is of local historical and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The dwelling at 56-60 Main Street, Gordon, has historical significance for its associations with residential and commercial development during the second phase of gold mining activity in the town from the late 1860s until the 1880s. Possibly built in 1868 for Dr Caesar Kieser, local medical practitioner and public vaccinator for the Ballan district in 1871, it was owned by Helena and James Bland from 1874. The dwelling has more enduring associations from 1877 with Harriett and John Northey, with Mrs Northey operating a shop at Gordon until her death in 1910. John Northey was a

miner, having studied mining at a young age in Cornwall and after emigrating to the Ballarat goldfields he acquired numerous mining shares. He was mine manager to the local Parker's United Company in the mid 1870s. The gabled wing of the dwelling appears to have been added in the early 1900s when owned by Mrs Northey. (Criterion A)

The dwelling at 56-60 Main Street, Gordon, has aesthetic significance as an early surviving example of a combined dwelling and shop. The steeply pitched, single storey, gabled roof form that traverses the site, side gabled wing that projects towards the front and rear, front skillion post-supported verandah and part of the rear skillion wing attached to the main gable are typical of this period, and demonstrate the key elements of this type of building. The corrugated sheet metal roof cladding, timber weatherboard wall cladding, four face brick chimneys, centrally-located timber framed doorway, timber framed double hung 12 paned windows, timber window sills and decorative timber bargeboards in the front gable end also contribute to the significance as original early elements of the design. (Criterion E)

Heritage Overlay Map
It is recommended that the heritage overlay is only applied to the southern portion of the site at 56-60 Main Street containing the dwelling and associated land shown on the following map (Photo 1).

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

PLACE NAME: Dwelling

Place No. GOR028

ADDRESS: 56-60 Main Street, Gordon

Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated Mat 2021

DESCRIPTION:

The dwelling at 56-60 Main Street, Gordon, is located on a long rectangular allotment having a very large grassed yard that slopes downwards towards the rear. There is a modest front setback defined by a grassed area with overgrown trees. There is also a flat timber picket fence (which has partially collapsed), scrolled metal and woven wire pedestrian gate and steel and chain mesh vehicular gate on the front (southern) boundary. There are substantial, grassed side setbacks. To the east of the dwelling is a modest gabled outbuilding with corrugated galvanised steel roof and wall cladding.

The asymmetrical, single storey, timber weatherboard, Victorian vernacular styled dwelling is characterised by a steeply-pitched, gabled roof form that traverses the site, gabled wing that projects towards the front and rear on the west side, a front projecting skillion verandah and rear skillion wings. The gabled wing on the west side appears to be an early addition, with the rear skillion wing also having been extended. The roofs are clad in corrugated galvanised steel, with timber weatherboard wall cladding (some of the rear skillion wings are clad in corrugated sheet metal). There are four face brick chimneys, with three being external on the east side. The rear chimneys have lighter brick construction, suggesting that they may have been introduced at an early time. At the front under the verandah is an original centrally-located timber frame doorway (with an early 20th century three panelled timber door) and flanking original timber framed double hung 12 paned windows and timber window sills. There is also an early timber framed two paned double hung window in the front gable end. This gable end features decorative timber bargeboards. The front verandah is supported by early timber posts with timber brackets, suggesting that it may have been altered during the Federation era (c.1895-1915).

Overall, the dwelling appears to be in poor condition when viewed from the road. There is evidence of movement in the front walls and deterioration in the roof and substantial deterioration in the wall cladding, especially the west (side) elevation. The verandah has also partially collapsed, caused in part by the overgrown trees in close proximity to the dwelling.

The dwelling has moderate integrity, when considering that the early additions contribute to its Victorian vernacular character and its early evolution.

PLACE NAME: Dwelling

Place No. GOR028

ADDRESS: 56-60 Main Street, Gordon

Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated Mat 2021

Photo 2: Dwelling, 56-60 Main Street, with outbuilding on the right, 2014.

Photo 3: Dwelling, 56-60 Main Street, showing the projecting gabled wing on the west side, 2009.

HISTORY:

The Early History of Gordon

The village of 'Gordons' (as it was originally known) had its post-European contact beginnings with the discovery of gold in 1853 by Robert Evans, a kangaroo trapper from the nearby Borambeta Station.[1] In

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[1]   S. Finlayson, 'St. Mark's Church, Gordon', 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, 1988, p.62 & D.D. Fraser & J.B. Ranken, *Centenary of the Shire of Ballan 1862-1962*, Shire of Ballan, Ballan, 1962, p.37.

1858, Evans established a mine at the location of the present-day primary school.[2] This led to a rush of 300 people by July of that year.[3] The rapid development of the township also had an equally swift decline. By 1859, the initial rush ended[4] and by the middle of the following year most of the original buildings in the township were either deserted or dismantled and none of the seven hotels or the restaurants, bakeries and other business enterprises were operational.[5]

The Gordon township progressed from the 1860s on a more stable and less chaotic footing. The irregularly-planned township was officially surveyed in 1863[6] and there was a revival of confidence in gold mining given the steady progress by the Egerton Company.[7] In 1871, the population had reached 412 and it increased to 984 in 1881[8] as a result of the small mining boom brought on by the Egerton, New Black Horse and Parker's United mining companies. In 1875, the township was proclaimed and named Gordon.[9]

By 1888, Gordon's main street included several stores and other commercial buildings, a post, telegraph and money-order office, savings bank, and agencies of three insurance companies in addition to miners' cottages that lined the entrances to the town. There was also a state school and a railway station (albeit 1 mile from the town centre), nine hotels and three churches which served the population of 1000.[10] By 1891, Gordon was again in population decline as a consequence of the demise of gold mining. From this time, the town slowly transformed from a bustling gold settlement into a quieter agricultural centre.[11]

History of the Dwelling at 56-60 Main Street
The dwelling at 56-60 Main Street, is located on allotment 6 of Section 2 in the Township of Gordon. It appears to have been built in 1868 for Dr Caeser Kieser.[12] Born in c.1815 in Germany, he qualified as a medical doctor at Wurzburg in 1841 before emigrating to South Australia, arriving on the "Alfred" from Hamburg via Plymouth on 31 January 1850.[13] In 1852, Kieser had been found duly qualified as a medical practitioner by the Southern Australian Medical Board.[14] By 1854, Kieser had relocated to Casterton, Victoria, where he discovered gold at the Glenelg.[15] The following year, 1855, he tried his luck at Mount Blackwood and he gave the following account of his time there:

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2   *Ibid*.

3   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 & 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.

4   Ibid.

5   D. Mason, 'History of Gordon', typescript, n.d., Australiana Collection, Ballarat Library, p.5.

6   A.B. Watson, *Lost and Forgotten Towns of Colonial Victoria: A Comprehensive Analysis of Census Results for Victoria 1841-1901*, Angus B. Watson & Andrew MacMillan Art & Design, Melbourne, 2003, p.193.

7   Bannear, op.cit.

8   Watson, *op.cit*.

9   Bannear, op.cit.

10   *A Pictorial History of the Shire of Ballan*, Ballan Shire Historical Society, Ballan, 1988, p.50, citing the Victorian Municipal Directory, 1888.

11   Bannear, op.cit.

12   Ballan Shire Rate Book, 1868, VPRS 5557/P0 Unit 2, PROV (Ballarat). This was the first listing for Caesar Kieser in the Rate Books.

13   'Kieser, Caesar', Australian Medical Pioneers Index online at http://www.medicalpioneers.com/cgi-bin/index.cgi?detail=1&id=28

14   *South Australian Register*, 9 April 1852.

15   Australian Medical Pioneers Index, op.cit. & *Portland Guardian and Normanby General Advertiser*, 4 October 1855.

> My short stay in Melbourne, where I went on business of importance, induced me to take a practical trip to these localities [Mount Blackwood], where I have seen many strange things, and made many a good experience. My time I intended to stay here will be soon over, and that of a few months more shall bring me back to that country, the interest and progress of which I have particularly at heart, and whose advancement I shall possibly devote my utmost exertions to.[16]

Two years later in 1857, Kieser married Miss Tempe Gibbons at St. Paul's Church, Melbourne.[17] By 1859, Kieser was practising in Ballan[18] and by 1861 he was resident at Buninyong where he was a member of the building committee for the Holy Trinity Anglican Church.[19] In 1863, Dr and Mrs Kieser had relocated to Ballarat where Dr Kieser was several times elected medical officer of the Loyal Prince Arthur Lodge of the Ancient Independent Order of Oddfellows.[20]

In 1867, Dr Kieser became insolvent, as reported in *The Ballarat Star* and *The Age* newspapers. With liabilities amounting to £713 13s 2d, the causes of the insolvency were:

> Losses in mining and pressure of creditors, in consequence of mortgagees foreclosing their mortgage over insolvent's house and land: the former having been chiefly erected by funds obtained from a building society, the monthly subscriptions of which insolvent was unable to meet; depreciation in the value of property, and from his furniture being sold off under bill of sale.[21]

It was following his insolvency that Kieser, with his wife, relocated to Gordon in 1868. His new dwelling had a net annual value of £12, but it was not until 7 July 1871 when he acquired freehold to allotment 6 and adjoining allotment 5A of Section 2.[22] By August 1871, Kieser had been appointed public vaccinator to the Ballan district, attending at Flack's Hotel, Ballan 'on the first Saturday in each month, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock.'[23]

In 1872, Keiser sold his property at Gordon to Mrs Mary Sutherland (wife of John Sutherland, a gentleman) and he relocated to Carngham.[24] Ownership was transferred to John Sutherland in 1873 and he in turn sold the property at this time to Henry McGie, a saw miller.[25]

On 18 December 1874, the property was purchased by Mrs Helena Bland, wife of James Bland, a saw miller.[26] James and Helena had married four years earlier in 1870 and the first of their three children, Herbert, was born at Gordon.[27] In 1876, James Bland was listed as owner of a tenement at Gordon with a net annual value of £20.[28] It was also in 1876 when Bland, then a machinist, became insolvent, the

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16   *Ibid*.

17   *The Argus*, 25 November 1857.

18   Australian Medical Pioneers Index, op.cit.

19   *The Star*, Ballarat, 14 November 1861.

20   Australian Medical Pioneers Index, op.cit. & Ballarat Star, 18 April 1867.

21   *Ibid*. & *The Age,* 25 June 1867.

22   Plan of the Township of Gordon, 1942, VPRS 16171, PROV.

23   *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 26 August 1871, p.4.

24   Certificate of Title, vol. 516, fol. 095 & vol. 609 fol. 773 & *Portland Guardian & Normanby General Advertiser*, 1 May 1874, p.3, which stated that Dr Keiser was resident at Carngham.

25   Certificate of Title, op.cit.

26   Ibid., vol. 725 fol. 981.

27   See Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, Department of Justice, Melbourne. Their second child, Ernest, was born at Ceres in 1874 and their third son, Edgar, at Minyip in 1878.

28   Ballan Shire Rate Book, 1876, VPRS 5557/P0 Unit 5, PROV (Ballarat).

causes being 'losses on contracts and pressure of secured creditors.'[29] His liabilities amounted to £820 11s 6d.[30]

Probably as a consequence of her husband's financial losses, Helena Bland sold the dwelling at 56-60 Main Street in 1877 to Mrs Harriet Northey.[31] A storekeeper, Mrs Northey was the wife of John Northey, mining manager for Parker's United mining company.[32] He had previously acquired the neighbouring allotment (lot 7).[33] In 1878, the Northeys' property was listed with a shop.[34] The property had a net annual value of £20, which increased to £28 in 1882 as a dwelling and shop on the adjoining land (lot 7) had been built by this time.[35] The net annual value of the two dwellings and two shops remained the same until 1893.[36]

Tragedy struck with the death of John Northey in 1893.[37] He was born in c.1835 in Cornwall, England, and having studied mining at a young age, it seems that Northey was lured to the Ballarat goldfields as he emigrated to Victoria where he married Harriett Burridge in 1866.[38] They had six children: Daniel (born 1867, died 1868), Harriett (born 1870 at Gordon), Elizabeth (born 1873, died 1874), Rose (born 1875 at Gordon) Frederick (born 1868) and Samuel (born 1879, died 1880).[39] John Northey held mining shares as early as 1863 with the Chryseis Mining Company Ltd, and subsequent shares with the Young Australia Gold Mining Company at Piggoreet in 1864; Peru Gold Mining Company at Piggoreet in 1865; Great Extended Quartz Mining Company at Sebastopol in 1868; Bonnie Dundee Quartz Mining Company at Ballarat in 1869; and St. George United Quartz Mining Company at Sebastopol in 1869, before taking up mining with the North Parker's Quartz Mining Company at Gordon in 1873.[40] There, he became mine manager for North Parker's, as well as for Mars Gold Mining in 1876 and McRae's Freehold Estate Quartz Mining Company in 1883.[41] At the time of his death, Northey was about 58 years of age, and *The Argus* gave the following obituary:

> GORDON, MONDAY. – Great regret was expressed here when it became known that Mr. John Northey, manager of the Standard Company, Steiglitz, and for many years the mining manager of the Parker's United, Gordon, died this morning at his residence, Main-street, Gordon, from influenza and inflammation of the lungs.[42]

Harriett Northey continued to operate a shop at 56-60 Main Street after her husband's death. For almost 10 years, Mrs Northey acted as executor for John Northey's Estate. In 1899, she declared that:

> … I have been in possession of house and land and the horse which are the whole of the real and personal property left by deceased since the date or his death and that I have received the sum of

29   *The Argus*, 7 September 1876, p.5.
30   *Ibid*.
31   Certificate of Title, op.cit.
32   *The Argus*, 5 December 1893, p.6.
33   John Northey, Probate administration files, 1893-1902, VPRS 28/P0 Unit 922 & VPRS 28/P2 Unit 521 PROV.
34   Ballan Shire Rate Book, op.cit., 1878.
35   Ibid. & 1882.
36   Ibid., 1888, 1889, 1890, 1893.
37   *The Argus*, op.cit.
38   *Ibid*. & Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, op.cit.
39   Ibid.
40   *Victoria Government Gazettes*, January 1863, p.170, 8 December 1864, pp.2872-3, 20 February 1865, p.501, 22 September 1868, p.1814, 20 January 1869, p.191, 29 March 1869, p.547, 23 June 1873, p.1171, 20 February 1875, p.385, 11 May 1881, p.1309 & 13 August 1883, p.1880.
41   Ibid.
42   *The Argus, op.cit.*

not more than two pounds for the rent of such house which has been unoccupied during most of the period between the death of deceased and this date.[43]

By 1902, Harriett Northey had sold the house on allotment 7 to J. McCusker, auctioneer, for £15 and the horse to G. Forshan for £5.[44] She continued residing in the dwelling at 56-60 Main Street throughout the early 1900s when the property had a net annual value of £12.[45] The dwelling is shown in the background of a photograph of Main Street, Gordon, in c.1900,[46] together with the neighbouring dwelling previously owned by John Northey (Photo 4).

Photo 4: Main Street, Gordon, c.1900, showing the dwelling at 56-60 Main Street in the background (circled). The two storey building in the foreground (right) is Cher Mars' Mount Hope Hotel. The larger building nearby the dwelling at 56-60 Main Street was the Commercial Hotel.
Source: Colleen Rowlands via Maureen Davenport, Canberra.

It appears to have been during Harriett Northey's ownership in the early 1900s when a gabled addition was constructed on the west side of the dwelling.[47] Harriett Northey died there on 30 November 1910.[48] The *Gordon Advertiser* published the following obituary:

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43   Northey, op.cit.

44   Ibid.

45   Ballan Shire Rate Books, op.cit., 1904-05, 1905-06.

46   The photograph partly shows Mars' Mount Hope Hotel in the foreground (right). Cheri Mars returned to France in c.1903 so it would appear that the photograph was taken before his departure. The hotel was burnt to the ground in 1915 when it was licensed to W. Bowden. See *Ballarat Courier* 3 July 1915, *The Argus*, 28 December 1915, p.4 & *Geelong Advertiser*, 28 December 1915, p.4.

47   The photograph (Figure 1) would appear to date before 1903, as Cheri Mars' surname is shown on the side of the hotel building in the foreground, and he returned to France about this time. With the hotel being burnt to the

Mrs Harriett Northey, relict of Mr John Northey, died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs E.W. Thomas, Gordon, on Wednesday, at the age of 76 years, the cause of death being bronchitis. Mrs Northey came to this state 56 years ago from Torquay, England. She was twice married, first to Mr A.W. Gross, at Linton, and by this marriage there was one son, William, who has been in W.A. for some years. By the second marriage with Mr John Northey there were 3 girls and 3 boys. Her late husband died on 4th Dec. 1893. Mr Northey was mining manager of the old Parker's United for many years. Deceased came to Victoria in 1854. Her remains were interred in the Ballarat Old Cemetery today. The pallbearers were Messrs. John Williams, V.J. McGee, L. Rosenow, J. Gross, John Mitchell.[49]

The Statement of Assets as part of Harriett Northey's Estate was described in 1918 as follows:

All that piece of land [comprising?] three roods and one tenth of a perch or thereabouts being Crown Allotments five "A" and six Section Two Town of Gordon Parish of Kerrit Bareet County of Grant upon which is erected an eight roomed weatherboard house and outhouses (old).[50]

It may have been during the ensuing years after Mrs Northey's death when the front verandah was altered. In 1919, Harriett Northey's property was sold to Jacob Davies, a farmer.[51] He sold it to Mrs Emma Godwin in 1928.[52] Mrs Godwin's husband, Albert George Godwin, a storekeeper, operated a lolly shop from this location.[53] He had previously ran a store in Main Street, was an accordion player who, with others, supplied music for local dances, and he was the caretaker of the local Mechanics' Institute.[54] Emma Godwin owned the property until her death in 1965.[55] It then passed to Sydney Herbert Godwin, a farmer of South Ballarat.[56]

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 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.

Victorian Vernacular - Gabled

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ground in 1915, the gabled addition to Mrs Northey's dwelling at 56-60 Main Street would appear to have been built between c.1903 and c.1915.

[48] Harriett Northey, Probate administration files, 1910-1918, VPRS 28/P3 Unit 871 PROV.

[49] R. Huggins, Transcription of the *Gordon Advertiser*, 2 December 1910, private collection, Ballan.

[50] H. Northey, op.cit.

[51] Certificate of Title, vol. 928 fol. 540.

[52] Ibid.

[53] Joe Donegan, Gordon, to Maureen Davenport, Canberra, February 2015.

[54] See the *Ballarat Courier*, 13 January 1915 & *Gordon, Egerton and Ballan Advertiser*, 5 October 1917, 15 November 1918.

[55] Certificate of Title, op.cit.

[56] Ibid.

PLACE NAME: Dwelling   Place No. GOR028

ADDRESS: 56-60 Main Street, Gordon   Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated Mat 2021

The majority of Victorian-era dwellings were single-storey, built of timber and were modestly-scaled with rudimentary detailing, being vernacular in design. Many of them were built with simple gabled forms and projected front verandahs. In the western region of the Moorabool shire, a notable number of these dwelling types survive in Ballan and Gordon

The dwelling at 56-60 Main Street is a representative example of a modest, Victorian vernacular styled cottage built during the second phase of goldmining activity from the late 1860s until the 1880s in Gordon. Other comparable dwellings of similar design and scale (gabled roof forms with projecting front skillion verandahs) include:

- 35 Main Street (GOR020) (Photo 5): built in 1880 for William and Mary Robinson. William Robinson was a carpenter for Parker's United Mining Company.
- 46 Main Street (GOR024) (Photo 6): built in c.1875 for the miner, Charles Blair.
- 32 Russell Street (GOR018) (Photo 8): built in 1885 for Philip Henry Wilkinson, storekeeper.
- 31-33 Russell Street (GOR019) (Photo 7): built in c 1885 for Charles McCusker, local contractor.

Photo 5: Dwelling, 35 Main Street, Gordon, 2014.
Source: David Rowe.

Photo 6: Dwelling, 46 Main Street, Gordon, 2014.
Source: David Rowe.

Photo 7: Dwelling, 31-33 Russell Street, Gordon, 2014.
Source: David Rowe.

Photo 8: Dwelling & Former Store, 32 Russell Street, Gordon, 2014.
Source: David Rowe.

The dwelling at 56-60 Main Street is a rare surviving example of an early residence and shop built in the 19th century in Gordon. Other examples include:

- 64 Main Street, Gordon (GOR029) (Photo 9): built in 1884 as the London Chartered Bank to a design by E. James and Co., the face brick austere Victorian Classical styled building has distinctive parapeted façade behind which are double gabled roof forms.
- 69 Main Street, Gordon (GOR033) (Photo 10): the former Williams Hotel, built as the Freemason's Hotel in c.1860 for Jules Gascard, the timber and rendered brick building originally

comprised a hotel, butcher's shop and residence. It has experienced a number of alterations in the 19th and early 20th centuries, some of which give a tangible understanding of its evolution.

- 82 Main Street, Gordon (GOR035) (Photo 11): built as a bakery and dwelling for Timothy and Mary Clifford in c.1877, the elongated double hipped roofed modest timber building with a front post-supported verandah served these dual functions until the early 20th century.
- 32 Russell Street, Gordon (GOR018): built as a drapery and grocery store and dwelling in 1883 for Philip Henry Watkinson, the double gabled timber building continued as a shop and residence until the late 1960s.

Photo 9: Former London Chartered Bank, 64 Main Street, Gordon, 2014.
Source: David Rowe.

Photo 10: Former Williams Hotel, 69 Main Street, Gordon, 2015.
Source: David Rowe.

Photo 11: Dwelling & Former Store & Bakery, 82 Main Street, Gordon, 2014.
Source: David Rowe.

Overall, 56-60 Main Street, Gordon, is a representative example of a Victorian Vernacular gable-roofed dwelling in Ballan. Similar to its comparative examples, the dwelling is moderately intact but is in poor condition. The subject dwelling is also a rare surviving example of an attached shop and residence building. 56-60 Main Streets represent early residential and commercial development in Ballan.

PLACE NAME: Former London Chartered Bank   Place No. GOR029

ADDRESS: 64 Main Street, Gordon   Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

Historic Themes:
Theme 5.4: Commerce
Theme 6.1: Building Towns

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***

Other Recommendations

Opportunities are available to reconstruct the missing urns above the parapet, as shown in the historical photograph (Photo 6).

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

What is Significant?

The former London Chartered Bank, at 64 Main Street, Gordon, constructed 1884 and Interwar brick garage (fronting Main Street) and brick outbuilding (fronting Lyndhurst Street) is significant.

How is it significant?

The former London Chartered Bank at 64 Main Street, Gordon, is of local historical, rarity and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The former London Chartered Bank at 64 Main Street, Gordon, has historical significance as a physical embodiment of the prosperity and success of the township resulting from the second phase of the gold mining era from the late 1860s until the 1880s. The current building, constructed in

c.1884 is the second bank building on the site, replacing an earlier timber structure erected in c.1868. The building housed the only bank in Gordon, first as the London Chartered Bank (until 1921) and then becoming the English, Scottish and Australasian Bank, operating until its closure in 1972. The brick outbuildings which date from the Interwar period are associated with the later occupation of the site by the English, Scottish and Australasian Bank. (Criterion A)

The former London Chartered Bank at 64 Main Street, Gordon, has aesthetic significance as a modest, distinctive and predominantly intact example of an austere Victorian Classical style for a bank building in Victoria. The building, designed by Ballarat architectural firm of E. James and Co, is the only known surviving bank example of the work of Edward James, the progenitor of a number of notable building designs in Ballarat in the 1870s and 1880s. The design relies on proportion and variations of materials for its aesthetic success. These design elements are: moulded parapet cornices, vestigial parapet pediment, segmentally-arched window and door openings, and face brickwork offset by rendered banding and voussoirs. The modest scale, single storey height and parapeted facades with projecting moulded parapet cornices of the Gordon bank are also important, and have an affinity with the more refined austere Classical designs by George Jobbins for the Drysdale, Portarlington and Winchelsea branches of the Colonial Bank built in the 1880s. (Criterion E)

The former London Chartered Bank building at Gordon is also one of only three surviving bank buildings in the western region of the Moorabool Shire, and the only surviving example of a bank designed by Edward James, of E James and Co architectural firm, who designed a number of notable buildings in Ballarat in the mid to late Victorian period. (Criterion B)

Heritage Overlay Map
It is recommended that the heritage overlay is applied to the southern portion of the site at 64 Main as shown on the following map (Photo 1).

Note that the eastern curtilage boundary is deliberately set outside the title to capture the brick outbuilding on eastern fence line.

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

DESCRIPTION:

The former London Chartered Bank, 64 Main Street, Gordon, is located on a modest wedge-shaped allotment at the north-west corner of Main and Lyndhurst Streets. The building is set on the Main Street (southern) and Lyndhurst Street (eastern) boundaries, with a wide side setback on the west side (where there is a gabled interwar era garage clad in sheet metal as well as trees and shrubs) and a large grassed rear yard to the north with perimeter trees and an interwar era parapeted brick and skillion-roofed brick outbuilding on the east boundary. The rear yard and side setback on the west side (fronting Main Street) are bound in high, capped, painted timber paling fences.

The asymmetrical, single storey, face brick, austere Victorian Classical styled bank building has a prominent parapeted principal wing that traverses the site and a projecting minor parapeted entrance porch at the east end. The parapets are rendered and feature projecting moulded cornices and stringcourses. On the main, south elevation, the banking chamber (comprising the eastern portion of the main wing) projects slightly towards the front and the parapet is surmounted by a vestigial pediment and supported by paired consoles. Behind the parapets, the principal wing has double gabled roof forms that extend towards the rear, the western gable having been extended. These roof forms are clad in corrugated sheet metal. The entrance porch wing appears to have a flat metal-clad roof. Projecting at the rear are brick and lightweight clad skillion additions.

The design of the former bank building is also characterised by the segmentally-arched timber framed double hung windows and door opening on the south façade, the arches being accentuated by face brick voussoirs with rendered keystones, with each opening linked by rendered horizontal bands below the arches and at window sill level. These rendered bands emphasise the horizontality of the design against the face brick wall construction and the bluestone plinth. The window reveals are shop chamfered and there are bluestone sills. The door opening on the south façade of the principal wing has an original panelled timber door above which is a transom window. The bracketed hood above the door has been introduced.

The minor wing at the east end of the building features similar design and construction detailing as the main wing, with a segmentally-arched door opening, brick voussoirs and rendered keystone, transom window and timber double doors. There is also a segmentally-arched timber framed double hung window on the east elevation of the minor wing, while the east elevation of the principal wing has single and paired windows of the same design and construction. There are other early window openings on the west elevation, of more rudimentary design and detail.

Overall, the building appears to be in good condition when viewed from the road, and is of moderate-high integrity.

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021
PLACE NAME: Former London Chartered Bank
ADDRESS: 64 Main Street, Gordon

Place No. GOR029
Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

Photo 2: Former London Chartered Bank, south elevation, 64 Main Street, 2014.

Photo 3: Former London Chartered Bank, south elevation, 64 Main Street, 2009.

PLACE NAME: Former London Chartered Bank

Place No. GOR029

ADDRESS: 64 Main Street, Gordon

Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

Photo 4: Brick outbuilding on east boundary, 2015.

HISTORY:

The Early History of Gordon

The village of 'Gordons' (as it was originally known) had its post-European contact beginnings with the discovery of gold in 1853 by Robert Evans, a kangaroo trapper from the nearby Borambeta Station.[1] In 1858, Evans established a mine at the location of the present-day primary school.[2] This led to a rush of 300 people by July of that year.[3] The rapid development of the township also had an equally swift decline. By 1859, the initial rush ended[4] and by the middle of the following year most of the original buildings in the township were either deserted or dismantled and none of the seven hotels or the restaurants, bakeries and other business enterprises were operational.[5]

The Gordon township progressed from the 1860s on a more stable and less chaotic footing. The irregularly-planned township was officially surveyed in 1863[6] and there was a revival of confidence in gold mining given the steady progress by the Egerton Company.[7] In 1871, the population had reached 412 and it increased to 984 in 1881[8] as a result of the small mining boom brought on by the Egerton, New Black Horse and Parker's United mining companies. In 1875, the township was proclaimed and named Gordon.[9]

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[1]   S. Finlayson, 'St. Mark's Church, Gordon', 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, 1988, p.62 & D.D. Fraser & J.B. Ranken, *Centenary of the Shire of Ballan 1862-1962*, Shire of Ballan, Ballan, 1962, p.37.

[2]   *Ibid*.

[3]   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 & 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.

[4]   Ibid.

[5]   D. Mason, 'History of Gordon', typescript, n.d., Australiana Collection, Ballarat Library, p.5.

[6]   A.B. Watson, *Lost and Forgotten Towns of Colonial Victoria: A Comprehensive Analysis of Census Results for Victoria 1841-1901*, Angus B. Watson & Andrew MacMillan Art & Design, Melbourne, 2003, p.193.

[7]   Bannear, op.cit.

[8]   Watson, *op.cit*.

[9]   Bannear, op.cit.

By 1888, Gordon's main street included several stores and other commercial buildings, a post, telegraph and money-order office, savings bank, and agencies of three insurance companies in addition to miners' cottages that lined the entrances to the town. There was also a state school and a railway station (albeit 1 mile from the town centre), nine hotels and three churches which served the population of 1000.[10] By 1891, Gordon was again in population decline as a consequence of the demise of gold mining. From this time, the town slowly transformed from a bustling gold settlement into a quieter agricultural centre.[11]

History of the former London Chartered Bank

The site at 64 Main Street, Gordon, formed part of allotments 14 and 15 of Section 1 in the Township of Gordon first purchased by Louis Rozenski on 3 March 1863.[12] A Polish boot maker,[13] it appears that he had built an eight-roomed dwelling and detached boot maker's shop[14] at the western end of his Main Street frontage before this time (Photo 5).

Photo 5: Main Street, Gordon, looking north-west, n.d., with Rozenski's boot shop shown circled in the foreground. Source: June Huggins, personal collection, Ballan.

On 13 June 1868, the *Bacchus Marsh Express* reported that 'It has been stated on good authority that the London Chartered Bank is about opening a branch of its business at Gordons, by which it would

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10   *A Pictorial History of the Shire of Ballan*, Ballan Shire Historical Society, Ballan, 1988, p.50, citing the Victorian Municipal Directory, 1888.

11   Bannear, op.cit.

12   See Town Plan of Gordon, 1942, VPRS 16171 PROV.

13   See Louis Rozenski, Probate Administration files, 1907, VPRS 28/P3 Unit 27 PROV. Rozenski was listed in the Ballan Shire Rate Book for 1869 (VPRS 5557/P0 Unit 2 PROV [Ballarat]) under the spelling "Louis Rosanqua". He was listed in the 1865 Rate Book as "Louise Rozanski". See also R. Huggins, transcript of the *Gordon Advertiser*, 3 January 1908, personal collection, Ballan.

14   *Ibid*., 27 August 1909, described Rozenski's property as part of an auction notice following Rozenski's death.

seem that great results are anticipated.'[15] The branch was open by 28 November 1868, under the management of W.B. Reid.[16] Rozenski had subdivided the eastern portions of his allotments and sold them to the London Chartered Bank, with Title being finalised on 29 March 1869.[17] There was a succession of managers of the bank in the ensuing years, with a Mr Sutherland being the incumbent after Reid's departure until 1875.[18] Sutherland was then promoted to Maryborough and D. Myers, J.P. was manager at Gordon until October 1876 when Thomas Anketell came to the position.[19] He was manager at Gordon until 1882 when he left to establish a branch of the Union Bank at Roebourne, Western Australia (along with assistant, Burrup, Anketell was murdered there in 1885).[20] At Gordon, Anketell was succeeded by John Bell.[21]

In May 1884, *The Argus* reported that 'Our Gordons correspondent mentions that the business of the bank has been so rapidly improving in that district that new and commodious premises are about to be erected.'[22] The Ballarat architectural firm of E. James and Co. had been engaged to design the new brick building.[23] While most branches of the London Chartered Bank had been designed by Leonard Terry until 1884, James had superintended the erection of the London Chartered Bank (as well as the branches for the Union, Australasian, National and New South Wales Banks) in Ballarat in earlier years,[24] and it was probably from these earlier associations, that he was awarded the design commission at Gordon. In July 1884, the earlier timber bank buildings on the site were offered for sale by auction and they were sold to Mr Chalmers of the London Chartered Bank, Ballarat, for £60.[25]

The new bank building was of brick construction and designed in an austere Classical style, with parapeted facades surmounted by urns (Photo 6). The only other decorative features were the rendered horizontal bands in the walls and the window and door openings with brick voussoirs and rendered keystones.

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15   *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 13 June 1868.

16   *Ibid*., 28 November 1868.

17   Certificate of Title, vol. 278 fol. 502.

18   *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 30 May 1874 & 24 April 1875.

19   *Ibid*., 21 October 1876.

20   *Ibid*., 24 January 1885 & *The Australasian*, 24 January 1885, p.16.

21   Ballan Shire Rate Book, op.cit, 1884.

22   *The Argus*, 27 May 1884, p.5.

23   M. Lewis & T. Sawyer (eds.), *Australian Architectural Index* online, Melbourne University, citing the Vernon architectural collection, Ballarat.

24   A. Sutherland, *Victoria and Its Metropolis, Past and Present*, McCarron Bird & Co., Melbourne, 1888, p.187.

25   Huggins, *op.cit*., 5 July 1884.

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021
PLACE NAME: Former London Chartered Bank
ADDRESS: 64 Main Street, Gordon

Place No. GOR029
Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

Photo 6: Former London Chartered Bank (when the ES & A Bank), n.d. [c.1930], 64 Main Street, Gordon.
Source: *A Pictorial History of the Shire of Ballan*, p.94.

John Bell continued as manager of the bank in the new branch until 1887 when he was replaced by Henry Staplestone.[26] He was succeeded by James Nicol in 1889 who became a member of the Ballan Amateur Dramatics Club.[27] In 1904, Frederick Langsford was manager and in 1914 A.E. Walter held the position.[28] In 1916, H. Stewart, formerly an accountant with the bank at Gordon before taking up a relieving manager's position elsewhere, returned as manager.[29] According to the *Ballarat Courier*, 'His appointment has given satisfaction to his numerous local friends.'[30]

In 1921, the London Charter Bank was taken over by the English, Scottish and Australasian Bank.[31] H.T. Stewart was retained as manager and he continued in the role until at least 1930.[32] By 1940, T. Lamb was manager and he served until 1946 when R.H. Reid became manager.[33] In the 1950s, Claude Webber was appointed manager and as a champion table tennis player, he held games with the young men of the town in the bank after hours.[34] In the later 1950s, he was replaced by F.C. Morriss.[35] The last manager before the bank closed in 1972 was Len Seddon.[36]

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[26]   See Ballan Shire Rate Books, op.cit., 1886 & 1887.

[27]   Ibid., 1890 & *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 19 October 1889.

[28]   *Wise's Post Office Directory*, 1904 & 1914.

[29]   *The Ballarat Courier*, 17 June 1916, p.10.

[30]   *Ibid*.

[31]   Title was not transferred until 1927 – see Certificate of Title vol. 303 fol. 496.

[32]   *Sands and McDougall's Business Directory*, 1930, transcript provided by Maureen Davenport, Canberra.

[33]   *Ibid*., 1940-1946.

[34]   J. Donegan, Pa Joe. *Not the average block. Stories of people, pioneers, poverty and progress*, Joe Donegan, Wallace, 2009, pp.43-44.

[35]   See *Sands and McDougall's Business Directory*, op.cit., 1960.

[36]   Donegan, *op.cit*.

The former bank building was purchased by Edward Heffernan, a school headmaster and artist, and his wife, Maree on 18 July 1972.[37] In recent years the bank has been the Gordon Egerton Galleries.

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 Works by the Architect, Edward James
Edward James was born in Crickhowell, South Wales, in 1823.[38] Emigrating to Victoria in 1852, he practised architecture in Ballarat from 1861.[39] An early surviving example of his work is the former Freemasons Hall, 16 Camp Street, designed in a Greek Revival style in c.1872-73.[40] In 1875 William Henry Piper joined the firm (the practice being known as James and Piper).[41] They designed several notable buildings in Ballarat about the time of the building of the bank at Gordon, including the Manchester Unity Hall, 9 Grenville Street (1886) and Trades' Hall, 24-25 Camp Street (1887-88).[42] None of James' known designs, either in partnership as James and Piper or under the name of James and Co., is comparable with the former bank building at Gordon. The building at Gordon remains as his only known surviving bank design. James died on 17 November 1888 and *The Argus* gave the following obituary:

> Mr. E. James, senior partner in the firm of James and Piper, architects, died at his residence, Lyons-street, to-day, of a complication of disorders, aged 64 years. The deceased was the son of the late Mr. R. James, of Park lodge, Crickhavell [sic.], South Wales, arrived in Victoria 36 years ago. For the past 30 years he resided in Ballarat, engaged in his profession as an architect. He was unmarried.[43]

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 Banks in the western Region of the Moorabool Shire
The former London Chartered Bank at 64 Main Street was the only purpose-built bank constructed in the 19th century in Gordon. Within the western region of the Moorabool Shire, there are three surviving 19th century bank buildings, none of which function for their original purpose today and none are comparable in design and construction to the former bank at Gordon. These other banks are:

- Former Commercial Bank, 157 Inglis Street, Ballan (HO23) (Photo 7):[44] the two storey, Victorian Georgian styled bluestone building was constructed in 1867. It is three bayed in composition,

37   Certificate of Title, op.cit. & A Pictorial History of the Shire of Ballan, op.cit., p.94.
38   P.J. Vernon, 'The Vernon Collection: A Selection of Architectural Drawings', brochure, 1992, p.3.
39   Sutherland, *op.cit.*
40   Ibid. & W. Jacobs, N. Lewis, E. Vines & R. Aitken, *Ballarat: A Guide to Buildings and Areas 1851-1940*, Jacobs Lewis Vines Architects & Conservation Planners, South Yarra, 1981, pp.58-59.
41   Sutherland, *op.cit*.
42   *Ibid*. & Jacobs, et.al*., op.cit.,* p.45, 59.
43   *The Argus*, 19 November 1888, p.8.
44   *A Pictorial History of the Shire of Ballan, op.cit.*, p.45.

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021
PLACE NAME: Former London Chartered Bank
ADDRESS: 64 Main Street, Gordon

Place No. GOR029
Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

with a battlemented parapeted above which is a hipped roof. The building has moderate integrity.

- Former National Bank of Australasia, 15 Martin Street, Blackwood (proposed Martin Street Heritage Precinct in West Moorabool Heritage Study):[45] 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 front façade has been compromised by the introduction of a large recessed porch, the design and character is still discernible.

- Former London Bank of Australia Limited, 323 Bungaree-Wallace Road, Bungaree (BRE022) (Photo 8):[46] the very small gabled timber former bank building was built in 1909 as an agency of the Ballarat East branch. It was originally located on the west side of the Infant Welfare Centre at Bungaree and later relocated to its current situation in the grounds of the Bungaree and District Historical Society. The building appears to be predominantly intact.

Photo 7: Former Commercial Bank, 157 Inglis Street, Ballan, 2010.
Source: David Rowe and Wendy Jacobs.

Photo 8: Former London Bank of Australia, 323 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree, 2009.
Source: David Rowe and Wendy Jacobs.

Other Victorian Austere Classical Bank Buildings of the 1880s

In the 1880s in Victoria, the London Chartered Bank had five other bank branches built, being those at Carlton (HO1 Melbourne City Council), Fitzroy (HO311 Yarra City Council), Bendigo (HO255 Greater Bendigo City), Echuca (HO1 Campaspe Shire) and Stawell. Stylistically, of those that survive, none are comparable to the former bank at Gordon.[47]

In relation to other austere Victorian Classical styled bank designs, Bruce Trethowan in 'A Study of Banks in Victoria 1851-1939' provides the following contextual and comparative assessment:

> In the late 1880s a new austere style of banks began to emerge which again gave prominence to the wall as the basis for architectural expression. Wall articulation in this case was based solely on cornices, rectangular openings set into the blank surface and to a limited extent ext5rados and impost mouldings. Architectural compositions were also very simple, with the entrance usually expressed by a projecting mass.

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45   See heritage citation for the Main Street, Blackwood Heritage Precinct.
46   See heritage citation for the former London Bank of Australia Ltd.
47   B. Tethowan, 'A Study of Banks in Victoria 1851-1939', prepared for the Historic Buildings Preservation Council, December 1976, p.55.

The ANZ Bank (former Bank of Australasia) at Warragul, erected 1884, is the precursors of the style. The architect was Anketell Henderson of Reed, Henderson and Smart. Henderson was the only exponent of austere classicism in the 1880s and 1890s. He erected several branches for the Bank of Australia and the Commercial Bank of Australia during this period. His three Commercial Banks, at Nhill, Charlton and Woodend typify this early austere classicism. They employ no extrados and impost mouldings and the second storey pediments are decorated with Greek style acroterion. … Typical examples of Henderson's style in other branches are situated at Nathalia (ANZ Bank), Terang (ANZ Bank) and Burnley (ANZ).[48]

With the London Chartered Bank at Gordon, Edward James was another early exponent of austere Victorian Classicism for bank design in Victoria. None of the austere Victorian Classical bank types identified by Trethowan are comparable with the former bank at Gordon. They are all more monumental in appearance given their two storey height, have rendered wall construction and are more definitive in the Classical detailing.

The single storey height, modest scale and parapeted facades (with the parapets accentuated by projecting cornice moulds) of the bank at Gordon has an affinity with the designs by the Warrnambool architect, George Jobbins for the Colonial Bank of Australasia branches at 2 Murradoc Road, Drysdale (HO1620 Greater Geelong City) built 1880; 33 Main Street, Winchelsea (HO19 Surf Coast Shire) (Photo 9) built 1883; and Portarlington built 1888.[49] Each of these buildings is situated on corner sites with splayed corners comprising the main entrance. They are of rendered brick construction with more definitive Classical detailing in the circular motif parapets, rendered pilasters with incised panels, round-arched window and door openings and smooth rendered wall rustication simulating ashlar blockwork. Each of these bank buildings is highly intact. The overall outward appearance and composition of these former Colonial Bank buildings are not however comparable with the former bank at Gordon.

Photo 9: Former Colonial Bank, 33 Main Street, Winchelsea, 1998.
Source: Context Pty Ltd.

The former London Chartered Bank is an early, modest and unusual example of an austere Victorian Classical styled bank with moderate to high integrity. It is one of a small group of surviving 19th century banks in the western region of the Moorabool Shire, and the only 19th century bank in Gordon, being a local landmark and a legacy of the second phase of gold mining in the town from the late 1860s. It represents the development of financial services in Gordon during the Victorian era.

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48   Ibid.

49   D. Rowe & C. Kellaway, *Farmland, Forest & Surf, Environmental History*, Surf Coast Shire Heritage Study Stage 2B, Surf Coast Shire, Torquay, 2010, p.27 & A. Willingham, *Geelong Region Historic Buildings and Objects Study*, Geelong Regional Commission, Geelong, 1986, vol. 1, sheets 85 & 105.

PLACE NAME: Gordon Post Office

Place No. GOR030

ADDRESS: 67 Main Street, Gordon

Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

Historic Themes:
Theme 3.5: Establishing & Maintaining Communications
Theme 6.1: Building Towns

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**

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*

Other Recommendations

Opportunities are available to reconstruct the missing timber detailing to the gable ends and verandah as shown in Photo 2.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

What is Significant?
The Gordon Post Office, 67 Main Street, Gordon, constructed 1890, is significant.

Features which do not contribute to the significance of the place include the post 1890 alterations and additions, including the modern outbuildings.

How is it significant?
The Gordon Post Office, 67 Main Street, Gordon, is of local historical, aesthetic and social significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Gordon Post Office, 67 Main Street, Gordon, has historical significance for its long term associations with the local post service and telegraph communications in the town from 1890 (having been originally established in 1858). Continuing its original function today, the building was constructed in 1890 by a local pioneer and former postmaster, Cheri Mars, a French immigrant. The building had been designed under the leadership of Samuel Edward Bindley, Public Works Architect in charge of the North-West Division in the Victorian Works Department. His office was responsible for the designs of several post offices, police stations and court houses in the north-west district of Victoria. (Criterion A)

The Gordon Post Office, 67 Main Street, Gordon, has aesthetic significance as the only example of a timber weatherboard Late Victorian Queen Anne styled Post Office designed by the North-West Division of the Public Works Department. Although altered, the original design characteristics are clearly discernible in the composition of the gabled and hipped roof forms, return post-supported verandah, chimneys, windows and the clock featuring in the front gable end. Similar details are identified in a small number of other surviving post offices of the type, the most comparable being those at Carisbrook and Wycheproof, both of brick construction. (Criterion E)

The Gordon Post Office, 67 Main street, Gordon, has social significance as it is recognised and valued by the local community as an enduring, ongoing and integral part of the infrastructure of the town. (Criterion G)

Heritage Overlay Map

It is recommended that the heritage overlay is applied to the site at 67 Main Street as shown on the following map (Photo 1).

Note that the curtilage is applied beyond the title boundary as parts of the roof of the Post Office are located beyond the title:

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

DESCRIPTION:

The Gordon Post Office, 67 Main Street, is located on a small allotment at the south-west corner of Main and Russell Streets. The building is situated on the front (north) and side (west) boundaries. There is a modest setback on the east side and a small rear yard. The side setback is bound by a high, capped timber picket fence while the rear yard is screened by a high fence.

The asymmetrical, single storey, timber weatherboard, Late Victorian Queen Anne styled building is characterised by a principal gabled roof form that projects towards the front (and terminates with a hipped roof face at the rear), a minor gabled wing that projects to the side (Russell Street), and a return post-supported return verandah. At the rear are double hipped roofs and skillion wings. These roof forms are clad in painted corrugated sheet metal. There are modest eaves (with original paired timber brackets having been removed) and three face brick chimneys with corbelled and rendered cappings and cream brick bands adorn the roofline.

An early (but not original) feature of the design is the Post Master General's clock set in a timber surround in the front gable end. Above the clock is a timber ventilator, with a paired ventilator located in the west gable end. The streamlined timber bargeboards in the main gable ends have replaced original elaborate timber trusses with stop-chambered timber finials and pendants. Another early feature is the return verandah. It has an early gabled entrance portico, hipped return portion and another gabled portico along the east side. The verandah is supported by introduced square timber posts (having replaced the original square stop chamfered timber posts that were paired under the gabled portico and at the corner, and which featured timber capital moulds and pedestals. There are introduced, curved timber verandah brackets that are a contemporary interpretation of the original more decorative timber brackets and fretwork. The capped timber verandah balustrade is another contemporary interpretation of the original balustrade.

Other early features of the design include the main entrance (double opening in the north-west corner with timber panelled timber and glazed doors), four panelled door at the south-west end of the verandah, four panelled timber entrance door to the former private quarters on the west side, timber framed double hung windows, timber architraves and the timber window sills.

Overall, the post office appears to be in good condition when viewed from the road, having recently undergone refurbishment and repair. While a number of the original decorative features of the building have been removed over time, the building has moderate integrity. The original design and character remains clearly discernible.

HISTORY:

The Early History of Gordon

The village of 'Gordons' (as it was originally known) had its post-European contact beginnings with the discovery of gold in 1853 by Robert Evans, a kangaroo trapper from the nearby Borambeta Station.[1] In 1858, Evans established a mine at the location of the present-day primary school.[2] This led to a rush of 300 people by July of that year.[3] The rapid development of the township also had an equally swift

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[1] S. Finlayson, 'St. Mark's Church, Gordon', 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, 1988, p.62 & D.D. Fraser & J.B. Ranken, *Centenary of the Shire of Ballan 1862-1962*, Shire of Ballan, Ballan, 1962, p.37.

[2] *Ibid*.

[3] 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 & 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.

decline. By 1859, the initial rush ended[4] and by the middle of the following year most of the original buildings in the township were either deserted or dismantled and none of the seven hotels or the restaurants, bakeries and other business enterprises were operational.[5]

The Gordon township progressed from the 1860s on a more stable and less chaotic footing. The irregularly-planned township was officially surveyed in 1863[6] and there was a revival of confidence in gold mining given the steady progress by the Egerton Company.[7] In 1871, the population had reached 412 and it increased to 984 in 1881[8] as a result of the small mining boom brought on by the Egerton, New Black Horse and Parker's United mining companies. In 1875, the township was proclaimed and named Gordon.[9]

By 1888, Gordon's main street included several stores and other commercial buildings, a post, telegraph and money-order office, savings bank, and agencies of three insurance companies in addition to miners' cottages that lined the entrances to the town. There was also a state school and a railway station (albeit 1 mile from the town centre), nine hotels and three churches which served the population of 1000.[10] By 1891, Gordon was again in population decline as a consequence of the demise of gold mining. From this time, the town slowly transformed from a bustling gold settlement into a quieter agricultural centre.[11]

History of the Gordon Post Office
The Early Years of the Post Office
On 5 July 1858, *The Argus* newspaper announced that 'on and after Monday, the 5th instant, a Post Office will be opened at the Gordon's Diggings, near Ballan.'[12] John Campbell was appointed the first postmaster.[13] The post office was described by the Gordon correspondent of *The Star* newspaper in August 1858:

> This great public necessity as well as promoter of our moral and social well-being, has been provided for us within the last few months. Mr Inspector Watts, on receiving instructions to establish an office at this place, did so with his usual celerity, but the rising importance of the place requires that fuller and more complete arrangements be made for the convenient receipt, and safe keeping of letters and newspapers which daily pass through this office. I think that the business of the office should be transacted apart from the business of the extensive and general store in which our worthy postmaster is carrying on business. The improvements required would cost but little. A box for letters and papers, another for late letters, and a time-board fixed outside the office are what we much require, and we hope the Government will supply these things without delay.[14]

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4   Ibid.

5   D. Mason, 'History of Gordon', typescript, n.d., Australiana Collection, Ballarat Library, p.5.

6   A.B. Watson, *Lost and Forgotten Towns of Colonial Victoria: A Comprehensive Analysis of Census Results for Victoria 1841-1901*, Angus B. Watson & Andrew MacMillan Art & Design, Melbourne, 2003, p.193.

7   Bannear, op.cit.

8   Watson, *op.cit*.

9   Bannear, op.cit.

10   *A Pictorial History of the Shire of Ballan*, Ballan Shire Historical Society, Ballan, 1988, p.50, citing the Victorian Municipal Directory, 1888.

11   Bannear, op.cit.

12   *The Argus,* 5 July 1858, p.5.

13   *The Star,* (Ballarat), 16 December 1858. J. Waghorn, *Index: Victoria's postmasters and postmistresses 1837-1901*, John F. Waghorn, Thomastown, 1987, states that it was William Campbell who was the first postmaster.

14   *The Star*, 18 August 1858.

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021
PLACE NAME: Gordon Post Office
ADDRESS: 67 Main Street, Gordon

Place No. GOR030
Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

The correspondent's quest for a more substantial building continued in September 1858, declaring that a 'stone built Post Office' would be sought during an impending visit by the Chief Secretary of the Victorian Government.[15]

The Frenchman and local entrepreneur, Cheri Mars, was appointed postmaster 1863.[16] He continued in this role as part of his local hotel and storekeeping business that was described in *The Ballarat Star* in 1868:

> In the township all the houses are of wood, and most of them are ancient structures sadly in want of some paint to freshen them up. Some new buildings look quite cheering with their clean and unstained boards. Cheri Mar's establishment seems to be head quarters, and here he has all sorts of trades going on. He is a publican, grocer, draper, bootseller, postmaster, butcher, baker, produce dealer, and mining speculator. The hotel, store and outbuildings seem to have been erected at various times and in different styles, one part of the hotel is of two stories, the old store is hidden by a large wooden building in course of erection, which will be quite an adornment to the street. Mr Cheri Mars does a good trade with splitters, farmers, and carters, and with the addition of the miners he will have as much to do as one man can manage.[17]

In late 1868, the Gordon community agitated for a new post office. A public meeting was convened by the president of the Buninyong Shire 'at the request of numerous residents of Gordon' 'to consider the advisability of making application to the Government for a combined telegraph-office, sub-treasury, and post-office in the township.'[18] The meeting had little effect on reaching the ultimate aim of a new postal building. In 1869, Mars relinquished his role as postmaster.[19]

In June 1879, a post office savings bank was opened at Gordon.[20] It was located in Kate Daly's store at 71 Main Street that had been erected in 1873 by Thomas Woodman, storekeeper.[21] From 1884, the postmistress was Miss Christina Ross.[22] On Mrs Daly's death in 1885, her statement of assets listed the store as a 'building, 2 rooms, of which are of brick and 2 rooms of wood, let to Government as a Post Office at £35 a year.'[23] The Post Office continued at the late Mrs Daly's building during the ensuing years and in 1887 Miss Ross was replaced by Miss Alice Scott as postmistress.[24] In 1888, there was a proposal to relocate the Post Office, as reported in the *Gordon Advertiser*:

> Gordon has been for the last few days in a state of great excitement re the removal of the Gordon Post Office, and Mr P Daly, the owner of the present edifice, went down to Melbourne yesterday morning with a petition signed by no less than 240 inhabitants, praying for its retention in the old site. The present site of the post office is all that could be desired but some alterations require to be made, the cost of which would be very trivial, to the public delivery box.[25]

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15   *Ibid.,* 24 September 1858, p.2.

16   *Ibid*.

17   *The Star*, 7 May 1868, p.3.

18   *Ibid*., 4 November 1869, p.2.

19   Waghorn, *op.cit*.

20   *The Argus*, 14 June 1879.

21   See heritage citation for 71 Main Street for further details.

22   Waghorn, *op.cit*. & R. Huggins, Transcript of the *Gordon Advertiser*, 15 November 1884.

23   Kate Daly, Probate Administration files, 1885, VPRS 28/P2 Unit 191 PROV.

24   Waghorn, *op.cit*.

25   Huggins, *op.cit.,* 22 September 1888, private collection, Ballan.

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021
PLACE NAME: Gordon Post Office
ADDRESS: 67 Main Street, Gordon

Place No. GOR030
Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

Building and Development of the Existing Gordon Post Office

It was also in 1888 when the Government Inspector, Mr Outtrium, visited Gordon to inspect several sites as the possible location for a new Post Office. The *Gordon Advertiser* gave the following account of his visit:

> A Government Inspector, Mr Outtrim, visited Gordon on Wednesday morning last, for the purpose of inspecting the several sites offered for the purpose of erecting a new Post office. It is rumoured that he is in favour of a site in the Main Street, not far from the present edifice. Rumour is also busy as to the kind of building to be erected, and already visions of a palatial two-storey brick post and telegraph office are floating before the eyes of the expectant Gordonites.[26]

By January 1889, the site at 67 Main Street, being portion of allotment 1, Section 4 in the Township of Gordon had been selected.[27] It was purchased from Cheri Mars who had acquired the land in 1864.[28] Coincidentally on 26 June 1890, Mars was awarded the contract from the Public Works Department to build the new post office at a cost of £888.14.4.[29] It had been drafted in May 1890 under the sub-charge of S.E. Bindley, Architect responsible for works in the North-West District of the Buildings Division of the Victorian Public Works Department (Figures 1 and 2).[30] Bindley's proposal provided for a front posting room and public lobby entered by a double entry opening under a front verandah. On the east side was proposed to be a mail entrance. Entry to the rear residential quarters was from a recessed lobby on the west side, giving access to an entrance, two bedrooms, sitting room, kitchen, pantry and bathroom. A door opening at the rear was to lead to a verandah. Proposed in timber construction, the outward appearance was to be ornamental, with intersecting gabled roofs addressing the front corner and adorned with decorative timber trusses, finials and pendants, the elaboration to continue in the post-supported return verandah with a gabled portico marking the main entry. A clock was to be a prominent feature in the front gable end. At the rear, double hipped roofs were to extend southwards to comprise the residential quarters.

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26   *Ibid.*, 13 October 1888.
27   Certificate of Title, vol. 131 fol. 085.
28   See Town of Gordon Plan, 1942l VPRS 16171 PROV.
29   *Victoria Government Gazette*, 27 June 1890, p.2636.
30   B. Trethowan, 'The Public Works Department 1851-1900: An Architectural History in Two Volumes', Research Report, Department of Architecture and Building, University of Melbourne, 1975, pp.75-76.

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021
PLACE NAME: Gordon Post Office
ADDRESS: 67 Main Street, Gordon

Place No. GOR030
Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021
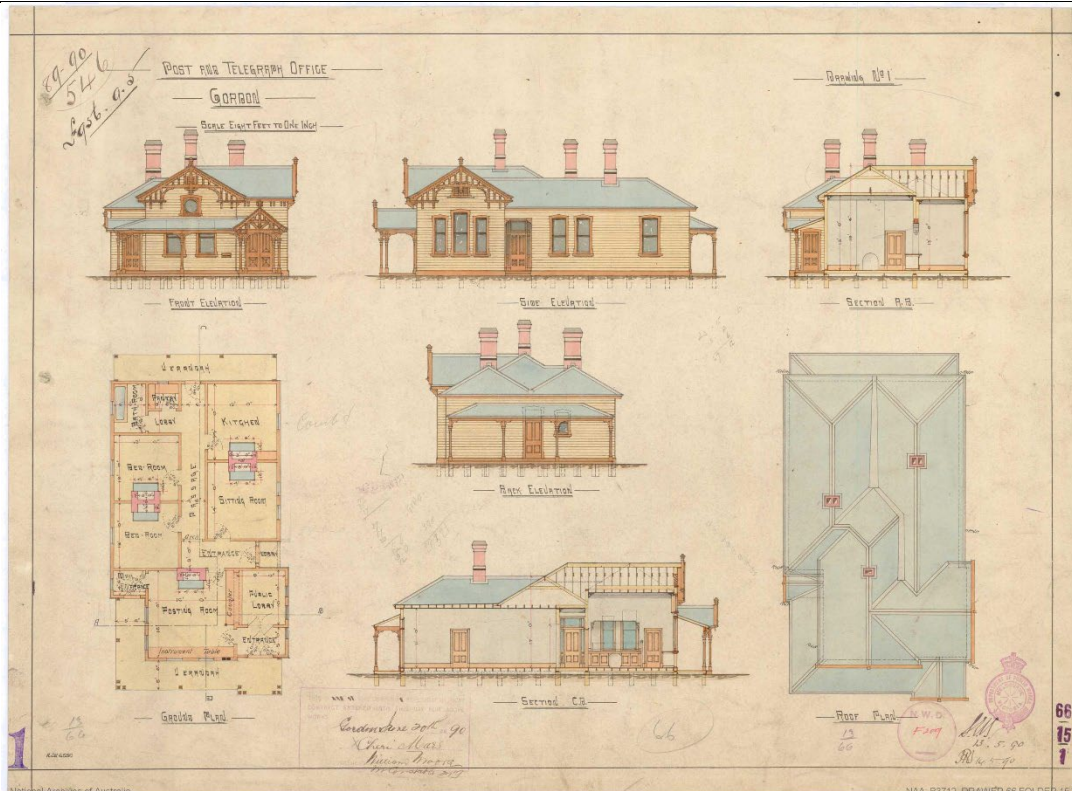
Figure 1: Victorian Public Works Department, Proposed Gordon Post & Telegraph Office, Floor and Roof Plans, Elevations & Section drawings, 23 May 1890.
Source: National Archives of Australia, Series B3713, drawer 66 folder 15.
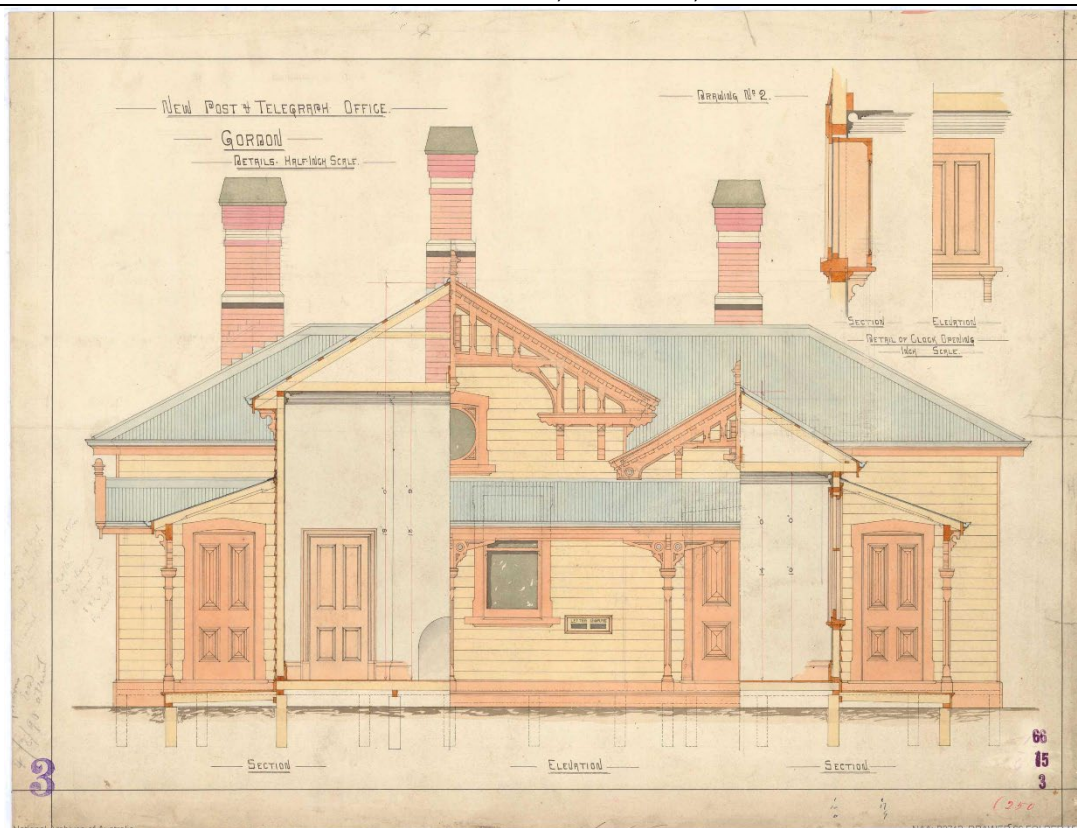
Figure 2: Victorian Public Works Department, Proposed Gordon Post & Telegraph Office, Section, Elevation & Detail drawings, 23 May 1890.
Source: National Archives of Australia, Series B3713, drawer 66 folder 15.

Construction progressed throughout the second half of 1890 and by 20 December of that year work was almost completed. As the editor to the *Bacchus Marsh Express* reported:

> Gordon, I was pleased to see their new post and telegraph office so nearly advanced towards completion; although only a wooden structure everything in connection with it indicates stability, neatness in design; and finished workmanship; the edifice is situated at the corner of Main street and Edgerton road, thus being most centrally situated. Its interior consists of post-master's room, 16 feet square; public lobby, 10 ft. x 9ft., public entrance, 9 ft. x 5ft.; dining room, 14 ft. 13 ft.; kitchen, 14 ft. x 13 ft.; two bedrooms each 12 ft. square; bath room, 9 ft. x 6 ft.; pantry, 6 ft. x 4 ft.; and the postman's entrance, 5 ft. x 5 ft. which is situated on the opposite side from, that were the public enter. The inside is lathed and plastered throughout. The north, east and south sides are fringed with verandahs, the two former being of uniform width of 6 ft. 6 in., the latter being 5 ft. 6 in. The front is graced with a clock case, but the advent of the dial is left for future agitation. It is anticipated that the building will be completed by Xmas, and when finished will add not only a pleasing feature to the township but be beneficial to the community and comfortable for its occupiers.[31]

The completed building reflected the proposed design, forming a local landmark in the centre of the town (Photo 2)). It would appear that the clock was installed in the clock face before 1913.
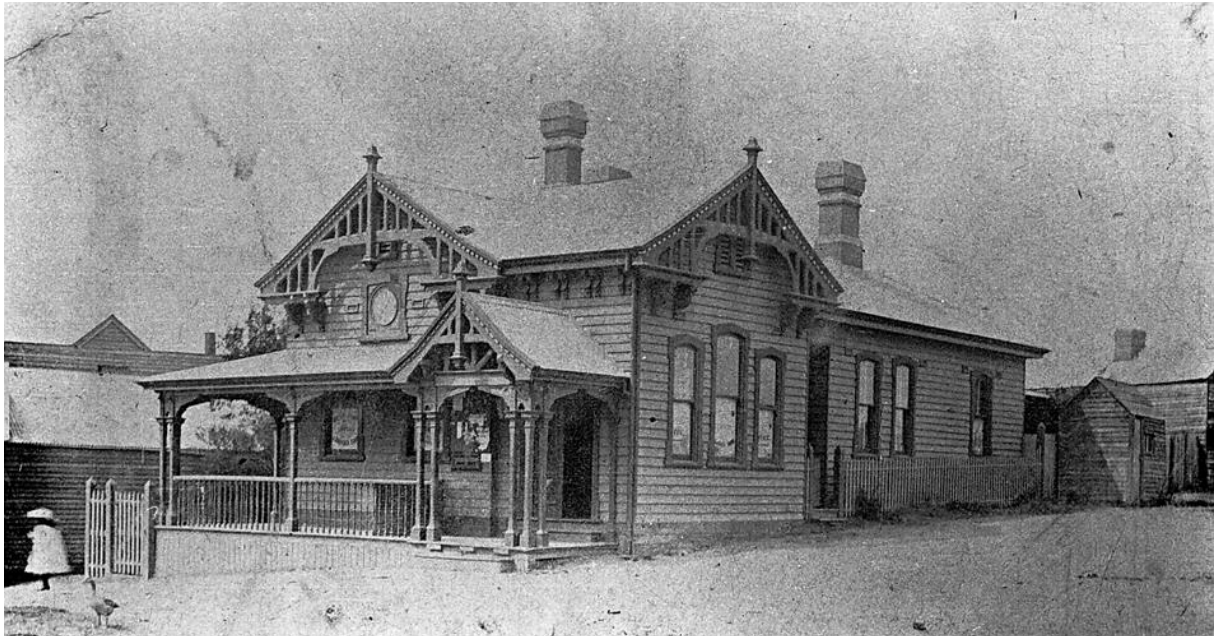
Photo 2: Gordon Post and Telegraph Office, n.d. [before 1913].
Source: Museum Victoria online, image MM00815.

The first postmistress in charge of the new building was Miss Eleanor Parker Judkins of Hawthorn.[32] She was appointed in July 1890 and continued until 1897.[33] At this time, Miss Amy Frances became postmistress.[34] She continued throughout the years of World War One, apart from a period in 1917 when she took sick leave.[35] During this time, Miss Macpherson was postmistress until Miss Allen's return in 1918.[36] It was also in 1918 when Miss Nellie Kohn was appointed a postal assistant.[37]

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31   *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 20 December 1890, p.7.

32   *Ballan Times*, 14 July 1890 & Waghorn, *op.cit*.

33   *Ballan Times, op.cit*.

34   Waghorn, *op.cit.*

35   *The Ballarat Courier*, 7 June 1917, p.5.

36   *Ibid*. & *Gordon, Egerton & Ballan Advertiser*, 9 August 1918, p.4.

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021
PLACE NAME: Gordon Post Office
ADDRESS: 67 Main Street, Gordon

Place No. GOR030
Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

During the later years of the 20th century (and possibly in the late 1970s or early 1980s), the elaborate timber detailing in the gable ends and on the verandah were removed. Lightweight, false brick wall cladding was added to the exterior walls and the verandah posts and balustrades replaced (Photo 3). In recent year (post 2009), the introduced wall cladding has been removed and a new verandah balustrade added, reflecting the original design.

Photo 3: Gordon Post Office, 2009.

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 Comparable Public Works Department Post Office Buildings
On 1 February 1885, Henry Bastow was appointed Senior Architect of the Buildings Division of the Victorian Public Works Department.[38] His appointment witnessed bureaucratic and design changes within the Department.[39] The state of Victoria was divided into Divisions or Districts. Architects and draftsmen were allotted into a particular Division, with each section accommodated in a particular room in the office.[40] In charge of the North –Western Division was Samuel Edward Bindley, Architect (Grade II).[41] He was born in Birmingham in 1842, the son of Dr S.A. Bindley.[42] Educated at the Proprietary School, Edgbaston, Bindley was articled to John Robinson Botham, F.R.I.B.A.[43] Later, he

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[37] Huggins, *op.cit.*, 16 August 1918.
[38] Trethowan, op.cit., vol.1, p.95.
[39] Ibid.
[40] Ibid.
[41] J. Smith (ed.), *The Cyclopedia of Victoria*, vol. 1, The Cyclopedia Co., Melbourne, 1903, fasc. edition, Archive CD Books Australia Pty Ltd, 2005, p.219.
[42] *Ibid*.
[43] *Ibid*.

was chief assistant for several years to Robert Griffiths, County Surveyor, Staffordshire.[44] Bindley came to Victoria in 1873 and entered the Government service as an architect in the Edwardian Department.[45] It was in 1884, following the amalgamation of the Education Department with the Public Works Department, when Bindley was given charge of the North-Western district.[46]

The receptive and encouraging atmosphere in the Department in the 1880s and early 1890s[47] brought about a variety of designs for public buildings throughout Victoria. The division of the state into regions allowed for an appreciation of the diversity in design talent of the Architects and their assistants. According to Bruce Trethowan in the 'Public Works Department of Victoria 1851-1900', 'Small buildings in Bindley's section taken on a Queen Anne character with decorative wood gables and verandahs and brick walls with decorative bands.'[48] Other Post Offices designed in this Queen Anne mode included those at:

- Minyip Post Office, 50 Main Road, Minyip (HO24 Yarriambiack Shire): designed in December 1885,[49] a two storey brick building, lacking a verandah.
- Nhill Post Office, 98-100 Nelson Street, Nhill (HO26 Hindmarsh Shire): designed in April 1887,[50] a two storey brick building with clock in minor gable end. The post office also features a return post-supported verandah. The decorative timberwork in the gable ends is intact.
- Carisbrook, 13 Bucknall Street, Carisbrook (HO29 Central Goldfields Shire):designed in September 1887,[51] a brick, single storey, gabled building with return post-supported verandah. The decorative timberwork in the gable ends is intact.
- Wycheproof Post Office, 294-298 Broadway, Wycheproof (HO22 Wycheproof Township Heritage Precinct): designed in February 1888, a brick, single storey building with elevated gabled wing and minor gabled entrance, featuring a post-supported verandah and a clock in the gable end. Like the Gordon Post Office, the original timber detailing has been removed.

Overall, the composition, forms, clock feature, return verandah and other details that characterised the Gordon Post Office are comparable with the other Queen Anne Post Offices by the Public Works Department. While the Gordon building has been altered, with the removal of the detailing (like that at Wycheproof), the original design is clearly discernible. The Gordon Post Office is the only example of its type of timber construction.

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44   *Ibid*.
45   *Ibid*.
46   *Ibid*.
47   A. Neale, 'A.J. Macdonald: Enigma and Romance in the Public Service' in *Fabrications: The Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians, Australia and New Zealand*, vol.10, August 1999, p.117.
48   Trethowan, op.cit., p.103.
49   Ibid.
50   Ibid.
51   Ibid.

PLACE NAME: Gordon Public Hall and Former Mechanics' Institute   Place No. GOR032

ADDRESS: 68 Main Street, Gordon   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 **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*

Other Recommendations

Subject to planning approval, opportunities are available to remove the introduced aluminium wall cladding and front porch to the hall wing, and repair original wall cladding and reconstruct original hall window at the front.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

What is Significant?

The Gordon Public Hall and Former Mechanics' Institute building at 68 Main Street, Gordon, constructed in 1932, is significant.

Features which do not contribute to the significance of the place include non-original alterations and additions.

How is it significant?

The Gordon Public Hall and former Mechanic's Institute, 68 Main Street, Gordon, is of local historical, social and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

Historically, the Gordon Public Hall and former Mechanic's Institute is significant for its continuous use by the people of Gordon as the centre of community life (recreational, social, political and cultural) and activity from its construction in 1932 until the present day. It is of further historical significance for its association with the Gordon Mechanics' Institute (established in c.1870) who instigated the building of the combined Hall and Institute in 1932. It was designed by the architectural firm, Clegg and Morrow of Ballarat. (Criterion A)

The hall is of social significance for its long and continuous use and importance to the community of Gordon as a place of public meeting, celebration, and activity over several generations. The use and importance of the place is enduring and continues today. (Criterion G)

The Gordon Public Hall and former Mechanic's Institute is aesthetically significant for demonstrating original interwar design qualities reflective of the work of the architects, Clegg and Morrow. While cosmetically altered externally (which is reversible), the original design qualities are clearly discernible in the domestic-like scale, gabled roof forms, wide eaves, timber gable brackets, recessed front entry porch, timber framed double hung windows, timber doors, and timber architraves. (Criterion E)

Heritage Overlay Map

It is recommended that the heritage overlay is applied to the site at 68 Main Street, Gordon, as shown on the following map (Photo 1).

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

PLACE NAME: Gordon Public Hall and Former Mechanics' Institute   Place No. GOR032
ADDRESS: 68 Main Street, Gordon   Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

DESCRIPTION:

The Gordon Public Hall and former Mechanic's Institute, 68 Main Street, is set on a contextually wide but short rectangular allotment in the centre of the Gordon township. There is a modest open grassed front setback, narrow grassed side setbacks and a rear open grassed yard.

The asymmetrical, single storey, interwar era hall building is characterised by an elongated gable roof form that traverses the site, together with minor gabled wings that project at the front, a rear skillion wing (being a later 20th century addition) and a front skillion porch supported by slender steel posts (also a later 20th century addition). The roofs are clad in corrugated Colorbond and there are broad eaves. The walls have introduced aluminium cladding but the timber framed double hung windows, timber window and door architraves, vertically boarded timber doors, timber brackets in the gable ends, recessed front porch with a bracketed hood are original. The concrete access ramps and balustrades to the front entrances have been introduced.

Photo 2: Gordon Public Hall and former Mechanic's Institute, 2009.

HISTORY:

The Early History of Gordon

The village of 'Gordons' (as it was originally known) had its post-European contact beginnings with the discovery of gold in 1853 by Robert Evans, a kangaroo trapper from the nearby Borambeta Station.[1] In 1858, Evans established a mine at the location of the present-day primary school.[2] This led to a rush of 300 people by July of that year.[3] The rapid development of the township also had an equally swift

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[2]   *Ibid*.

[3]   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 & 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.

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History of the Gordon Public Hall and former Mechanic's Institute
The Site as the Catholic Church & School
The influx of Irish Catholic miners to Gordon in the late 1850s led to the establishment of a Roman Catholic Church. In 1864, allotment 12 of Section 1 in the Township of Gordon fronting the north side of Main Street had been acquired by the Archbishop of Melbourne, J.A. Goold, for church purposes.[12] In December 1864, the Secretary of the Gordon's Roman Catholic Church, Patrick Ryan, called tenders for the erection of a church.[13] Plans and specification could be seen 'at Mr Mar's Mount Hope Hotel, Gordons.'[14] A gabled timber structure (Photo 3), this building later became known as St. Patrick's Hall and from after the opening of St. Patrick's Catholic Church on the Old Melbourne Road, it was the location of the Catholic School.[15] In 1907, the Catholic Church acquired the adjoining land (allotment 11) from Cheri Mars.[16] It formed part of the Catholic School site until a new school was built near the church on the Old Melbourne Road in 1930.[17]

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4   Ibid.

5   D. Mason, 'History of Gordon', typescript, n.d., Australiana Collection, Ballarat Library, p.5.

6   A.B. Watson, *Lost and Forgotten Towns of Colonial Victoria: A Comprehensive Analysis of Census Results for Victoria 1841-1901*, Angus B. Watson & Andrew MacMillan Art & Design, Melbourne, 2003, p.193.

7   Bannear, op.cit.

8   Watson, *op.cit*.

9   Bannear, op.cit.

10   *A Pictorial History of the Shire of Ballan*, Ballan Shire Historical Society, Ballan, 1988, p.50, citing the Victorian Municipal Directory, 1888.

11   Bannear, op.cit.

12   Plan of the Town of Gordon, 1942, VPRS 16171 PROV.

13   *The Star*, Ballarat, 7 December 1864, p.3.

14   *Ibid*.

15   See heritage citation for St. Patrick's Catholic School and former convent.

16   Certificate of Title, vol. 998 fol. 421.

17   See heritage citation for St. Patrick's Catholic School and former convent.

Photo 3: Main Street, Gordons, n.d., showing the first timber Catholic Church and school building on the north side of the road.
Source: June Huggins, Ballan.

The Early Years of the Gordon Mechanics' Institute

On 11 November 1868, allotment 10 of section 1 in the Town of Gordon was temporarily reserved as a site for a Mechanics' Institute. It appears that this site was never developed as a Mechanics Institute as it was not until December 1870 when the first Institute Committee was elected and a suitable site for a building was accepted. As outlined in the *Bacchus Marsh Express*:

> The adjourned meeting in connection with the proposed Mechanics' Institute to be erected at Gordon, was held in the Schoolhouse, on Friday evening last, and was well attended. Mr. Costin occupied the chair. For the purpose of forwarding the movement as far as possible, it was deemed advisable to elect the officers, the result being: Mr. Sutherland, President; Dr. Keiser, Vice-President; Mr. Monckton, Treasurer and Secretary; with a committee of nine. Much discussion ensued as to the most eligible site for erecting the building. Mr. Costin had very kindly placed no less than eight allotments of freehold property at the disposal of the meeting; these were, however, unfortunately not considered sufficiently central, and as Dir. Keiser had also kindly tendered an allotment for the purpose which found much more favour with the meeting, although not freehold, a show of hands was taken for the choice of lots, and Dr. Keiser's accepted. A discussion then took place as to the description of building best adapted for the purpose, which was ultimately left in the hands of the committee to decide. The members of the district for the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly had been asked for their subscription responded most liberally, and altogether the list has a very healthy financial appearance, upwards of £60 being already subscribed in so short a time, which speaks volumes for the tastes of our community.[18]

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[18]   *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 3 December 1870, p.3.

The site accepted by the fledgling Gordon Mechanics' Institute was in Urquhart Street, comprising allotment 3A of Section 6 in the Town of Gordon.[19] Construction commenced on the new building in 1871 and in October of that year the *Bacchus Marsh Express* announced:

> Our Mechanics' Institute is completed, and reflects great credit upon the contractors, Messrs. Childwick & Kerr. I am sorry to say there is a debt on the building of about £30. The Committee are exerting themselves to get this cleared off; and with this view intend giving a ball on Friday, 27th inst. As this will be the first affair of the kind that has taken place for about eighteen months, and also as it will commemorate the opening of the Institute, I think it will prove a success.[20]

The site had been temporarily reserved for a Mechanics' Institute in August 1871. It was permanently reserved in July 1872.[21]

Ten years later in 1882, the Gordon Mechanics' Institute relocated to the former Wesleyan Church and Common School site in Urquhart Street (allotment 13 of Section 4).[22] The Institute occupied the old school building but it appears membership declined and in 1893 the school building was sold and the proceeds used to fence the site.[23] Only one Trustee, James Simmons, was resident in Gordon in 1903.[24] Twenty years later in 1923, E.P. Ryan and J. McCusker were appointed Trustees to manage what had become a reserve.[25] A tennis court was laid on the site in c.1925.[26]

Building the Existing Public Hall
In 1932, a proposal was initiated by the Gordon Mechanics' institute Committee, under H.C. Patterson, Honorary Secretary, for the sale of the old Mechanics' Institute reserve in Urquhart Street and the proceeds put towards the cost of a new hall 'on a more convenient site, which would be transferred to the Crown.'[27] The new site at 68 Main Street was then owned by the Roman Catholic Church.[28] Clegg and Morrow, architects of Ballarat, were commissioned to design a timber and fibro cement building.[29] The gabled building was to feature a hall on the west side, the east portion taken up by a lobby, ladies and men's cloak rooms, a supper room and a rear kitchen (Figure 1). A separate porch was proposed to project from the hall onto the street frontage.

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[19]   *Victoria Government Gazette*, 26 July 1872, p.1383.

[20]   *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 14 October 1871, p.3.

[21]   *Victoria Government Gazette, op.cit*.

[22]   *Ibid*., 24 November 1882, p.2750 & 'Gordon Public Park & Recreation Reserve', Crown Land Reserve file, Rs1826, Department of Environment, Land, Water & Planning Ballarat.

[23]   Ibid., E.L. Dorrington, Secretary, Gordon Mechanics' Institute, to Geo. Gell, Chief Secretary's Office, Melbourne, 7 December 1893.

[24]   Ibid., W.G. Clifford to Lands Department, 14 November 1923.

[25]   Ibid.

[26]   Ibid., J. Campbell, Inspector, to The Chief Inspector, Land Settlement, 21 June 1927.

[27]   Secretary for Lands to Mr. Ivan Hall, Police Station, Gordon, 22 November 1960, VPRS 242/P0 Unit 142 PROV.

[28]   Ibid.

[29]   Submission of plans by Clegg & Morrow, architects, Ballarat, authorised by H.C. Patterson, Hon. Secretary, Mechanics' Institute, Gordon, to The Secretary, Public Board of Health, 5 August 1932, VPRS 7882/P1 Unit 787 PROV.
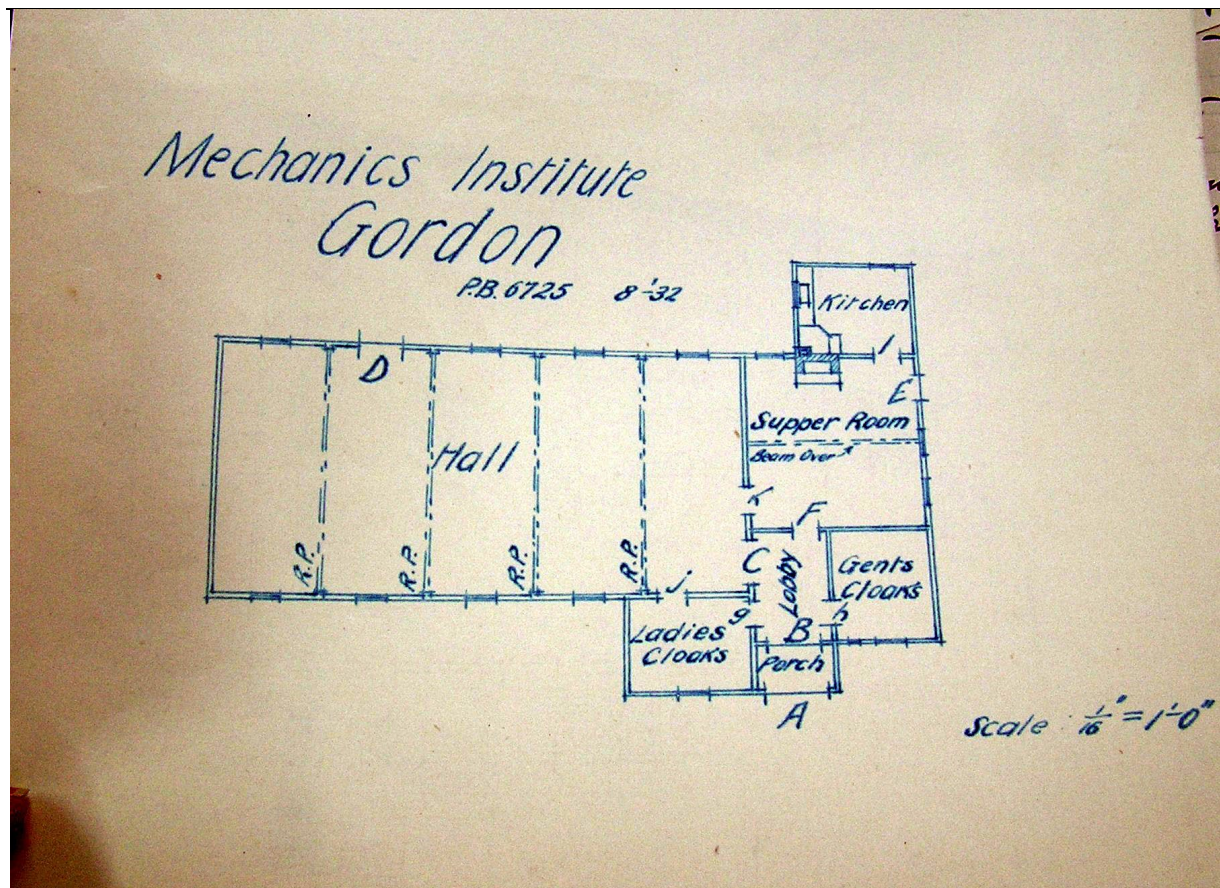
Figure 1: Clegg & Morrow, Plan of the proposed Mechanics' Institute, Gordon, c.1932.
Source: 'Mechanics' Institute (Public Hall), Gordon, public building file, VPRS 7882/P1 Unit 787 PROV.

Construction of the new hall – to serve as a Mechanics' Institute and Public Hall – was completed by 1933.[30] The transfer of Title from the Catholic Church to the trustees of the site: John James Larkin, labourer, James Carten, grazier, and Conrad Winter, butcher, did not occur until 1936.[31]

From the early 1930s, The Gordon Public Hall and Former Mechanics' Institute has served the community for numerous social events and other activities in addition to its original function as a Mechanics' Institute. It was also the local picture theatre from the 1930s, as well as a place for political rallies.[32]

In 1970, Colin H. Hocking of Home Planning and Draughting Service was engaged to prepare drawings for alterations and additions to the hall.[33] The works were to involve the removal of front windows (and replaced with aluminium framed windows), construction of a new dressing store and porch at the front, and a skillion addition at the rear involving a new kitchen, gallery and toilets. Only the skillion addition was carried out. It appears to have been in 1970 when the Mechanics' Institute was formally disbanded and replaced by a Public Hall Committee, the Honorary Secretary being Keith Eastwood.[34]

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30   Secretary for Lands, 22 November 1960, op.cit.

31   Certificate of Title, op.cit.

32   J. Donegan, *Pa Joe: not the average bloke – stories of people, pioneers, poverty and progress*, Joe Donegan, Wallace, 2009, p.58 & *The Argus*, 12 June 1933.

33   See drawings and related correspondence, 27 October 1970, VPRS 7882/P1 Unit 787 PROV.

34   Roy Huggins, personal comment to David Rowe, March 2015. Mr Huggins indicated that for the extension to be carried out, a Hall Committee had been established, with Keith Eastwood (of the Post Office) as the Honorary Secretary. See also See drawings and related correspondence, 27 October 1970, VPRS 7882/P1 Unit 787 PROV.

In 1980, the exterior of the building was clad in aluminium siding over the original wall cladding, and all barges, fascias and spouting was replaced.[35]
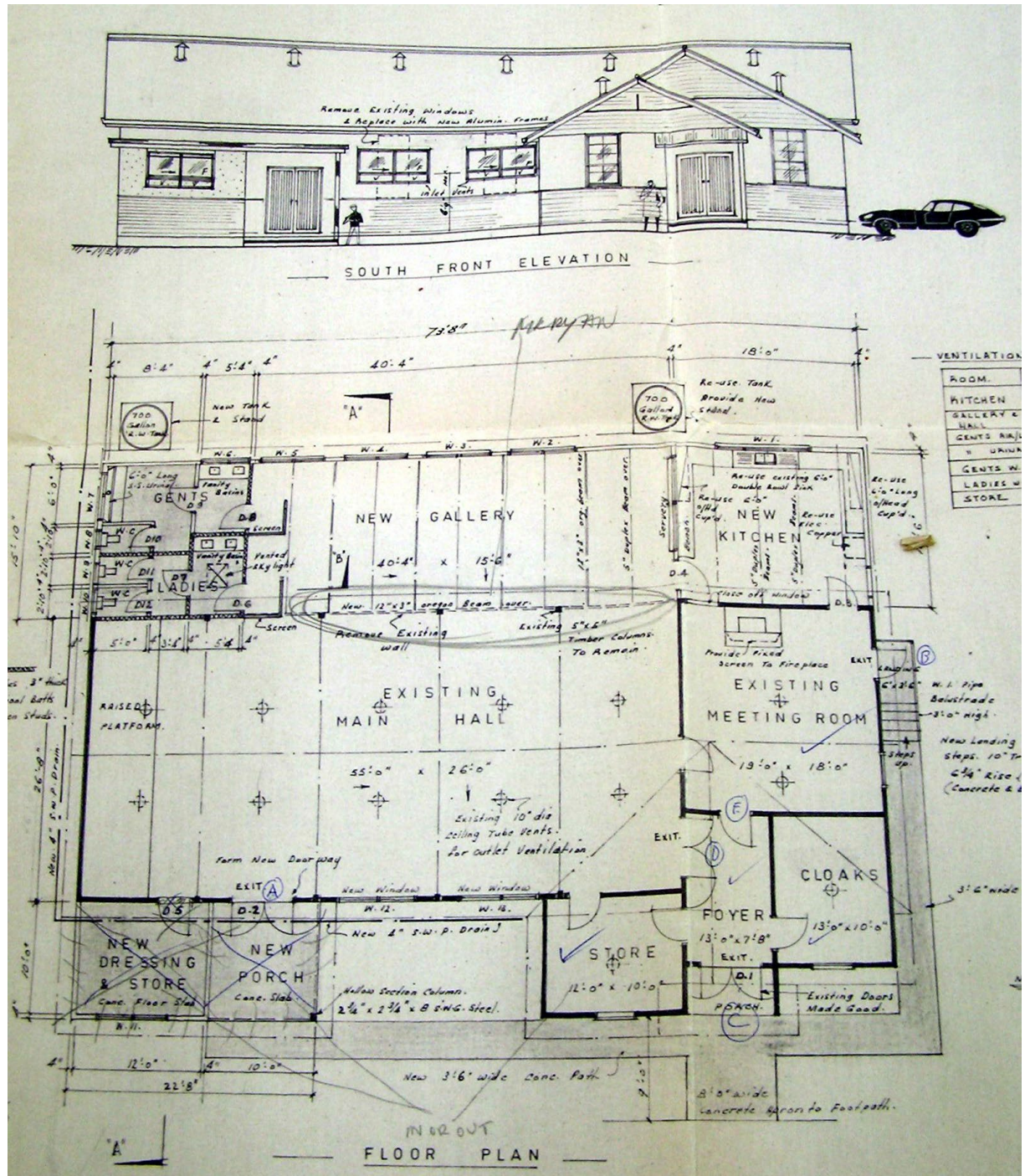
Figure 2: C.H. Hocking, Proposed alterations & additions to Public Hall at Gordon, floor plan & south (front) elevation, 1970. Source: 'Mechanics' Institute (Public Hall), Gordon, public building file, VPRS 7882/P1 Unit 787 PROV.

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35   Ibid.

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

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.

The construction of public halls was subject to meeting the requirements of the Health Act administered by the Department of Public Health, and those halls were also subject to the Theatres Act, whereby licences for theatrical entertainments were required. Government regulations appear to have caused difficulties with some communities in the 20th century, as only a small group of people gathered at one time.

Public halls were also the venues for meetings of community organisations, such as the Hibernian Society, Mutual Improvement Association, Horticultural Society, Red Cross, and other community and sporting groups.

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 (HO112), Ballan, Gisborne, Myrniong, Melton and Blackwood, which was 'in course of establishment.'[36] 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 in modern technological developments.[37] 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.[38] 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).[39] Culturally, Mechanics'

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[36]   *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 29 February 1869.
[37]   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.
[38]   Ibid, p.2.
[39]   Cited in Ibid, p.6.

Institutes gave opportunities for intellectual advancement at a time when 'morality and knowledge' were viewed as inseparable.[40]

Other Mechanics' Institute and Free Libraries in the Moorabool Shire area included:

- Former Bacchus Marsh Mechanics' Institute, 197-217 Main Street, Bacchus Marsh (HO112) (Photo 3):[41] 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 & Free Library, 143 Inglis Street, Street, Ballan (BA041):[42] 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 (public hall), Allot. 27B, C & F, Golden Point Road, Blackwood (proposed Prayer Hill heritage precinct in West Moorabool Heritage Study):[43] 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.

- Former Blakeville Free Library, 981 Blakeville Road, Blakeville:[44] 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 Bungaree Mechanics' Institute, 221 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree (BRE10) (Photo 4):[45] The first Mechanics Institute was built in 1894. The building was destroyed in a violent storm in 1927. It was replaced in the following year by the existing brick building at a cost of

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[40]   Ibid., p.100.

[41]   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.

[42]   See heritage citation for the Ballan Mechanics' Institute.

[43]   See 'Prayer Hill Heritage Precinct, Blackwood', for further details.

[44]   Gazettal date shown on the Plan of the Town of Blakeville, VPRS 16171, PROV & *Statistical Register, op.cit.*, 1887.

[45]   Baragwanath, op.cit., p.92, *Bungaree & District Historical Society Newsletter*, vol. 37, November 2000, p.5, citing the Gordon Advertiser, 13 April 1894, oral information, Bungaree & District Historical Society community consultation, 17 November 2009, *The Argus,* 21 June 1927 & A. Gregory, 'Peacock - The Laughing Premier', *Victorian Historical Journal,* February 1981.

approximately £1,000, made possible by a loan of £500 from W. McLellan and a government grant of equal value. The Mechanics Institute and Free Library was officially opened on 4 September 1928 by Lady Millie Peacock, wife of the then Speaker of the Lower House of the Victorian Parliament, Sir Alexander Peacock, whose active interest in the needs of the people in the Allandale district appears to have spread to Bungaree.

- Former Elaine Mechanics' Institute, Pearsons Road, Elaine: [46] 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.

- Former Mt Egerton Mechanics' Institute, 69 Main Street, Mt Egerton:[47] 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.
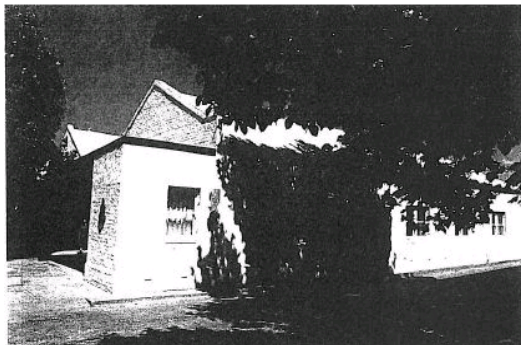
Photo 3: Former Bacchus Marsh Mechanics' Institute, 203 and 207 Main Street, Bacchus Marsh. Source: David Rowe and Wendy Jacobs.	**Photo 4:** former Mechanics Institute and Free Library building (c.1928 with c.1958 additions), at 221 Bungaree-Wallace Road Bungaree, Source: David Rowe and Wendy Jacobs.

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[46]   Elaine Mechanics' Institute Crown Land Reserve file, Rs 2800, Dept of the Environment & Primary Industries, Ballarat.

[47]   D. Rowe & W. Jacobs, 'Former Mt Egerton Mechanics Institute', Conservation Management Plan, August 2004.

Other Hall Designs by Clegg and Morrow Architects[48]

George William Clegg was born in Ballarat in 1870, the son of Thomas Clegg, a pioneer merchant.[49] He was educated at the Ballarat College and was then articled to the architectural firm of Tappin, Gilbert and Dennehy from 1885-89.[50] They had offices in Melbourne and Sydney as well as a Ballarat office run by Charles Gilbert.[51] 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.[52] From 1898 the partnership of Clegg and Miller designed a wide range of buildings throughout central and western Victoria.[53] These included churches, shops, grandstands, warehouses, hotels, houses, hospitals, banks and public buildings such as halls and mechanics institutes.[54] The firm formally became Clegg and Morrow from 1914.[55] 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.[56] He died on 9 May 1958.[57]

William Clarke Morrow was born in Ballarat in 1874, the son of Henry Morrow, a pioneer mining investor of the 1850s.[58] He was educated at the Macarthur Street State School, University College and the Ballarat School of Mines.[59] At the School of Mines, Morrow was a pupil in architecture of G.W. Clegg.[60] 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.[61] For a short period between 1928 and 1929, the firm was known as Clegg, Morrow and Cameron.[62] William Morrow died on 4 July 1945.[63]

Throughout the various personnel changes Clegg was the designer and he was also an accomplished draftsperson.[64] William Morrow appears to have been first appointed as a Clerk of Works, assisting with the dialogue between client and builder.[65] He later took up design work in the office. During the 1920s and 1930s, the architectural firm designed at least eight other halls or hall additions as well as the Public Hall and Mechanics' Institute at Gordon.[66] None of these other designs are directly comparable to the Gordon Public Hall and Former Mechanics' Institute (including the front pavilion

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48   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.

49   M.M. McCallum, *Ballarat and district: "citizens and sports" at home and abroad*, M.M. McCallum, Ballarat, 1916, p.22.

50   *Ibid*. See also P.J. Vernon, 'The Vernon Collection: a Selection of Architectural Drawings', exhibition brochure, Ballarat, 1992 & M. Lewis & T. Sawyer, (ed.), *The Australian Architectural Index*, online, University of Melbourne, Carlton, 2000.

51   *Ibid*.

52   *Ibid*.

53   *Ibid*.

54   *Ibid*.

55   McCallum, *op.cit.*

56   *Ibid*.

57   George Clegg, Probate Administration files, 1958, VPRS 28/P4 Unit 1658 PROV.

58   McCallum, *op.cit.*, p.73.

59   *Ibid*.

60   *Ibid*.

61   *Ibid*.

62   Vernon, op.cit.

63   *The Argus*, 5 July 1945, p.2.

64   Vernon, op.cit.

65   Ibid.

66   Lewis & Sawyer, *op.cit*. & 'City of Ballarat Building Permit Database 1910-45', City of Ballarat.

to the Ballan Mechanics' Institute). There is a passing resemblance in the domestic-like scale of the elongated gabled roof form with projecting gabled wing to the former Ballarat North Progress Association Hall, 820 Armstrong Street North, Ballarat (built 1928),[67] but the face brick construction gives a different outward character. The domestic-like scale of the Gordon Public Hall and Former Mechanics' Institutealso has an affinity with some of Clegg's and Morrow's dwelling designs, including the house at 101 Forrest Street, Ballarat (built 1921),[68] in the articulation of the elongated gabled roof forms and projecting porch gables, wide eaves and gable infill.

Overall, the Gordon Public Hall and Former Mechanics' Institute 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 Gordon continues to form a local architectural and social landmark in the town.

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[67]   Ibid.
[68]   Ibid.

PLACE NAME: Former Hotel

ADDRESS: 69 Main Street, Gordon

Place No. GOR033

Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

Historic Themes:
Theme 5.5: Entertaining & Socialising
Theme 6.1: Building Towns
Theme 8.3: Health & Welfare

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	**Yes - *Moorabool Shire Heritage Precincts and Places Incorporated Plan Permit Exemptions, May 2021***

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

What is Significant?
The former Hotel at 69 Main Street, Gordon, constructed c.1860, with later c.1869 and c.1930 alterations and additions is significant.

Alterations and additions which post-date c.1930 do not contribute to the significance of the place.

How is it significant?
The former Hotel at 69 Main Street, Gordon, is of local historical and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?
Historically, the former Hotel is significant as one of the earliest surviving commercial premises in Gordon. Built for Jules Gascard, hotelkeeper and butcher (and later prominent landowner, coach service owner and horse trader to India) in c.1860, the original building was constructed during the

period of consolidation in the 1860s following the initial gold 'rush' experienced in Gordon pre-1860. The brick addition to the west of the original building was constructed in 1869 to house a billiard saloon. Originally known as the 'Freemason's Hotel', it served the Gordon township as a place of recreation, community meetings (including a lodge room for the local Independent Order of Oddfellows and Independent Order of Rechabites), as well as the location for medical consultations in the 19th century. The parapeted gable roof and return verandah were constructed c.1930, replacing the earlier original curved parapet, hip roof and timber verandah. These interwar era alterations provide an understanding of changes in hotel life and contribute to the significance of the place. (Criterion A)

The former Hotel at 69 Main Street, Gordon, has aesthetic significance as the earliest surviving hotel building in Gordon and one of the earliest surviving hotels in the western region of the Moorabool Shire. Although altered, it is an unusual example of its type, the Victorian design being most evident in the early (mid 1860s) parapeted, rendered brick west wing. The original east wing has a parapeted gable roof form and return verandah which reflect changes made during the interwar era. Like other significant hotel buildings in the Moorabool Shire, these changes also contribute to the significance of the building which is a prominent local landmark in the centre of town. (Criterion E)

Heritage Overlay Map
It is recommended that the heritage overlay is applied to the site at 69 Main Street as shown on the map below (Photo 1).

Note this curtilage includes all contributory fabric on the title, as well as sufficient portion of the public realm (beyond the title) to protect the verandah which projects beyond the title boundary:
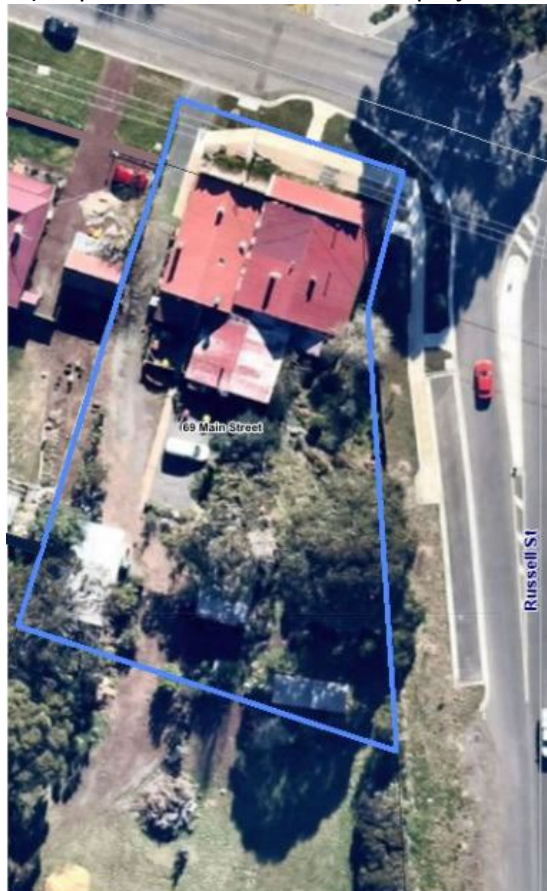
Photo 1: Aerial map.
Source of base Map: Moorabool Shire Council, 2020.

DESCRIPTION:

The former Hotel at 69 Main Street, Gordon, is situated on a prominent, large wedge-shaped allotment being bound by Main, Russell and Urquhart Streets to the north, east and south respectively. The building is set close to the front and side (eastern) boundaries. There is an open grassed nature strip on the Main Street frontage. At the rear is a substantial grassed yard, with mature trees towards the rear on the east and west boundaries. There are two outbuildings in the rear yard.

The asymmetrical, single storey, hotel building is defined by two main wings at the front, as well as rear shallow-gabled and skillion wings. Each wing reflects the sequential development of the hotel since the 1860s until the mid-late 20th century. The roofs are clad in varying shades of red-painted corrugated sheet metal, with the west wing possibly clad in corrugated Colorbond. The earliest wing is at the front on the east side. Dating from the early 1860s in plan, it has a gabled roof that extends to form a return verandah on the front (north) and east side. A stepped parapet (with introduced vertically-oriented corrugated lightweight metal cladding) surmounts the front verandah at the junction with the roof. This roof, return verandah (which is supported by solid brick piers and squat round fluted concrete columns and has a solid brick balustrade), exposed timber rafter ends to the verandah, and the stuccoed brick chimney on the east roof face, are reflective of the alterations carried out in the c.1930s. The paintwork to the chimneys and verandah piers and balustrade has been introduced. The central timber framed doorway (with timber framed transom above), double door opening, window openings and the timber framed double hung window (west end) on the front elevation are original or early, but the timber doors and window on the east side at the front are also representative of the changes of the c.1930s. The front elevation has timber weatherboard wall cladding (reflective of the original construction). The side (east) façade has original or early timber framed double hung windows and a timber framed doorway with sidelights and transom, and strapped cement sheet wall cladding with a timber weatherboard dado, typical of 1930s construction.

The west wing of rendered brick wall construction features a more elevated single storey gabled roof form that terminates with a prominent stepped and semi-circular parapet at the front. Supporting the parapet are vestigial piers between which is a rectangular panel framed by moulded stringcourses. The parapet and front, side and rear walls are constructed of rendered brickwork. Possibly built a few years after the east wing, the west wing also has original quoinwork at the corners and timber framed double hung windows with rendered sills at the front. The rendered brick chimney on the west side also appears to be original but it may have been altered in the c.1930s.

At the rear, the skillion wing appears to be from the 19th century era. It has timber weatherboard wall cladding and introduced window openings. The shallow-gabled wing on the east side has been introduced in the mid-late 20th century, and has strapped cement sheet wall cladding with timber framed louvered windows on the west side, and a door opening (with flush panel door) and timber framed windows on the south elevation.

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021
PLACE NAME: Former Hotel
ADDRESS: 69 Main Street, Gordon

Place No. GOR033
Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

Photo 2: Former Hotel, main (front) and west elevations, 69 Main Street, 2015.

HISTORY:

The Early History of Gordon

The village of 'Gordons' (as it was originally known) had its post-European contact beginnings with the discovery of gold in 1853 by Robert Evans, a kangaroo trapper from the nearby Borambeta Station.[1] In 1858, Evans established a mine at the location of the present-day primary school.[2] This led to a rush of 300 people by July of that year.[3] The rapid development of the township also had an equally swift decline. By 1859, the initial rush ended[4] and by the middle of the following year most of the original buildings in the township were either deserted or dismantled and none of the seven hotels or the restaurants, bakeries and other business enterprises were operational.[5]

The Gordon township progressed from the 1860s on a more stable and less chaotic footing. The irregularly-planned township was officially surveyed in 1863[6] and there was a revival of confidence in gold mining given the steady progress by the Egerton Company.[7] In 1871, the population had reached 412 and it increased to 984 in 1881[8] as a result of the small mining boom brought on by the Egerton,

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1   S. Finlayson, 'St. Mark's Church, Gordon', 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, 1988, p.62 & D.D. Fraser & J.B. Ranken, *Centenary of the Shire of Ballan 1862-1962*, Shire of Ballan, Ballan, 1962, p.37.

2   *Ibid*.

3   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 & 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.

4   Ibid.

5   D. Mason, 'History of Gordon', typescript, n.d., Australiana Collection, Ballarat Library, p.5.

6   A.B. Watson, *Lost and Forgotten Towns of Colonial Victoria: A Comprehensive Analysis of Census Results for Victoria 1841-1901*, Angus B. Watson & Andrew MacMillan Art & Design, Melbourne, 2003, p.193.

7   Bannear, op.cit.

8   Watson, *op.cit*.

New Black Horse and Parker's United mining companies. In 1875, the township was proclaimed and named Gordon.[9]

By 1888, Gordon's main street included several stores and other commercial buildings, a post, telegraph and money-order office, savings bank, and agencies of three insurance companies in addition to miners' cottages that lined the entrances to the town. There was also a state school and a railway station (albeit 1 mile from the town centre), nine hotels and three churches which served the population of 1000.[10] By 1891, Gordon was again in population decline as a consequence of the demise of gold mining. From this time, the town slowly transformed from a bustling gold settlement into a quieter agricultural centre.[11]

History of the former Hotel
The former hotel at 69 Main Street, Gordon, is located on allotment 12 of Section 3 in the Township and Parish of Gordon.[12] Comprising 2 roods and nine tenths of a perch, the site was first taken up by Jules Samuel Gascard, formerly of Mt Egerton, who established a hotel business and a butcher's shop in c.1860.[13] The building was situated on the eastern portion of the site, possibly with a hipped roof and of timber weatherboard construction. Gascard appears to have leased the hotel to Edward Priestly in the initial years.[14] In 1863, it had a net annual value of £45.[15] The hotel was the location of the local Freemasons and Independent Order of Rechabites and it appears to have been from these associations that the building was named the Freemasons Hotel.[16] Jules Gascard was the first to join the new-formed branch of the Manchester Unity Independent Order of Oddfellows (M.U.I.O.O.F.) in the early 1860s and so it was not surprising that a Lodge Room had been established at the Freemasons Hotel.[17] This room was mentioned in *Bacchus Marsh Express* in November 1868 whens the newspaper reported on a fundraising event:

> On Thursday evening, 5th inst., an entertainment was given in the Lodge-room of the Freemasons' Hotel, Gordons, by the Local Committee, in aid of a fund for erecting a new school at Gordons. It was under the immediate patronage of the Loyal Gordons Lodge M.U.I.O.O.F., and the Dove Tent I.O.R. The spacious room was quickly filled with a highly respectable audience, and the picturesque decorations of the popular friendly societies, who appeared in regalia, contributed largely to enliven the scene.[18]

By January 1869, 'a brick addition' had 'been made to the Freemasons Hotel'.[19] This extension was to the west of the original timber hotel building.

It seems that Gascard had relocated to his farm property near Ballan, 'Fern Hill', by 1868.[20] In 1871, he purchased the adjoining allotment to the west of his hotel property, comprising allotment 11 of Section

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9   Bannear, op.cit.

10   *A Pictorial History of the Shire of Ballan*, Ballan Shire Historical Society, Ballan, 1988, p.50, citing the Victorian Municipal Directory, 1888.

11   Bannear, op.cit.

12   See Plan of the Township of Gordon, 1942, VPRS 16171 PROV.

13   Ibid. & 'Jules Samuel Gascard 1836-1899', in *The Settler: Official Quarterly Newsletter of the Ballan Shire Historical Society*, vol. 3, no. 10, June 1995.

14   *The Argus,* 18 April 1861, published a family notice, reporting that Mrs Edward Priestly 'of the Freemasons' Hotel, Gordon', had given birth to a daughter at Richmond.

15   Ballan Shire Rate Book, 1863, VPRS 5557/P0 Unit 2 PROV (Ballarat).

16   The name of the hotel appeared in *The Argus, op.cit.,* in 1861, the *Gordon Advertiser* in 1869 (see R. Huggins, Transcript of the *Gordon Advertiser*, 'Gordon, Fifty Years Ago', 7 February 1919,) & *Bacchus Marsh Express,* 16 August 1873, when Gascard held a public auction on the premises of his furniture and other goods.

17   J. Donegan, 'History of Gordon', manuscript, Joe Donegan private collection, n.d., p.11.

18   *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 14 November 1868, p.3.

19   Huggins, *op.cit*. See also the *Ballarat Star*, 7 January 1869.

2.[21] While not resident at the hotel, he maintained ownership with the license being held by John Sterritt at this time.[22] In 1873, Gascard sold the hotel and he and his family relocated to Melbourne.[23] A public auction of the hotel property was held in August 1873, following the sale of the hotel.[24]

Jules Samuel Gascard was born in Cortaillod, near Neuchatel, Switzerland, in 1836, being one of five children.[25] In 1854 aged 18 years, he emigrated to Australia on the "Hambros" from Hamburg with his elder brother, Abram and Abram's wife, Anne Marie.[26] Possibly lured by the Victorian gold rush, they settled at Mt. Egerton and in the following year, 1855, Jules Gascard established a butcher's shop adjacent to the Mt. Egerton Hotel.[27] Two years later in 1857 he married Miss Janet Barr in Ballarat.[28] Miss Barr had emigrated with her parents and three siblings from Scotland in 1848. They had four children: Hannah, Augustine, Samuel and Jules junior.[29] After relocating to Melbourne in 1873, Jules Gascard senior took up business with the Cobb and Co. Coaching Service in Victoria as well as a considerable interest in shipping horses to India.[30] Large numbers of horses were exported and his sons, Samuel and Jules junior became well-known figures in the Indian Horse trade.[31] In 1896, Gascard's coach run extended to Lawlers, Western Australia. It was there where he established a large sheep and cattle station called 'Annean', located approximately 350 miles inland from Geraldton.[32] Gascard died of fatty degeneration of the heart at Geraldton in February 1899, aged 69 years.[33]

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20   'Jules Samuel Gascard', *op.cit.* & he was listed in the Ballan Shire Rate Book, op.cit., 1868, as the owner of 'land near Gordon', in addition to his farm property.

21   Plan of the Township of Gordon, op.cit.

22   *The Argus*, 5 October 1898, p.6, gave an account of the death of John Sterritt, stating that he 'carried on business in various ways, was the licensee of two hotels [in Gordon], the Freemason's [subject hotel] and the Commercial, and was the owner of the latter.'

23   'Jules Samuel Gascard', op.cit.

24   *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 16 August 1873.

25   'Jules Samuel Gascard', *op.cit.*

26   *Ibid.*

27   *Ibid.*

28   *Ibid.*

29   *Ibid.*

30   *Ibid.*

31   *Ibid.* See heritage citation for 'Annean', 164 Inglis Street, Ballan.

32   'Jules Samuel Gascard', *op.cit.*

33   *Mount Magnet & Lennonville Leader* (West Australia), 18 February 1899, p.2.

Photo 3: Jules Samuel Gascard in 'Jules Samuel Gascard'.
Source: *The Settler*, vol. 3, no. 10, June 1995.

The Freemasons' Hotel at 69 Main Street was purchased by Thomas Woodman on 5 August 1873.[34] A member of St. Mark's Anglican Church,[35] he maintained ownership until 1877 when the *Bacchus Marsh Express* reported that:

> Mr. Thomas Woodman has announced the sale by auction of his stock-in-trade, business, and other properties, in and in the neighbourhood of Gordon, at the conclusion of this week, as he intends leaving the district.[36]

Woodman sold the hotel to Mrs Kate (Catherine) Daly (nee Tobin), widow of Jeremiah Daly who had died in 1872.[37] Born in c.1836 on Whiddy Island, Bantry Bay, Ireland, Kate Daly had married Jeremiah in 1861 and they had three children: Patrick (born 1862), James (born 1864) and Mary Helena (born 1867 at Gordon).[38] After the death of her husband, Mrs Daly continued the hotelkeeping occupation that she had previously shared with him at a neighbouring hotel. She operated the hotel at 69 Main Street for the next 8 years, renaming the business Daly's Hotel.[39] A billiard saloon had been established in the western brick wing of the building. Kate Daly died prematurely on 3 November 1877.[40] The high esteem bestowed her by the Gordon townsfolk was reflected in an obituary published in the *Gordon Advertiser*:

> It is with profound regret that we have to chronicle the death of Mrs. Kate Daly, which sad event took place at her residence, Main Street, Gordon, on Monday night, after a lengthy illness. The mournful intelligence of her death cast quite a gloom over the township, and was received on every side with

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34   Certificate of Title, vol. 260 fol. 935.

35   *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 9 September 1876, p.3.

36   *Ibid*., 7 July 1877, p.3.

37   Certificate of Title, vol. 614, fol. 670 & Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, Department of Justice, Melbourne.

38   Ibid.

39   See for example, Bacchus Marsh Express, 20 November 1886, p.3.

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

heartfelt expressions of sorrow. Mrs Daly who had reached her 49th year, was a native of Ireland, having been born at Whiddy Island, Bantry Bay, in the County of Cork. When quite a girl, she left the green shores of Erin for the "Sunny South" arriving in Victoria in 1859, so that she is a colonist of 26 years' stand, and has been a resident of Gordon for the last 20 years, and by her death the township loses one of its most highly respected and energetic inhabitants, one whose name is associated in many ways with the history of Gordon – the township where she spent so many years of her laborious and useful life. Her name will long be had in remembrance and her memory cherished by her many friends not only Gordon – but all over the colony. Thirteen years ago, Mr Daly suffered a severe loss through the death of her hubsnd. Left in rather straitened circumstances with her 3 chldren, she set to work with praiseworthy courage, and her indominable perserverance was amply rewarded, and her many good qualities won for her the admiration and esteem of all those with whom she came in contact. The deceased lady leaves 2 sons and a daughter to mourn their loss, and much sympathy is expressed for them, though it is gratifying to know that thanks to the exertions of the mother whom they now mourn, they are in every respect qualified to push forward in the world, with credit to themselves. The funeral of the decased lady took place on Thursday afternoon, and the funeral procession was one of the largest that ever passed through the streets of the township. All the business establishments were closed, and the townspeople turned out en masse to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased. Amongst those who attended the funeral were visitors from Ballarat, Melbourne, Warrenheip, Bungaree, Millbrook, Egerton, Ballan and other localities. A very large array of footmen preceded the hearse which was followed by 2 mourning coaches, containing the sorrowing relatives and intimate friends of the deceased; a large number of private vehicles and horsemen completing the mournful procession. The pall and coffin bearers were – Messrs. D. Brophy, Newton, J. B. Lee, Devereux, Hyland, R. Carden, C. Wilson, J. Northey, R. Hager, R.J. Hager, P. White, J. Ryan, J. Murphy, J. Donoghue, C.G. Dithy. The burial service at the grave in the Gordon Cemetery was impressively conducted by the Rev. Fathers Brady and Ryan. Mr Stephen Wellington, of Ballarat, carried out the funeral arrangements in an efficient manner.[41]

In December 1885, the Statement of Assets in Daly's Estate revealed that she had amassed a number of properties in the Gordon area, including a timber building that was let to Joshua Adams, baker, Patrick Daly (her son), saddler and J.B. Lee, bootmaker, as well as another 4 roomed cottage and kitchen in Gordon that was also leased.[42] These properties were in addition to her hotel premises that were valued at £1000 and described as follows:

> Allotments 9, 10, 11 and 12 section 3 township and parish aforesaid containing 1 acres 3 roods 6 4/10 perches, all fenced with paling fence on which is erected
> (1) Nine roomed hotel with two other rooms. Kitchen and patnry detached. The two front rooms and billiard room are of brick, the rest of wood – 7 stall stable, chaff house and other outbuildings.
> (2) Building, 2 rooms of which are of brick and 2 rooms of wood, let to Government as a Post Office at £35 a year.
> (3) Four roomed wooden building let to tenant at £5 per week.[43]

On 4 September 1886, the *Gordon Advertiser* published a preliminary notice for the sale of Daly's Hotel:

> For Sale – The old and well-established hostelry known as Daly's Hotel, situated on the conrer of the Melbourne and Egerton Roads, Gordon, for many years conducted by the late Mrs. K. Daly, and at presented conducted by Mr. P. Daly. The hotel is well-known, has a large connection, and is doing an

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41   R. Huggins, Transcript of the *Gordon Advertiser*, 7 November 1885.

42   Kate Daly, Probate Administration files, 1885, VPRS 28/P2 Unit 191 PROV.

43   Ibid.

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excellent business, and occupies the best site in town. All information given on application to the licensee. The purchase of the stock and furniture is optional. Easy terms will be given.[44]

A month later on 6 October 1886, the hotel property had been sold, the details also reported in the *Gordon Advertiser*:

> Sale held in billiardroom. Bidding started at £300 and rose to £505 being knocked down to Mrs. Williams, of Millbrook, a lady well known in this district.[45]

A clearing sale of furniture, livestock and sundries was held in late October 1886.[46]

Two years were to pass before Title for the hotel property was transferred to William and Mary Williams.[47] William Williams was born in c.1838 in Methyr, Wales, the son of John and Gwendoline Williams.[48] He married Mary Walsh (born c.1843) in 1864 and they had eight children: Annie Gwenllian (born 1865 and later married Cornelius O'Brien), William Richard (born c.1868, died 1882), Agnes Mary (born 1870, died 1920), Mary Augustine (born 1872, Gordon), Catherine (born 1875, died 1876), Elizabeth (born 1877 and later known as Mrs Ryan), Catherine (born 1879) and Honorah Margaret (born 1882).[49]

William and Mary continued to operate the hotel (which they renamed the Williams Hotel) for several years. The establishment 'became known as the strictest pub in Victoria where you could never get a drink after hours.'[50] Being a Welshman, William Williams 'believed that a disappointed customer was better than a conviction against the Licensing Act any time.'[51] In 1888, the hotel was also the location for twice weekly consultations with Dr Sisca and from 1889, appointments with Dr Correy.[52] Consultations were held in a room above the bar at the front of the east wing.[53] Throughout the 1890s, the property had a net annual value of £48.[54] Tragedy struck the Williams family in 1896 with the death of William Williams, as reported in the *Gordon Advertiser*:

> Death of Mr. William Williams, well known mining engine-driver and proprietor of Williams Hotel, Gordon. Cause bronchial pneumonia. Native of Methyr, Tydville, Wales. Aged 58 years. Came to colony when 16 years of age. Leaves widow and 6 children, 2 being married. Coffin-bearers – Mesrrs. M. Sullivan, J. O'Connell, J.C. Ryan, M.J. Sullivan, M. Ryan, and P. Sullivan.[55]

Mrs Mary Williams continued as victualler of the hotel throughout the late 19th and early 20th centuries, until forced into retirement from ill-health by 1914.[56] Hotel operations were continued by her daughter, Catherine. A photograph taken about this time shows the design and construction of the hotel. There was an east wing of timber weatherboard construction with what appears to have been a

44   Huggins, *op.cit.,* 4 September 1886.
45   *Ibid*., 4 October 1886.
46   *Ibid*., 28 October 1886.
47   Certificate of Title, op.cit. & vol. 2013, fol. 575.
48   Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, op.cit.
49   Ibid.
50   D. Elias, 'The bar is closed – for good', newspaper clipping [possibly *Ballarat Courier*] 1969, Roy & June Huggins private collection, Ballan.
51   *Ibid*.
52   *Gordon Advertiser*, 15 December 1888.
53   *Ibid.,* 10 August 1889.
54   Ballan Shire Rate Books, op.cit., 1890, 1891, 1895.
55   Huggins, *op.cit*., 28 August 1896.
56   'Widow's Will. Caveat Lodged. Daughter Disputes Validity' in *The Argus* 19 February 1930, p.5.

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hipped roof form behind an elevated, curved and stepped parapeted of timber weatherboard construction. Behind the parapet appears to have been an attic space. The front of the east wing had a narrow projecting skillion verandah surmounted by a signage panel that read "WILLIAMS HOTEL". The verandah was supported by slender timber posts with curving solid timber valances. The verandah parapet and valances may have been added about this time (early 20th century). On the east (left) side of the east wing was another narrowly-projecting post-supported skillion verandah accentuated by timber brackets. Under the verandah was a shopfront, the shop being occupied by J. Maher, butcher, with a signage hoarding advertising his business above the verandah. The rendered brick west wing of the hotel building, which accommodated the billiard room, was characterised by a prominent, stepped, semi-circular parapet, the building corners being accentuated by quoinwork. There were two timber framed double hung windows under the parapet.
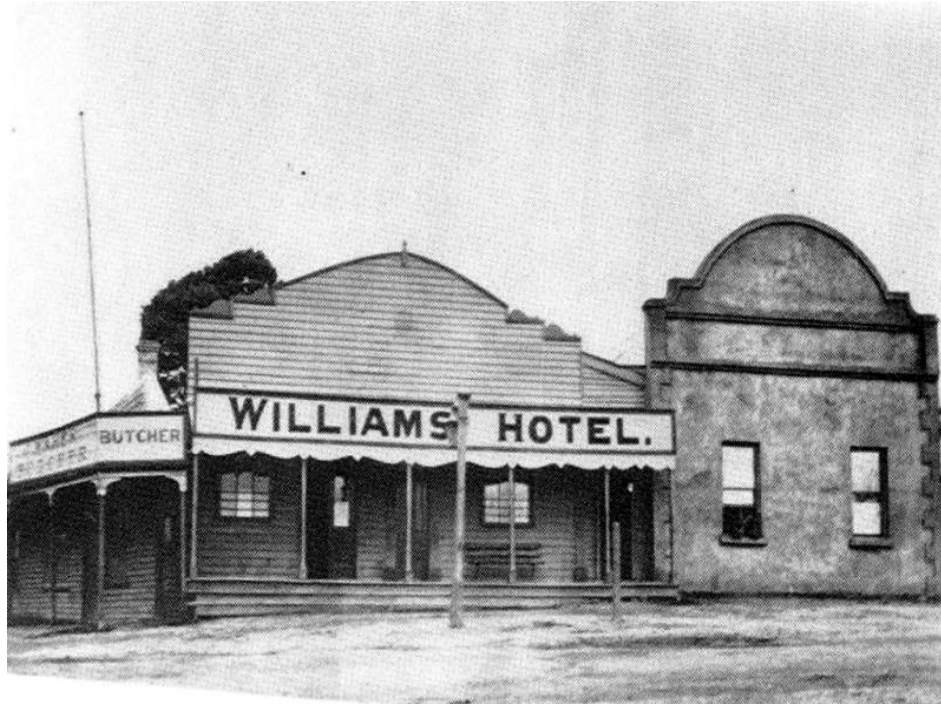
Photo 4: Williams Hotel & Maher's Butcher Shop, 69 Main Street, n.d. [c.1915-25]
Source: June Huggins, private collection, Ballan.

Controversy engulfed the Williams family after the death of Mrs Mary Williams in 1921. Her will, prepared in 1917, was challenged by a family member on the basis that it Mrs Williams had suffered memory loss and 'her inability to recognise' anybody.[57] The legal action was heard by Chief Justice Sir William Irvine in the Banco Court in 1930 and he subsequently set aside the will 'on the grounds of the testamentary incapacity of the testatrix.'[58] The court action was later resolved and on 11 June 1930, Mrs Williams' daughter, Miss Catherine Williams, gained Title to the hotel. It appears to have been during her ownership (and after 1932) that the east wing of the hotel was altered. A photograph of Main Street, Gordon, in 1932, partly showed the hotel in its early 20th century state. However, it was soon refurbished, with the roof, parapet and verandahs being replaced with a gabled roof, new stepped parapet and return verandah supported by brick piers and squat, fluted concrete columns. The walls were also reclad in timber weatherboard and strapped cement sheet. Some windows and doors were also altered. These changes had increased the value of the hotel from £3000 in 1930 to £4000 in 1944, following Catherine Williams' death.[59] At this time, the property was described as 'having a

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[57]   'Widow's Will. Caveat Succeeds. Testamentary Incapacity' in *The Argus*, 21 February 1930, p.7.

[58]   *Ibid*.

[59]   *Ibid*. & Catherine Williams, Probate Administration files, 1944, VPRS 28/P3 Unit 4142 PROV.

frontage of 114 links to the Melbourne Road' and 'on which is erected a 10 roomed Hotel of Weatherboard and Brick.'[60]
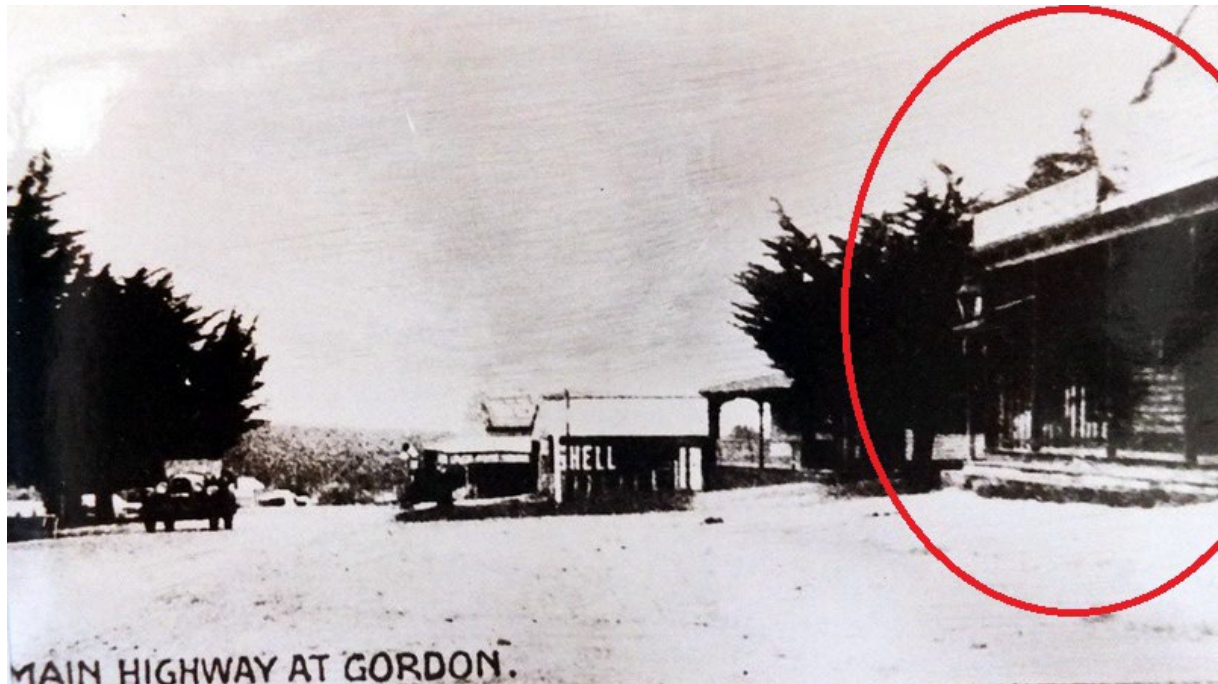
Photo 5 Main Street, Gordon, 1932, showing the former Williams Hotel on the right.
Source: June Huggins, private collection, Ballan.

Ownership of the hotel was transferred to Catherine Williams' sister and brother in law, Mary and Cornelius O'Brien, and their daughter, Miss Honorah O'Brien on 15 October 1944.[61] In 1956, they engaged the architectural firm of L.H. Vernon and Associates of Ballarat to design alterations and the installation of a septic tank.[62] Three years later in 1959, the property was sold to Patrick and Mary Dwyer.[63] They operated the hotel until 1969, when it was voluntarily de-licensed after they took up business at the Gordon Hotel.[64] In 1973, Patrick and Mary Dwyer donated use of the hotel to the Missionary Sisters of Charity.[65] They established a Children's Home in the building to cater for 15 children of both sexes, and five female staff.[66] Internal alterations were proposed (Figure 1). In February 1973, Mother Teresa visited Gordon and stayed at the Home.[67]

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[60]   Ibid.

[61]   Certificate of Title, op.cit.

[62]   L.H. Vernon & Associates, Architects, Ballarat, 'Williams Hotel, Gordon, Proposed Alterations and Installn of Septic Tank for Mr C. O'Brien', proposed floor plan, June & Royal Huggins private collection, Ballan.

[63]   Certificate of Title, vol. 8218 fol. 544.

[64]   J. Donegan & M. Davenport, *Gordon (Victoria) Cemetery Records and History 1878-2010*, Joe Donegan and Maureen Davenport, Gordon, 2012, p.15.

[65]   Ibid.

[66]   See Acting Building Surveyor, Shire of Ballan, to Chief Health Officer, Department of Health, Melbourne, 29 November 1973 in Public Building file, VPRS 7882/P1 Unit 2048 PROV.

[67]   Donegan & Davenport, op.cit. See also *J. Donegan, In God's Hands: A History of the Parish of St. Patrick's Gordon*, Victoria, Modotti Press, Ballan, 2011, p.21.

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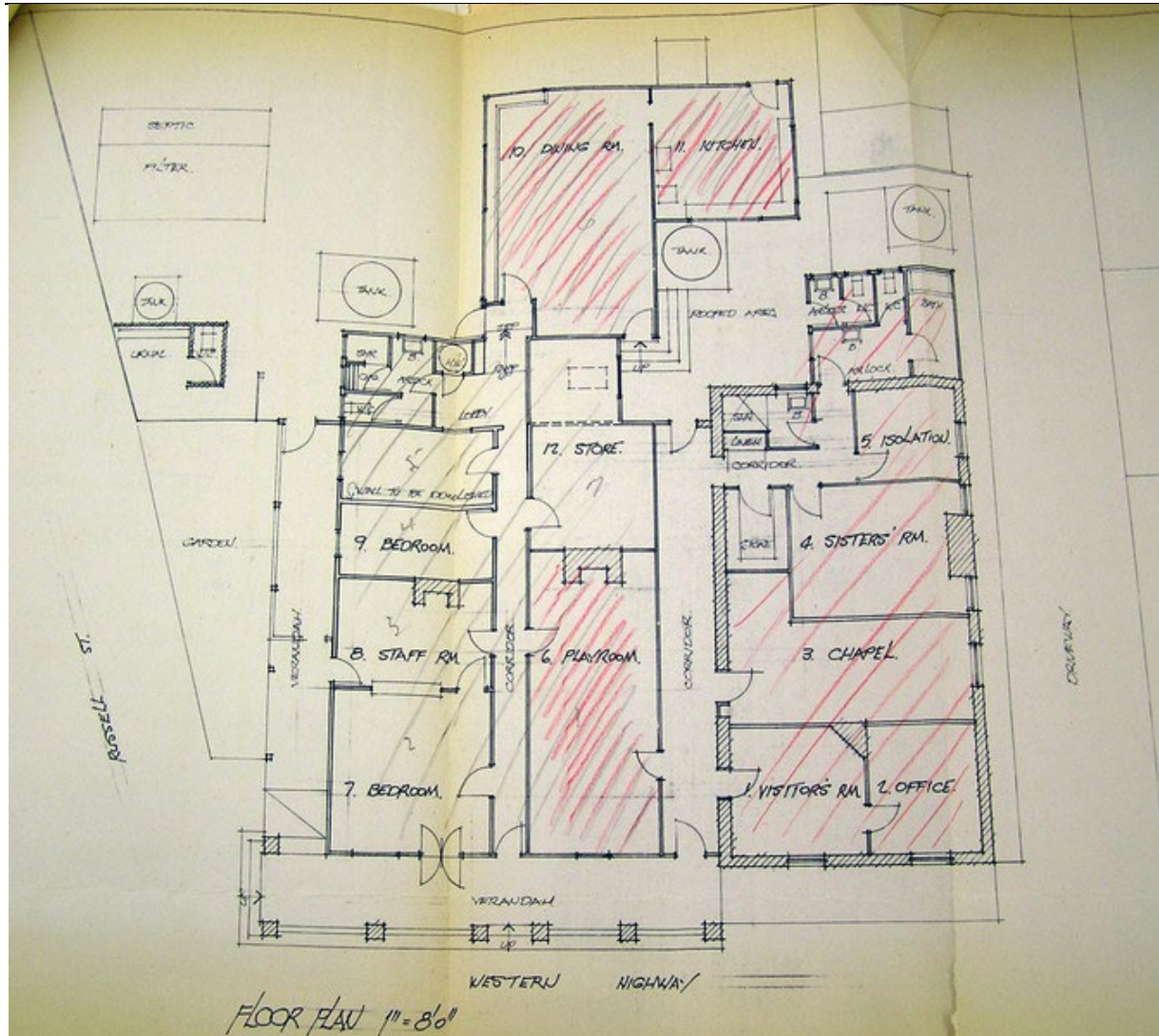
Figure 1: Floor plan of former hotel showing proposed conversion into a Children's Home, 1973.
Source: Public Building file, VPRS 7882/P1 Unit 2048 PROV.

The Children's Home was to be short-lived as on 9 November 1976, the hotel was sold and converted into a private residence.[68]

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.

Hotels
Aside from dwellings, hotels were the earliest and most prolific building type in the study area. These buildings were critical to the early development of the fledgling townships: as accommodation houses for board and lodging; meeting rooms for public gatherings and local government business; polling centres and courts; and equally importantly, as venues for entertainment including balls, concerts, weddings and other family and community celebrations. By 1890, long after other public building infrastructure had been established in the several townships, there were well over 25 hotel buildings –

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68   Donegan & Davenport, *op.cit*.

a large number for such a rural area. Today, approximately 21 hotels still exist, although a lesser number continue to operate for their original purpose.

In 1888, the Gordon township boasted nine hotels. One of the largest was the Mount Hope Hotel, Gordon, built in 1861 for Cheri Mars.[69] Situated in Main Street opposite the Post Office and it succumbed to fire in 1916.[70] Other hotels in the town that no longer survive included the 10-roomed Black Swan, Main Street (destroyed by fire in 1883)[71], Robertson's Hotel (built in c.1863)[72], Simmons' Hotel, Main Street (established in 1869),[73] Unicorn Hotel and Draper's Shop, Main Street (established in the 1860s by Samuel Deeble),[74] Camp Hotel, Main Street (established by John McCarthy in 1868),[75] and Delaney's Railway Hotel (established c.1873).[76]

Today, the only other surviving hotel in Gordon is the Gordon Hotel, 92 Main Street, Gordon (GOR037). The existing interwar era brick and tiled gable roofed building was constructed in 1936, replacing the earlier Farmers' Arms Hotel built of timber weatherboard in c.1870.[77] The Gordon Hotel is the only operating hotel in the town.

Other hotel buildings in the western region of the Moorabool Shire built about the time of the former Hotel at 69 Main Street include:[78]

- Ballan Hotel, 136 Inglis Street, Ballan (BA040) (Photo 6): built in 1859-60 for George Flack, the original Victorian Georgian styled building was built with parapeted corrugated galvanised steel wall cladding and a return post-supported concave verandah. A gabled roof and return two storey balcony verandah were the major alterations carried out in 1928-30. The scale and design of the building is not comparable to the former hotel at 69 Main Street.
- Commercial Hotel, 151 Inglis Street, Ballan (BA044) (Photo 7): the central portion of the two storey, hipped roofed rendered brick building was constructed in 1867-68 for William Gosling. Substantially additions were carried out in 1873, with the building of a parapeted hipped roofed west wing. A single storey addition was built on the east side between 1926 and 1930, and it was refurbished in c.1956. The former hotel at 69 Main Street, Gordon, is not directly comparable to this building.
- Blackwood Hotel, 1 Golden Point Road, Blackwood (proposed within Martin Street Heritage Precinct in West Moorabool Heritage Study): built in 1868, the Victorian styled hipped roofed hotel has a Late Victorian return post-supported verandah added in 1899. The timber building features early timber framed doorways (with transoms and one doorway also has sidelights), panelled timber doors in the splayed corner and timber framed double hung windows. The unusual, curving eaves decoration appears to have replaced the original design (the existing being similar to the original design). Although the hotel building has experienced some

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69   *A Pictorial History of the Shire of Ballan, op.cit.*, p.94.

70   *Ibid*.

71   See *Geelong Times*, 28 February 1883.

72   Robertson was listed as the owner in the Ballan Shire Rate Book, op.cit., in 1863. See also *Bacchus Marsh Express,* 9 March 1867, p.3.

73   *Ibid*., 20 November 1869, p.2 & *The Star* (Ballarat), 6 January 1869.

74   *Ballarat Star*, 4 August 1868.

75   *Bacchus Marsh Express,* 26 September 1868.

76   *The Argus*, 7 July 1933, p.13, reported on the destruction by fire of the de-licensed Railway Hotel, 'the oldest landmark in Gordon' having been built 'more than 60 years ago.' Delaney was the hotelkeeper in the 1880s – see Huggins, *op.cit.,* 9 December 1882.

77   See heritage citation for the Gordon Hotel.

78   See relevant heritage citations for further details, unless otherwise referenced.

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alterations, the original design and character dominates. The Blackwood Hotel is not directly comparable to the former hotel at Gordon.

- Former Royal Mail Hotel, 100 Golden Point Road, Blackwood (HO29):[79] all that remains of the timber hotel constructed in c.1863 is the front steeply-pitched gabled wing constructed of timber, with the majority of the building (which had a parapeted hipped roof form) having been demolished. It is not comparable to the former hotel at 69 Main Street, Gordon.
- Greendale Hotel, 3 Prince Street, Greendale:[80] built in c.1874 for George Williams as the Medway Hotel, the building included nine rooms exclusive of the private residence. The single storey, hipped roofed, timber weatherboard building has a return post-supported verandah. Although it has experienced some alterations it appears to be predominantly intact. It is not comparable to the hotel at 69 Main Street, Gordon.

Photo 6: Ballan Hotel, 136 Inglis Street, Ballan, 2009. Source: David Rowe	**Photo 7:** Commercial Hotel, 151 Inglis Street, Ballan, 2014. Source: David Rowe.

The former hotel building at 69 Main Street is also one of very few surviving joint residential and commercial buildings constructed in the 19th century in Gordon. Other examples include:

- 56-60 Main Street (GOR028) (Photo 8): although built in c.1868, the dwelling may have been extended in the early 1900s with the construction of the existing projecting front gabled wing. From 1877 it was owned by Harriett and John Northey, and Mrs Northey operated a shop from this location until her death in 1910.
- 64 Main Street (GOR029) (Photo 9): built in 1884 as the London Chartered Bank to a design by E. James and Co., the face brick austere Victorian Classical styled building has distinctive parapeted behind which are double gabled roof forms.
- 82 Main Street (GOR035) (Photo 10): built as a bakery and dwelling for Timothy and Mary Clifford in c.1877, the elongated double hipped roofed modest timber building with a front post-supported verandah served these dual functions until the early 20th century.
- 32 Russell Street (GOR018) (Photo 11): built as a drapery and grocery store and dwelling in 1883 for Philip Henry Watkinson, the double gabled timber building continued as a shop and residence until the late 1960s.

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79   A.J. Buckingham & M.F. Hitchcock, *Aspects of Early Blackwood - The Goldfields, The Landmarks, The Pioneers*, Blackwood Publishing, Blackwood, 5th printing, 2002, pp.55-57.

80   *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 19 December 1874, p.2.

Photo 8: Dwelling, 56-60 Main Street, Gordon, 2014.
Source: David Rowe.

Photo 9: Former London Chartered Bank, 64 Main Street, Gordon, 2014.
Source: David Rowe.

Photo 10: Dwelling & Former Store & Bakery, 82 Main Street, Gordon, 2014.
Source: David Rowe.

Photo 11: Dwelling & Former Store, 32 Russell Street, Gordon 2014.
Source: David Rowe.

Overall, the former Hotel at 69 Main Street, Gordon, is one of the earliest surviving hotel buildings in the western region of the Moorabool Shire, and the earliest surviving former hotel building in Gordon. Like most of the hotels built in the western region of the Shire in the 1850s-1870s, it has experienced a number of alterations and additions, some of which provide a meaningful understanding of its evolution and development. In this regard, the former hotel is comparable to the Ballan Hotel (BA040) and Commercial Hotel at Ballan (BA044), with both hotels having experienced notable changes. Some of these changes contribute to the significance of these buildings today. The former hotel is also a rare surviving example of a joint commercial and residential building, similar to its comparative examples it has moderate-high integrity.

PLACE NAME: Dwelling & Outbuilding   Place No. GOR034

ADDRESS: 71 Main Street, Gordon   Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

Historic Themes: Theme 5.4: Commerce Theme 6.1: Building Towns Theme 6.2: Building Homes in the Shire	
Condition: Fair-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**

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** – *gabled outbuilding east of the dwelling*
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 and outbuilding at 71 Main Street, Gordon, is significant.

Features which contribute to the significance of the place include:

- Timber dwelling constructed c.1908
- Outbuilding located to the east of the dwelling, constructed c.1871-1885 (originally part of the store located on this site)

Non-original alterations and additions (postdating c.1908) do not contribute to the significance of the place.

How is it significant?
The dwelling and outbuilding at 71 Main Street, Gordon, is of local historical and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?
Historically, the timber dwelling at 71 Main Street is significant as a contextually rare example of residential development within Gordon in the early 20th century. Many buildings within the town were destroyed by a bushfire in 1916. The dwelling (which is somewhat old fashioned for its time) was built in c.1908 by James Canty, a local contractor, and was the home of Thomas Clifford, local baker from the mid 1910s until the mid 20th century. With his family, Thomas Clifford was the first baker to reside there. He was the son of Gordon's pioneer baker, Timothy Clifford, whose bakery survives at 82 Main Street. (Criterion A)

The outbuilding at 71 Main Street, Gordon, has historical significance for its associations with early commercial developments in the town from the 1870s. The outbuilding is the surviving west wing of the former brick and timber store first built on this site c.1871. Interestingly, the building faced east rather than addressing Main Street. During the 1880s, the building served as the local Post Office, before becoming the office of the Gordon Advertiser newspaper in 1898, a grocery store by 1907 and a bakery by 1917. It served this latter function until at least 1960. The historical significance of the former store (now outbuilding) at 71 Main Street is embodied in the surviving early fabric, including the painted galvanised corrugated sheet metal roof and timber weatherboard wall cladding, and window opening, door opening and the decorative timber bargeboards in the gable end on the west elevation. (Criterion A)

The dwelling at 71 Main Street, Gordon, has aesthetic significance as an unusual example of a typically Late Victorian vernacular styled dwelling built well into the Federation period (c.1908). The dwelling is typical of the middle class residences built in the Late Victorian period, and demonstrates features typical of this period, including the single storey hipped roof forms and front hipped concave verandah, symmetry to the front elevation (in the central doorway and flanking windows), modest eave and face red brick chimneys. A once ubiquitous architectural type, the dwelling at 71 Main Street is one of a small number of moderate and predominantly intact examples remaining in the Gordon area today. (Criterion E)

PLACE NAME: Dwelling & Outbuilding

ADDRESS: 71 Main Street, Gordon

Place No. GOR034

Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

Heritage Overlay Map

It is recommended that the heritage overlay is applied to the northern portion of the site at 71 Main Street as shown on the following map (Photo 1).

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

DESCRIPTION:

The dwelling at 71 Main Street, Gordon, is situated on a rectangular allotment, near the side (west) boundary. There is a modest front setback to Gordon Street that is bound by a timber post and woven fire fence (approximately 1m high) and powder-coated vehicular gates east of the dwelling which provide access to a gravelled driveway. The front yard is open and grassed, with perimeter garden beds, including a creeper over the front fence. To the rear (south-east) of the dwelling is a mature Cypress tree.

To the east side of the dwelling is a gabled outbuilding, formerly a bakery store, with a skillion addition on the north side. This outbuilding represents the western portion of the former Gordon Advertiser Office building refurbished in 1898 and which was located on the Main Street boundary on this site. The building has a red-painted galvanised corrugated sheet metal roof and timber weatherboard wall cladding. The upper portion of the north wall of the gabled building is clad in

strapped cement sheet (being a later wall added after the relocation of the structure to the present site). A skillion addition on the north side has corrugated sheet metal roof cladding and corrugated sheet metal wall cladding on the north side, and timber weatherboard wall cladding on the east side. On the west elevation is an early window opening (with timber framed window) and timber framed door opening (possibly with an introduced door) on the west side. The gable end has early decorative timber bargeboards. The building is currently at risk from damage caused by the overhanging and dropped branches of the adjoining cypress tree.

Photo 2: Former bakery store, 71 Main Street, 2015.

The single storey, timber weatherboard, Late Victorian styled dwelling has a front hipped roof form with a hipped concave post supported verandah, and rear double hipped roofs that have been extended as gable roofs. There are also other modest additions at the rear and also a small gabled addition on the east side towards the rear. These roof forms are clad in red painted galvanised corrugated steel. There are two face red brick chimneys of Federation design on the east side. The symmetry of the front façade is identified in the early central front doorway with an introduced panelled and glazed door and early transom above, and the flanking timber framed double hung windows. The leadlighting in the upper sash of the front window on the east side has been introduced. There are other similar early windows on the side, as well as introduced windows. The timber window and door architraves and timber window sills appear to be early. The timber verandah posts, decorative timber verandah brackets, capped timber verandah balustrade and brick verandah steps have been introduced. Also introduced is the timber lattice screen along the base of the dwelling on the east side.

Photo 3: Dwelling, 71 Main Street, 2009.

Photo 4 Dwelling, 71 Main Street, 2015.

HISTORY:

The Early History of Gordon

The village of 'Gordons' (as it was originally known) had its post-European contact beginnings with the discovery of gold in 1853 by Robert Evans, a kangaroo trapper from the nearby Borambeta Station.[1] In 1858, Evans established a mine at the location of the present-day primary school.[2] This led to a rush of

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[1]   S. Finlayson, 'St. Mark's Church, Gordon', 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, 1988, p.62 & D.D. Fraser & J.B. Ranken, *Centenary of the Shire of Ballan 1862-1962*, Shire of Ballan, Ballan, 1962, p.37.

[2]   *Ibid*.

300 people by July of that year.[3] The rapid development of the township also had an equally swift decline. By 1859, the initial rush ended[4] and by the middle of the following year most of the original buildings in the township were either deserted or dismantled and none of the seven hotels or the restaurants, bakeries and other business enterprises were operational.[5]

The Gordon township progressed from the 1860s on a more stable and less chaotic footing. The irregularly-planned township was officially surveyed in 1863[6] and there was a revival of confidence in gold mining given the steady progress by the Egerton Company.[7] In 1871, the population had reached 412 and it increased to 984 in 1881[8] as a result of the small mining boom brought on by the Egerton, New Black Horse and Parker's United mining companies. In 1875, the township was proclaimed and named Gordon.[9]

By 1888, Gordon's main street included several stores and other commercial buildings, a post, telegraph and money-order office, savings bank, and agencies of three insurance companies in addition to miners' cottages that lined the entrances to the town. There was also a state school and a railway station (albeit 1 mile from the town centre), nine hotels and three churches which served the population of 1000.[10] By 1891, Gordon was again in population decline as a consequence of the demise of gold mining. From this time, the town slowly transformed from a bustling gold settlement into a quieter agricultural centre.[11]

History of the Dwelling at 71 Main Street

The dwelling at 71 Main Street, Gordon, is located on allotment 11 of Section 3 in the Township and Parish of Gordon.[12] Comprising 1 rood and 24 perches, the site was first taken up on 6 October 1871 by Jules Samuel Gascard, formerly of Mt Egerton, and who had previously established an adjoining hotel business and a butcher's shop at 69 Main Street in c.1860.[13] In 1873, Gascard sold his properties in Gordon (which included the subject site, neighbouring sites and the adjoining hotel) to Thomas Woodman.[14] In addition to his hotel, the *Bacchus Marsh Express* reported on the sale of Gascard's three allotments on 16 August 1873, stating that each had 'a dwelling erected thereon.'[15]

Thomas Woodman was born in Hertfordshire, England.[16] Possibly lured by the goldrush, he emigrated to Victoria and in the 1860s he had established a hotel at Red Hill, Blackwood.[17] By 1868 he had

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3   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 & 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.

4   Ibid.

5   D. Mason, 'History of Gordon', typescript, n.d., Australiana Collection, Ballarat Library, p.5.

6   A.B. Watson, *Lost and Forgotten Towns of Colonial Victoria: A Comprehensive Analysis of Census Results for Victoria 1841-1901*, Angus B. Watson & Andrew MacMillan Art & Design, Melbourne, 2003, p.193.

7   Bannear, op.cit.

8   Watson, *op.cit*.

9   Bannear, op.cit.

10   *A Pictorial History of the Shire of Ballan*, Ballan Shire Historical Society, Ballan, 1988, p.50, citing the Victorian Municipal Directory, 1888.

11   Bannear, op.cit.

12   See Plan of the Township of Gordon, 1942, VPRS 16171 PROV & Certificate of Title, vol. 470 fol. 911. The Title is dated 6 November 1871.

13   Ibid. & 'Jules Samuel Gascard 1836-1899', in *The Settler: Official Quarterly Newsletter of the Ballan Shire Historical Society*, vol. 3, no. 10, June 1995.

14   Certificate of Title, vol. 614 fol. 670.

15   *The Settler, op.cit,* citing the *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 16 August 1873.

16   Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, Department of Justice, Melbourne.

relocated to Ballarat, although in February 1868 he had an interest in the Kangaroo Bob Quartz Mining Company at Gordon.[18] He married Jane Kemp Andrew in 1869 and they had three children: Harriet Anne (born 1871, died 1872), Charlotte Bryer (born 1873, died 17 weeks later) and Florence Ada (born 1876).[19] Thomas and Jane Woodman had relocated to Gordon by November 1869, as it was at this time when Thomas was appointed Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions.[20] In 1870, he was appointed A Commissioner of the Supreme Court and Agent of the Board and Land and Works (Clerk of Works) at Gordon.[21] The following year in 1871, he became the temporary Assistant Mining Registrar at Gordon, the same year he was appointed a temporary Warden's Clerk.[22]

Although Woodman also owned the neighbouring Freemason's Hotel, he appears to have operated a store at 71 Main Street after his acquisition of the property in 1873. There seems to have been a small brick store building on the front boundary, adjoining the hotel (which had possibly been built by Gascard some time after 6 November 1871).[23] Woodman was rated as a storekeeper with a tenement and 160 acres having a net annual value of £28 in 1877.[24] It was at this time when the *Bacchus Marsh Express* announced:

> Mr. Thomas Woodman has announced the sale by auction of his stock-in-trade, business, and other properties, in and in the neighbourhood of Gordon, at the conclusion of this week, as he intends leaving the district.[25]

Thomas sold his store at 71 Main Street to Mrs Kate Daly, a hotel keeper. Title was transferred into her name on 25 July 1877.[26] She operated the adjoining hotel until her death in 1885.[27] By this time, a gabled timber weatherboard addition had been made to the store at 71 Main Street, probably when it became the post office. The building was described in the Statement of Assets in Kate Daly's Estate:

> Building, 2 rooms, of which are of brick and 2 rooms of wood, let to Government as a Post Office at £35 a year.[28]

The property remained part of Daly's Estate until it was transferred to her son, James in 1889.[29] The following year, 1890, it passed to James Daly's sister, Miss Mary Helen Daly of Albert Park.[30] It is not known who occupied the store throughout the early 1890s, but in 1898 it became the office of the *Gordon Advertiser* newspaper under the proprietorship of Patrick Francis Sullivan which announced:

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17   In 1869, Thomas Neaves advertised his intention for a beer licence in the house is then occupied at Red Hill, Blackwood, owned by T. Woodman. See *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 2 October 1869, p.2.

18   *Victoria Government Gazette*, 22 February 1868, p.469.

19   Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, op.cit. For the death of Charlotte, see also the *Illustrated Australian News for Home Readers,* 7 November 1873, p.191.

20   *Victoria Government Gazette*, 5 November 1869, p.1766.

21   *Ibid*., 4 March 1870, p.398 & 25 March 1870, p.498.

22   *Ibid*., 6 April 1871, p.536 & 25 August 1871, p.1379.

23   *The Settler, op.cit*. The auction notice stated that there was a tenement on each of the three allotments owned by Gascard in addition to the hotel, suggesting that the brick wing of the former store had been built by this time.

24   Ballan Shire Rate Book, 1877, VPRS 5557/P0 Unit 5, PROV (Ballarat).

25   *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 7 July 1877, p.3.

26   Certificate of Title, op.cit. & vol. 968 fol. 593.

27   See Kate Daly, Probate Administration files, 1885, VPRS 28/P2 Unit 191 PROV.

28   Ibid.

29   Certificate of Title, op.cit. & vol. 2183 fol. 508.

30   Ibid.

… in future the Gordon Advertiser will be printed in more commodious premises adjoining Williams' Hotel, and formerly known as the old Post Office. The building is at present undergoing necessary alterations and by the end of next week, the premises will be thoroughly renovated.[31]

A photograph of the newspaper office shortly after its refurbishment showed that it consisted of double gabled roof forms, the eastern (left) gabled wing being larger and constructed of brick, with timber weatherboard infill (Photo 5). The small western wing was of weatherboard construction. Post-supported verandahs projected at the front, with the east verandah being parapeted with a signage hoarding. They had decorative timber verandah valances. Further decoration was carried on in the timber bargeboards and turned timber finials in the gable ends. The east wing had a central four panelled timber door with flanked timber framed four paned shopfront windows, while the west sing featured a single 12 paned timber framed double hung window and a four panelled timber door.

Photo 5: Gordon Advertiser Office, 71 Main Street, Gordon, and portrait of P.F. Sullivan, c.1898. The western (right) portion of the building is the surviving outbuilding to the east of the dwelling today.
Source: *The Settler: Official Quarterly Newsletter of the Ballan Historical Society*, vol. 7, nol.4, December 2003.

Sullivan's occupation of the building as a newspaper office appears to have been short-lived. By 1901-02, the newspaper office had relocated to a building owned by Ralph W. Tanner of Mount Egerton.[32] Douglas Dicker, storekeeper, may have occupied the building at 71 Main Street soon after, as he was listed in the Ballan Shire Rate Books in 1904-05.[33] By 1907, the building was the location of Alf J. Evans and Co., grocers.[34] Located at Ballan, Evans and Co. operated a store at Gordon at this time.

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31   R. Huggins, Transcript of the *Gordon Advertiser*, 6 May 1898.

32   The Ballan Shire Rate Book, op.cit., for 1901-02 listed Sullivan as the occupier of a building at Gordon owned by R.W. Tanner. No property has been uncovered that was owned by Tanner in Gordon.

33   Ibid., 1904-05.

34   Ibid., 1908-09. See also the Sands & McDougall's Business Directory for 1907, extract provided by Maureen Davenport, Canberra.

In 1908, the property at 71 Main Street, along with the adjoining two properties on the west side, was sold to James Canty, a contractor.[35] He appears to have constructed the existing dwelling on the site at this time while the store at the front was leased to J.J. Parker, storekeeper.[36] Canty sold the dwelling and store at 71 Main Street in 1917 to Thomas Clifford.[37]

Thomas Timothy Clifford was one of seven children to Timothy (1846-1921) and Mary Clifford (1852-1932) who had both emigrated from Tipperary, Ireland (at separate times).[38] He was born in 1878[39] and followed his father in the bakery business. The family bakery and grocery store, established in 1877 was situated at 82 Main Street. Thomas Clifford (known as Tom) operated his father's bakery in the early years of the 1900s. He married Nora Margaret Williams of the Williams Hotel, Gordon, 1911.[40] They had a son, Thomas William Clifford.[41] In 1914, Timothy Clifford advertised his bakery business for rent 'for a number of years' and that it was then 'in the occupation of Tom Clifford.'[42] This suggests that Thomas Clifford was about to relocate to 71 Main Street, possibly prior to his purchase of the property.

Clifford operated his bakery at 71 Main Street until 1928 when he sold the property to Gerhard Charles Jongebloed, a baker of Melton and previously of Ballan.[43] He leased it to Henry Sadler, a baker, before 1935-36.[44] At this time, the property had a net annual value of £100.[45] By 1940-41, E.R. Dixon operated the bakery before 1940-41 and in 1945-46 the bakery was run by Alan Percival Allen.[46] In 1959, the property was sold to Geoffrey and Dorothy Clifton, bakers.[47] It appears that it was after the property had been sold to the Brogden Bros. Pty Ltd and Alexander and Gertrude Dal in 1960[48] when the original brick portion of the store was demolished and the timber wing relocated to the east side of the dwelling.

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[35]   Certificate of Title, op.cit.

[36]   The Ballan Shire Rate Book, op.cit., for 1909-10 listed James Canty as owner of a house with a net annual value of £12/10/-. The listing had "and shop" crossed out. The Rate Book also listed Canty as owner of a store and land with a net annual value of £20. Handwritten over Canty's name was J.J. Parker. A. Ward in 'Heritage Review for Moorabool Shire', which formed part of the 'Moorabool Shire Land Use and Development strategy' prepared by TBA Planners, December 1996, claimed that the existing dwelling was the former Mt Egerton police quarters that had been relocated to the subject site. However, the *Gordon Advertiser*, 3 December 1915 (in the transcript by Huggins) stated that the Mt Egerton police constable's quarters was purchased by S. Tepper, farmer and relocated by traction engine to Emily Park, Bungal, and used as a dwelling. Another old police station at Mt Egerton and owned by R.W. Tanner, was sold for relocation to A.W. Taylor of Williamstown in 1917. See *Gordon, Egerton & Ballan Advertiser*, 26 October 1917, p.1.

[37]   Certificate of Title, op.cit. Interesting, the property still appeared as part of the Estate of James Canty at the time of his death. See James Canty, Probate Administration files, Inventory provided & shown to Henry Townsend Steward, 2 March 1926, VPRS 28/P3 Unit 1615 PROV.

[38]   M. Davenport, 'Clifford/Hogan Family', unpublished notes, 2015.

[39]   Ibid. & Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, op.cit.

[40]   Davenport, op.cit.

[41]   Ibid.

[42]   Huggins, *op.cit.*, 2 October 1914.

[43]   Certificate of Title, vol. 4054 fol. 734 & *The Argus,* 8 March 1928, p.10.

[44]   Ballan Shire Rate Book, op.cit., 1935-36.

[45]   Ibid.

[46]   Ibid., 1940-41. The Rate Book listed J.D. Stevenson, manager, Mooroopna Flour Mill as owner, yet this is not reflected in the Certificates of Title.

[47]   Certificate of Title, op.cit.

[48]   Ibid.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS[49]

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.

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, Black wood (c.1860), 5 Old Golden Point Road, Blackwood (c.1860), and 111 Golden Pont Road, Blackwood (c.1860).

The hipped roofed form with projecting front verandah and symmetrical front façade (with a central door opening and flanking timber framed double hung windows) comprising the dwelling at 71 Main Street represented a typical example of a Victorian style in the 19th and very early 20th centuries. However, it is one of a small number remaining of this type in the Gordon area today. The other surviving examples are:
Photo 5
- St. Patrick's Presbytery, 10 Careys Road, Gordon (GOR012-08 (Photo 6)): built in 1913to the design of architects, Kempson and Conolly, is a more substantial and elaborate brick construction, featuring an encircling post-supported verandah having curved lattice timber fascias and timber framed tripartite windows, that appears to be more intact.
- Erin's Vale, 161 Conroys Lane, Gordon: built c.1890,or possibly relocated to this site, Of timber construction, it has a post supported verandah and decorative cast iron valances and brackets.
- The Pines, 52 Sullivans Road, Millbrook (GOR025) (Photo 7): built c.1896, this timber weatherboard dwelling features a return post-supported verandah and projecting gabled wings to the rear. It appears to be a more substantial and intact example than the dwelling at 71 Main Street.
- Dwelling, 16 Tennyson Street, Gordon, built c.1872.[50] [town plan of Gordon 1942] This dwelling has been altered and is missing a front verandah. It is in poor condition with lower integrity than the dwelling at 71 Main Street.
- Woodlawn, 1787 Old Melbourne Road, Millbrook (GOR002): built c.1874. Although built of brick, this dwelling is one of the most comparable with the dwelling at 71 Main Street, given their very similar hipped roof forms and front hipped concave post-supported verandahs. The chimneys at 108 Donnellans Road have been altered.

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49   See heritage citations for further details about these properties, unless referenced otherwise.
50   See Plan of the Town of Gordon, op.cit.

Photo 6: St. Patrick's Presbytery, 10 Careys Road, Gordon, 2014.
Source: David Rowe.

Photo 7: The Pines, 52 Sullivans Road, Millbrook, 2014. Source David Rowe.

The surviving portion of the former store (and later bakery) comprising the outbuilding to the east of the dwelling at 71 Main Street is a rare survivor of 19th century commercial development at Gordon. Other 19th century former timber shops in Gordon include:

- 56-60 Main Street (GOR028): although built in c.1868, the dwelling may have been extended in 1874 with the construction of the existing projecting front gabled wing. From 1877 it was owned by Harriett and John Northey, and Mrs Northey operated a shop from this location until her death in 1910.
- 82 Main Street (GOR035): built as a bakery and dwelling for Timothy and Mary Clifford in c.1877, the elongated double hipped roofed modest timber building with a front post-supported verandah served these dual functions until the early 20th century.
- 32 Russell Street (GOR018): built in 1883 as the dwelling, drapery and grocery store of Philip Henry Watkinson, it continued as a store until the late 1960s. The double gabled building of timber construction has projecting front verandahs. Lattice screening has been introduced on the verandah of the former store wing.
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Photo 8: Dwelling, 56-60 Main Street, Gordon, 2014.
Source: David Rowe.

Photo 9: Dwelling & Former Store: 82 Main Street, Gordon, 2014.
Source: David Rowe.

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021
PLACE NAME: Dwelling & Outbuilding
ADDRESS: 71 Main Street, Gordon

Place No. GOR034
Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

Photo 10: Dwelling & Former Store, 32 Russell Street, Gordon 2014.
Source: David Rowe.

The dwelling at 71 Main Street is a representative example of a Victorian vernacular hipped-roof dwelling of moderate intactness. It is one of a small group of this type in Gordon, the other surviving examples appear to be more intact and have retained their original location. The outbuilding is a rare surviving example of the west wing of the store that was formerly attached to the residence. The buildings represent Gordon's early commercial and residential development.

PLACE NAME: Dwelling & Former Store & Bakery

Place No. GOR035

ADDRESS: 82 Main Street, Gordon

Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

Historic Themes: Theme 5.4: Commerce Theme 6.1: Building Towns Theme 6.2: Building Homes in the Shire **Condition:** Fair - Good **Integrity:** Moderate-Low (side addition at front) **Photograph Date:** 2021	

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, former store and bakery at 82 Main Street, Gordon, is significant.

How is it significant?

The dwelling, former store and bakery at 82 Main Street is of local historical significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The dwelling and former store and bakery at 82 Main Street has historical significance for its associations with both residential and commercial development in the central township of Gordon during the second phase of gold mining activity between the late 1860s and 1880s. Built in c.1877 for Timothy Clifford (1846-1921), the dwelling, store and bakery were the home and business of the Clifford family until 1917. The dwelling and former store and bakery is a rare and tangible physical legacy of residential and commercial life in Gordon from the 1870s. Although altered, the original Victorian vernacular design is discernible in the hipped roof forms, chimneys, roof and wall

construction, front verandah, front four panelled timber door and front 12 paned timber framed double hung windows. The historical significance is therefore embodied in this original Victorian vernacular styled fabric. (Criterion A)

Heritage Overlay Map

It is recommended that the heritage overlay is applied to the front (southern) portion of the site at 82 Russell Street, and the front verandah that projects beyond the Title boundary as shown on the following map (Photo 1).

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

DESCRIPTION:

The dwelling and former store and bakery at 82 Main Street, Gordon, is located on a typical rectangular allotment at the corner of Main and Palmerston Streets in the central township area. There is a substantial north yard that slopes downwards to the rear with gabled and skillion outbuildings. The southern portion facing Main Street containing the dwelling, store and bakery is

fenced off from the northern part by a post and wire fence. Similar fencing forms the southern and eastern boundaries to the property while along the front on the east side is a low widely-spaced timber picket fence. There are perimeter garden beds on the east and west sides of the dwelling and at the rear, include a mature tree. The building is situated near the front boundary.

The single storey, timber weatherboard, Victorian vernacular styled building has a double hipped roof form that traverses the site, the front roof having been extended on the east side, possibly at an early time. At the rear is a third hipped roofed wing set down from the front double hipped roofs (this rear hipped wing may represent the original bakery) and has a prominent face brick chimney on the west side. There is also a rear skillion behind the hipped roofed addition. These roof forms are clad in red painted corrugated sheet metal. There are narrow eaves and missing and dilapidated gutters. A narrow post-supported skillion verandah extends across the front of the building. The turned timber verandah posts have been introduced.

Early features of the building include the face brick chimneys, timber framed front doorway (with four panelled timber door) and flanking timber framed 12 paned double hung windows. The timber window architraves and sills appear to have replaced earlier fabric. The doorway is centred on the original front hipped facade of the building which is defined by the vertical timber cover strip on the front wall. The eastern addition also has timber framed 12 paned double hung windows with timber architraves and sills. On the side (west) elevation is a paired timber framed double hung window reflective of the interwar (c.1920s-40s) period.

Overall, the building appears to be in fair condition when viewed from the street. The integrity of the building should be considered in terms of its evolution, the original tripled hipped roofed dwelling being the original portion and the front hipped wing on the east side possibly an early addition as part of the grocery store.

Photo 2: Dwelling and former store and bakery, west and south (front) elevations, 2009.

PLACE NAME: Dwelling & Former Store & Bakery   Place No. GOR035

ADDRESS: 82 Main Street, Gordon   Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

Photo 3: Dwelling and former bakery and store, east elevation showing replacement floor stumps and weatherboard wall cladding, as well as rear skillion addition, 2015.

HISTORY:

The Early History of Gordon

The village of 'Gordons' (as it was originally known) had its post-European contact beginnings with the discovery of gold in 1853 by Robert Evans, a kangaroo trapper from the nearby Borambeta Station.[1] In 1858, Evans established a mine at the location of the present-day primary school.[2] This led to a rush of 300 people by July of that year.[3] The rapid development of the township also had an equally swift decline. By 1859, the initial rush ended[4] and by the middle of the following year most of the original buildings in the township were either deserted or dismantled and none of the seven hotels or the restaurants, bakeries and other business enterprises were operational.[5]

The Gordon township progressed from the 1860s on a more stable and less chaotic footing. The irregularly-planned township was officially surveyed in 1863[6] and there was a revival of confidence in gold mining given the steady progress by the Egerton Company.[7] In 1871, the population had reached

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[1]   S. Finlayson, 'St. Mark's Church, Gordon', 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, 1988, p.62 & D.D. Fraser & J.B. Ranken, *Centenary of the Shire of Ballan 1862-1962*, Shire of Ballan, Ballan, 1962, p.37.

[2]   *Ibid*.

[3]   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 & 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.

[4]   Ibid.

[5]   D. Mason, 'History of Gordon', typescript, n.d., Australiana Collection, Ballarat Library, p.5.

[6]   A.B. Watson, *Lost and Forgotten Towns of Colonial Victoria: A Comprehensive Analysis of Census Results for Victoria 1841-1901*, Angus B. Watson & Andrew MacMillan Art & Design, Melbourne, 2003, p.193.

[7]   Bannear, op.cit.

412 and it increased to 984 in 1881[8] as a result of the small mining boom brought on by the Egerton, New Black Horse and Parker's United mining companies. In 1875, the township was proclaimed and named Gordon.[9]

By 1888, Gordon's main street included several stores and other commercial buildings, a post, telegraph and money-order office, savings bank, and agencies of three insurance companies in addition to miners' cottages that lined the entrances to the town. There was also a state school and a railway station (albeit 1 mile from the town centre), nine hotels and three churches which served the population of 1000.[10] By 1891, Gordon was again in population decline as a consequence of the demise of gold mining. From this time, the town slowly transformed from a bustling gold settlement into a quieter agricultural centre.[11]

History of the Dwelling & Former Store & Bakery, 82 Main Street
The dwelling and former store and bakery at 82 Main Street is located on allotment 5 of Section 1 in the Township of Gordon first owned by Richard Parker of Daylesford.[12] He sold it to Timothy Clifford, a baker, on 16 July 1870.[13] At least seven years were to elapse before the existing hipped roofed timber dwelling, store and bakery were built in c.1877.[14]

Timothy Downing Clifford was born in 1846 at Kenmare, Kerry, Ireland, the son of Timothy Clifford and Johanna Downing.[15] He emigrated to Victoria on the "Shalimar", arriving on 20 May 1865.[16] It appears that Clifford went straight to Mount Egerton where he established a butchery and bakery business in partnership with Joseph Graham. This partnership was dissolved in 1868.[17] Possibly after a time in Ballarat, he married Miss Mary Catherine Hogan (born 1852 at Tipperary, Ireland).[18] She was the daughter to Michael and Catherine (nee Hayes) Hogan. Mary appears to have emigrated to Australia with her mother, Catherine. Timothy and Mary Clifford had seven children: Johanna (born 1871), Michael (born 1874, died of cerebral apoplexy in 1905), Catherine (born 1875), Timothy (Thomas) (born 1878), Mary (born 1880), William Gerald (born 1882) and Herbert Jeremiah (born 1886).[19]

The Clifford family resided and worked at 82 Main Street after the construction of the dwelling, store and bakery at 82 Main Street from in c.1877 and throughout the remainder of the 19th century. The hipped roofed extension on the east side may have been added in at early time as the bakery and grocery business grew. In 1889, Timothy Clifford returned to his Irish homeland. As reported in the *Gordon Advertiser*:

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8   Watson, *op.cit*.

9   Bannear, op.cit.

10   *A Pictorial History of the Shire of Ballan*, Ballan Shire Historical Society, Ballan, 1988, p.50, citing the Victorian Municipal Directory, 1888.

11   Bannear, op.cit.

12   See Township of Gordon Plan, 1954, VPRS 16171 PROV.

13   Certificate of Title, vol. 84 fol. 755.

14   See Ballan Shire Rate Books 1876 & 1877, VPRS 5557/P0 Unit 5 PROV (Ballarat). Clifford was not listed in the Rate Book for 1876 but he was listed as the owner of a tenement, Gordon, in 1878.

15   Information supplied by Maureen Davenport, Canberra, citing *The Advocate*, 24 March 1921 & Digger – Pioneer Index, Victoria 1836-1888.

16   Index to Unassisted Inward Passenger Lists to Victoria 1852-1923, PROV online.

17   *The Ballarat Star*, 23 January 1868, p.3.

18   Davenport, op.cit.

19   Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, Department of Justice, Melbourne.

> An old respected townsman, Mr T. Clifford, left Gordon on Thursday morning for Ireland, it is intention to remain in the old country about 12 months. He left Melbourne yesterday by the mail steamer Lusitania.[20]

During his absence, it appears that the bakery business was carried out by Mrs Clifford. Returning on 7 December 1889,[21] Timothy Clifford continued to work and live at the bakery and store until before 1914.[22] In 1914, the property and bakery were operated and occupied by Clifford's son, Thomas. At this time, Timothy Clifford placed a notice in the *Gordon Advertiser*:

> To Bakers and Storekeepers. To rent for a number of years. The business now in the occupation of Tom Clifford; comprising bakehouse, store and dwelling house, stables and sheds. Apply to Timothy Clifford, Gordon.[23]

During the ensuing years, Clifford relocated to the family farm, 'Glengariff', which appears to have been acquired a few years earlier.[24] With the 'Glengarriff' farm rented to Timothy and Mary's son, Herbert by 1916 preceding his marriage in 1917 to Eileen Cecilia Ryan (a daughter of Thomas and Johanna Ryan of 'Mount View'[25]), it appears that Timothy and Mary, along with their daughter, Johanna, relocated back to the dwelling and bakery at 82 Main Street. Timothy Clifford died there on 20 February 1921.[26] At this time, Clifford's property at 82 Main Street was described as 'containing 1 acre 1 rood and 4/10ths of a perch or thereabouts on which is erected a 6 roomed weather board dwelling with shop attached and outbuildings all very old.'[27] It was valued at £300.[28]

Ownership of the property passed to Mrs Mary Clifford.[29] In earlier years, she had become a local entrepreneur, acquiring a number of properties in the Gordon area. In 1897, she purchased the homestead of Peter Grant, 'Glenavon Farm', 55 Boundary Road and named it 'Glengarriff'.[30] She transferred ownership in two parts to her sons, Thomas and Herbert Jeremiah, farmers, in 1924.[31] In 1910, Mrs Mary Clifford acquired 'Oakvale' homestead, 179 Donellans Road.[32] This property was given to her son, William Gerald, and in 1916 he married Mary Helena Ryan (1894-1974), another daughter of Thomas and Johanna Ryan of 'Mount View'.[33]

Mary Clifford continued to live at 82 Main Street with her daughter, Johanna, until at least the mid 1920s.[34] On Mary Clifford's death in 1932, other properties that she had acquired included land known

20   R. Huggins, Transcript of the *Gordon Advertiser*, 25 May 1889.

21   *Ibid*., 7 December 1889.

22   Huggins, *op.cit*., 2 October 1914. However, Timothy Clifford continued to be listed as a baker and grocer, Gordon, until 1917. See *Sands and McDougall Business Directory*, 1917, kindly provided by Maureen Davenport, Canberra.

23   Huggins, *op.cit*.

24   The *Sands and McDougall Directory* for 1918 listed Timothy as "Clifford, T., sen., farmer", indicated that he had retired to the farm by this time. The *Gordon Egerton & Ballan Advertiser*, 11 August 1916 p.4, states that Private Jack McGrath was a nephew of Mrs Clifford, "Glengariff", Gordon, which suggests that the Clifford family had relocated to the farm by this time. Herbert Clifford was listed as being a farmer of 'Glengariff' in 1917 – see the *Gordon Egerton & Ballan Advertiser*, 10 August 1917, p.4.

25   Ibid. & Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, op.cit.

26   *The Advocate*, 24 March 1921, stated that Clifford 'died at his residence, Main Street.'

27   Timothy Clifford, Probate Administration files, 1921, VPRS 28/P3 Unit 1134 PROV.

28   Ibid.

29   Certificate of Title vol. 375 fol. 922.

30   Huggins, *op.cit*., 26 February 1897.

31   Certificate of Title, vol. 2645 fol. 836.

32   Huggins, *op.cit*., 2 December 1910. See also heritage citation for 'Oakvale'.

33   Ibid. & Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, op.cit.

34   See Ballan Shire Rate Book, 1924-25, VPRS 5557/P0 Unit 39 PROV (Ballarat).

as 'Summer Hill', Gordon, land near the Church of England, Gordon, known as Mar's paddock, and land in the Shire of Buninyong known as the Black Hill paddock.[35] Mary Clifford was well-respected in the town. The Advocate gave the following obituary:

> Following a brief illness, Mrs. Mary Clifford, the oldest resident of Gordon, died on the 8th inst., aged 81 years. She was the widow of the late Mr. Timothy Clifford, a well-known business man of the early mining days of Gordon, and an aunt of the Premier, Mr. Hogan. She is survived by a family of three sons and three daughters. One of the sons, Mr. Herbert Clifford, was for a number of years one of the representatives of the West riding of Ballan shire, and had occupied the present's chair. He relinquished municipal life last year.[36]

Settlement of Mary Clifford's estate took some years. In 1935-36, the dwelling, storey and bakery at 82 Main Street was still rated under her name, having a net annual value of £10.[37] In 1938, the property was described in her statement of assets as being a 'very dilapidated old 4 roomed weatherboard cottage and store (unoccupied).'[38] It was purchased in 1939 by Leo Michael Tudor, a labourer of Gordon.[39] It may have been Tudor who installed a window on the west elevation of the building. By 1940-41, Tudor had relocated to 529 Macaulay Road, Kensington.[40] He leased the dwelling and shop to Reginald Kohn.[41] He sold fruit, ice cream and other goods.[42] In 1945, the property was taken up by Leslie Edward White, a farm labourer of Millbrook.[43]

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 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.

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), 5 Old Golden Point Road, Blackwood (c.1860), and 111 Golden Point Road, Blackwood (GP04)(c.1860).

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35   Mary Clifford, Probate Administration files 1938, VPRS 28/P3 Unit 2342, PROV.
36   *The Advocate*, 17 March 1932, p.16.
37   Ballan Shire Rate Book, op.cit., 1935-36.
38   Mary Clifford, op.cit.
39   Certificate of Title, op.cit.
40   Ballan Shire Rate Book, op.cit., 1940-41.
41   Ibid.
42   Joe Donegan, Gordon, to Maureen Davenport, Canberra, February 2015.
43   Certificate of Title, op.cit.

The dwelling and former store and bakery at 82 Main Street is one of the more unusual examples of the Victorian vernacular style in Gordon. Most other surviving Victorian vernacular dwellings have gabled roof forms. Another surviving example of the hipped roofed type is the dwelling at 18 Main Street. It was built in c.1860-63 for Laurent Roustan, a French miner and mining speculator who lived there until his death in 1901.[44] In recent times, the dwelling has been extended with a substantial hipped roofed addition.

The dwelling and former store and bakery at 82 Main Street is one of very few surviving joint residential and commercial buildings built in the 19th century in central Gordon. Other examples include:[45]

- 56-60 Main Street (GOR028) (Photo 4): although built in c.1868, the dwelling may have been extended in 1874 with the construction of the existing projecting front gabled wing. From 1877 it was owned by Harriett and John Northey, and Mrs Northey operated a shop from this location until her death in 1910.
- 69 Main Street (GOR033) (Photo 5): built as the Freemason's Hotel in c.1860 for Jules Gascard, the Former Williams Hotel is a timber and rendered brick building that originally comprised a hotel, butcher's shop and residence. It has experienced a number of alterations in the 19th and early 20th centuries, some of which give a tangible understanding of its evolution.
- 32 Russell Street (GOR018): built in 1883 as the dwelling and drapery and grocery store of Philip Henry Watkinson, it continued as a store until the late 1960s. The double gabled building of timber construction has projecting front verandahs. Lattice screening has been introduced on the verandah of the former store wing.

Photo 4: Dwelling, 56-60 Main Street, Gordon, 2014. Source: David Rowe.

Photo 5: Former Williams Hotel, 69 Main Street, Gordon, 2014. Source: David Rowe.

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44   In comments to the authors, Roy Huggins, historian of Ballan stated that Roustan's dwelling was built in c.1860. The earliest record of a dwelling on this site owned by Roustan is in the Ballan Shire Rate Book, op.cit., for 1863. Biographical details on Roustan are given on his death in Huggins, Transcript to the *Gordon Advertiser*, 15 February 1901.

45   See heritage citations for these properties for further details.

Photo 6: Dwelling, 32 Russell Street, Gordon, 2014.
Source: David Rowe.

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PLACE NAME: General Store

ADDRESS: 90 Main Street, Gordon

Place No. GOR036

Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

Historic Themes:
Theme 5.4: Commerce
Theme 6.1: Building Towns

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	**Yes - *Moorabool Shire Heritage Precincts and Places Incorporated Plan Permit Exemptions, May 2021***

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

What is Significant?

The Interwar timber General Store at 90 Main Street, Gordon, constructed c.1924, is significant.

Non-original alterations and additions do not contribute to the significance of the place.

How is it significant?

The General Store at 90 Main Street, Gordon is of local historical and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The General Store, 90 Main Street, Gordon, has historical significance for its associations with interwar era commercial development in Gordon and the western region of the Moorabool Shire, a time when very few new commercial buildings were constructed. Built in c.1924 for John Gleeson, a

farmer (following the demolition of a small timber cottage built in c.1882), the general store has served its original purpose from this time and continues to do so. (Criterion A)

The General Store at 90 Main Street, Gordon, has aesthetic significance as one of few Interwar shops within the municipality which are predominantly intact, most having experienced some degree of alteration over time. The interwar era design qualities are clearly defined in the principal gabled roof form that traverses the site, together with the minor gabled roof that projects at the front and a rear skillion wing; the corrugated sheet metal roof cladding, timber weatherboard and strapped cement sheet wall cladding, wide eaves, face brick chimney with a soldier-coursed capping, single storey height, fixed timber framed shopfront windows, timber framed front doorway, paired timber framed double hung front window at the west end, timber framed double hung windows at the sides, timber window architraves and sill, and the gable infill (strapped cement sheet cladding). (Criterion E)

Heritage Overlay Map
It is recommended that the heritage overlay is applied to the site at 90 Main Street, and the front verandah that projects beyond the Title boundary as shown on the following map (Photo 1).

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

DESCRIPTION:

The general store, 90 Main Street, Gordon, is set on a modest, narrow, rectangular allotment which slopes downwards towards the rear. There is an open grassed rear yard with an introduced skillion shed as well as a gabled shed closer to the general store building. There are wide side setbacks, the west driveway setback having introduced high solid metal vehicular gates on the front boundary. The store building is set on the front boundary.

The single storey, asymmetrical, interwar era general store building is characterised by a principal gabled roof form that traverses the site, together with a minor gabled roof that projects at the front, a rear skillion wing and a front post-supported skillion verandah. This verandah may have been introduced. The roofs are clad in corrugated sheet metal and there are wide eaves with exposed timber rafters. On the front roof face at the west end is an original face brick chimney with a soldier-coursed capping.

Other early features of the design include the fixed timber framed shopfront windows, timber framed front doorway (the panelled timber and glazed door and side and highlights may have been introduced), paired timber framed double hung front window at the west end, timber framed double hung windows at the sides, timber window architraves and sills, timber weatherboard wall cladding (front elevation), strapped cement sheet wall cladding and the gable infill (strapped cement sheet cladding). The wall and verandah roof signage has been introduced.

Overall, the building appears to be in good condition when viewed from the road. It has moderate-high integrity given that most of the original fabric has been retained (or has been replaced to match the original design).

Photo 2: General store, 90 Main Street, 2009.

HISTORY:

The Early History of Gordon

The village of 'Gordons' (as it was originally known) had its post-European contact beginnings with the discovery of gold in 1853 by Robert Evans, a kangaroo trapper from the nearby Borambeta Station.[1] In 1858, Evans established a mine at the location of the present-day primary school.[2] This led to a rush of 300 people by July of that year.[3] The rapid development of the township also had an equally swift decline. By 1859, the initial rush ended[4] and by the middle of the following year most of the original buildings in the township were either deserted or dismantled and none of the seven hotels or the restaurants, bakeries and other business enterprises were operational.[5]

The Gordon township progressed from the 1860s on a more stable and less chaotic footing. The irregularly-planned township was officially surveyed in 1863[6] and there was a revival of confidence in gold mining given the steady progress by the Egerton Company.[7] In 1871, the population had reached 412 and it increased to 984 in 1881[8] as a result of the small mining boom brought on by the Egerton, New Black Horse and Parker's United mining companies. In 1875, the township was proclaimed and named Gordon.[9]

By 1888, Gordon's main street included several stores and other commercial buildings, a post, telegraph and money-order office, savings bank, and agencies of three insurance companies in addition to miners' cottages that lined the entrances to the town. There was also a state school and a railway station (albeit 1 mile from the town centre), nine hotels and three churches which served the population of 1000.[10] By 1891, Gordon was again in population decline as a consequence of the demise of gold mining. From this time, the town slowly transformed from a bustling gold settlement into a quieter agricultural centre.[11]

90 Main Street before the General Store

Before 1863, John Robertson, hotel keeper and mining shareholder, built a timber hotel at 92 Main Street, Gordon, then identified as allotment 2 of Section 1 in the Township of Gordon.[12] He took

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1   S. Finlayson, 'St. Mark's Church, Gordon', 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, 1988, p.62 & D.D. Fraser & J.B. Ranken, *Centenary of the Shire of Ballan 1862-1962*, Shire of Ballan, Ballan, 1962, p.37.

2   *Ibid*.

3   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 & 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.

4   Ibid.

5   D. Mason, 'History of Gordon', typescript, n.d., Australiana Collection, Ballarat Library, p.5.

6   A.B. Watson, *Lost and Forgotten Towns of Colonial Victoria: A Comprehensive Analysis of Census Results for Victoria 1841-1901*, Angus B. Watson & Andrew MacMillan Art & Design, Melbourne, 2003, p.193.

7   Bannear, op.cit.

8   Watson, *op.cit*.

9   Bannear, op.cit.

10 *A Pictorial History of the Shire of Ballan*, Ballan Shire Historical Society, Ballan, 1988, p.50, citing the Victorian Municipal Directory, 1888.

11 Bannear, op.cit.

12 Robertson's hotel had been built by 1863 as he was listed as the owner of a 'house' with a net annual value of £40 at this time – see Ballan Shire Rate Book, 1863, VPRS 5557/P0 Unit P2 PROV (Ballarat). See also the Plan of the Township of Gordon, 1942, VPRS 16171 PROV for allotment and section details. The *Victoria Government Gazette*, 26 January 1865, p.364, listed Robertson has a mining shareholder with the Southern Cross Gold Mining Company at Portland Flat, Gordons.

freehold of this site and the adjoining allotment 1 on 3 March 1864.[13] Robertson remained the owner of the hotel until he went insolvent in 1872.[14] He continued to occupy and operate the hotel under the new owner, Thomas Ellison; a gentleman of Melbourne.[15] After the sale of the property to Andrew Blanch, a hotel keeper in 1877,[16] John Robertson became a mail contractor, conveying the mail between the Gordon township and the railway station one mile away.[17] He lived in a small two-roomed wooden cottage on Crown Land.[18] In 1882 on his death as a result of an accident (he was thrown from his horse which eventuated in fatal head injuries), he was described as 'an old and highly respected resident of the Gordon district.'[19]

On 20 January 1882, Andrew Blanch excised the eastern portions of his property (allotments 1 and 2) and sold them to James Cody.[20] He in turn sold the excised land to Kate Daly on 25 February 1882.[21] It appears that Mrs Daly soon constructed a dwelling on the site as on her death in 1885 the property was valued at £60 and described as follows:

> Part of allotments 1 and 2 section 1 said township [and parish and containing one rood and 37 7/10 perch, fenced with paling fence with 4 roomed cottage and kitchen detached erected thereon, let at 3/- per week.[22]

Kate Daly's probate took a few years to be executed and it was not until 1890 when Patrick Daly (Kate Daly's son) acquired ownership.[23] Following the serving of a writ (apparently for unpaid debts), the property was briefly taken up by Patrick Daly's brother, James, in 1891, before being sold to Miss Catherine Bourke on 11 April 1891.[24] She lived there until her death in 1906 which was recorded in the *Gordon Advertiser*:

> One of the oldest identities of the Gordon district in the person of Miss Catherine Bourke, died on Monday morning at the age of 80 years. About a fortnight ago a chimney in Miss Bourke's house caught fire, and putting it out she was stricken with paralysis. Her brother, Mr. John Bourke, who is 90 years of age, found her lying in the fireplace in an unconscious condition. Dr Corry had since attended regularly upon the sufferer, but she gradually sank and passed away as stated, the cause of death being cerebral apoplexy. The late Miss Bourke originally came from Borrisoleigh, County of Tipperary, Ireland, in company with her brother John in the early part of 1854, in the ship 'Invincible', and landed in Melbourne in August of that year. On their arrival in the colony they made for Ballarat and were both there during the stormy times of the Eureka Stockade. Her brother Patrick and she took up land at Gordon close to where the Catholic Church now stands and she in conjunction with her brother carried on farming pursuits for many years in Gordon. Her brother died and she subsequently sold the farm and was living on the proceeds until the time of her death. Her brother John was also with her. She was of a very charitable disposition. Her brother John, who survives her, is over 90 years of age, and her sister Margaret, who also survives her, is 86 years old. The family are highly respected, both in Borrisoleigh and Ballarat and Gordon.[25]

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13   Ibid.
14   Certificate of Title, vol. 220 fol. 992.
15   Ibid. & Ballan Shire Rate Book, op.cit., 1876.
16   Certificate of Title, vol. 554 fol. 791.
17   *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 15 April 1882, p.2.
18   John Robertson, Probate Administration files, 1882, VPRS 28/P2 Unit 129 PROV.
19   *Bacchus Marsh Express, op.cit*.
20   Certificate of Title, vol. 982 fol. 373.
21   Ibid., vol. 321, fol. 133.
22   Kate Daly, Probate Administration files, 1885, VPRS 28/P2 Unit 191 PROV.
23   Certificate of Title, vol. 1330, fol. 944.
24   Ibid. & vol. 2359 fol. 601.
25   R. Huggins, Transcript of the *Gordon Advertiser*, 14 September 1906.

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021
PLACE NAME: General Store
ADDRESS: 90 Main Street, Gordon

Place No. GOR036
Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

Valued at £20, Miss Bourke's property at 90 Main Street was described in 1906 as follows:

> All that piece of land being part of Crown allotments one and two Section one Township of Gordon Parish of Kerrit Bareet County of Grant containing about half an acre on which is erected a very old weatherboard Cottage containing 4 rooms occupied by deceased at the time of her death.[26]

From 1906, the property was occupied by John O'Connor, a miner and executor of Miss Bourke's estate, until it was sold to Daniel Devlin, a labourer, until 1912.[27] He owned it until it was sold to John Gleeson, a farmer of 'Green Hill', Gordon, on 13 May 1924.[28]

History of the General Store

In 1924, John Gleeson appears to have demolished the old timber cottage at 90 Main Street and had the existing general store constructed as the net annual value for the property had increased to £30 (from £6 in 1921-22).[29] The property was listed with the same net annual value in 1935-36 when it was described in the Ballan Shire Rate book as a shop for the first time.[30] It had been owned by Mrs Annie Collins of Waubra from 1931 and she leased it to Joseph John, a grocer.[31] A son of the pioneers, William and Marion Sterritt (nee Anderson), J.J. Sterritt was born at Gordon in 1880.[32] Before 1919, he was employed at James Delaney's store attached to the Farmers' Arms Hotel (the location of the existing Gordon Hotel at 92 Main Street).[33]

In 1937, the general store was sold to Frederick Tudor, publican of the neighbouring Gordon Hotel.[34] He leased it to William H. Morrow who operated a general grocery store there until 1940-41.[35] During the Second World War, J.J. Sterritt appears to have run the business until Morrow's return in 1947.[36] Throughout the war years, Morrow appears to have tended to his farm at Gordon.[37] He afterwards relocated to New Guinea where he operated a general store at Goroka in the highlands.[38] Morrow's life was etched with tragedy as two of his three wives died relatively young. [39] His second wife, Marion Morrow (nee Hook), died in 1944 and was buried at the New Gordon cemetery.[40]

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[26]   Catherine Bourke, Probate Administration files, 1906, VPRS 28/P2 Unit 780 PROV.

[27]   Certificate of Title, vol. 2359 fol. 601.

[28]   Ibid. *The Ballarat Courier*, 24 June 1915, p.4, reported on Private J.B. Gleeson missing in action during World War One, the son of John Gleeson of Green Hill, Gordon.

[29]   Ballan Shire Rate Books, op.cit., 1921-22 & 1924-25. There is conflicting information about the date of construction of the store. Fiona Williams at http://www.mconline.com.au/forum/read.php?5,27 stated that 'The original Farmers Arms hotel was situated in the car park of what is now the current Gordon Hotel (which was built in 1936). The Farmers Arms was dismantled and the timber was used to build the Gordon General Store. I obtained this information from the late Fred Tudor in 2000, when I was the licensee of the Gordon Hotel.'

[30]   Ballan Shire Rate Book, op.cit., 1935-36.

[31]   Certificate of Title, op.cit. The Ballan Shire Rate Book for 1935-36 listed J. Sterritt as occupier. The Sands and McDougall Business Directory for 1920 and 1930 listed a Josh. J. Sterritt as occupiers of a property in Gordon. It would appear that his was meant to be Joseph J. Sterritt.

[32]   See heritage citation for 35 Main Street, Gordon, for further details.

[33]   Huggins, *op.cit*., 10 January 1919.

[34]   Certificate of Title, op.cit.

[35]   *Sands and McDougall's Business Directory*, 1940-41, kindly provided by Maureen Davenport, Canberra.

[36]   *Ibid*., 1943-47.

[37]   See Ballan Shire Rate Books, op.cit., 1945-46 which listed W.H. Morrow as a farmer on allotment 25 of Section 14, comprising 19.3.33 acres.

[38]   M. Davenport, 'Gordon General Store', research notes, Canberra, January 2015, including citing an email from Andrew Morrow, Ocean Grove, to Maureen Davenport, 2014.

[39]   Ibid.

[40]   Certificate of Title, op.cit.

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PLACE NAME: General Store
ADDRESS: 90 Main Street, Gordon

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In late 1947, the general store was sold to Richard Canty junior, a storekeeper.[41] The following year, 1948, he sold it to Malcolm Francis Rogers, a storekeeper.[42] It was again sold in 1951, this time to the storekeeper, Denny James Howson.[43] George Henry Bonthorn, a carpenter, acquired the property in 1952 and he sold it to Desmond and Jane Read of Mountain View Road, Briar Hill, in 1954.[44] In 1956, Edward Cosburn, an estate agent, purchased the property and he sold it in 1959 to Leonard and Merlyn Rowe, storekeepers.[45]

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.

Commercial Buildings
The development of service towns like Ballan, mining towns (Blackwood, Gordon and Egerton), and agricultural townships such as Bungaree from the mid 19th century included the establishment of general stores, grocers, drapers and other commercial buildings to service the surrounding gold mining, or farm or timber industries. Some of the general and produce stores were associated and/or attached to other businesses, such as chaff mills the at Bungaree.

Commerce continued to progress into the interwar era, with a small number of shops and other commercial buildings established during this time. These stores included those built at 21 Martin Street, Blackwood and 90 Main Street, Gordon.

Today, less than 20 purpose-built shops and stores survive in the western region of the Moorabool Shire. One reason for the loss of commercial buildings has been fluctuations in populations (particularly for gold mining towns) and natural disasters, such as the bushfire of 1916 that destroyed much of Gordon's main street.[46]

Other Interwar Commercial Buildings in Gordon
The only other surviving commercial building constructed during the interwar (c.1929-40s) period in Gordon is the neighbouring Gordon Hotel, 92 Main Street, built in 1936. Apart from the articulation of similar gabled roof forms, the Gordon Hotel is not comparable with the general store.

Other Interwar Shops in the western region of the Moorabool Shire
Other interwar era shops in the western region of the Moorabool Shire include:

- 146 Inglis Street, Ballan (BA042) (Photo 3): built in c.1925-26 as the timber weatherboard Kookaburra Café and billiard room, the building has a principal hipped roof form with minor hipped and gabled wings that project towards the front, the shop portion being the parapeted gabled wing. It is has a shopfront below an introduced post-supported skillion verandah.

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41   Ibid.
42   Ibid.
43   Ibid.
44   Ibid., vol. 7774, fol. 107.
45   Ibid.
46   See heritage citations for further details on the properties outlined.

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021
PLACE NAME: General Store
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Photo 3: Ballan RSL Clubrooms & Bakery, 146 Inglis Street, Ballan, 2014.
Source: David Rowe.

Overall, the general store at 90 Main Street, Gordon is a representative example of an interwar shop in the western region of the Moorabool Shire, although different in composition to other surviving examples.

PLACE NAME: Gordon Hotel   Place No. GOR037

ADDRESS: 92 Main Street, Gordon   Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

Historic Themes:
Theme 5.5: Entertaining & Socialising
Theme 6.1: Building Towns

Condition: Good

Integrity: Moderate

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 Gordon Hotel, 92 Main Street, Gordon, constructed in 1936, is significant.

Non-original alterations and additions do not contribute to the significance of the place.

How is it significant?

The Gordon Hotel at 92 Main Street, Gordon is of local historical, representative, aesthetic, and social significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Gordon Hotel, 92 Main Street, Gordon, has historical significance as an enduring legacy of hotel development in Gordon, being the only operating hotel in the town which once boasted at least nine hotels during the second phase of gold mining from the late 1860s until the 1880s. It was built in 1936 for Mary and Frederick Tudor to a design by the Geelong architects, Buchan, Laird and Buchan, in association with L.H. Vernon, architect of Ballarat. It replaced the Farmers' Arms Hotel built in

c.1863 for John Robertson. More stringent hotel license regulations in addition to the dilapidated state of the earlier timber hotel building appear to have been the causes for the building of the existing brick hotel. (Criterion A)

The Gordon Hotel at 92 Main Street, Gordon, has aesthetic significance as a representative example of just five similarly designed interwar era single storey brick hotel buildings constructed in the western region of the Moorabool Shire. Although altered, the original interwar Bungalow stylistic character of the building is clearly discernible in the articulation of the gabled roof forms, front porch, brick wall construction, tiled roof cladding, timber framed double hung 12 paned windows and the timber and glazed front doors. The building is a local landmark towards the western end of the central township area and one of few substantial interwar developments. (Criterion D and E)

The Gordon Hotel at 92 Main Street, Gordon, has social significance as it is recognised and valued as a long-serving meeting place for community functions and recreation from 1936 until the present day. (Criterion G)

Heritage Overlay Map
It is recommended that the heritage overlay is applied to the site at 92 Main as shown on the following map (Photo 1).

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

DESCRIPTION:
The Gordon Hotel, 92 Main Street, Gordon, is set on a contextually modest but wide corner allotment. There is minimal landscaping, with a perimeter garden bed at the front and east side of the hotel. There are open grassed areas to the narrow side (east) setback and rear yard. On the west side in the large setback and yard is a gravelled car park. At the rear of the hotel are a number of outbuildings.

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021
PLACE NAME: Gordon Hotel
ADDRESS: 92 Main Street, Gordon

Place No. GOR037
Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

The asymmetrical, single storey, face brick, interwar Bungalow styled hotel building has an elongated gabled roof form that traverses the side, together with a gabled wing and minor gabled porch that project at the front, and minor rear traversing gabled wing that is setback from the main (west) gable end. The roof forms are clad in terra cotta tile with wide eaves having exposed timber rafters. Although a substantial building, the hotel has a domestic outward appearance, as defined by the gable ends (having panelled and vertical timber strapping), square brick piers supporting the modest front entrance porch, single, paired and banks of timber framed double hung 12 paned windows with clinker brick soldier-coursed lintels (the lintels under the projecting front gable having been rendered) and the timber entrance doors with glazed upper panels. The eastern window in the front gable end has been introduced. Flanking the projecting front gabled wing is a parapeted wall.

The west end of the main traversing gabled wing comprises a porte cochere supported by slender square posts. This open wing of the building might represent a later addition. Under the porte cochere are introduced windows and doors and a roller door. The internally illuminated advertising signs that project from the front gable end and roofline have been introduced.

Overall, the building appears to be in good condition when viewed from the road. It has moderate integrity as the majority of the fabric represents the original design, the main change having apparently been the extension of the main roof at the west end to create the porte cochere for the drive through bottle shop.

Photo 2: Gordon Hotel, 92 Main Street, 2009.

PLACE NAME: Gordon Hotel   Place No. GOR037
ADDRESS: 92 Main Street, Gordon   Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

HISTORY:

The Early History of Gordon

The village of 'Gordons' (as it was originally known) had its post-European contact beginnings with the discovery of gold in 1853 by Robert Evans, a kangaroo trapper from the nearby Borambeta Station.[1] In 1858, Evans established a mine at the location of the present-day primary school.[2] This led to a rush of 300 people by July of that year.[3] The rapid development of the township also had an equally swift decline. By 1859, the initial rush ended[4] and by the middle of the following year most of the original buildings in the township were either deserted or dismantled and none of the seven hotels or the restaurants, bakeries and other business enterprises were operational.[5]

The Gordon township progressed from the 1860s on a more stable and less chaotic footing. The irregularly-planned township was officially surveyed in 1863[6] and there was a revival of confidence in gold mining given the steady progress by the Egerton Company.[7] In 1871, the population had reached 412 and it increased to 984 in 1881[8] as a result of the small mining boom brought on by the Egerton, New Black Horse and Parker's United mining companies. In 1875, the township was proclaimed and named Gordon.[9]

By 1888, Gordon's main street included several stores and other commercial buildings, a post, telegraph and money-order office, savings bank, and agencies of three insurance companies in addition to miners' cottages that lined the entrances to the town. There was also a state school and a railway station (albeit 1 mile from the town centre), nine hotels and three churches which served the population of 1000.[10] By 1891, Gordon was again in population decline as a consequence of the demise of gold mining. From this time, the town slowly transformed from a bustling gold settlement into a quieter agricultural centre.[11]

History of the Gordon Hotel
The Former Farmers' Arms Hotel

Before 1863, John Robertson, hotel keeper and mining shareholder, built a timber hotel at 92 Main Street, Gordon, then identified as allotment 2 of Section 1 in the Township of Gordon.[12] He took

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[1]   S. Finlayson, 'St. Mark's Church, Gordon', 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, 1988, p.62 & D.D. Fraser & J.B. Ranken, *Centenary of the Shire of Ballan 1862-1962*, Shire of Ballan, Ballan, 1962, p.37.

[2]   *Ibid*.

[3]   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 & 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.

[4]   Ibid.

[5]   D. Mason, 'History of Gordon', typescript, n.d., Australiana Collection, Ballarat Library, p.5.

[6]   A.B. Watson, *Lost and Forgotten Towns of Colonial Victoria: A Comprehensive Analysis of Census Results for Victoria 1841-1901*, Angus B. Watson & Andrew MacMillan Art & Design, Melbourne, 2003, p.193.

[7]   Bannear, op.cit.

[8]   Watson, *op.cit*.

[9]   Bannear, op.cit.

[10]   *A Pictorial History of the Shire of Ballan*, Ballan Shire Historical Society, Ballan, 1988, p.50, citing the Victorian Municipal Directory, 1888.

[11]   Bannear, op.cit.

[12]   Robertson's hotel had been built by 1863 as he was listed as the owner of a 'house' with a net annual value of £40 at this time – see Ballan Shire Rate Book, 1863, VPRS 5557/P0 Unit P2 PROV (Ballarat). See also the Plan of the Township of Gordon, 1942, VPRS 16171 PROV for allotment and section details. The *Victoria Government Gazette*,

freehold of this site and the adjoining allotment 1 on 3 March 1864.[13] Robertson remained the owner of the hotel until he went insolvent in 1872.[14] He continued to occupy and operate the hotel under the new owner, Thomas Ellison; a gentleman of Melbourne.[15] After the sale of the property to Andrew Blanch, a hotel keeper in 1877,[16] John Robertson became a mail contractor, conveying the mail between the Gordon township and the railway station one mile away.[17] He lived in a small two-roomed wooden cottage on Crown Land.[18] In 1882 on his death as a result of an accident (he was thrown from his horse which eventuated in fatal head injuries), he was described as 'an old and highly respected resident of the Gordon district.'[19]

In 1879, Blanch sold the hotel property to Ambrose Delaney (c.1834-1884).[20] With his wife, Mary, he operated what became known as Delaney's Hotel at Delaney's corner[21] until his life was cut short in 1884. The *Gordon Advertiser* gave the following obituary:

> We are sorry to announce the death of Mr Ambrose Delaney, who departed to "that bourne from whence no traveller returns" on Sunday morning, from hydatids. Mr. Delaney had been gradually improving in health up to Saturday night, when he suffered a relapse and rapidly grew worse, passing away peacefully at about 9 o'clock on the morning stated. The deceased gentleman, who was 50 years of age, and leaves a sorrowing widow and four young children to mourn his loss, was an old resident of this township, and was universally esteemed, it can safely be said that his quiet and unassuming manner never made him an enemy. The funeral, which was one of the largest ever seen here, took place on Monday, and showed at once the respect in which the deceased was held. The Rev. Father O'Callaghan read the funeral service.[22]

Valued at £300, Ambrose Delaney's property was described at the time of his death as:

> All that piece of land being part of Crown Allotments one and two Section one Township of Gordon containing one acre three roods and thirty two perches in which is erected an Hotel and Drapery store consisting of ten rooms constructed of weatherboard and erected about fourteen years ago and called the Farmers' Arms Hotel and Drapery Store, a small garden.[23]

Mrs Mary Delaney (c.1842-1925) continued to operate the hotel as well as care for her four children: Joseph (born 1872, Brighton), Ambrose Bernard (born 1876, Buninyong), Ellen (born 1879, Gordon) and James (born 1882, Gordon).[24] Just months after the death of her husband, the *Gordon Advertiser*

26 January 1865, p.364, listed Robertson has a mining shareholder with the Southern Cross Gold Mining Company at Portland Flat, Gordons.

[13] Ibid.

[14] Certificate of Title, vol. 220 fol. 992.

[15] Ibid. & Ballan Shire Rate Book, op.cit., 1876.

[16] Certificate of Title, vol. 554 fol. 791.

[17] *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 15 April 1882, p.2.

[18] John Robertson, Probate Administration files, 1882, VPRS 28/P2 Unit 129 PROV.

[19] *Bacchus Marsh Express, op.cit*.

[20] Certificate of Title, vol. 982, fol. 373 & vol. 1093, fol. 428.

[21] Maureen Davenport, Canberra, unpublished notes provided in January 2015.

[22] R. Huggins, Transcript of the *Gordon Advertiser*, 8 March 1884, personal collection, Ballan.

[23] Ambrose Delaney, Probate Administration files, 1884, VPRS 28/P2 Unit 162 PROV.

[24] Both Ambrose and Mary Delaney (nee Ryan) were born in Tipperary, Ireland. They married in Victoria in 1867 and they had eight children, four having died in childbirth, in infancy or as children: Michael (borne 1868, died 1869), Elizabeth (born 1870, Melbourne, died 1872), Elisabeth (born 1874, Buninyong, died 1882, Gordon) and Edward Andrew (Born 1878, died 1879 Scotchman's Lead). See Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, Department of Justice, Melbourne and Delaney, Probate, op.cit.

reported on an incident at her hotel with her son Bernard, which caused some damage to the verandah:

> An occurrence which might readily have been attended with loss of life, took place at the Farmer's Arms Hotel on Thursday night. A cask containing a quantity of rum was standing on the verandah, when a little boy, seven years of age, named Bernard Delaney, son of the landlord, extracted the spigot and dropped a lighted lucifer match into the liquor, replaced the spigot. Immediately an explosion took place, sending the top of the cask through the roof of the verandah and scattering burning spirit in all directions. The boy was singed and scalded, but fortunately excaped with his life, through having retired a short distance after putting the match into the cask.[25]

Mrs Delaney continued the operation of the hotel until 1915 when her son, James, a local storekeeper, took over the business.[26] He acquired Title for the property from his mother in 1923.[27] Six years later in 1929, Delaney sold the hotel to Mrs Annie Collins, a widow.[28] Delaney continued to occupy and operate the hotel until at least 1930.[29]

Existing Gordon Hotel

In November 1935, Mrs Collins, then hotelkeeper at 92 Main Street, Gordon, announced to the Licensing Court 'that plans were being prepared for the erection of a new hotel on a site adjoining the present building.[30] In April 1936, ownership of the hotel property passed to Mrs Mary Ann Tudor (and her husband, Frederick).[31] Construction of the new brick hotel had commenced by September of that year to a design by the Geelong architects, Buchan, Laird and Buchan in association with L.H. Vernon, architect of Ballarat.[32] Works had been completed by October 1937 as the name of the hotel was officially changed to the Gordon Hotel at that time.[33] The original hotel building on the site was subsequently dismantled and the timber used to build the general store at 90 Main Street.[34]

The newly-completed Farmers' Arms Hotel, built on modern lines, became a focus for locals. However, according to Maureen Davenport, former resident of Gordon:

> In about the first half of the 20th century, these local hotels [at Gordon] were stymied by the "6 o'clock closing" law. Thirsty farmers who worked all day in the heat, who wished to have a drink at the hotel after 6pm were legally unable to do so. The local policeman, who lived near the hotel, was in an invidious position if he inflexibly upheld the law. There were sometimes raids by police checking for after hours drinking.[35]

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25   Huggins, *op.cit.,* 15 November 1884.

26   See *Sands and McDougall's Directories of Victoria*, 1914 & 1915. Mrs Delaney was listed as the hotelkeeper in 1914 but her son, James, was listed as hotelkeeper in 1915 for the first time.

27   Certificate of Title, op.cit.

28   Ibid.

29   Delaney was still listed as the hotelkeeper at the Gordon Hotel in the *Sands and McDougall's Directory of Victoria* for 1930.

30   *Shepparton Advertiser*, 19 November 1935, p.5.

31   Certificate of Title, op.cit. Davenport, op.cit., states that Fred Tudor also operated the hotel even though Title was in his wife's name only.

32   M. Lewis & T. Sawyer, *Australian Architectural Index* online, Melbourne University, citing the Vernon collection, Ballarat.

33   *The Argus*, 5 October 1927 (information kindly provided by Maureen Davenport).

34   Fiona Williams, While the Billy Boils Café, 93 Main Street, email published online to Leonie Loveday re: Gordon's History, 29 May 2010.

35   Davenport, op.cit.

During the Second World War between 1940 until 1945, there was a succession of publicans of the Gordon Hotel: Mrs M.E. Lehan (1940), Miss I.M. Armistead (1941), Kevin C.F. Kirby (1942), John A. Denman (1943) and Emily Gibb (1945).[36] In 1946, Mrs Mary Tudor returned to run the hotel and she continued until at least 1950.[37] By 1960, while under her ownership, the hotel was operated by J. Apa and then J.T. Brennan in 1962.[38] He continued until at least 1964.[39]

After the death of Mrs Tudor in 1972, the Gordon Hotel was purchased by Patrick William and Mary Dwyer of the Williams Hotel, 69 Main Street, Gordon.[40] They closed the Williams Hotel and relocated to the Gordon Hotel,[41] it then being the only operating hotel in the town since the town was established in the late 1850s.

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.

Hotels
Aside from dwellings, hotels were the earliest and most prolific building type in the study area. These buildings were critical to the early development of the fledgling townships: as accommodation houses for board and lodging; meeting rooms for public gatherings and local government business; polling centres and courts; and equally importantly, as venues for entertainment including balls, concerts, weddings and other family and community celebrations. By 1890, long after other public building infrastructure had been established in the several townships, there were well over 25 hotel buildings – a large number for such a rural area. Today, approximately 21 hotels still exist, although a lesser number continue to operate for their original purpose.

Other Hotels in Gordon
In 1888, the Gordon township boasted nine hotels. One of the largest was the Mount Hope Hotel, Gordon, built in 1861 for Cheri Mars.[42] Mount Hope Hotel was situated on Main Street, opposite the Post Office (GOR030) built in 1890, until it succumbed to fire in 1916.[43] Other hotels in the town that no longer survive included the 10-roomed Black Swan, Main Street (destroyed by fire in 1883)[44], Robertson's Hotel (built in c.1863)[45], Simmons' Hotel, Main Street (established in 1869),[46] Unicorn Hotel and Draper's Shop, Main Street (established in the 1860s by Samuel Deeble),[47] Camp Hotel, Main Street (established by John McCarthy in 1868),[48] and Delaney's Railway Hotel (established c.1873).[49]

36   *Sands and McDougall's Directories of Victoria*, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943 & 1945, supplied by Maureen Davenport.

37   *Ibid*., 1946 & 1950.

38   *Ibid*., 1960, & 1962.

39   *Ibid*., 1964.

40   Certificate of Title, op.cit.

41   J. Donegan & M. Davenport, *Gordon (Victoria) Cemetery Records and History 1878-2010*, Joe Donegan and Maureen Davenport, Gordon, 2012, p.15.

42   *A Pictorial History of the Shire of Ballan, op.cit*., p.94.

43   *Ibid*.

44   See *Geelong Times*, 28 February 1883.

45   Robertson was listed as the owner in the Ballan Shire Rate Book, op.cit., in 1863. See also *Bacchus Marsh Express,* 9 March 1867, p.3.

46   *Ibid*., 20 November 1869, p.2 & *The Star* (Ballarat), 6 January 1869.

47   *Ballarat Star*, 4 August 1868.

48   *Bacchus Marsh Express,* 26 September 1868.

Today, the only other surviving hotel in Gordon is the former Williams Hotel at 69 Main Street, (GOR033). The oldest hotel in the town, it is now a private residence. It was built as the Freemason's Hotel in c.1860 for Jules Gascard, the timber and rendered brick building originally comprising a hotel, butcher's shop and residence. It has experienced a number of alterations in the 19th and early 20th centuries, some of which give a tangible understanding of its evolution.

Photo 3: Former Hotel, 69 Main Street, Gordon, 2015. Source: David Rowe.

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. At the former Hotel (GOR033), for example, the eastern portion of the hotel building was refurbished with a new gabled roof and return verandah. Similarly at Ballan, the Ballan Hotel (built in 1859-60) and the Commercial Hotel (built 1867-68) were both upgraded in the 1920s.

Today, the Gordon Hotel at 92 Main Street, Gordon, is one of five single storey brick hotels built in the western region of the Moorabool Shire during the interwar (1920s-1940s) era.[50] The other hotels are: are the Bridge Hotel, 190 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree (BRE009); former Morning Star Hotel, 248 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree (BRE016); Mineral Springs Hotel, Ballan Daylesford Road, Korweinguboora; and the Lal Lal Falls Hotel, Lal Lal. 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 Gordon Hotel. They all appear to be predominantly intact.

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49   *The Argus*, 7 July 1933, p.13, reported on the destruction by fire of the de-licensed Railway Hotel, 'the oldest landmark in Gordon' having been built 'more than 60 years ago.' Delaney was the hotelkeeper in the 1880s – see Huggins, *op.cit.,* 9 December 1882.

50   Western Moorabool Shire Heritage Study Stage 2A database.

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PLACE NAME: Gordon Hotel
ADDRESS: 92 Main Street, Gordon

Place No. GOR037
Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

Photo 4: Bridge Hotel, 190 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree, 2016. Source: David Rowe.	**Photo 5:** Former Morning Star Hotel, 248 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree, 2009. Source: David Rowe.

Overall, the Gordon Hotel is the only surviving hotel building in the town and it is a representative example of the five interwar era brick hotel buildings constructed in the western region of the Moorabool Shire.

PLACE NAME: St. Patrick's Catholic School & Convent

ADDRESS: 1558 & 1564 Old Melbourne Road, Gordon

Place No. GOR013

Assessment Date: Feb 16, updated May 2021

Historic Themes:

Theme 6.1: Building Towns

Theme 8.1: Spiritual Life

Theme 8.2: Education

Theme 8.5: Commemoration

Condition: Good

Integrity: Moderate

Photograph Date: 2014

St. Patrick's School

Former St. Patrick's Convent

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**

Other Recommendations

As the former convent has not been identified as having sufficient heritage value to warrant retention, any proposal for its removal should ensure the retention of the stained glass windows. Ideally, they should be retained on the St. Patrick's School site and interpretation given to their aesthetic, historical and social values. An Incorporated Plan could be considered to ensure the retention of the windows and also the exemption from the need for a planning permit for works to the existing building and site.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

What is Significant?

St. Patrick's Catholic School and Convent at 1558 and 1564 Old Melbourne Road, Gordon, is significant.

Features which contribute to the significance of the place are:
- The original red brick school building with gambrel roof c.1930
- The four memorial stained glass windows in the former convent building c.1964
- Memorial to Troy Toohey c.2003

Features which do not contribute to the significance of the place are:
- All other school buildings, including outbuildings
- Non-original alterations and additions to the school building
- The former convent building itself (with the exception of the stained glass windows)
- School grounds (including playgrounds)

How is it significant?

St. Patrick's Catholic School, 1564 Old Melbourne, Road, Gordon, is of local historical and social significance to the Moorabool Shire.

The memorial windows in the former convent, 1558 Old Melbourne Road, Gordon, are of local aesthetic, historical and social significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

St. Patrick's Catholic School, 1564 Old Melbourne Road, is historically significant for the key role it has played in the educational development of local students of the Catholic faith in the Gordon district from the interwar period until the present day. Built in 1930 by V. Dynan, the school is the second Catholic School in the township, the earlier church and school being located in Main Street. The historical significance of the school is embodied in the surviving original fabric as identified by the single storey gambrel roof form clad in corrugated sheet metal, face red brick wall construction with projecting buttresses on the south elevation, broad eaves, and the window openings. The school is one of four surviving Catholic School buildings constructed during a major building phase in Catholic education in the Gordon Parish in the 1920s and 1930s, and it is therefore a symbol of faith education. (Criterion A)

St. Patrick's Catholic School, 1564 Old Melbourne Road, is socially significant for its enduring and continuous use and value to the Catholic community of Gordon as a place of learning since 1930. (Criterion G)

The memorial windows in the former convent, 1558 Old Melbourne Road, are aesthetically significant for their postwar Modernist designs of the artist, Alan Sumner. They depict a combination of liturgical, local and war scenes over four windows in the south façade of the former convent, and are very fine examples of the artist's work. (Criterion E)

The memorial windows in the former convent, 1558 Old Melbourne Road, are historically significant for their commemorative value associated with the well-known Australian war photographer, Damien Parer, the medical orderly, Thomas Fletcher of Gordon, and other local soldiers who fought in World War Two. The windows are the work of the prolific stained glass artist, Alan Sumner and are of particular historical interest for the relatively late date (c.1964) and unusual location (within a convent) for a memorial to World War Two. (Criterion A)

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PLACE NAME: St. Patrick's Catholic School & Convent
ADDRESS: 1558 & 1564 Old Melbourne Road, Gordon

Place No. GOR013
Assessment Date: Feb 16, updated May 2021

SIGNIFICANCE OF COMPONENTS
Local Significance
The following fabric is considered to have sufficient integrity and historical, architectural or social heritage value to meet the local significance threshold:

- Stained glass (war memorial) windows in the former convent.

Contributory Significance
The following fabric is considered to contribute to the significance of the school and former convent site, as part of its 20th century development:

- St. Patrick's School building (central gambrel roof portion).
- Memorial to Troy Toohey.

Historical Interest
The former convent is considered to have historical interest for its associations with the life and witness of the Sisters of St. Joseph's from 1964. The building is however not considered to meet a sufficient threshold to have significance status (apart from the war memorial windows in the former convent).

Non Contributory
The following fabric is not considered to contribute to the significance of the place:

- Additions to St. Patrick's School.
- Outbuildings.
- School grounds.

Heritage Overlay Map
It is recommended that the heritage overlay is applied to the portion of the school and former convent site, 1558 and 1564 Old Melbourne Road, Gordon, as shown on the following aerial image (Photo 1).

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

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DESCRIPTION:

The Setting

St. Patrick's Catholic School, 1564 Old Melbourne Road, and the former St. Patrick's Convent, 1558 Old Melbourne Road, Gordon, are set on a large wedge-shaped allotment with a frontage to Old Melbourne Road. The school and convent buildings are situated in the south-east portion of the site, with a car park located immediately north of the convent in the east portion of the site, and a small grassed area north of the school building and a substantial open grassed play area in the south-west corner of the site. Part of the play area is screened by a row of mature Golden Cypress trees on the southern boundary. There is another row (windbreak) of Cypress trees forming the western boundary. In front (south) of the original school building is an introduced garden with a timber retaining wall. Much of the site is an open grassed paddock, visually separated from the school and convent buildings by a row of trees.

Photo 2: Aerial view of St. Patrick's School and former convent site, n.d.
Source: Moorabool Shire Council.

The original St. Patrick's School building is centrally located within the school complex. The single storey, face red brick, interwar era building has a gambrel roof form that traverses the site clad in corrugated sheet metal. The small gable ends have early timber lattice infill. There are early broad eaves and at the rear (north) are two early face brick chimneys. Other early features of the design include the projecting brick buttresses on the south facade, and the window openings on the south façade (although the large steel framed windows have replaced the original windows. Projecting from the east and west facades are skillion additions. Attached to the original (but altered and infilled) verandah on the north side of the building is another single storey addition with an elongated gambrel roof clad in sheet metal. To the east of the original school building and attached

by a narrow flat-roofed link is an elevated single storey pavilion of recent construction. Of lightweight construction, it has a prominent skillion roof form and projecting cuboid wings. To the west of the original school building is a large shallow gabled building clad in Colorbond.

Photo 3: Aerial view of St. Patrick's School, 2009.

Photo 4: New pavilion to the east of the original school building, 2014.

The south-eastern portion of the site is taken up by the former convent building. It has a modest front yard comprising an open grassed area with perimeter garden beds. There is an introduced steel post and wire mesh fence and pedestrian gate on the front boundary, approximately 1100 mm high. The convent is single storey and has an elongated gabled roof form that traverses the site, as well as double-hipped roof forms that project to the north (rear). These roof forms are clad in tiles and there are wide eaves. The convent has orange brick wall construction, a recessed front entry porch with doorway and steel framed window, and timber framed windows along the south elevation.

Photo 5: Former convent, 2014. The stained glass windows are part of the right portion of the front (south elevation). One of the windows is obscured by a shrub.

Of particular interest are the four vertically-oriented windows on the eastern portion of the south façade. A war memorial, each of these windows have decorative stained glass with varying iconography. The eastern-most window includes a figure of Our Lady Help of Christians holding the Christ Child above which is the Holy Spirit. In the background is a windmill and a homestead, while in the foreground are workers in the field. The lower scene has St. Patrick's Church with local children walking from school to the Church under the charge of a Sister of the Cross, the school and a bell being in the background. The central-eastern window has an Angelic figure below which is a scene depicting the well-known Australian war photographer, Damien Parer, photographing a blinded solider being comforted by a native of Papua New Guinea. The central-western window has a figure of St. Patrick addressing the congregation at Druids Mount, the lower scene depicting immigrants arriving at the Victorian coast by sailing ship and a pioneer's home and working in the field. The western-most window has a figure of St. Michael spearing a serpentine (symbolising evil) with soldiers advancing in the background. The lower scene has stretcher bearer Thomas J. Fletcher of Egerton with two natives of Papua New Guinea carrying a wounded soldier. A Red Cross tent is shown in the background.

Photo 6: A. Sumner, Four stained glass windows in the south wall of the convent, Gordon, c.1964.
Source: 'St. Patrick's Church, Gordon, Victoria, Australia' at Living in Ballan blogspot, 3 November 2012,
http://livinginballan.blogspot.com.au/2012/11/st-patricks-church-gordon-victoria.html

Photo 7: A. Sumner, Memorial window depicting Damien Parer photographing a blinded soldier supported by a native of Papua New Guinea, c.1964.
Source: M. Davenport, 'War Veterans' in J. Donegan & M. Davenport*, Gordon (Victoria) Cemetery Records & History 1878-2010*, p.25.

Photo 8: A. Sumner, Memorial window depicting Thomas Fletcher, stretcher bearer of Egerton and natives of Papua New Guinea, carrying a wounded soldier, c.1964.
Source: M. Davenport, 'War Veterans' in J. Donegan & M. Davenport*, Gordon (Victoria) Cemetery Records & History 1878-2010*, p.25.

HISTORY:

The Early History of Gordon

The village of 'Gordons' (as it was originally known) had its post-European contact beginnings with the discovery of gold in 1853 by Robert Evans, a kangaroo trapper from the nearby Borambeta Station.[1] In 1858, Evans established a mine at the location of the present-day primary school.[2] This led to a rush of 300 people by July of that year.[3] The rapid development of the township also had an equally swift decline. By 1859, the initial rush ended[4] and by the middle of the following year most of the original buildings in the township were either deserted or dismantled and none of the seven hotels or the restaurants, bakeries and other business enterprises were operational.[5]

The Gordon township progressed from the 1860s on a more stable and less chaotic footing. The irregularly-planned township was officially surveyed in 1863[6] and there was a revival of confidence in gold mining given the steady progress by the Egerton Company.[7] In 1871, the population had reached 412 and it increased to 984 in 1881[8] as a result of the small mining boom brought on by the Egerton,

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[1]   S. Finlayson, 'St. Mark's Church, Gordon', 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, 1988, p.62 & D.D. Fraser & J.B. Ranken, *Centenary of the Shire of Ballan 1862-1962*, Shire of Ballan, Ballan, 1962, p.37.

[2]   *Ibid*.

[3]   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 & 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.

[4]   Ibid.

[5]   D. Mason, 'History of Gordon', typescript, n.d., Australiana Collection, Ballarat Library, p.5.

[6]   A.B. Watson, *Lost and Forgotten Towns of Colonial Victoria: A Comprehensive Analysis of Census Results for Victoria 1841-1901*, Angus B. Watson & Andrew MacMillan Art & Design, Melbourne, 2003, p.193.

[7]   Bannear, op.cit.

[8]   Watson, *op.cit*.

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New Black Horse and Parker's United mining companies. In 1875, the township was proclaimed and named Gordon.[9]

By 1888, Gordon's main street included several stores and other commercial buildings, a post, telegraph and money-order office, savings bank, and agencies of three insurance companies in addition to miners' cottages that lined the entrances to the town. There was also a state school and a railway station (albeit 1 mile from the town centre), nine hotels and three churches which served the population of 1000.[10] By 1891, Gordon was again in population decline as a consequence of the demise of gold mining. From this time, the town slowly transformed from a bustling gold settlement into a quieter agricultural centre.[11]

History of St. Patrick's School & Convent
The Early Years of Catholicism in Gordon
The influx of Irish Catholic miners to Gordon in the late 1850s led to the establishment of a Roman Catholic Church. In 1864, allotment 12 of Section 1 in the Township of Gordon fronting the north side of Main Street had been acquired by the Archbishop of Melbourne, J.A. Goold, for church purposes.[12] In December 1864, the Secretary of the Gordon's Roman Catholic Church, Patrick Ryan, called tenders for the erection of a church.[13] Plans and specification could be seen 'at Mr Mar's Mount Hope Hotel, Gordons.'[14] A gabled timber structure (Photo 9), this building later became known as St. Patrick's Hall.

Photo 9: Main Street, Gordons, n.d., showing the first timber Catholic Church and school building on the north side of the road. Source: June Huggins, Ballan.

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9   Bannear, op.cit.

10   *A Pictorial History of the Shire of Ballan*, Ballan Shire Historical Society, Ballan, 1988, p.50, citing the Victorian Municipal Directory, 1888.

11   Bannear, op.cit.

12   Plan of the Town of Gordon, 1942, VPRS 16171 PROV.

13   *The Star*, Ballarat, 7 December 1864, p.3.

14   *Ibid*.

The Early Schools

In 1857, the Church of England built the first school at Gordon, known as the Gordon's Diggings School No. 270.[15] It was built of slab and bark.[16] A second school was established by the Victorian Board of Education in 1865. It became known as the Gordon Common School No. 755.[17] In May 1868, an application was made for the reservation of three roods and seven and half perches comprising allotment 13 of Section 4 in the Township of Gordon for Common School No. 755[18] and in November 1868 it was gazetted for school purposes.[19] A new school building was constructed in 1869, the first Head Teacher being William Dicker.[20] In 1873, the school became Gordon State School No. 755.[21] A new brick school building was opened on 7 July 1882 at 1 Dicker Street, Gordon.

The First Catholic School at Gordon

In the initial years, Gordon Common (and later State) School No 755 included children of the Roman Catholic faith. In 1882, Miss Catherine Hanrahan was appointed a pupil-teacher at the Gordon State School.[22] She was dismissed in 1884 and it was in May of that year that Miss Hanrahan established the first Catholic School at Gordon. As outlined in *The Argus*:

> Our Gordon correspondent writes: - "Miss Hanrahan, who for many years past has held the position of pupil- teacher in the state school here, was recently dismissed by the Education department, on the grounds that she failed to obtain a second-class pupil-teacher's classification at any of the last four annual examinations. As a reprisal Miss Hanrahan has just opened a private school here, under the auspices of the Roman Catholic denomination, and though unable to pass so simple an examination so that of second-class pupil-teacher in four different essays, her co-religionists have supported her new school to such an extent that she has withdrawn upwards of 80 pupils from the local state school.[23]

The fledgling Catholic school was established in St. Patrick's Hall in Main Street, Gordon. The school closed temporarily in 1885 while Tappin and Gilbert, architects of Ballarat, supervised the repair of the old building.[24] To be refurbished for school purposes as well as for local dances and concerts, the repairs included an iron roof (to cover the timber shingles), installation of lining boards in the interior and the erection of a small porch at the front.[25] After the completion of the repairs, St. Patrick's Roman Catholic School recommenced.

By 1906, further repairs (including painting) were carried out.[26] It was at this time when the Head Teacher, Miss Gellie, resigned.[27] In 1914, a community of Josephite nuns arrived at Gordon to take charge of the schools in the Gordon Parish.[28] They relieved the then Head Teacher, Miss Blionk[29] and it

15   D. Mason, 'Gordon State School No. 755 History 1882-1982', history booklet, Gordon Primary School, 1982.

16   Ibid.

17   *Victoria Government Gazette*, 17 January 1865, p.104.

18   Application No. 2672, 21 May 1868, 'Gordon School' public building file, VPRS 242/P0 Unit 55 PROV.

19   *Victoria Government Gazette*, 24 November 1868, p.2244.

20   *Ibid*.

21   L.J. Blake (ed.), *Vision & Realisation: A Centenary History of State Education in Victoria*, Education Department of Victoria, Melbourne, 1973.

22   Mason, op.cit.

23   *The Argus*, 7 May 1884, p.6.

24   Tappin & Gilbert architects to Central Board of Health re: repairs to building, 23 July 1885, 'St. Patrick's Hall' public building file, VPRS 7882/P1 Unit 487 PROV.

25   Ibid.

26   R. Huggins, Transcript of the *Gordon Advertiser*, 23 February 1906.

27   *Ibid*., 6 July 1906.

28   *Gordon, Egerton & Ballan Advertiser*, 5 June 1914.

appears that from this time the school was sometimes referred to as 'St. Joseph's'.[30] The arrival of the Sisters of St. Joseph had immediate results in the improved academic performance of the students in 1915. As reported in the *Gordon, Egerton and Ballan Advertiser*:

> The Gordon and Ormond Convent schools which are conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph are doing good work in our midst is evident. The result of the recent examinations may be mentioned as highly creditable to teachers and pupils, and the success achieved in music by the latter may well be accepted as a guarantee that other branches of education are also efficiently conducted. The schools should every day become more popular, and in exceedingly healthy districts like Gordon and Ormond, parents and guardians should avail themselves of the opportunity afforded, by sending the young in their charge to reap the advantages thereof.[31]

In charge of St. Joseph's convent and school at this time was Sister Moira.[32] In 1918, she took charge of St. Joseph's convent at Maffra and was replaced at Gordon by Sister Theila.[33]

Building of St. Patrick's School

In 1921, *The Advocate* announced that it was 'proposed to remove the school building, which is known as St. Patrick's Hall, to a site near the convent.'[34] At this time, the convent, being the former presbytery, had been relocated from its original location on the hillside to the north of the Gordon township to part of W. Clifford's property on the south side of the Old Melbourne Road, half way between St. Patrick's Church and St. Patrick's Hall.[35] This proposal never proceeded, nor did the idea of acquiring Mr W. Carroll's land for Catholic School purposes in 1927.[36]

By early 1930, a site for a new school adjoining St. Patrick's Church and Presbytery had been selected, the land being offered by John Thomas Ryan, farmer of 'Sunnyside', Gordon.[37] A design was prepared by V. Dynan, a builder of Essendon. He was contracted to construct the new school in April 1930 at a cost of £1100.[38] To be built of brick with a galvanised iron gambrel roof form, fibro cement ceilings, hardwood floor, steel framed windows,[39] a verandah on the north side with flanking cloak rooms, it was to accommodate two classrooms.

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[29]   *Ibid*., 31 July 1914.

[30]   *Ibid*., 1 April 1915, refers to the school as St. Joseph's.

[31]   *Ibid*., 3 December 1915.

[32]   *Ibid*., 2 August 1918.

[33]   *Ibid*.

[34]   *The Advocate*, 27 October 1921.

[35]   J. Donegan, *In God's Hands: a history of the Parish of St. Patrick's Gordon, Victoria*, Modotti Press, Ballan, 2011, p.54.

[36]   *The Advocate*, 10 February 1927.

[37]   Certificate of Title, vol. 3103 fol. 405 was not transferred from John Ryan to the Roman Catholic Trusts Corporation for the Diocese of Ballarat until 1981, which suggests that Ryan had offered the land but held Title.

[38]   *The Argus*, 29 May 1930 and V. Dynan to the Secretary, Board of Health n.d. [c.April 1930], 'St. Patrick's Catholic School' public building file, VPRS 7882/P1 Unit 876 PROV.

[39]   Father Guy Gavan Duffy, Application for Building Permit, 28 April 1930, 'St. Patrick's Catholic School' public building file, VPRS 7882/P1 Unit 876 PROV.

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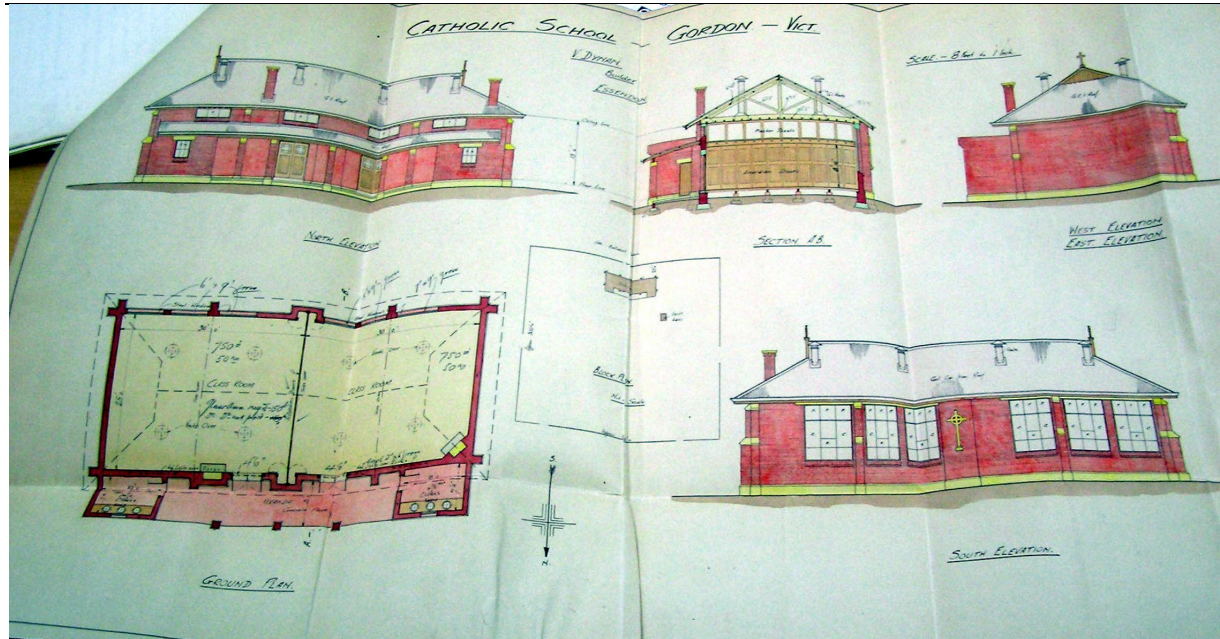
Figure 1: V. Dynan, Drawings of Proposed Catholic School, Gordon, 1930.
Source: Gordon Catholic School public building file, VPRS 7882/P1 Unit 876 PROV.

Father Guy Gavan Duffy made application to the Board of Health for the new building on 28 April 1930.[40] The Board of Health subsequently listed a number of defects with the proposal:

1. The high lights shown in the East wall are not permissible, as they would be in front of the class.
2. As the main ligting wall faces South, the total nett glass area reqyuired per classroom is 150 square feet.
3. For a classroom 25 feet wide, the upper limit of the glass in the main windows requires to be not less than 12'6" above the floor, hence the walls must be raised and height of the windows from sill to head correspondingly increased, or else the width fo the building reduced to about 22 feet. If the walls are raised, any deficiency in glass area which is not made up by the increase in height of main widnows may be made up by pivotted sashes between the verandah roof and the main wall plate.
4. Main windows must be freely openable to the extent of at least 50 per cent. Of their area, part at the top and part at the bottom, the hoppers not being considered as part of such an openable area. A simple design of window is suggested, with the panels at each side of the hopper openable as casements, and all the top panels either on pivots or hinged as fanlights.[41]

After further discussion and resolution, a building permit was issued and by late May 1930 work on the new building was 'progressing satisfactorily.'[42] A few weeks prior to its opening by the Archbishop Mannix, *The Advocate* gave the following description of the school building:

The opening of the new brick school, St. Patrick's, Gordon, will take place on Sunday, August 17. The ceremony is to be performed by his Grace Archbishop Mannix. The new building supplies a long-felt need, as it will supply the dual purposes of an up-to-date school and a parish hall, being designed for both purposes. The old building has long outlived its usefuless, and for years was quite unsuitable as a hall. The new building is close to the presbytery and St. Patrick's Church, and is much more centrally situated for children coming from all directions. The opening is looked forward to with very considerable interest in all parts of the parish. During the past month well organised efforts have

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40   Ibid.

41   Memo from the Secretary of Board of Health, 5 May 1930, 'St. Patrick's Catholic School' public building file, VPRS 7882/P1 Unit 876 PROV.

42   *The Argus*, 29 May 1930, p.5.

been carried out to assist in reducing the cost. In these efforts all have enthusiastically participated, with very gratifying success. Elaborate arrangements are in hand for the opening, in which all parts of the parish are deeply interested. The Premier (Hon. E.J. Hogan, M.L.A.) will be present amongst the representative gathering who will welcome his Grace the Archbishop and otherwise take part in the opening.[43]

A former pupil of St. Patrick's, Joe Donegan, has also described the school building as it was in the 1930s (Photo 10):

The school was new ... There were two rooms, separated by big doors that folded back into the walls each side. The entrance was in the centre of the building with large heavy door which opened into a passage way with entry then into the school rooms. At each end of this passage way were two small rooms that were wash rooms where we cleaned ourselves up after playing.[44]

Photo 10: Class of St. Patrick's Catholic School, 1931, with the new school building (south elevation) in the background.
Source: Joe Donegan, Wallace.

From August 1930, the school has continued to educate children of the Roman Catholic faith until the present day. In 1938, a brick supper room with a skillion roof was added at the west end to cater for entertainments held there for fundraising for parish needs.[45] Two years later in 1940, a similar addition was added at the east end by Father Lande.[46] Of rudimentary corrugated iron construction, the walls were later replaced with brick.[47] Between 1940 and 1960, water supply and toilet facilities were

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[43]   The Advocate, 31 July 1930, p.20.

[44]   J. Donegan, *Pa Joe: not the average bloke – stories of people, pioneers, poverty and progress*, Joe Donegan, Wallace, 2009, p.56.

[45]   Donegan, *In God's Hands, op.cit.*, p.53.

[46]   *Ibid*.

[47]   *Ibid*.

installed, and an additional classroom and small office constructed.[48] Improvements were made to the grounds in the 1960s. The work involved the levelling of the grounds for a sports arena.[49] Other building works were made in subsequent years, including the infilling of the northern verandah and construction of a new verandah, rebuilding works in the late 1980s at a cost of $450,000, and in 1993 further extensions and remodelling.[50] A monument was installed in the school grounds in 2003 following the tragic death of Troy Toohey, a twelve year old student of St. Patrick's who was killed in a car accident.[51] A double portable classroom was placed on the hill overlooking the oval in 2005 and it has later functioned as an art room and library (an earlier library being altered into a technology room).[52] In 2010, a multi-purpose facility was built as part of a Federal Government stimulus package.[53]

The Former Convent
In 1875 after the opening of St. Patrick's Church, Gordon was declared a parish in the Archdiocese of Melbourne.[54] The area of the parish was substantial and comprised Gordon, Millbrook, Ormond [Springbank], Mt Egerton, Ballan, Mt Blackwood [Korobeit] and Bacchus Marsh.[55] In 1914, Father Cusack invited the Sisters of St. Joseph to the parish to take over the running of the Catholic Schools.[56] Founded in 1866 by Mother Mary MacKillop, the work of the Sisters began in Victoria at Numurkah in 1890.[57] At Gordon, the Josephite nuns were accommodated in the old presbytery on the hillside to the north of the Gordon township.[58] In 1921, the convent was relocated to a site fronting the Old Melbourne Road, half way between the church and the school which was then St. Patrick's Hall in Main Street.[59]

In 1964, a new brick convent was constructed adjacent to St. Patrick's School, and nearby St. Patrick's Church and Presbytery.[60] Resident at Gordon at this time was Father Michael Parer, who was assistant Parish Priest.[61] Father Parer was the nephew the well-known Australian war photographer, Damien Parer.[62] Father Parer instigated the commissioning of the prolific stained glass artist, Alan Sumner, to create four windows in memory of his uncle, Damien Parer and local war veterans of World War Two.[63] Annotated sketches by Sumner reveal the iconography and meaning of each of the windows (Photo 11). One window included a figure of Our Lady Help of Christians holding the Christ Child above which was the Holy Spirit (Photo 12). In the background were a windmill and homestead, while in the foreground were workers in the field. The lower scene had a gabled church (the design later being

48 St. Patrick's Catholic School – Our History in http://www3.spgordon.catholic.edu.au/about-us.html, March 2015.

49 Donegan, *Pa Joe, op.cit*., p.60.

50 St. Patrick's Catholic School, op.cit.

51 *The Courier*, Ballarat, 23 November 20013 online.

52 St. Patrick's Catholic School, op.cit.

53 Ibid.

54 History of the Gordon Parish, Catholic Diocese of Ballarat at http://www.ballarat.catholic.org.au/parishes/default.cfm?loadref=508, March 2015

55 Ibid.

56 Donegan, *In God's Hands, op.cit*., p.52.

57 'St. Michael's, a Brief History' in *E-News*, online newsletter of the Catholic Diocese of Ballarat.

58 Donegan, *In God's Hands, op.cit*.

59 *Ibid*.

60 M. Davenport, 'War Veterans: War Memorial Windows – Old Gordon Convent' in J. Donegan & M. Davenport, *Gordon (Victoria) Cemetery Records and History 1878-2010*, Joe Donegan & Maureen Davenport, 2012, p.25.

61 *Ibid*.

62 *Ibid*.

63 *Ibid*.

altered to reflect the appearance of St. Patrick's Church) with local children walking from school to the Church under the charge of a Sister of the Cross, the school and a bell being in the background.
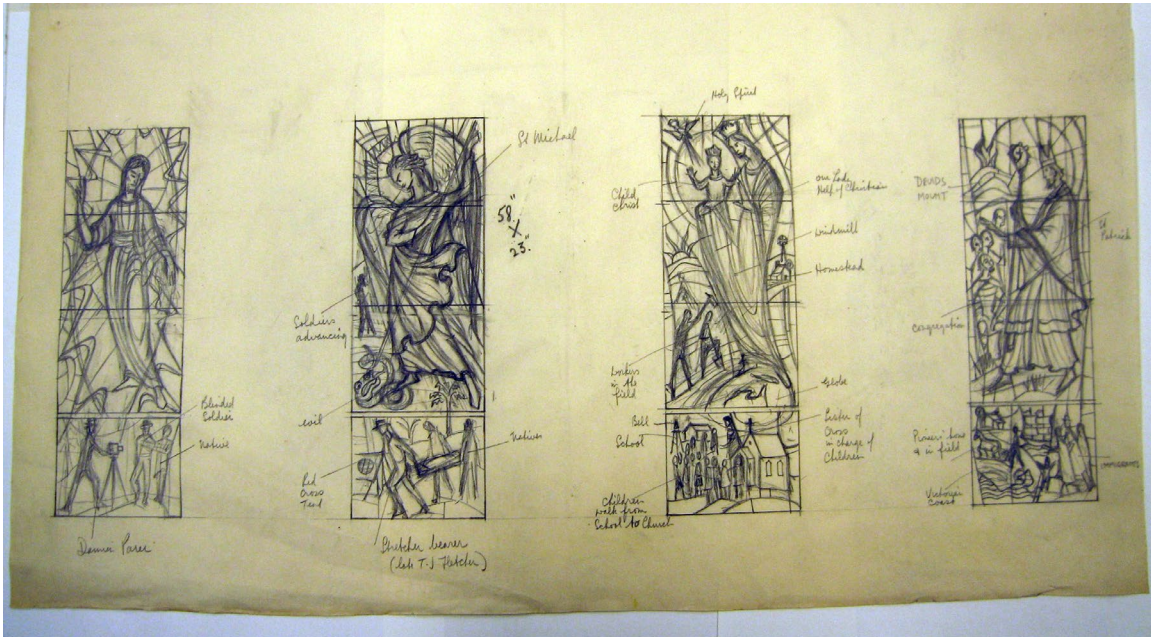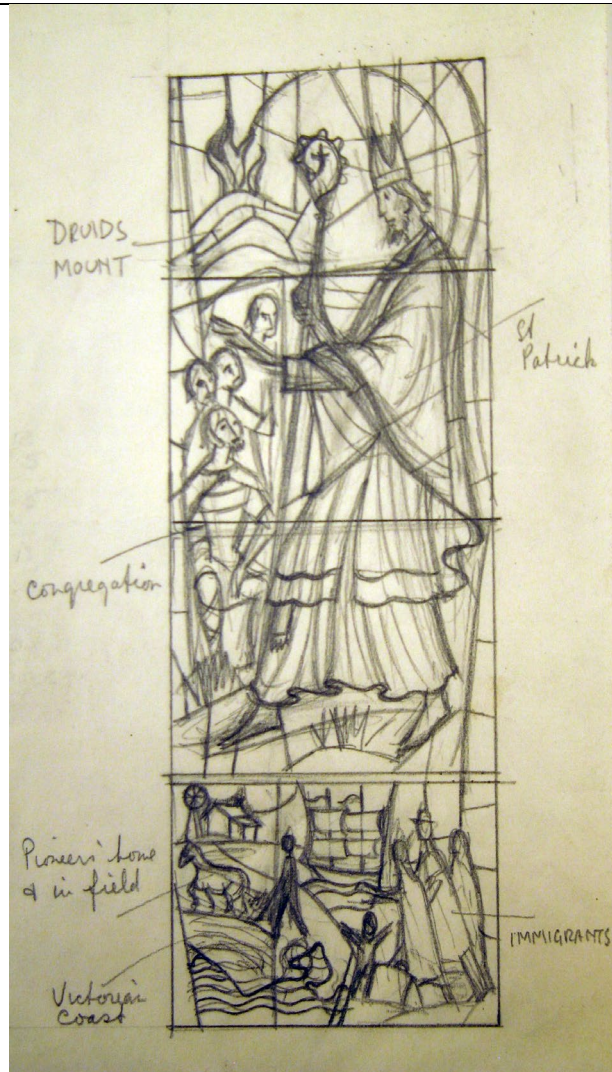

Photo 11: A. Sumner, 'Gordon Josephite Convent Windows', 1964
Source: State Library of Victoria, kindly provided by Dr Bronwyn Hughes.
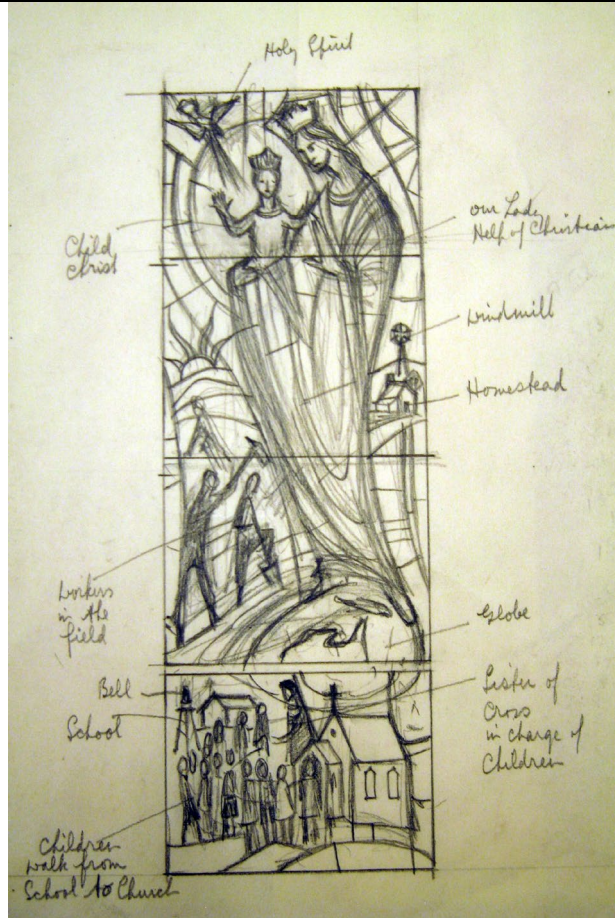
Photo 12: A. Sumner, 'Gordon Josephite Convent Windows', 1964
Source: State Library of Victoria, kindly provided by Dr Bronwyn Hughes.

Another window had an Angelic figure below which was a scene depicting the well-known Australian war photographer, Damien Parer, photographing a blinded soldier being comforted by a native of Papua New Guinea (Photo 13).[64] Parer was born on 1 August 1912 at Malvern, Melbourne and was largely educated at St. Stanislaus School, Bathurst.[65] He joined the school's camera club which began his life-long career as a photographer.[66] Following his schooling and unable to find photographic work in Melbourne, he resumed his education and later took an apprenticeship which led him to Sydney with work with the motion picture director, Charles Chauvel.[67] With his experience in both photography and motion pictures, Parer was appointed as official movie photographer to the Australian Imperial Forces, sailing for the Middle East in January 1940.[68] Having filmed in Greece and Syria, he travelled to Tobruk in August 1941 and then covering the conflict in the Western desert.[69] By mid 1942 Parer had gone to New Guinea and it was during his time there when he filmed some of his most famous sequences, including those used in the Kokoda front line.[70] The documentary produced from Parer's work won its producer, Ken Hall, an Oscar for documentary film making.[71] It was through this footage where Parer's desire to draw public attention to the conditions under which the Australians were fighting.[72] In 1943 after a year of disagreement, Parer left the employment of the Department of Information to take up a position for Paramount News, a United States company.[73] On 17 September 1944, Parer was killed by a burst of Japanese machine gun fire.[74]

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[64]   A. Sumner, 'Gordon Josephite Convent' windows, 1964, State Library of Victoria, kindly provided by Dr Bronwyn Hughes.

[65]   'War Correspondent & Photographer Damien Peter Parer', Australian War Memorial online, https://www.awm.gov.au/people/P10676622/

[66]   Ibid.

[67]   Ibid.

[68]   Ibid.

[69]   Ibid.

[70]   Ibid.

[71]   Ibid.

[72]   Ibid.

[73]   Ibid.

[74]   Ibid.
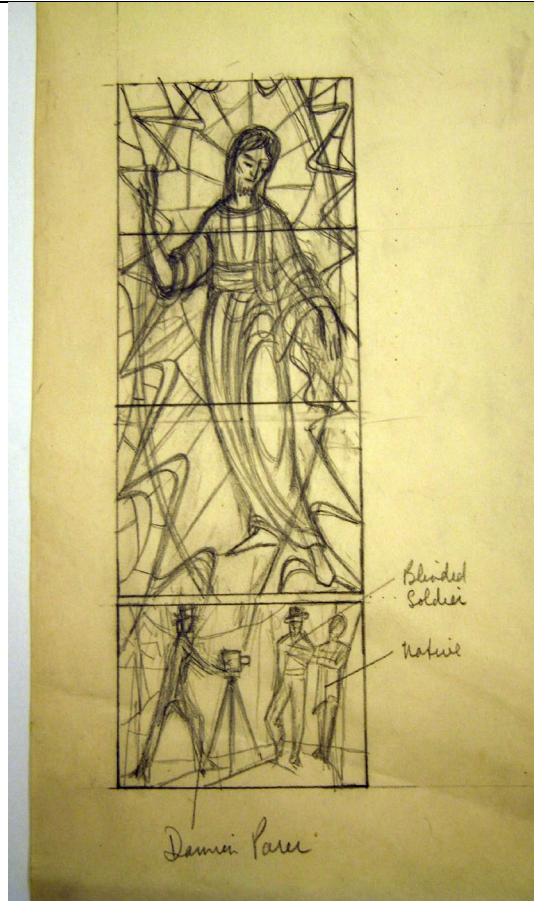
Photo 13: A. Sumner, 'Gordon Josephite Convent Windows', 1964. The lower scene depicts the photographer, Damien Parer.
Source: State Library of Victoria, kindly provided by Dr Bronwyn Hughes.

A third window had a figure of St. Patrick addressing the congregation at Druids Mount, the lower scene depicting immigrants arriving at the Victorian coast by sailing ship and a pioneer's home and working in the field (Photo 14).

Photo 14: A. Sumner, 'Gordon Josephite Convent Windows', 1964
Source: State Library of Victoria, kindly provided by Dr Bronwyn Hughes.

The fourth window had a figure of St. Michael spearing a serpentine (symbolising evil) with soldiers advancing in the background (Photo 15). The lower scene had stretcher bearer, Corporal Thomas Joseph Fletcher, formerly of Mount Egerton, with two natives of Papua New Guinea carrying a wounded soldier.[75] A Red Cross tent was shown in the background. T.J. Fletcher was born at Mount Egerton on 2 August 1901. A motor driver, he enlisted on 30 June 1940 at the age of 38 years. At this time, he was living in Bourke Street, Melbourne, his parents having relocated to 'Wareek' near Maryborough. Fletcher was killed in action on 4 October 1942.[76]

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[75]   Sumner, op.cit.

[76]   See T.J. Fletcher, 'Attestation Form', 30 June 1940, National Archives of Australia, Canberra, online, series B883/VX43033, http://recordsearch.naa.gov.au/SearchNRetrieve/Interface/ViewImage.aspx?B=6127793 . See also Australian War Memorial online https://www.awm.gov.au/people/roll-search/roll_of_honour/?preferred_name=fletcher%2C+thomas+j&service_number=&unit=&conflict=Second+World+War%2C+1939-1945&op=Search According to the Kokoda Historica website, Corporal Tom Fletcher had volunteered to stay at Sangai, New Guinea, to care for Captain Sydney Buckler and the other wounded. They found themselves trapped behind enemy lines following the Battle of Isurava (26-29 August 1942). Tragically, it 'was six weeks before a party of Australians could reach Sangai. When they arrived they found the bodies of John Metson, Tom Fletcher and the other sick and wounded. They had been discovered by the Japanese and executed.' http://www.kokodahistorical.com.au/index.php/diggers-stories/john-metson-new
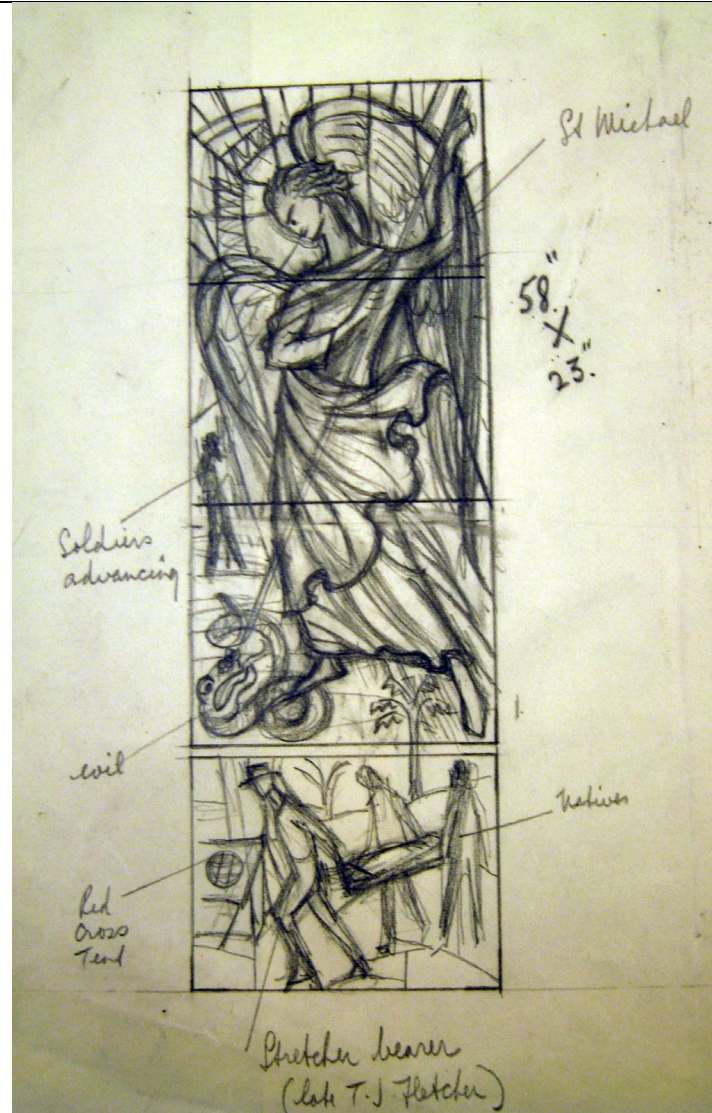
Photo 15: A. Sumner, 'Gordon Josephite Convent Windows', 1964. The lower scene depicts stretcher-bearer, Corporal Tom Fletcher, formerly of Mt Egerton. Source: State Library of Victoria, kindly provided by Dr Bronwyn Hughes.

From 1964, the new convent was the home of three Josephite nuns, two of whom taught at St. Patrick's School, the other a piano teacher and caretaker[77]. With the departure of the nuns in 1980, the building ceased to function as a convent.[78]

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 Catholic Schools
The high Irish Catholic population that settled in the Gordon Parish in the 19th century provided a solid basis of the construction of Catholic schools throughout the district. In addition to St. Patrick's, Gordon, the interwar years brought about the building of a number of Catholic schools in the Parish. They included:

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[77]   *Ibid*. & Donegan, *Pa Joe, op.cit*.

[78]   Davenport, *op.cit*.

- St. Michael's Catholic School, 186 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree (BRE05-08): built in 1926,[79] the modest brick school has hipped roof forms, the front projecting wing behind surmounted by a parapet with name plate that reads "St. Michael's School". A covered way has been introduced at the front. The scale, design, construction and integrity of St. Michael's are comparable with St. Patrick's, Gordon.
- Our Lady of Fatima School, 1 Ti Tree Road, Dunnstown: built in 1952,[80] the building has an elongated gable roof form with a prominent chimney in the gable end. The scale and brick construction is comparable to St. Patrick's, Gordon, but the roof form is different and Our Lady of Fatima School is more intact.
- St. Michael's School, Springbank Road, Springbank. Built in 1932,[81] this school is the most comparable to St. Patrick's, Gordon, with its single storey hipped roof form, broad eaves, red brick wall construction and banks of timber framed multi-paned windows. St. Michael's School is more intact than St. Patrick's.

Other War Memorial Stained Glass Windows by Alan Sumner

Alan Robert Sumner (1910-1994) was responsible for the completion of over 400 stained glass windows between 1946 and 1994.[82] At the age of 15 years, he had joined the stained glass department of E.L. Yenken and Co. as an apprentice under the guidance of the firm's glass artist, William Frater.[83] There, Sumner gradually took up greater responsibility for painting the conventionally-designed windows preferred by Yencken's conservative clientele.[84]

Taking up military service in World War Two 1943, Sumner's return to stained glass artistry in the post war years and from the 1950s also witnessed a marked change in his work.[85] According to Bronwyn Hughes:

> [Sumner] … set up an independent studio and by the mid-1950s he had established a modest reputation based largely on his early work but increasingly on a new Modernist direction, which he evolved after returning from a trip through Europe in 1953. He was not only profoundly moved by the rhythm, colour and complexity of the medieval stained glass of Chartres and St. Chapelle but also the great painters, including Cezanne and El Greco.[86]

Sumner's designs for the windows at the former convent, Gordon, reflected his mature Modernist style, as identified in the elongation of the figures, stylised heads, sweeping robes, painting technique and colours.[87] From the 1950s until 1994, Sumner designed very few war memorial windows throughout Victoria.[88] In addition to the windows at Gordon, his other designs included those at:

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79   See heritage citation for St. Michael's Church, Presbytery and School.

80   *The Advocate*, 28 August 1952 & 1 January 1953.

81   *Ibid*., 10 March 1932, p.12.

82   B. Hughes, 'Twentieth century stained glass in Melbourne churches', Masters Research thesis, Faculty of Arts, The University of Melbourne, 1997, p.104.

83   B. Hughes, 'The Governor's Window' in *La Trobeana: Journal of the C.J. La Trobe Society Inc.*, vol. 12, no.2, July 2013, p.13.

84   *Ibid*.

85   Hughes, 'Twentieth century stained glass', op.cit., p.102.

86   Ibid.

87   Ibid., p.104. These were some of the hallmarks Hughes outlines as part of Sumner's Modernist approach.

88   The collection of 344 works of Alan Sumner at the State Library of Victoria online, March 2015, lists very few war memorial designs. This is confirmed by Dr Bronwyn Hughes in an email to Dr David Rowe, 10 March 2015.

- Scot's Church, Shepparton, 134-140 Fryers Street, Shepparton (HO75 Greater Shepparton City): built c.1970-80,[89] , these windows are not comparable with those at Gordon apart from the use of vivid colours.

- St. John's Anglican Church, 14 Church Street, Maffra: built c.1950-70,[90] tyhe window of this building depicts the resurrection. Similar to the windows at Gordon is a vibrancy of colour, stylised figure heads and the inclusion of the symbol of the Red Cross.

- Caulfield Grammar School Chapel, 217 Glen Eira Road, Caulfield: a pencil sketch from 1957 that, according to to Bronwyn Hughes, was 'One of three designs for Caulfield Grammar School. Sumner has treated each panel as a separate scene. Similar imagery but not as cohesively structured. Note in margin reads: 'Coral Sea Kokoda Battle Britain Tobruk Alamein' and 'Caulfield Grammar'. Carbon on reverse indicates that a later drawing was made.'[91]

- Scot's Church, Melbourne, 140-154 Collins Street, Melbourne (HO578 Melbourne City Council, H0005): a rugh sketch of memorial to airmen dated 1964. The sketch shows images reflecting themes of peace and war, including the Dove of Peace and broken buildings.[92]

- Melbourne Boys' High School, South Yarra, 159-161 Alexandra Avenue, South Yarra (HO2 Stonningtyon1961. The design depicts three young male figures looking upwards to figures and badges of the armed forces.[93] The colours and designs of the figures are similar to the windows at Gordon.

- St. Brigid's Catholic Church, Nepean Highway, Mordialloc, 1957. The rough sketch shows parachutes, dropping men in fatigues, small tent, and suggestion of tropics and mountains, with one soldier helping another up a steep climb. Archangel St. Michael hovers above the scene.[94] The theme of camaraderie and the design of the parachutist have similarities with the windows at Gordon.

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[89]   State Library of Victoria online, accession H2009.133/136 & associated notes by B. Hughes.
[90]   Ibid., accession H2009.243.
[91]   Ibid., accession H2009.133/11.
[92]   Ibid., accession H2009.133/54-55.
[93]   Ibid., accession H2009.133/157.
[94]   Ibid., accession, H2009.133/9.

PLACE NAME: New Gordon Cemetery   Place No. GOR005
ADDRESS: Allot. 1A7 Sec. 5, PARISH OF MOORABOOL WEST, Old Melbourne Road, Gordon
              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**

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 New Gordon Cemetery, Old Melbourne Road, Gordon, established c.1871 is significant.

The following features contribute to the significance of the place:
- The 10 acre reserve
- The traditional lineal plan and denominational segregation
- Gravestones, surrounds and markers

How is it significant?
The New Gordon Cemetery, Old Melbourne Road, Gordon, is of local historical, aesthetic and social significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?
The New Gordon Cemetery, Old Melbourne Road, Gordon, is historically significant for its associations with the early development of the Gordon township when the site was reserved for a

cemetery in 1867, replacing the earlier Kerrit Bareet Cemetery to the west of the town that was reserved in 1864. It is the largest of the goldfields cemeteries in the western region of the Moorabool Shire. The size of the cemetery reflects the population on the Gordon goldfields at the time, and an anticipation that a large cemetery would be required for the potentially growing population. The site marks the final resting place of numerous pioneers of the Gordon district, many of whom made an important contribution to the development of the area from the 19th and 20th centuries. The traditional linear layout of the cemetery, and division of graves into denominational sections is typical of Victorian cemetery designs, and the various gravestones within each section demonstrates the cultural and religious background of the people of Gordon at different periods in time. (Criterion A)

Aesthetically, the cemetery demonstrates important visual qualities. These qualities include the rural setting comprising a steeply sloping open grassed site and numerous headstones, monuments and grave surrounds laid out in regular rows segregated into religious denominations: Roman Catholic, Church of England, Wesleyan and Presbyterian (these sections also include a memorial childrens wall and a paupers' area). (Criterion E)

The New Gordon Cemetery, Old Melbourne Road, Gordon, is socially significant as it is recognised and valued by the wider Gordon community for cultural, spiritual and commemorative reasons. (Criterion G)

Heritage Overlay Map
It is recommended that the heritage overlay is applied to the cemetery site, Old Melbourne Road, as shown on the following map (Photo 1).
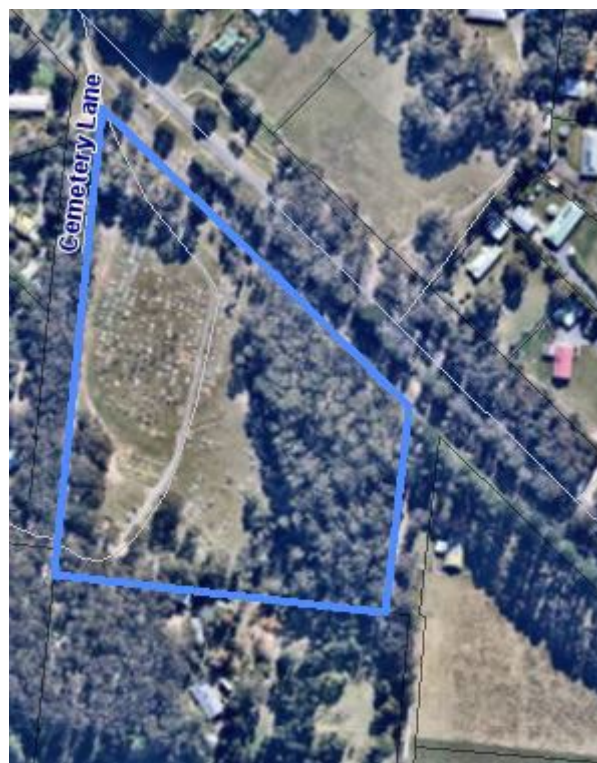
Photo 1: Aerial map
Source of base Map: Moorabool Shire Council, 2020.

PLACE NAME: New Gordon Cemetery   Place No. GOR005
ADDRESS: Allot. 1A7 Sec. 5, PARISH OF MOORABOOL WEST, Old Melbourne Road, Gordon
                    Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

DESCRIPTION:[1]
The New Gordon Cemetery, Old Melbourne Road, Gordon, consists of a large (10 acre) irregular allotment on steeply sloping land. The vast, open grassed reserve has the graves arranged in regular rows and laid out in six sections, most of which are by religious denomination. A central, curved bitumen driveway assists to subdivide the different sections, in addition to a gravelled thoroughfare on the west side and grassed and gravelled walks.

Photo 2: Aerial image of the New Gordon cemetery, showing the lineal layout of the graves.
Source: Moorabool Shire Council.

Section A largely comprises the graves of the Roman Catholic denomination, with 14 rows of graves as well as a lawn section comprising the northern portion. The southern end of Section A also includes a paupers' section comprising the graves of itinerant workers and six Chinese.

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1   Some aspects of the description have been taken from J. Donegan & M. Davenport, *Gordon (Victoria) Cemetery: Records and History 1878-2010*, Joe Donegan & Maureen Davenport, 2012.

Section B takes up the front, central portion of the side, extending around to the main entrance in the north-west corner of the site. At the entrance is a more recent brick memorial wall with niches for the accommodation of ashes of the deceased. Section B has four long rows of more recent graves and like Section A, it has a lawn section at the north end. There is no Section C. Sections D and E are more recent and are located on high ground in the south-west corner. Section D has two rows of graves in a lawn area while Section E is defined by a single row of graves with monuments. Sections D and E have overtaken the once larger Presbyterian section that is centrally located on high ground to the south of the site. Two early graves in the Presbyterian Section survive (those of Henry Harper and James Barr). The Presbyterian Section includes the CE-P Section that contains both Church of England and Presbyterian burials. Also in Section D is a children's' memorial wall.

The Church of England Section is situated in the south-east corner of the site and comprises seven rows of graves. On low ground in the north-east of corner of the cemetery and largely overgrown by trees is the Wesleyan Section. Only a small number of monuments survive in this section.

The grave monuments vary in size, elaboration and design, reflecting the period in which they were constructed as well as the affluence and religious background of the deceased. Many have granite or marble headstones, with bluestone or rendered masonry bases, and a number also featuring cast iron palisade surrounds in different designs. They mark the resting place of many of Gordon's pioneer families.

Photo 3: Brick memorial wall with niches near cemetery entrance, 2014.

Photo 4: Grave of Patrick Bourke, 2014.
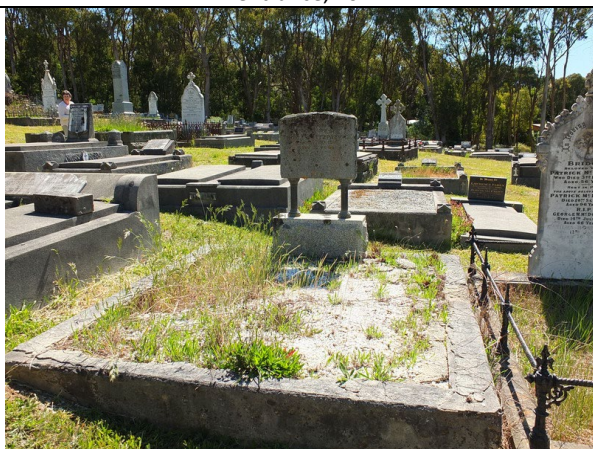
Photo 5: Grave of Thomas Fitzpatrick, 2014.
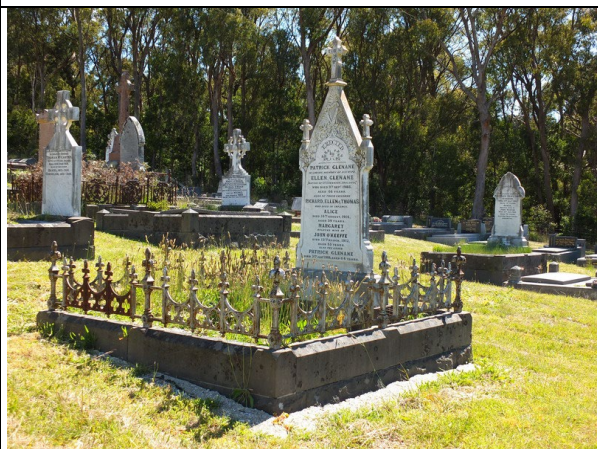
Photo 6: Graves of Patrick and Ellen Glenane and their children, Richard, Ellen and Thomas, as well as Alice Glenane, Margaret O'Keeffe (nee Glenane) and Patrick Glenane, 2014.

PLACE NAME: New Gordon Cemetery   Place No. GOR005
ADDRESS: Allot. 1A7 Sec. 5, PARISH OF MOORABOOL WEST, Old Melbourne Road, Gordon
Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

Photo 7: Grave of Mary and John Greene and their daughter, Bridget Agnes, 2014.

Photo 8: Grave of Richard and Elizabeth Cantwell and their children Ellen, Michael and Matthew, and Richard Cantwell's Brother, Matthew, 2014.

Photo 9: Grave of Frederick and Bridget Blood and their children, John, Frederick, Michael, Mary and George, 2014.

Photo 10: Grave of the Toohey family, 2014.

HISTORY:

The Early History of Gordon

The village of 'Gordons' (as it was originally known) had its post-European contact beginnings with the discovery of gold in 1853 by Robert Evans, a kangaroo trapper from the nearby Borambeta Station.[2] In 1858, Evans established a mine at the location of the present-day primary school.[3] This led to a rush of 300 people by July of that year.[4] The rapid development of the township also had an equally swift decline. By 1859, the initial rush ended[5] and by the middle of the following year most of the original buildings in the township were either deserted or dismantled and none of the seven hotels or the restaurants, bakeries and other business enterprises were operational.[6]

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2   S. Finlayson, 'St. Mark's Church, Gordon', 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, 1988, p.62 & D.D. Fraser & J.B. Ranken, *Centenary of the Shire of Ballan 1862-1962*, Shire of Ballan, Ballan, 1962, p.37.

3   *Ibid*.

4   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 & 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.

5   Ibid.

6   D. Mason, 'History of Gordon', typescript, n.d., Australiana Collection, Ballarat Library, p.5.

The Gordon township progressed from the 1860s on a more stable and less chaotic footing. The irregularly-planned township was officially surveyed in 1863[7] and there was a revival of confidence in gold mining given the steady progress by the Egerton Company.[8] In 1871, the population had reached 412 and it increased to 984 in 1881[9] as a result of the small mining boom brought on by the Egerton, New Black Horse and Parker's United mining companies. In 1875, the township was proclaimed and named Gordon.[10]

By 1888, Gordon's main street included several stores and other commercial buildings, a post, telegraph and money-order office, savings bank, and agencies of three insurance companies in addition to miners' cottages that lined the entrances to the town. There was also a state school and a railway station (albeit 1 mile from the town centre), nine hotels and three churches which served the population of 1000.[11] By 1891, Gordon was again in population decline as a consequence of the demise of gold mining. From this time, the town slowly transformed from a bustling gold settlement into a quieter agricultural centre.[12]

History of the New Gordon Cemetery
Development of the Cemetery
As early as September 1858, two months after the rush of 300 people to the Gordon goldfields, the Gordon correspondent to the Ballarat Star newspaper reported 'the several important matters that are in great request' to the Chief Secretary of the Lands Department.[13] These matters included the need for a cemetery reserve.[14] The site on allotment 14A of Section 13 in the Parish of Kerrit Bareet, just north-west of the fledgling Gordon settlement and comprising 6 acres, became the township's first burial ground.[15] The earliest known burial was that of an infant, William Sparke, on 6 January 1869, aged 5 months.[16]

On 20 April 1867, a new cemetery comprising ten acres and seven perches (subject site) was temporarily reserved to the east of the Gordon township, on steeply sloping ground on the south side of the Melbourne Road.[17] It appears that the William Perkins was the first burial in the Wesleyan Section on 11 May 1871,[18] although the cemetery was not surveyed until 1878.[19]

Burials in the cemetery were segregated by religious denominations. The largest number of burials took place in Section A, given the high population of Catholics at Gordon, many of whom were of Irish

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7   A.B. Watson, *Lost and Forgotten Towns of Colonial Victoria: A Comprehensive Analysis of Census Results for Victoria 1841-1901*, Angus B. Watson & Andrew MacMillan Art & Design, Melbourne, 2003, p.193.

8   Bannear, op.cit.

9   Watson, *op.cit*.

10   Bannear, op.cit.

11   *A Pictorial History of the Shire of Ballan*, Ballan Shire Historical Society, Ballan, 1988, p.50, citing the Victorian Municipal Directory, 1888.

12   Bannear, op.cit.

13   *The Ballarat Star*, 24 September 1858, p.2.

14   *Ibid*.

15   See Parish of Kerrit Bareet Plan, 1944, VPRS 16171 PROV.

16   See interpretive display board at the entrance of the cemetery.

17   See Township of Gordon Plan, 1942, VPRS 16171 PROV & *Victoria Government Gazette*, 7 May 1867, p.845.

18   J. Donegan et.al., *op.cit*., p.69.

19   'Among the Tombstones: A Walk with old Mortality' in the *Gordon, Egerton & Ballan Advertiser*, 24 August 1917, p.4.

descent.[20] In 1917, the *Gordon, Edgerton and Ballan Advertiser* gave a detailed account of the early burials at the New Gordon Cemetery:

> Shortly after this sacred enclosure was opened for interments some bodies were exhumed in the old cemetery and re-interred in the new ground. The first burial in Catholic ground was that of a child, Jane McHugh, Gordon. The next was Thomas Herring, aged 46, who was accidentally killed by a falling tree on the Daylesford road. The stone over the grave of Mrs Abraham Chapman is inscribed the following pathetic lines, written by "Mona Marie":- "Two years I suffered grief and pain, Death, pitying, set me free; Mine is the first lone grave In the Gordon cemetery."
>
> Hers was the first grave in Protestant ground.
>
> Martin Stocks was buried Jan 21st, 1882. Andrew Blanch, engine driver, who was accidentally killed at the North Parker's mine, was interred Feb 18th, 1882.
>
> The next grave received the remains of Robert Hollow, who died Dec 17th, 1887. He was a storeman for Mr Cheri Mars, and subsequently he had a store of his own. Morgan Edwards, an expert mine manager at Egerton, was also interred there. He died Sept 15th, 1888. On May 24th, 1891, the mortal remains of Thomas Leslie, aged 45 years, draper, of Egerton, were consigned to the grave there. The same year, Herman Shroder, aged 75 years, was buried. Before his death, which occurred on March 26th, he owned a saw mill at Bacchus Marsh, where he died. The next was Mrs Bridget Honan, who died on April 5th, 1892. She was the mother of Mr Michael Honan, a former resident of Ballarat. Next came Davis Calwell, of Bolwarrah, aged 66 years, who died Feb 22nd, 1898. After her tragic death from accidental drowning on Sept 1st, 1899, Mrs Catherine Walsh, of Egerton road, was buried there. She was 64 years of age. The next was Fred King, aged 31 years who was accidentally killed on Oct 31st, 1903, at the old Parkers' Extended mine, Gordon. The next grave received a venerable old lady – Mrs Sarah Gleeson, who passed away Nov 16th, 1904, at the ripe old age of 100 years. She was the mother of Patrick and John Gleeson. Many of the more modern graves have been earnestly ornamented with some costly tombstones, Celtic crosses, - and – monuments, which reflect credit upon the surviving relatives of the departed. The cemetery now contains 1904 graves.[21]

As well as denominational demarcation, burial segregation also occurred on the grounds of financial wealth and race. Both the poor and the Chinese were buried in the paupers' section.[22] Of the latter, only approximately six appear to have been buried in the cemetery. It reflected the racial divide given the Chinese miners in the 19th century as well as varying cultural traditions and practices. In 1885 for example, the body of Hong Pow was initially to be buried in the Gordon Cemetery but his affiliation with a Celestial society brought about a different conclusion as reported in the *Gordon Advertiser*:

> A Chinaman named Hong Pow was found dead in bed in his hut, near Gordon, on Monday morning. The cause of death was consumption, from which the deceased had been suffering for many years. Latterly he had been an out-patient of the Ballarat Hospital, and being unable to work he was supported by some of his fellow-countrymen resident here. Some of the latter made arrangements to have the deceased buried in the local cemetery, but it appears that the departed one belonged to a Celestial society which undertakes to forward the bones of all deceased members to the land of their birth, and some of the members of this society in Ballarat objected to Hong Pow's remains being placed in the grave that had already been dug in the Gordon Cemetery, and the funeral was delayed til the following Friday when an undertaker arrived here to convey the body to Ballarat,

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20   Donegan, et.al., *op.cit.*, p.13.
21   *Gordon Advertiser, op.cit*.
22   Donegan, et.al., *op.cit.*, pp.13-14.

where it was interred, and where the bones of the deceased will be accessible when the time arrives, for the above-mentioned society to send them over to China.[23]

The transformation of the once natural bushland site into rows of graves and substantial monuments was augmented by other improvements throughout the 19th century. They included the construction of approaches and fencing, and the planting of pine and other trees in an effort to beautify the setting to the town's departed.[24]

The beautification of the cemetery in the late 1870s and 1880s had waned by the turn of the century. In 1899, the *Gordon, Egerton and Ballan Advertiser* bemoaned the neglected state of the site:

> The grass in the local cemetery is so abundant and high that it is absolutely dangerous, both from fear of fire and as a harbour for snakes and other vermin, to say nothing of its being an eye sore. Without wishing to usurp the duties of the trustees, we would suggest that it be cleared, either by "feeding it off", cutting it, or burning systematically. Could not a working bee be organised to do a little general renovation to the dilapidated grave enclosures, and thus make the whole place more of a beauty spot than it now presents?[25]

The early years of the 20th century brought a number of threats to the cemetery. In 1907, the *Gordon Advertiser* reported on vandalism to graves:

> For some time past some hoodlums have been in the habit of visiting the Gordon cemetery and performing acts of vandalism there. A number of the iron fences surrounding the graves have been broken and several of the headstones laid flat, one of them being so badly broken that a new one had to be erected. Then again bags and hoops have been placed over several tombstones. We would like to remind these desperadoes who are in the habit of playing these silly tricks that the sooner they discontinue then the better it will be for all concerned for if they are found out they certainly will be prosecuted.[26]

The following year in 1908, *The Argus* reported on the poisoning of a pine tree in the cemetery, which 'had been deliberately bored through in seven places and charged with poison, the object of killing the tree.'[27] A rabbit plaque was the cause of further damage to the cemetery in 1918:

> The Gordon cemetery, which is regarded as the most important God's acre outside Ballarat, has now become a rabbit infested area, and much damage has been done to graves by the destructive rodents. People who have raised costly monuments over their departed ones, will be shocked to find that in some of the graves rabbits have burrowed for several feet, thereby creating much havoc. Despite the fact that several of the iron railings have been wire netted, the rodents grain access to the graves by jumping over the railings. It is apparent that the fence surrounding the cemetery in need of repair, likewise the wire netting attached to it. Bracken and other rubbish have been allowed to grow in such a way as to give a casual observer the idea that the board of management were long since beneath the sod. If no funds are available (and certainly there ought to be, judging by the yearly interments), then a working bee should be formed, and the work of clearing the rubbish from the cemetery and protecting the graves from the ravages of rabbits, begun at once. Some of the relatives living in the district, whose next of kin lie buried in the sacred enclosure, should clean up

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[23]   R. Huggins, Transcript of the *Gordon Advertiser*, 7 November 1885, personal collection, Ballan.

[24]   See Bacchus Marsh Express 19 April 1879 & Donegan, et.al., *op.cit.*, p.10.

[25]   *The Settler: Official Quarterly Newsletter of the Ballan Shire Historical Society, December 2003,* citing the *Gordon, Egerton & Ballan Advertiser,* 13 January 1899.

[26]   Huggins, *op.cit.*, 28 June 1907.

[27]   *The Argus*, 3 June 1908, p.8.

the graves entrusted to their care, thereby assisting the trustees in marking the prettily situated graveyard "a thing of beauty."[28]

By 1919, the cemetery was still in a neglected state. A meeting of the trustees was held to determine 'the best ways and means to have the Cemetery cleared and cleaned.'[29] Encouraging the relatives of the deceased to restore and maintain the graves was also proposed.[30]

In 1923, John (Jack) Ryan (1899-1972) surveyed the cemetery and prepared a site plan showing the locations of the burial plots.[31] Ryan was initially a surveyor in Melbourne and later the Shire Engineer of the Belfast Shire Council at Port Fairy from 1941 until 1953.[32] He then served as Shire Secretary until his death in 1972. He was buried in the Gordon cemetery.[33]
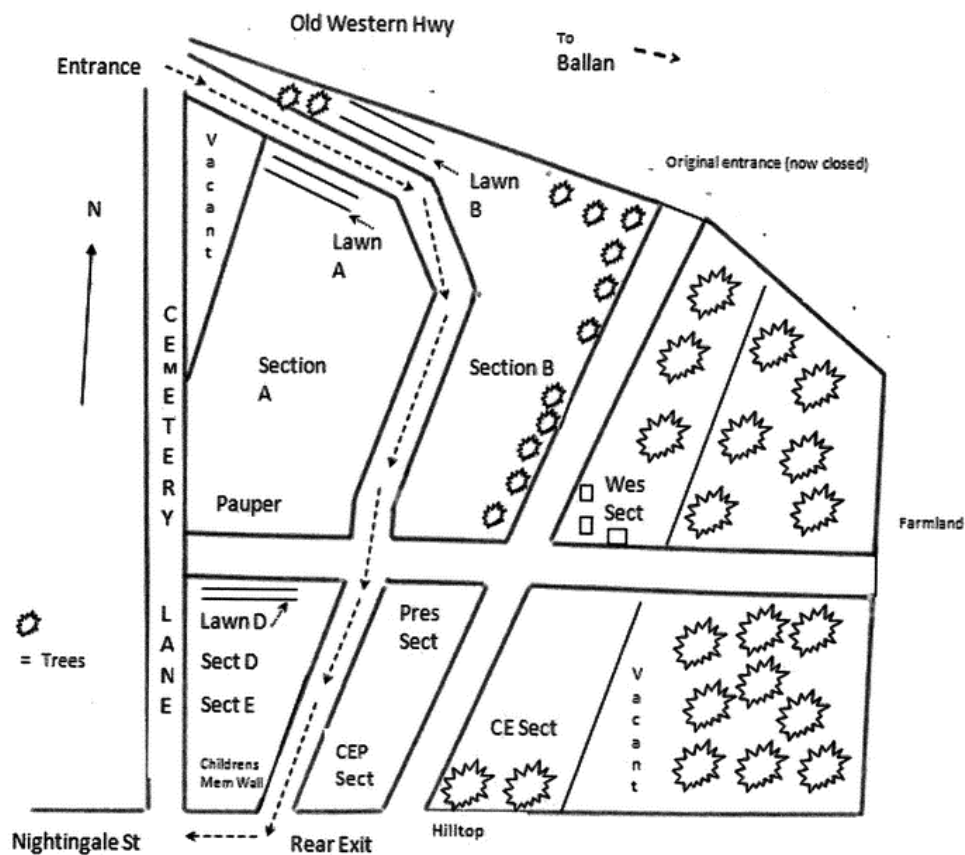
Figure 1: Site plan of the Gordon cemetery based on the survey by Jack Ryan in 1923.
Source: Donegan & Davenport, *Gordon (Victoria) Cemetery Records and History 1878-2010*, p.8.

Management of the Cemetery

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28   *Gordon, Egerton & Ballan Advertiser*, 29 March 1918.
29   *Gordon Advertiser*, 24 October 1919.
30   *Ibid*.
31   Donegan et.al., *op.cit*., p.15.
32   *Ibid*.
33   *Ibid*.

The management of the New Gordon cemetery was vested in Trustees comprising a group of local men. The first Trustees appointed on 18 June 1869 were: Alexander Major, Robert Hollow, John McNeil, Cheri Mars and John Pilling.[34] Some biographical details of the Trustees are as follows:

Alexander Major was a local storekeeper at Gordon, in partnership with Robert Irwin.[35] He was Secretary of the Committee of Gordon's second Denomination School.[36] He was Deputy Registrar for Births, Deaths and Marriages at Gordon until his death in 1872.[37]

Robert Hollow came to Gordon in the early 1860s where he took up mining before becoming the 'uncertified' Head Teacher of Gordon's second Denominational School.[38] Hollow had previously been a headmaster in England.[39] The school was to be short-lived as the 'school relied entirely on the fees paid by its pupil's parents' and 'The School Committee had an agreement with Robert Hollow …that, in lieu of wages, he was to receive all the fees that he could collect from his pupils.'[40] The school closed on 22 October 1864.[41] Hollow subsequently took up storekeeping, firstly for Cheri Mars and later on his own account.[42] In 1877, he became a preacher in the local Wesleyan Church.[43] In 1886, he managed a store at Wandong for 12 months and on his return home to Gordon in 1887 he was accidentally killed by a train on the Gordon Railway line.[44] Aged 60 years, he left a wife and five children.[45]

John McNeill was a local farmer of 'Green Hill', Gordon. He sold his farm of 37 acres in 1905 following his removal from the district.[46]

Cheri Mars was a Frenchman who held mining interests and had established the Mount Hope Hotel at Gordon in 1861.[47] In the early 1860s, Mars was a member of the School Committee.[48] He was a Councillor with the Ballan Shire Council between 1884 and 1887, and 1891 and 1903, serving as Shire President in 1884-85 and 1898-99.[49] He returned to his home town, Bordeaux, France, in 1903.[50]

John Pilling was a local book keeper. By 1878, he relocated to Ballan where he became manager of Edward Blake's general store.[51] On his death from asthma and bronchitis in 1882, he was described as

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34   *Victoria Government Gazette*, 18 June 1869, p.892.

35   Ballan Shire Rate Books, 1863, 1868, 1869-70, VPRS 56557/P) Unit 3 PROV (Ballarat).

36   D. Mason, 'Gordon State School No. 755: History 1882-1982', Gordon Primary School, 1982.

37   *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 3 August 1872 & Alexander Major, Probate Administration files, VPRS 28/P0 Unit 111 PROV.

38   Mason, op.cit.

39   Ibid.

40   Ibid.

41   Ibid.

42   R. Huggins, Transcript of the *Gordon Advertiser*, 12 December 1887, *The Argus*, 20 December 1887, p.8, Ballan Shire Rate Books 1876, 1877, 1882, 1883, op.cit. & *Gordon, Egerton & Ballan Advertiser*, 24 August 1917.

43   *Ibid*.

44   *Ibid*.

45   Huggins, *op.cit*.

46   *Ibid*., 13 January 1905.

47   *A Pictorial History of the Shire of Ballan,* p.94,

48   Mason, op.cit.

49   Fraser & Ranken, *op.cit*., p.8.

50   C. Mars, 'Letter from France: Former Resident of Gordon', in the *Ballarat Courier,* 3 July 1915.

51   *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 15 July 1882, p.3.

being 'a trusted and valued servant' and 'was as much liked and esteemed as he was well known.'[52] Pilling's wife had died only a week earlier, after a long illness.[53] They left a son and two daughters.[54]

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[52]   *Ibid.*, 22 July 1882.
[53]   *Ibid.*, 15 July 1882.
[54]   *Ibid.*, 22 July 1882.

Other Early Trustees

In 1878, the Trustees comprised Alfred Goding, John Northey, Patrick McMahon, Thomas Bohan, Mr. Chapman, William McCulloch, James Parker and Robert Irwin.[55] They replaced Alexander Major who had passed away, and NcNeil, Mars and Pilling had had left the district.[56] These Trustees established a scale of fees and charges for the cemetery which were published in the Victoria Government Gazette. For public graves, a single interment in the open ground cost £1 while the single interment of still born child cost 0.6.0.[57] For private graves, the costs were £1.10.0 for a grave measuring 8 by 6 feet if selected by the trustees, and £4.0.0 for a grave measuring 8 by 6 feet if selected by the applicant.[58] There was a fee of 0.12.6 for re-opening an adult grave or 0.5.0 for re-opening the grave of a child under 10 years.[59]

In 1880, Alfred Goding resigned but he was not replaced by T.K. Dell until 1883.[60] Thomas Bohan resigned at this time and he was replaced by Thomas Ryan.[61] In 1885, Patrick McMahon and Mr. Chapman resigned, being replaced by Timothy Clifford and James Edwards.[62] Robert Hollow died in 1888 and he was replaced by Philip Henry Watkinson.[63] With the resignation of Timothy Clifford in the following year, 1889, John Maher became a Trustee.[64] On the death of T.K. Dell in 1892, William Sterritt was appointed.[65] Two years later in 1894, John Northey passed away and John Hudson took up the vacancy.[66] Along with William McCulloch, Hudson resigned in 1896 and they were replaced by John McKeddie and Louis Rozenski.[67] He resigned in 1900, the year that P.H. Watkinson died.[68] They were replaced by Ephraim Parkinson, although he resigned in 1902 along with John McKeddie and William Sterritt.[69] They were replaced with Frederick William Hill, Gordon Clayton and Lionel Rosenow.[70]

The management of the cemetery was sometimes challenging. In 1902, some of the Trustees authorised the grazing of sheep on the site. This eventuated in controversy to such an extent that it was reported in *The Argus*:

> Some sheep that were travelling in search of grass were allowed to get into the Gordon Cemetery. At a meeting of the trustees on Wednesday night, Mr. John Maher, one of the trustees, characterised the conduct of the other five trustees who sanctioned the letting of the sheep as a desecration of the dead. He stated that he would sooner have the sheep walk over his living body than they should be allowed to trample over the graves of his dead relations. The meeting was a disorderly one, ending up in confusion.[71]

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55   *Victoria Government Gazette*, 17 May 1878, p.2202.
56   *Ibid*.
57   *Ibid*., 6 September 1878.
58   *Ibid*.
59   *Ibid*.
60   *Ibid*., 11 June 1880, p.1492.
61   *Ibid*., 17 August 1883, p.1846.
62   *Ibid*., 23 October 1885, p.2911.
63   *Ibid*., 9 March 1888, p.729.
64   *Ibid*., 4 October 1889, p.3308.
65   *Ibid*., 15 July 1892, p.2926.
66   *Ibid*., 27 April 1894, p.1743.
67   *Ibid*., 14 August 1896, p.3544.
68   *Ibid*., 25 January 1900.
69   *Ibid*., 29 October 1902, p.4371.
70   *Ibid*.
71   *The Argus*, 5 December 1902, p.7.

A respected member of the Gordon community who served as Secretary of the Cemetery Trust was John Bartholomew Lee (1853-1914). Appointed Deputy Electoral Registrar for Gordon in 1882 and a Commissioner for taking declarations and affidavits in 1891,[72] *The Advocate* gave the following obituary:

> Mr. John B. Lee, whose death we recorded briefly last week, passed away on 27th December, at his residence, Main-street, Gordon. The deceased gentleman, who was 61 years of age, was a native of Nenagh, and came to Australia about 42 years ago. He leaves a widow and six children, one of whom is Rev. Fr. Lee, stationed at Daylesford … An immense congregation crowded the church, showing the great esteem in which deceased was held … The funeral, which was one of the largest ever seen in the district, left the church at 12.15 for the Gordon Cemetery, where Fr. Lee read the last prayers. The deceased gentleman was most highly respected by all the residents of the district. He was correspondent for "The Advocate" and "Argus".[73]

The following meeting of the Gordon Cemetery trustees in late January 1914 was adjourned for 10 minutes out of respect to the memory of the late Secretary.[74]

In the early years, trustees were responsible for appointing a sexton to manage the day to day operations of the cemetery. Graves were dug by a grave digger under instruction from the sexton. Few details are known of the sextons and grave diggers at Gordon. One sexton was George Groves who in 1904 had a narrow escape from being killed after experimenting with a dynamite cap that exploded.[75] It appears that record-keepers took over part of the role of the sexton in the 20th century. Between 1920 and 1943, Miss Ellen Fahey took on this role.[76] She was succeeded by Vera Winter (1943-1974), Keith Eastwood (1974-2000) and Monica Eastwood (2005 onwards).[77]

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 New Gordon Cemetery is one of 12 public cemeteries in the western region of the Moorabool Shire. The earliest is the Ballan Old Cemetery, 5112 Geelong Ballan Road, Ballan (BA093), first reserved in 1851.[78] Historically, those most comparable with the New Gordon cemetery are other goldfields burial grounds. These cemeteries are laid out following common lineal plans separated into denominational sections. They are as follows:

- Blackwood Cemetery, 35 Byres Road, Blackwood (BLA12): 8 acres, reserved in 1860.[79] The Blackwood Cemetery is the earliest of five goldfields cemeteries in the western region of the Moorabool Shire.

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72   *Victoria Government Gazette*, 22 September 1882, p.2313 & 13 March 1891, p.1192.
73   *The Advocate*, 10 January 1914, p.31.
74   *Gordon, Egerton & Ballan Advertiser*, 23 January 1914, p.4.
75   *The Argus*, 22 March 1904, p.6.
76   Donegan, et.al., *op.cit.*, p.16.
77   *Ibid*.
78   *Victoria Government Gazette*, 28 May 1851, p.572.
79   *Victoria Government Gazette*, 22 June 1860, p.1164.

- Greendale Cemetery, 1-29 Napolean Street, Greendale: 5 acres were reserved on 6 March 1866.[80] This cemetery is also set on sloping land and includes a sexton's hut.
- Mt Egerton Cemetery, Cemetery Road, Mt Egerton: 3 acres were reserved in 1872.[81] The cemetery is well treed on sloping ground.
- Kerrit Bareet Cemetery (Gordons Burial Ground), Gordon: 6 acres were reserved to the west of the Gordon township in 1864 although the earliest burial appears to have taken place in 1859. The reserve was reduced to 1.25 acres and it closed in 1891. Only one headstone survives today.[82]
- Morrisons Cemetery: 5 acres was reserved on 15 March 1872.[83] The cemetery is rectangular in plan and is bordered by early mature pine trees. There appear to be fewer graves than at Blackwood.

Overall, the New Gordon Cemetery is the largest goldfields cemetery in the western region of the Moorabool Shire.

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[80]   *Ibid.*, 6 March 1866, p.1715.
[81]   Parish of Bungal plan, 1967, VPRS 16171, PROV.
[82]   J. Huggins, 'The Gordon Pioneer Cemetery' in *The Settler*, vol.7, no.10, June 2005.
[83]   *Victoria Government Gazette*, 15 March 1872, p.574.

PLACE NAME: Former St. Mark's Anglican Church

ADDRESS: Lot 1 TP838171, Old Melbourne Road, Gordon

Place No. GOR027

Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

Historic Themes: Theme 6.1: Building Towns 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** – *mature Monterey Cypress tree in the south-east corner of the site*
Fences &/or Outbuildings of Note?	**No**
Prohibited Uses May be Permitted?	**Yes**
Incorporated Document	**No**

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

What is Significant?

The former St. Mark's Anglican Church, Gordon, constructed in 1937, is significant.

The features which contribute to the significance of the place include:

- The former church building, constructed c.1937
- The garden setting, and mature *Hesperocyparis macrocarpa* Monterey Cypress in the southeast corner

Features which do not contribute to the significance of the place include the carport, outbuildings, dwelling in the south-west corner of the site, and gravelled driveway.

How is it significant?

PLACE NAME: Former St. Mark's Anglican Church   Place No. GOR027
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The former St. Mark's Anglican Church is of local historical, aesthetic, technical, rarity and social significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?
The former St. Mark's Anglican Church, Gordon is historically significant for its associations with the progress and development of the Church of England faith in Gordon from 1937, when it was constructed following the destruction by fire of an earlier timber church built in c.1876. The building served the local Anglican congregation until its closure in 1999. (Criterion A)

The former St. Mark's Anglican Church is aesthetically significant as one of few intact and unusual examples of interwar Gothic design by the architects, P.S. and G.S. Richards, and for its landmark qualities at a prominent corner site in Gordon. The distinctive elevated gabled, stepped rectangular sanctuary at the east end, projecting side porch and vestry, and particularly the contrast between the lightweight plastered walls and the heavy clinker brick piers and tiled roof are more unusual and intact design features. While the Church of England at Minyip was a precursor to the design of St. Mark's (in the use of the projecting faceted bay at the end of the nave and the substantial brick piers that project above the eaves lines), the interwar Gothic design of St. Mark's is distinctive and a unique example of modest church architecture of the 1930s in the western region of the Moorabool Shire. The mature Cypress tree in the north-east corner of the site also contributes to aesthetic qualities of the site. (Criterion E)

The former St. Mark's Anglican Church is scientifically significant as a very rare, known example of plastered expanded metal wall construction for a church building of the 1930s in the western region of the Moorabool Shire. While this construction method appears to have been wide spread from the late 19th century for its fire resistance qualities, it seems to have largely been employed in residential and industrial buildings in Victoria. No other example of this type of construction for a church building has been identified in Victoria. (Criteria B and F)

The former St. Mark's Anglican Church is socially significant as a physical legacy of Anglican faith and faith education at Gordon between 1937 and 1999. The stained glass window of St. John the Baptist also has commemorative value to the memory of R. Nicholas as a donation by his nephew, Eric Rosenow. (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 St. Mark's Anglican Church.

Contributory Significance
The following fabric is considered to contribute to the significance of the former Church site, as early 20th century development:
  • Mature cypress tree in the south-east corner of the site.

Non Contributory
The following fabric is not considered to contribute to the significance of the place:
  • Gabled carport fronting Brougham Street.
  • Dwelling in the south-west corner of the site.
  • Gravelled driveways.

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Heritage Overlay Map

It is recommended that the heritage overlay is applied to the site at Lot 1 TP838171, Old Melbourne Road, Gordon, as shown on the following aerial image (Photo 1).

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

DESCRIPTION:

The Setting

The former St. Mark's Anglican Church, Gordon, is located on a large corner site, having generous setbacks from Brougham Street and Old Melbourne Road. A mature *Hesperocyparis macrocarpa* Monterey Cypress tree is located in the front corner and there is a recently landscaped setting characterised by open grassed areas and numerous exotic trees and shrubs and other plantings. On the Old Melbourne Road frontage is a modest freestanding sign advertising the Hat Shoppe: 'Unique Inspired Headwear'.

The site is accessed from a gravelled driveway off Brougham Street, with an open gravelled car park in front (east) of the former church building. There is an introduced, freestanding, single storey gabled carport in the south-east corner of the site, near the Brougham Street boundary. In the south-west corner of the site is an introduced gabled dwelling with gabled attic dormers. This dwelling is hardly visible from Brougham Street and Old Melbourne Road.

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Former St. Mark's Anglican Church

The interwar Gothic styled former church building is characterised by an elevated, steeply-pitched gabled roof form comprising the nave, a stepped rectangular bay at the east end (comprising the former sanctuary), modest, side gabled porch on the north elevation near the north-west corner, and a projecting gabled vestry on the south elevation in the south-east corner. The building has original roof tiles and plastered expanded metal wall cladding with a face clinker brick base. Emphasising the building corners and the stepped sanctuary are the face clinker brick piers with rendered concrete cappings which extend beyond the eaves. A foundation stone is located in the front pier. There is a chimney of the same design and construction projecting above the roofline of the vestry. Other original features of the design include the broad eaves overhangs with exposed timber rafters, timber framed stained glass and diamond leadlight windows, point-arched timber porch doorways and timber doors, and the faceted bay at the west end of the nave.

Photo 2: Aerial view of the former St. Mark's Church site, n.d.
Source: Moorabool Shire Council.

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Photo 3: Former St. Mark's Anglican Church viewed from Old Melbourne Road, 2014.

HISTORY:

The Early History of Gordon

The village of 'Gordons' (as it was originally known) had its post-European contact beginnings with the discovery of gold in 1853 by Robert Evans, a kangaroo trapper from the nearby Borambeta Station.[1] In 1858, Evans established a mine at the location of the present-day primary school.[2] This led to a rush of 300 people by July of that year.[3] The rapid development of the township also had an equally swift decline. By 1859, the initial rush ended[4] and by the middle of the following year most of the original buildings in the township were either deserted or dismantled and none of the seven hotels or the restaurants, bakeries and other business enterprises were operational.[5]

The Gordon township progressed from the 1860s on a more stable and less chaotic footing. The irregularly-planned township was officially surveyed in 1863[6] and there was a revival of confidence in

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[1]   S. Finlayson, 'St. Mark's Church, Gordon', 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, 1988, p.62 & D.D. Fraser & J.B. Ranken, *Centenary of the Shire of Ballan 1862-1962*, Shire of Ballan, Ballan, 1962, p.37.

[2]   *Ibid*.

[3]   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 & 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.

[4]   Ibid.

[5]   D. Mason, 'History of Gordon', typescript, n.d., Australiana Collection, Ballarat Library, p.5.

[6]   A.B. Watson, *Lost and Forgotten Towns of Colonial Victoria: A Comprehensive Analysis of Census Results for Victoria 1841-1901*, Angus B. Watson & Andrew MacMillan Art & Design, Melbourne, 2003, p.193.

gold mining given the steady progress by the Egerton Company.[7] In 1871, the population had reached 412 and it increased to 984 in 1881[8] as a result of the small mining boom brought on by the Egerton, New Black Horse and Parker's United mining companies. In 1875, the township was proclaimed and named Gordon.[9]

By 1888, Gordon's main street included several stores and other commercial buildings, a post, telegraph and money-order office, savings bank, and agencies of three insurance companies in addition to miners' cottages that lined the entrances to the town. There was also a state school and a railway station (albeit 1 mile from the town centre), nine hotels and three churches which served the population of 1000.[10] By 1891, Gordon was again in population decline as a consequence of the demise of gold mining. From this time, the town slowly transformed from a bustling gold settlement into a quieter agricultural centre.[11]

History of St. Mark's Church of England at Gordon
The Early Years of the Anglican Church
The gold rush to the Gordon goldfields in the 1850s led to the establishment of the Church of England in a hewn timber and bark structure in 1857.[12] Used as a chapel school, it appears to have been located along Carton's Lane at the east end of Gordon.[13] After the decline in the first phase of mining activity, the Church closed in 1862.[14] The closure seems to have been temporary, as 'an elegant tea meeting' was held in August 1868 for 'the double purpose of raising funds to liquidate the amount required for the lining of the Church, and also to present Mr. Scott, the minister of the district, who is about to resign his pastoral charge, with a purse of sovereigns.'[15]

In c.1876, a new timber church was erected.[16] Known as St. Mark's, the church had a gabled roof with a rear gabled chancel and a minor projecting gabled porch. According to Sylvia Finlayson:

> … for a country church, [it] was comparatively spacious. Most of the furnishings of the church were made of cedar and included a good organ, a well-kept library of music and the usual church furniture and accessories.[17]

The last celebration occurred in the timber church on Sunday 17 May 1936, with the wedding of Miss Jean Sterritt (daughter of some of the oldest church members, Mr and Mrs Joseph Sterritt) and Reg Vigor. Just three days later on Wednesday 20 May 1936, the church was destroyed by fire. According to *The Argus*, the church had been 'erected 62 years ago' and 'was a landmark on the Western

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[7]   Bannear, op.cit.

[8]   Watson, *op.cit*.

[9]   Bannear, op.cit.

[10]   *A Pictorial History of the Shire of Ballan*, Ballan Shire Historical Society, Ballan, 1988, p.50, citing the Victorian Municipal Directory, 1888.

[11]   Bannear, op.cit.

[12]   S. Finlayson, 'St. Mark's Church, Gordon' in N. Backhouse, H. Trigg & J. Huggins, *Our Journey: The Anglican Parochial District of Ballan and Bungaree 1848-1999*, Anglican Parochial District of Ballan/Bungaree, Wendouree, p.62 & J. Donegan, *In God's Hands: a history of the Parish of St. Patrick's Gordon, Victoria*, Modotti Press, Ballan, 2011, p.51.

[13]   Finlayson, *op.cit*.

[14]   *Ibid*. & Donegan, *op.cit.*

[15]   *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 1 August 1868.

[16]   Finlayson, *op.cit*.

[17]   *Ibid*.

Highway.'[18] The building was insured for £450[19] but irreplaceable records and furnishings were lost in the blaze.

The Existing Former St. Mark's Church

Following the loss of the old timber church, the parishioners of St. Mark's Church of England soon set about fundraising for a new building. They had already raised £100 in the 12 months prior to the fire in an effort to repair the footings of the old building.[20] This sum formed the basis for raising additional funds, including children's concerts at Ballan, Bungaree and Gordon.[21]

The Ballarat architects, P.S. and G.S. Richards were soon engaged to design a new church building on approximately one acre of land at the corner of the Old Melbourne Road and Clifford's Lane.[22] Although the exact position on the site had not been decided in August 1936, a location near the road junction was confirmed in a block plan by the architects in October of that year (Figure 1).[23]
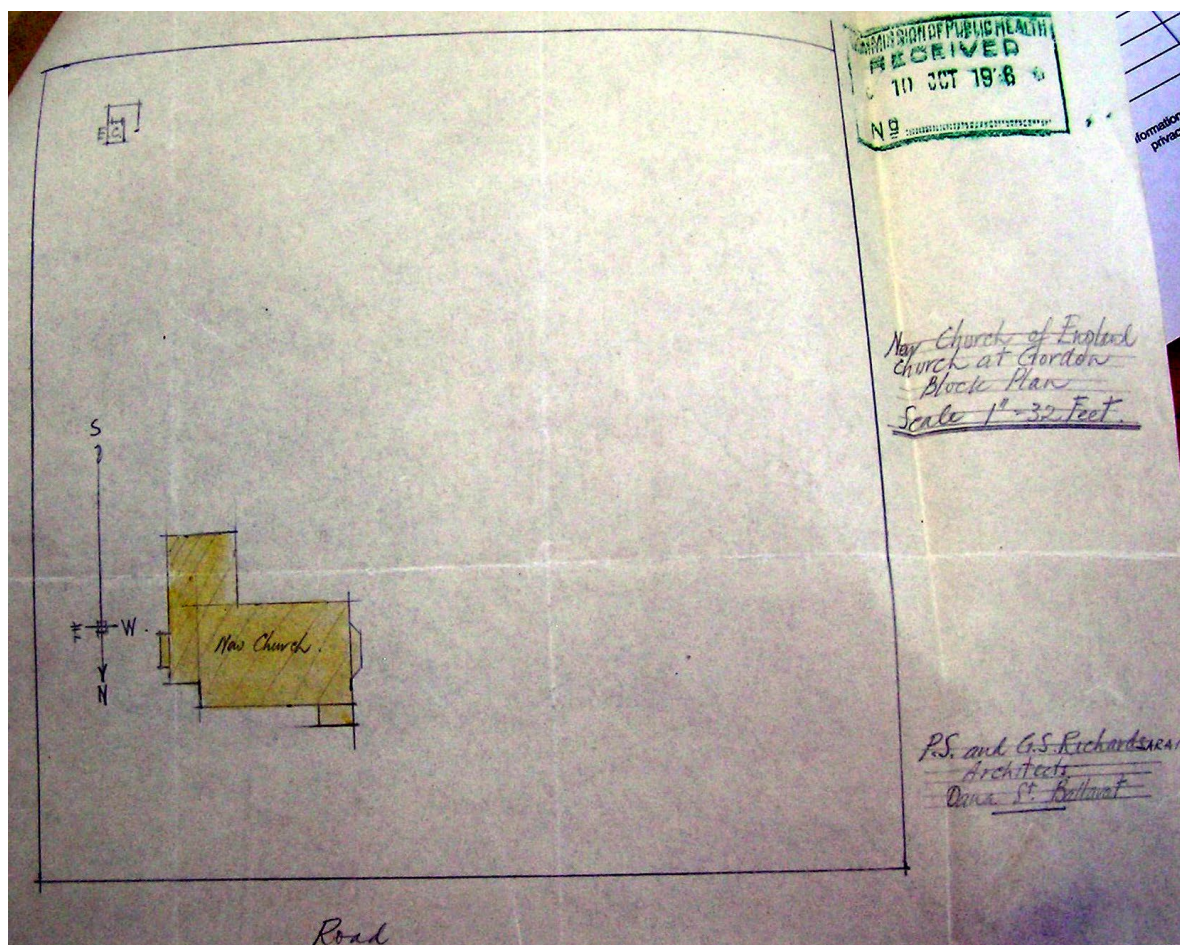
Figure 1: P.S. & G.S. Richards, 'New Church of England Church at Gordon Block Plan', 1936.
Source: VPRS 7882/P1 Unit 976 PROV.

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18   *The Argus*, 21 May 1936, p.16.

19   *Ibid*.

20   Finlayson*, op.cit.*, p.63.

21   i.

22   'Extract from Letter dated 14th August 1936 from Messrs. P.S. & G.S. Richards, Ballarat', typescript, VPRS 7882/P1 Unit 976 PROV.

23   Ibid. & P.S. & G.S. Richards, Architects, Dana Street, Ballarat, 'New Church of England Church Block Plan', date-stamped 19 October 1936, VPRS 7882/P1 Unit 976 PROV.

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The design of the building provided for a nave (to seat approximately 70 people[24]) having a faceted bay at the west end, and a stepped rectangular sanctuary at the east end (Figure 2). On the north façade fronting the Old Melbourne Road at the west end was an entrance porch, while at the rear (south), accessed from a small corridor to the south of the sanctuary was to be a vestry with a corner fireplace. At the east end of the corridor was another external door.
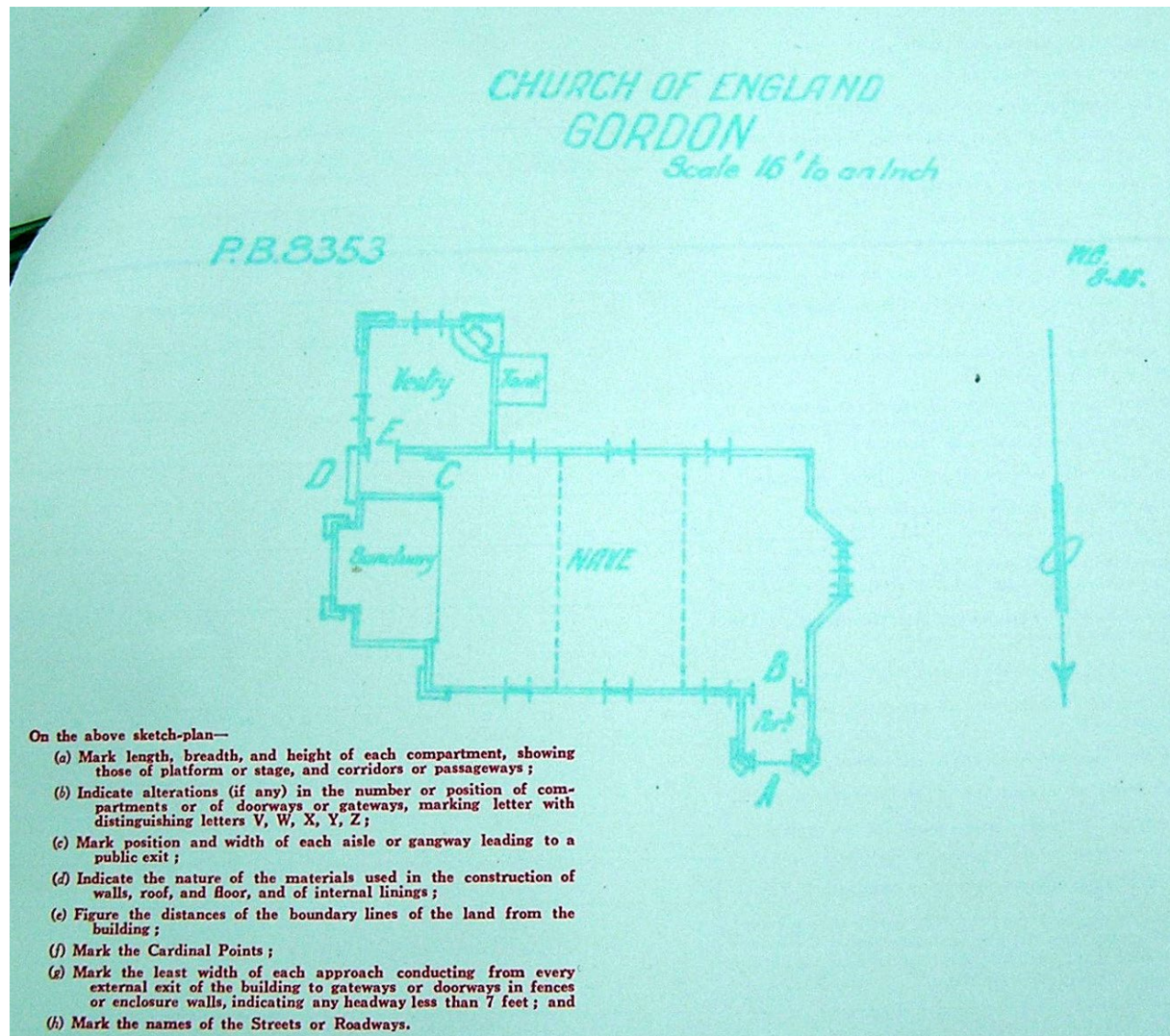
Figure 2: P.S. & G.S. Richards, Floor Plan of St. Mark's Church of England, Gordon, 1936, Public Health Department. Source: VPRS 7882/P1 Unit 976 PROV.

Nine tenders were submitted for the construction of the building and the firm of G. Ludbrook and Sons was accepted at a cost of £659.[25] The foundation stone was laid on 28 November 1936 by the Bishop of Ballarat, the Right Rev. W.A. Johnson in the presence of a large congregation including other clergy: Archdeacon Beast, Rev. L. Cula (St. Mark's, Gordon), Rev. A. Bell (St. Peter's), Rev. R.N. Morrison (St. John's, Mt Egerton), Rev. A.S. Nicholas (Buninyong), Very Rev. C.F. Eggleton (Christ Church Cathedral), Rev.W. Reed (formerly of St. Mark's, Gordon), Rev.W.E. Kaneen (formerly of St. Mark's, Gordon), and the Rev. A.H. Ross (Moderator of the Ballarat Presbytery).[26] Work was completed on the new building by early February 1937. It was illustrated in *The Argus* later that year (Photo 4). The destruction by fire

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24   Finlayson, *op.cit*., p.74.
25   *Ibid*., p.63.
26   *Ibid*., pp.62-63.

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of the old timber church at Gordon had apparently not been lost on the architects, as plastered, expanded metal wall construction had high fire resistance. Internally, the ceiling and walls were clad in fibroplaster.[27]

Photo 4: St. Mark's Church of England Church, Gordon, 1937.
Source: *The Argus*, 30 September 1937.

The new St. Mark's Church was formally opened on 6 February 1937 by Bishop W.A. Johnson amid a large gathering.[28] In addition to congratulating the St. Mark's congregation in their efforts, he also declared:

> They all had their homes in which to live, their livelihood to earn, their shops in which to work, but this building stood as something distinct and different from any other building around it. Being on a corner, where thousands of people passed by from Ballarat to Melbourne, it would be seen as a little shrine, and who knows what passerby might be touched.[29]

Several gifts were donated to furnish and beautify the church. They included an organ from the committee and congregation of St. James' Church, Morrisons; altar crosses by R. Nichols; altar vases by R. Grosse, altar rails by the Rev L. and Mrs Cula in memory of their daughter, Maree Jean, altar cloth by Mr and Mrs Shone, wafer box and altar cruets by Mr and Mrs Sterritt, sanctuary window by Mr and Mrs Shone and W.E. Kaneen, and the John the Baptist window by Eric Rosenow in memory of his uncle, R. Nichols.[30]

In 1948, 10 lights were installed in the church by Widgery and Wilson, electrical contractors of Ballarat.[31] A detached water closet was also erected on the church site at this time and it was

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[27] H.C. Jennings, Hon. Secretary, St. Mark's Church, Gordon, 'Application for Erection of a New Church of England Church at Gordon', Commission of Public Health, 25 July 1936, VPRS 7882/P1 Unit 976 PROV.

[28] Finlayson, *op.cit.*, p.63.

[29] *Ibid*.

[30] *Ibid*.

[31] Widgery & Wilson to Public Health Department, Melbourne, 9 February 1948, VPRS 7882/P1 Unit 976 PROV.

anticipated that further conveniences would be built when funds permitted.[32]   Another toilet was installed in 1949, having been donated by the manager of the local E.S. and A. Bank.[33] Such philanthropy led to a contravention of the Health Regulations, as later lamented by the Vicar, the Rev. W.H. Chamberlain, in June 1949:

> The Gordon Church as a centre is some 50 to 60 years old, and during that long period has never had a sanitary convenience. Some months ago Mr. C. Webber, Manager of the E.S. & A. Bank at Gordon – while the Bank was being completely renovated – acting on a generous impulse, sent the old closet to the Church, thinking it would serve a useful purpose there, since it was not longer required at the Bank. It did not occur to him that he was committing a breach of Health Regulations and those of the Anglican Diocesan Authorities at Ballarat … We very much regret the difficulty in which we find ourselves, due to one good man's keen enthusiasm to be of service.[34]

In order for the relocated water closet to comply with the General Sanitary Regulations, the Health Department requested that the structure was given 'privacy from public view', and to prevent 'access of flies' and 'eliminate odours.'[35]

In 1968, Title for St. Mark's Church was formerly transferred to the Ballarat Diocese Trustees of Cathedral Buildings, Dana Street, Ballarat.[36] About this time, the church was surrounded by open grassed areas with some mature shrubs and trees at the front and rear.

Photo 5: St Mark's Church of England Church, Gordon, c.1967.
Source: Maureen Davenport, Canberra.

The interior of the church was repainted in 1986 and new carpet was laid.[37] The furniture was also re-stained. The work was undertaken by parishioners with assistant from the Ballan and Bungaree congregations of the Anglican church, under the guidance of Father Andrew Peters, Rector.[38]

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[32]   E.K. Sharrock, Secretary, St. Mark's, Gordon, to Secretary, General Health Branch, Department of Health, Melbourne, 9 June 1948, VPRS 7882/P1 Unit 976 PROV.

[33]   Rev. W.H. Chamberlain, St. John's Vicarage, Ballan, to the Secretary, General Health Department, Melbourne, 28 June 1949, VPRS 7882/P1 Unit 976 PROV.

[34]   Ibid.

[35]   Secretary, General Health Department, to the Rev. W.H. Chamberlain, Vicar, St. John's Vicarage, Ballan, 4 July 1949, VPRS 7882/P1 Unit 976 PROV.

[36]   Certificate of Title, vol. 8760 fol. 723.

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021
PLACE NAME: Former St. Mark's Anglican Church
Place No. GOR027
ADDRESS: Lot 1 TP838171, Old Melbourne Road, Gordon
Assessment Date: Feb 2016,
updated May 2021

In September 1999, St. Mark's Church of England at Gordon closed.[39] The final service drew a large attendance. The pews, organs, tables, reading desks and other furnishings were subsequently auctioned a few months later.[40] The memorial stained glass windows were retained.

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 interwar era Churches in the western Region of the Moorabool Shire
The former St. Mark's Anglican Church, Gordon, is one of only two interwar era churches in the western region of the Moorabool Shire. The other is the former St. James' Anglican Church, 1153 Tableland Road, Morrisons. It was also designed by P.S. and G.S. Richards, and constructed in 1924.[41] It is a modestly-scaled, face brick, interwar Gothic styled building with a steeply-pitched gabled nave and sanctuary, squat corner tower entrance and recessive side gabled porch, this church is not directly comparable stylistically or constructionally to St. Mark's, Gordon.

P.S. & G.S. Richards and other Contemporary Church Designs
Percival Selwyn Richards was born in Christchurch, New Zealand, on 21 July 1865, the third son of Joseph and Elizabeth (nee Coster) Richards.[42] P.S. Richards joined the architectural office of Frederick Strout in Christchurch and in 1882 he was offered the position of articled pupil before coming to Australia in c.1887.[43] In Melbourne, Richards first took up employment with the architect, John Beswicke until 1892.[44] In 1893, he took up a position with William Brazenor, architect in Ballarat.[45] Three years later in 1896, he married Miss Alice Emma Nicholson in 1896 and they had a son, Geoffrey Selwyn Richards, in 1898, the same year of Alice Richards' death.[46] Richards commenced his own practice in 1901. From this time, Richards 'undertook a diverse portfolio of commissions in Ballarat and the western district.'[47] H.L. Coburn became a junior partner in 1917.[48] Between 1918 and 1922 Richards also lectured at the Ballarat School of Mines.[49] P.S. Richards died in 1952.[50]

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37   Finlayson, *op.cit.*, p.64.

38   *Ibid*.

39   Newspaper clipping [possibly *The Ballarat Courier*], 'Church closure ends an era in Gordon', 16 September 1999, p.5, kindly provided by Pat Barry, via Maureen Davenport.

40   *Ibid*.

41   N. Backhouse, 'St. James' Church, Morrisons' in Backhouse et.al., *op.cit.*, p.67.

42   A. Ravenscroft, 'Percival Selwyn Richards: 1865-1952, An Architectural Journey from Christchurch (NZ) to Ballarat (AUS), research paper, The University of Melbourne, 2014, p.3. See also G. Sweely, 'Parallel Practices: P.S. Richards and the Architectural Practices with which he was Associates in Australasia', PhD thesis, University of Melbourne, 1998.

43   Ibid.

44   Ibid.

45   Ibid.

46   Ravenscroft, op.cit., p.3.

47   Ibid., p.8.

48   Ibid.

49   Ibid.

50   *The Ballarat Courier*, 4 June 1952.

Geoffrey Selwyn Richards was educated at the Ballarat School of Mines and Melbourne University.[51] He was articled to his father and in 1922 he became a partner of the firm that was then known as Richards Coburn Richards.[52] After Coburn's departure in 1932, the practice was known as P.S. and G.S. Richards.[53]

Throughout the interwar period, the Richards' architectural practice received a number of commissions from the Church of England and other denominations. They included St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church at Donald in 1923,[54] St. James' Anglican Church, Morrisons, in 1924,[55] and St. John's Vicarage, Horsham in 1925.[56] While there are similarities in the designs of St. Andrew's and St. James' churches, they are not directly comparable to the design of St. Mark's, Gordon.

In 1932, they designed a brick Church of England at Minyip.[57] While the overall composition of this church, with its gabled nave and side wings surmounted by battlemented parapets was different to St. Mark's, Gordon, projecting rectangular buttress-like piers and a faceted bay at the end of the nave, were those design traits that were a precursor to the Richards' design of the church at Gordon.

In 1956, G.S. Richards designed St. John's Church of England at Horsham.[58] This postwar Gothic building featured a landmark tower and spire with a geometric, streamlined Art Deco like expression. It is not directly comparable to St. Mark's, Gordon.

Other Churches Built of Plastered, Expanded Metal

First employed in the United States and Britain by the Expanded Metal Company,[59] it was after the company had tested the metal lathing material at its North Melbourne site in April 1891 when it found favour for building construction in Victoria given its fire resistance qualities. As reported in *The Argus*:

> A successful test of a fire-resisting substance known as expanded metal lathing took place yesterday afternoon at the works of the Expanded Metal Lathing and Fencing Company Limited, Capel-street, North Melbourne, in the presence of a large number of people directly and indirectly connected with building operations. The building used to test the material was a brick building 7 ft. square and 5 ft. high, with a ceiling plastered upon the fire-proof lathing, in which raged a fierce fire for upwards of three-quarters of an hour. Amongst the visitors were Major Ballenger, Mr. Baston [sic. – Bastow?], chief Government architect, Mr. Hunt, and various insurance companies' managers, and others, and also leading contractors and plasterers; and they at the termination of the test expressed themselves satisfied at the efficiency of the steel lathes as a fire-resister.[60]

Named Expamet, the Expanded Metal Company advertised the product until the 1950s.[61] Other companies also sold it, including Messrs. T. Robinson and Co. of Spotswood in 1910.[62] It seems that the construction of houses and other buildings in plastered expanded metal was ubiquitous throughout

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[51]   Ravenscroft, op.cit., p.8.
[52]   Ibid.
[53]   Ibid., p.9.
[54]   *The Horsham Times*, 16 January 1923.
[55]   Backhouse, *op.cit*.
[56]   *The Horsham Times*, 3 November 1925.
[57]   *The Argus*, 17 June 1932.
[58]   *Ibid*., 8 August 1956.
[59]   M. Lewis, 'Australian Building: A Cultural Investigation' online, University of Melbourne, Section 7.5 'Cement & Concrete: Expanded Metal', pp.7.05-07-8.
[60]   *The Argus*, 30 April 1891, p.7.
[61]   Lewis, op.cit.
[62]   *Williamstown Chronicle*, 15 January 1910, p.2.

Victoria in the early 20th century and particularly during the interwar period[63], although it continued to be classed as a special and unique building product. In 1915, the power house at Newport was built of this material[64] and in rural locations the benefits of expanded metal was extolled as late as 1929 with the construction of a dwelling at Horsham. *The Horsham Times* gave the following report:

> Something original in the building line has been adopted by Mr. O. Rentsch, of Kalkee road. From his own design and with the help of another man he has been engaged for about six weeks upon the building. The outside is constructed of English expanding metal, which will be coated with plaster cement to the thickness of 1 ½ inches, while the inside will receive a coat to the thickness of an inch. Mr. Rentsch considers that the building is more substantial than brick; it is fireproof and will not crack.[65]

No other buildings are known to have been built of plastered expanded metal in the western region of the Moorabool Shire. Nearby at Ballarat, at least 23 houses were built of plastered expanded metal in 1916 and between 1935 and 1941.[66]

While the Catholic Church at Lameroo, South Australia, was built of plastered expanded metal in 1911,[67] the only other known church building proposed of this construction in Victoria was All Saints' Anglican Church, Ballarat, built in 1937.[68] Intended to be a large building, the fire resistance qualities of the plastered expanded metal construction seems to have influential. As outlined in *The Argus*:

> Approval has been expressed by members of All Saints' Anglican for expanded metal type of construction for the proposed new church to take the place of that destroyed by an incendiarist some time ago.[69]

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63   See 'Ballarat Building Permit Database' 1910-45, Statutory Planning Unit, City of Ballarat.
64   *The Age*, 17 August 1915, p.9.
65   *The Horsham Times*, 27 August 1929, p.2.
66   'Ballarat Building Permit Database', op.cit.
67   *The Advocate*, 9 September 1911, p.21.
68   *The Argus*, 7 October 1937, p.12.
69   *Ibid*. It is unclear whether this church was construction as no information has been ascertained on the completed building.

PLACE NAME: Kerrit Bareet Cemetery (Gordons Burial Ground)   Place No. GOR044
ADDRESS: Allot. 14A Sec. 11, PARISH OF KERRIT BAREET, Old Western Highway Gordon
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: Low

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 Kerrit Bareet Cemetery, Old Western Highway, Gordon, reserved for cemetery purposes in 1864, is significant.

PLACE NAME: Kerrit Bareet Cemetery (Gordons Burial Ground)   Place No. GOR044

ADDRESS: Allot. 14A Sec. 11, PARISH OF KERRIT BAREET, Old Western Highway Gordon

Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

How is it significant?

The Kerrit Bareet Cemetery, Old Western Highway, Gordon is of local historical significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Kerrit Bareet Cemetery, Old Western Highway, has historical significance for its associations with the earliest post European contact development as part of the fledgling goldfields town of Gordon from c.1859. The cemetery was surveyed as part of a wider subdivision of the area in late 1863 and temporarily reserved for cemetery purposes in 1864. It closed for burials in 1891. Although only the grave of Thomas Geddes (died 23 September 1859) is identified by a headstone, the cemetery marks the final resting place of at least 70 pioneers (and infants of pioneers) of the Gordon district. The cemetery has the potential to yield further information about the early establishment of Gordon and its inhabitants. (Criterion A)

Heritage Overlay Map

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

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

DESCRIPTION:

The Kerrit Bareet Cemetery (also known as Gordons Burial Ground and Old Pioneer Cemetery), Old Western Highway, Gordon, consists of a 1 ¼ acre rectangular allotment on sloping land. On the south side is a gravelled driveway that leads to a gravelled car park with a late 20th century cream brick shallow gabled amenities block with post supported verandah on the east side. The site is largely a grassed open space with trees of varying species and treated pine post and rail barriers (of low height) forming boundaries to the driveway and car park.

To the west of the amenities block is the only surviving headstone. The pointed stone has weathered, with only part of the inscription surviving: Sacred to the Memory of Thomas Geddes …" The grave has an introduced steel post and wire surround.

At the front of the site at the driveway entrance is a gabled interpretive sign entitled "Gordons Burial Ground, Kerrit Bareet Cemetery" (25/10/1864 – 10/02/1891). It lists the 42 known burials on the site.

Photo 2: Aerial image of Kerrit Bareet Cemetery. Source: Moorabool Shire Council.

Photo 3: View of front portion of the site looking north-east from the car park, 2014.

Photo 4: View of the amenities block looking north-west from the car park, 2014.

Photo 5: View of Thomas Geddes' grave, 2014.

Photo 6: Interpretive sign at front of site, 2014, listing the 42 known burials.

PLACE NAME: Kerrit Bareet Cemetery (Gordons Burial Ground)   Place No. GOR044
ADDRESS: Allot. 14A Sec. 11, PARISH OF KERRIT BAREET, Old Western Highway Gordon
Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

HISTORY:

The Early History of Gordon

The village of 'Gordons' (as it was originally known) had its post-European contact beginnings with the discovery of gold in 1853 by Robert Evans, a kangaroo trapper from the nearby Borambeta Station.[1] In 1858, Evans established a mine at the location of the present-day primary school.[2] This led to a rush of 300 people by July of that year.[3] The rapid development of the township also had an equally swift decline. By 1859, the initial rush ended[4] and by the middle of the following year most of the original buildings in the township were either deserted or dismantled and none of the seven hotels or the restaurants, bakeries and other business enterprises were operational.[5]

The Gordon township progressed from the 1860s on a more stable and less chaotic footing. The irregularly-planned township was officially surveyed in 1863[6] and there was a revival of confidence in gold mining given the steady progress by the Egerton Company.[7] In 1871, the population had reached 412 and it increased to 984 in 1881[8] as a result of the small mining boom brought on by the Egerton, New Black Horse and Parker's United mining companies. In 1875, the township was proclaimed and named Gordon.[9]

By 1888, Gordon's main street included several stores and other commercial buildings, a post, telegraph and money-order office, savings bank, and agencies of three insurance companies in addition to miners' cottages that lined the entrances to the town. There was also a state school and a railway station (albeit 1 mile from the town centre), nine hotels and three churches which served the population of 1000.[10] By 1891, Gordon was again in population decline as a consequence of the demise of gold mining. From this time, the town slowly transformed from a bustling gold settlement into a quieter agricultural centre.[11]

History of the Kerrit Bareet Cemetery

As early as September 1858, two months after the rush of 300 people to the Gordon goldfields, the Gordon correspondent to the Ballarat Star newspaper reported 'the several important matters that are in great request' to the Chief Secretary of the Lands Department.[12] These matters included the need for a cemetery reserve.[13] The site on allotment 14A of Section 13 in the Parish of Kerrit Bareet, just north-west of the fledgling Gordon settlement and comprising 6 acres, became the township's first

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1   S. Finlayson, 'St. Mark's Church, Gordon', 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, 1988, p.62 & D.D. Fraser & J.B. Ranken, *Centenary of the Shire of Ballan 1862-1962*, Shire of Ballan, Ballan, 1962, p.37.

2   *Ibid*.

3   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 & 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.

4   Ibid.

5   D. Mason, 'History of Gordon', typescript, n.d., Australiana Collection, Ballarat Library, p.5.

6   A.B. Watson, *Lost and Forgotten Towns of Colonial Victoria: A Comprehensive Analysis of Census Results for Victoria 1841-1901*, Angus B. Watson & Andrew MacMillan Art & Design, Melbourne, 2003, p.193.

7   Bannear, op.cit.

8   Watson, *op.cit*.

9   Bannear, op.cit.

10   *A Pictorial History of the Shire of Ballan*, Ballan Shire Historical Society, Ballan, 1988, p.50, citing the Victorian Municipal Directory, 1888.

11   Bannear, op.cit.

12   *The Ballarat Star*, 24 September 1858, p.2.

13   *Ibid*.

burial ground.[14] The earliest known burial was that of an infant, William Sparke, on 6 January 1859, aged 5 months.[15] He was followed by at least six others in 1859: William Edwin Foreman (23 March 1859, aged 2 years), Georgeson (27 October 1859, aged 20 hours), Henry Gilbert (4 October 1859, aged 47 years), George Hoskin, on 12 February 1859, aged 15 months, William Henry Ross (20 February 1859, aged 10 months), and Thomas Geddes (23 September 1859, aged 39 years).[16] An occasional correspondent to the *Ballarat Star* newspaper, Geddes was 'a respected and well-known inhabitant' of Gordon.[17] The Coroner found that he 'died of disease of the heart, or, it might be the rupture of aneurism, or taking in condition the face of his paralytic attic, he might have died for apoplectic paralysis.'[18] Only Geddes' headstone survives in the cemetery today.

Over the next four years, several burials followed. They included those of Henry Granthorn (17 October 1861, aged 3 ½ years), Thomas Ord (21 February 1860, aged 6 months), Martha Osmond (8 April 1860, aged 42 years), Alexander Paterson (9 February 1860, aged 74 days), William Paterson (4 February 1860, aged 1 year), Maria Ruth Penson (23 January 1860, aged 9 years), Margaret Potts (8 December 1860, aged 23 days), Edward Phillip Rainy (5 May 1860, aged 48 years), Thomas Thomas (5 June 1861, aged 46 years), James Venvil (21 August 1861, aged 6 years) and Emily Bridget Willis (17 March 1860, aged 10 months).[19]

In November 1863, William C. O'Brien carried out a comprehensive subdivisional survey of the burial ground and surrounding land, and he identified a number of graves.[20] On 24 September 1864, the burial site was erroneously advertised for sale along with other adjoining allotments.[21] It was subsequently withdrawn from sale and on 28 October 1864 the six acres of land were temporarily reserved for the purposes of a cemetery.[22] Seven cemetery trustees were appointed in 1866: William Henry Bacchus, Edward Blake, Thomas Corcoran, Cheri Mars, Jules Gascard, John Macneil and Robert Hollow.[23]

In early 1867, the cemetery reserve was reduced to 1 ¼ acres and the surplus land was added to adjoining land and sold on 10 May 1867.[24] The reason for the reduction in the size of the cemetery was the reservation of a new cemetery of 10 acres and 7 perches to the east of the Gordon township which was proclaimed on 29 April 1867.[25] Burials continued in the Kerrit Bareet cemetery for the next ten years until 1877.[26]

In 1890, while no new burials had occurred since 1877, the old cemetery was still available for new burials as reported in the *Gordon Advertiser*:

> It appears that the old Gordon Cemetery has up to the present never been closed as a matter of fact is now open to receive burials. The following order made by the Governor-in Council on the 18th of last

14   See Parish of Kerrit Bareet Plan, 1944, VPRS 16171 PROV.
15   See interpretive display board at the entrance of the cemetery.
16   *The Ballarat Star*, 1 October 1859, p.2, 3.
17   *Ibid*.
18   *Ibid*.
19   Interpretive display board.
20   H.C. Staveley, Report on the 'Gordon Cemetery', 22 November 1940, VPRS 242 Unit 293 PROV.
21   Ibid.
22   Ibid.
23   *Victoria Government Gazette*, 28 August 1867.
24   Staveley, op.cit.
25   Ibid. & *Victoria Government Gazette*, 7 May 1867, p.845.
26   J. Huggins, 'The Gordon Pioneer Cemetery' in *The Settler: Official Quarterly Newsletter of the Ballan Shire Historical Society*, vol.7, no.10, June 2005.

month, appeared in a recent issue of the Government Gazette", "His Excellency doth direct burials in the ground temporarily reserved for cemetery purposes in October 1864, situate in Gordon consisting of 6 acres, more or less, be wholly discontinued on and after the expiration of 3 months from date hereof". The direction is dated 18 November and consequently the cemetery will not be closed until 18 February next. From information in our possession we learn that there are about 70 bodies interred in this cemetery, the last interment having taken place on the 20th May 1877. There is now only one surviving Trustee, Mr Blake of Ballan, and some years ago he appointed a Mr A Chapman, of Gordon, caretaker. The latter gentleman states that in the present state of affairs if any applicant for a burial brings him a license, he could not refuse to make a fresh interment in the ground. All this information is particularly interesting in view of the proximity of the proposed Gordon Waterworks to the cemetery. It will be observed that the last body was buried 13 years ago.[27]

The old cemetery was officially closed for burials on 19 February 1891.[28] A few months later in June 1891, the Department of Public Health sought to transfer management of the cemetery to the Ballan Shire Council.[29] The Council agreed to the proposition as outlined in the *Gordon Advertiser*:

> Mr Abraham Chapman, who has taken a great deal of interest in the welfare of the old Gordon Cemetery, will doubtless be pleased that the Ballan Shire Council have undertaken to act as trustees and that £17 is to be allocated by the Public Health Dept for repairing the fencing.[30]

In 1917 in an effort to keep the grass under control, the Shire Council proposed to lease the cemetery for grazing purposes. The Heath Department had no objection 'provided that effective means were taken to protect the graves.'[31]

While management of the cemetery by the Shire Council may have been greeted with enthusiasm in 1891, by 1940, the site was in a neglected state. At this time, the Rev. Father Lande of St. Patrick's Church, Gordon, complained to the Department of Public Health that the cemetery 'was overgrown with cape bush and in a bad state' and that he was 'anxious to have the area cleared and fenced so that the graves may be preserved.[32] He sought a plan of the burial ground and in early November 1940 he appealed for donations to carry out work 'in erecting a suitable fence.'[33] By September 1941, the new fence had been constructed and the Ballan Shire Council sent a letter of appreciation to Father Lande for his efforts.[34]

Forty years later in 1982, the old cemetery was again in a state of disrepair.[35] The following year in February 1983, the Council applied to the Health Commission for a $40000 grant to initiate repairs.[36] A year later in 1984, the Council was allocated $1000 from the Health Commission for the removal of all debris and noxious weeds, fallowing of the property four times, re-sow rye grass and clover and the planting of 'an archway of native trees around the remaining tombstone.'[37] While the levelling of the site does not appear to have been of community concern, the proposed construction of a public toilet

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27   R. Huggins, Transcript of the *Gordon Advertiser*, 12 December 1890. The exact number of burial at the Kerrit Bareet cemetery is not known as the cemetery records were destroyed in 1878.

28   Staveley, op.cit.

29   Land file, VPRS 242 Unit 293 PROV.

30   R. Huggins, *op.cit.*, 6 November 1891.

31   *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 7 July 1917.

32   G. Stafford, file note, 'Old Gordon Cemetery', 18 September 1940, VPRS 242 Unit 293 PROV.

33   Ibid.

34   J. Huggins, *op.cit.*

35   *Ibid*.

36   *Ibid*.

37   *Ibid*.

block on the site as part of the refurbishment works was controversial and reached the Melbourne metropolitan newspapers.[38] It was subsequently built.

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 Kerrit Bareet Cemetery is one of 12 public cemeteries in the western region of the Moorabool Shire. The earliest is the Ballan Old Cemetery (BA093), first reserved in 1851.[39] Historically, those most comparable with the Kerrit Bareet Cemetery are other goldfields burial grounds. These cemeteries are laid out following lineal plans separated into denominational sections and they are more intact given the more numerous surviving headstones. They are as follows:

- Blackwood Cemetery, 4 Albert Street, Blackwood (GP01): Reserved in 1860, the cemetery is set on 8 acres of steeply sloping land (the considerable size of the reservation reflecting the large population at the Blackwood goldfields at this time and the consequent anticipated need for a sizeable burial ground). The first burials at the site appear to have occurred in 1855, prior to the reservation of the land.
- Greendale Cemetery, 1-29 Napolean Street, Greendale: 5 acres were reserved on 6 March 1866.[40] This cemetery is also set on sloping land and includes a sexton's hut.
- Mt Egerton Cemetery, Cemetery Road: 3 acres were reserved in 1872.[41] The cemetery is well treed on sloping ground.
- New Gordon Cemetery, Old Melbourne Road, Gordon (GOR005): 10 acres were reserved in 1867.[42] The irregularly-shaped reserve is the largest goldfields cemetery in the western region of the Moorabool Shire.
- Morrisons Cemetery, Cemetery Lane, Morrisons: 5 acres was reserved on 15 March 1872.[43] The cemetery is rectangular in plan and is bordered by early mature pine trees. There appear to be fewer graves than at Blackwood.

Historically, the Kerrit Bareet Cemetery is similar to the Ballan Old Cemetery (BA093), established in 1851, with the Ballan New Cemetery (BA104) established closer to town in 1875.[44] There are only a few surviving early headstones at the Ballan Old Cemetery. Unlike the Kerrit Bareet Cemetery, the Ballan Old Cemetery continues to take burials.

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38   *Ibid*.

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

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

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

42   Parish of Moorabool West plan, part 1, 1942, VPRS 16171, PROV & J. Huggins, *op.cit.*

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

44   *Ibid.*, 16 April 1875, p.750.

PLACE NAME: Dwelling

ADDRESS: 31-33 Russell Street, Gordon

Place No. GOR019

Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

Historic Themes: Theme 6.1: Building Towns Theme 6.2: Building Homes in the Shire	
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	**Yes -** *Moorabool Shire Heritage Precincts and Places Incorporated Plan Permit Exemptions, May 2021*

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

What is Significant?

The Victorian timber dwelling at 31-33 Russell Street, Gordon, constructed c.1885, is significant.

The non-original alterations and additions and outbuildings do not contribute to the significance of the place.

How is it significant?

The dwelling at 31-33 Russell Street, Gordon, is of local historical and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The dwelling at 31-33 Russell Street, Gordon, has historical significance for its associations with residential development during the second phase of gold mining activity in the town between the late 1860s and 1880s. It was built in c.1885 as the home of the McCusker family who lived there until 1950. Charles McCusker was a local contractor as part of the successful firm of McCusker and Ford. He contributed to community life as a Justice of the Peace. (Criterion A)

The dwelling at 31-33 Russell Street, Gordon, has aesthetic significance as a representative example of a Victorian vernacular working class dwelling. The design qualities and fabric which embody this class of place include the steeply-pitched gabled roof forms that traverse the site, front projecting post-supported skillion verandah, corrugated profile sheet metal roof cladding, timber weatherboard wall cladding, modest scale and single storey height, symmetrical composition defined by the face brick chimneys, central front timber framed doorway with transom and panelled door and flanking timber framed double hung windows, timber window sills, and timber window architraves. The dwelling is one of a small number of houses that survive of this type in Gordon built to accommodate the town's working-class population. (Criterion E)

Heritage Overlay Map

It is recommended that the heritage overlay is applied to the site at 31-33 Russell 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: Dwelling
ADDRESS: 31-33 Russell Street, Gordon

Place No. GOR019
Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

DESCRIPTION:

The dwelling at 33 Russell Street, Gordon, is set on a contextually wide allotment. It has open grassed surrounds including a modest front setback with some perimeter plantings. The front is bound by an introduced, visually permeable horizontal paling fence and wire gates approximately 1200 mm high. There are wide side setbacks, with in introduced timber trellis fence on the north side and a gravelled driveway on the west side that leads to a rear gabled garage outbuilding. The southern boundary of the site is defined by a row of Cypress trees.

The symmetrical, single storey, timber weatherboard, Victorian vernacular styled dwelling has steeply pitched, gabled roof forms that traverse the site, together with a front post-supported skillion verandah and an elongated skillion wing (the latter having been introduced). The roof forms are clad in corrugated sheet metal and there are narrow eaves. Two external, face brick chimney breasts and chimneys are located on the north and south sides of the front wing.

The symmetry of the design is accentuated by the central front timber framed doorway (with transom and panelled door) and the flanking timber framed double hung windows with timber sills. There is an introduced window on the north wall of the rear gable. The verandah is supported by stop-chamfered timber posts with decorative metal brackets and curved timber fascias. These verandah elements have been introduced, although the timber construction and profile of the posts is reflective of Victorian vernacular design.

Overall, the dwelling appears to be in good condition when viewed from the rear. There is some evidence of weathered paint and deterioration in the brickwork in the chimneys. The dwelling has moderate-high integrity as the overall Victorian vernacular character is clearly discernible.

Photo 2: Dwelling, 33 Russell Street, 2009.

HISTORY:

The Early History of Gordon

The village of 'Gordons' (as it was originally known) had its post-European contact beginnings with the discovery of gold in 1853 by Robert Evans, a kangaroo trapper from the nearby Borambeta Station.[1] In 1858, Evans established a mine at the location of the present-day primary school.[2] This led to a rush of 300 people by July of that year.[3] The rapid development of the township also had an equally swift decline. By 1859, the initial rush ended[4] and by the middle of the following year most of the original buildings in the township were either deserted or dismantled and none of the seven hotels or the restaurants, bakeries and other business enterprises were operational.[5]

The Gordon township progressed from the 1860s on a more stable and less chaotic footing. The irregularly-planned township was officially surveyed in 1863[6] and there was a revival of confidence in gold mining given the steady progress by the Egerton Company.[7] In 1871, the population had reached 412 and it increased to 984 in 1881[8] as a result of the small mining boom brought on by the Egerton, New Black Horse and Parker's United mining companies. In 1875, the township was proclaimed and named Gordon.[9]

By 1888, Gordon's main street included several stores and other commercial buildings, a post, telegraph and money-order office, savings bank, and agencies of three insurance companies in addition to miners' cottages that lined the entrances to the town. There was also a state school and a railway station (albeit 1 mile from the town centre), nine hotels and three churches which served the population of 1000.[10] By 1891, Gordon was again in population decline as a consequence of the demise of gold mining. From this time, the town slowly transformed from a bustling gold settlement into a quieter agricultural centre.[11]

History of the Dwelling at 31-33 Russell Street

The dwelling at 31-33 Russell Street is located on allotment 15B of Section 2 in the Township of Gordon first owned by Charles McCusker from 12 October 1875.[12] He was a local contractor who had recently been involved in the construction of St. Patrick's Catholic Church, Gordon.[13] McCusker's land at 31-33

1   S. Finlayson, 'St. Mark's Church, Gordon', 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, 1988, p.62 & D.D. Fraser & J.B. Ranken, *Centenary of the Shire of Ballan 1862-1962*, Shire of Ballan, Ballan, 1962, p.37.

2   *Ibid*.

3   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 & 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.

4   Ibid.

5   D. Mason, 'History of Gordon', typescript, n.d., Australiana Collection, Ballarat Library, p.5.

6   A.B. Watson, *Lost and Forgotten Towns of Colonial Victoria: A Comprehensive Analysis of Census Results for Victoria 1841-1901*, Angus B. Watson & Andrew MacMillan Art & Design, Melbourne, 2003, p.193.

7   Bannear, op.cit.

8   Watson, *op.cit*.

9   Bannear, op.cit.

10 *A Pictorial History of the Shire of Ballan*, Ballan Shire Historical Society, Ballan, 1988, p.50, citing the Victorian Municipal Directory, 1888.

11 Bannear, op.cit.

12 See Township of Gordon Plan, 1954, VPRS 16171 PROV.

13 J. Donegan, *In God's Hands: a history of the Parish of St. Patrick's Gordon, Victoria*, Modotti Press, Gordon, 2011, p.48. It is unclear how McCusker was involved in the building of St. Patrick's Church given that the contract for construction was carried out by Lewis and Co. – see *The Advocate*, 29 March 1873.

Russell Street remained unimproved until at least 1882,[14] but he seems to have built the house by 1885 during Gordon's second mining boom.[15]

Born in c.1848, Charles McCusker married Miss Catherin Nolan (born c.1860) in c.1884 and they had six children all born at Gordon: Jane (born 1885), James Patrick (born 1887), Mary Maria (born 1888), John (born 1890), Charles Joseph (born 1891 and William Henry (born 1893).[16] The dwelling at 31-33 Russell Street became the McCusker family home for many years. The family were Roman Catholic and attended St. Patrick's Church. In 1896, tragedy struck the family with the death of Mrs Catherine McCusker. The *Gordon Advertiser* gave the following obituary:

> On Sunday, 9th inst. At her late residence, Russell St., Gordon, Catherine MCCusker, beloved wife of Charles McCusker, aged 31 yearws, R.I.P. Suffered past three years with paralysis and hip disease. Leaves husband and six children, 2 girls and four boys, the eldest of whom is only 10 yearsw. Coffin bearers: Messrs. P. and J. Masterson, J. Blackely and J. McCusker. Pall bearers: Messrs. M. Griffin, D. A. Little, P. Pickettt, T. McGrath, G. Masterson and J. Greene.[17]

After the death of his first wife, Charles McCusker married Miss Elizabeth O'Donnell in 1897.[18] They had three children: Bridget (born 1898), Margaret (born 1900) and Ellen (known as Nellie, born 1901).[19]

In partnership with Mr. C. Ford and later Patrick Cane, Charles McCusker established a successful contracting business, receiving a number of commissions from the Victorian Railways Department to construct cantilever bridges.[20] Further bridges followed in 1907 and 1909 with the building of the Elmore, Collie's and Hopetoun bridges.[21] Of the Elmore bridge, the *Elmore Strand* (as published in the *Gordon Advertiser*) gave the following glowing report of McCusker's and Ford's work:

> The Elmore bridge will be opened for traffic this morning our readers will be delighted to hera. Messrs. McCusker and Ford the contractors for erecting the new structure, have done excellent work, and are to be commended for the expedience which has marked their work, to which the labors of an excellent staff contributed in no small degree.[22]

McCusker was also responsible for built the bluestone bridge over the Lal Lal Creek at Bungaree.[23]

McCusker also contributed to community life at Gordon. In 1903, he was appointed a Justice of the Peace,[24] hearing numerous cases at the Gordon Police Court in the early 20th century.[25] He overcame

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14   Ballan Shire Rate Books, 1877-1882, VPRS 5557/P0 Unit 7 PROV (Ballarat).

15   It would appear that the house had been built by 1885 as Charles McCusker's first child was born at Gordon at this time.

16   Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, Department of Justice, Melbourne.

17   R. Huggins, Transcript of the *Gordon Advertiser*, 14 February 1896, personal collection, Ballan.

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

19   Ibid.

20   *The Argus*, 20 June 1939. McCusker was in partnership with Cane by 1916 as they are reported in the *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 25 November 1916.

21   Huggins, *op.cit*., 4 January 1907 & 23 April 1909.

22   *Ibid*., 4 January 1907.

23   J. Toohey, *On the Eastern Fringe: Recollections & Stories on the Settlement & Farming Histories in the Bungaree, Wallace, Bolwarrah & Gordon Districts*, Jack Toohey, 2005, p.100.

24   *Victoria Government Gazette*, 21 October 1903, p.3374.

25   See for example, the *Gordon, Egerton and Ballan Advertiser*, 1914-1918, which has numerous articles of court hearings before Charles McCusker.

serious illness in 1909, the *Gordon Advertiser* reporting that 'the many friends of Mr Chas. McCusker … will be pleased to hear that he is now recovering, and will be about again in a few days.'[26] The McCusker family's devotion to Roman Catholicism was further made manifest in 1910 when McCusker travelled to Geraldton where his daughter, Mary, entered a convent of the Dominican Order.[27] In later years another daughter Nellie, entered the Order at the Convent of the Good Samaritan, Sydney.[28]

In 1918, a candle came into contact with a window curtain at McCusker's residence, with a portion of the woodwork of the window scorched and the blinds burnt but with little other damage.[29] The dwelling remained the home of Charles McCusker for approximately 54 years until his death on 17 June 1939.[30] At this time, the dwelling was described as 'a very old five roomed Weatherboard cottage (about 50 years old)' and the property also had the 'usual outbuildings.' [31] It was valued at £80.

Charles McCusker's death was a terrible loss for his widow, Mrs Elizabeth McCusker, and she died only two months later on 12 August 1939.[32] The property passed to Misses Bridget and Margaret McCusker in 1941 and it was sold to Eric Rosenow, a greengrocer, in 1950.

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 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.

Victorian Vernacular - Gabled
The majority of Victorian-era dwellings were single-storey, built of timber and were modestly-scaled with rudimentary detailing, being vernacular in design. Many of them were built with simple gabled forms and projected front verandahs. In the western region of the Moorabool shire, a notable number of these dwelling types survive in Ballan and Gordon

Other comparable dwellings of similar design and scale (gabled roof forms with projecting front verandahs) include:

- 35 Main Street, Gordon (GOR020) (Photo 3): built in 1880 for William and Mary Robinson. William Robinson was a carpenter for Parker's United Mining Company.
- 46 Main Street, Gordon (GOR024) (Photo 4): built in c.1875 for Charles Henry Blair, miner.
- 56-60 Main Street, Gordon (GOR028) (Photo 5): built in c.1868 for Dr Caesar Kieser. The dwelling has a projecting gabled wing on the front which may represent an early addition.

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26   Huggins, *op.cit.*, 18 June 1909.
27   *Ibid*., 24 June 1910.
28   *Ibid*., 18 April 1919.
29   *Gordon, Egerton and Ballan Advertiser*, 8 February 1918.
30   *The Argus*, op.cit.
31   Charles McCusker, Probate Administration files, 1939, VPRS 28/P3 Unit 3296 PROV.
32   *The Argus*, 14 August 1939.

- 32 Russell Street, Gordon (GOR018) (Photo 6): built in 1883 for Philip Henry Watkinson. The double gabled timber building served as both a shop and dwelling, the store wing having flanking parapeted skillion wings.

Photo 3: Dwelling, 35 Main Street, Gordon, 2014. Source: David Rowe.	**Photo 4:** Dwelling, 46 Main Street, Gordon, 2014. Source: David Rowe.
Photo 5: Dwelling, 56-60 Main Street, Gordon, 2014. Source: David Rowe.	**Photo 6:** Dwelling, 32 Russell Street, Gordon, 2014. Source: David Rowe.

The dwelling at 31-33 Russell Street is a representative example of a modest, Victorian vernacular styled cottage built during the second phase of goldmining activity in the late 1860s to the 1880s in Gordon. It is a rare surviving example of a combined shop and residence with moderate-high integrity. It represents early residential and commercial development in Gordon.

PLACE NAME: Dwelling & Former Store

Place No. GOR018

ADDRESS: 32 Russell Street, Gordon

Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated 2016, updated May 2021

Historic Themes:
Theme 5.4: Commerce
Theme 6.1: Building Towns
Theme 6.2: Building Homes in the Shire

Condition: Fair

Integrity: Moderate

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?	**Yes**
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 and former store at 32 Russell Street, Gordon, constructed in 1883, is significant.

Non original alterations and additions are not significant.

How is it significant?
The dwelling and former store at 32 Russell Street, Gordon, is of local historical and aesthetic significance to Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?
The dwelling and former store at 32 Russell Street has historical significance for its associations with both residential and commercial development in Gordon during the second phase of gold mining activity in the town between the late 1860s and 1880s. It was built in 1883 for Philip Henry Watkinson, a storekeeper and former blacksmith, who established a successful drapery and grocery

business there as well as a branch at Mount Egerton. After his death in 1899, the business was continued by his sons, Charles and George, until Charles' death in 1902 and George's insolvency in 1908 probably due to ill-health. The business was sold to the Parker Brothers who maintained ownership until 1920. The building continued to serve as both a dwelling and store until the late 1960s. (Criterion A)

The dwelling and former store at 32 Russell Street, Gordon, has aesthetic significance as a rare surviving example of its type (residence and commercial building) built in the 19th century. Architecturally, the building is a representative example of a modestly scaled Victorian shop and residence constructed in the vernacular style. Although the building has experienced some alterations, its early appearance is clearly discernible. The significant fabric includes: steeply-pitched, gabled roof forms (with the north gabled wing featuring parapeted skillion wings), modest scale and single storey height, corrugated sheet metal roof cladding, timber weatherboard wall cladding, decorative timber bargeboards in the gable ends, face brick chimney breast and chimney on the south side, projecting post-supported skillion verandahs (but not the lattice screen to the verandah on the northern gabled wing), four panelled timber door, timber framed double hung windows with timber architraves and sills and the shopfront window and door openings. (Criterion E)

Heritage Overlay Map
It is recommended that the heritage overlay is applied to the northern portion of the site at 32 Russell Street as shown on the following map (Photo 1).

Note: The curtilage extends into the public realm to capture the projecting verandah on the former shop.

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

DESCRIPTION:

The dwelling and former store at 32 Russell Street, Gordon, is situated on a contextually small corner allotment for the area (the southern portion of the original allotment having been excised). The building is situated on the front (Russell Street) and side (Urquhart Street) boundaries and there is a wide southern side setback with what appears to be a vegetable garden. There is a modest open grassed rear yard with some perimeter plantings, particularly on the north (Urquhart Street) boundary. This boundary is defined by a timber post and lattice fence with gabled entrance gate structure. The boundary to the south of the building has a metal vehicular farm gate.

The asymmetrical, single storey, timber weatherboard, Victorian vernacular styled dwelling and former store has a steeply-pitched, gabled roof form on the north side with flanking parapets from which skillion wing extend along the length of the gabled form and project behind it at the rear. This northern wing appears to have originally functioned as the store. Connected to the southern skillion wing is a smaller steeply-pitched, gabled wing that appears to have original functioned as the residence. These roofs are clad in corrugated sheet metal and there are narrow eaves. Solar panels on the north face of the roof of the northern gabled wing have been introduced in recent times. At the rear is an introduced skillion wing.

A feature of the design as viewed from the front is the early timber bargeboards. The southern wing also has an early external face brick chimney breast and chimney on the south side (which requires stabilisation), while the front façade has an early projecting post-supported skillion verandah behind which is an early four panelled timber door and timber framed double hung window with timber architraves and sill. The north wing has a projecting post-supported skillion verandah to the Russell Street frontage. This verandah form is early (having been added in 1891), but the timber lattice screens and sliding door has been introduced. Under the verandah appear to be shopfront windows and door opening possibly dating from the early-mid 20th century. On the north elevation are two early timber framed double hung windows with timber architraves and sills. These windows were added after 1913, the western-most window possibly being the conversion of an original door opening. Some of the timber weatherboards have deteriorated. Overall the dwelling and former store appears to be in fair condition.

Photo 2: Dwelling and former Store, north and west elevations, 2014.

Photo 3: Dwelling and former Store, north and west elevations, 2009.

Photo 4: Dwelling and former Store, north and west elevations, 2002.
Source: Maureen Davenport, Canberra.

HISTORY:

The Early History of Gordon

The village of 'Gordons' (as it was originally known) had its post-European contact beginnings with the discovery of gold in 1853 by Robert Evans, a kangaroo trapper from the nearby Borambeta Station.[1] In 1858, Evans established a mine at the location of the present-day primary school.[2] This led to a rush of

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[1] S. Finlayson, 'St. Mark's Church, Gordon', 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, 1988, p.62 & D.D. Fraser & J.B. Ranken, *Centenary of the Shire of Ballan 1862-1962*, Shire of Ballan, Ballan, 1962, p.37.

[2] *Ibid.*

300 people by July of that year.[3] The rapid development of the township also had an equally swift decline. By 1859, the initial rush ended[4] and by the middle of the following year most of the original buildings in the township were either deserted or dismantled and none of the seven hotels or the restaurants, bakeries and other business enterprises were operational.[5]

The Gordon township progressed from the 1860s on a more stable and less chaotic footing. The irregularly-planned township was officially surveyed in 1863[6] and there was a revival of confidence in gold mining given the steady progress by the Egerton Company.[7] In 1871, the population had reached 412 and it increased to 984 in 1881[8] as a result of the small mining boom brought on by the Egerton, New Black Horse and Parker's United mining companies. In 1875, the township was proclaimed and named Gordon.[9]

By 1888, Gordon's main street included several stores and other commercial buildings, a post, telegraph and money-order office, savings bank, and agencies of three insurance companies in addition to miners' cottages that lined the entrances to the town. There was also a state school and a railway station (albeit 1 mile from the town centre), nine hotels and three churches which served the population of 1000.[10] By 1891, Gordon was again in population decline as a consequence of the demise of gold mining. From this time, the town slowly transformed from a bustling gold settlement into a quieter agricultural centre.[11]

History of the Dwelling & Former Store, 32 Russell Street

The dwelling and former store at 32 Russell Street is situated on allotment 1 of Section 6 in the Township of Gordon first owned by Samuel James Northey, a miner, from 27 August 1875.[12] On 6 November 1882, Northey sold the northern portion allotment 1 to Philip Henry Watkinson, a storekeeper.[13] By 1883, he had erected the existing dwelling and store which then had a net annual value of £17/10.[14] Watkinson's store appears to have been located in the larger northern gabled wing with flanking parapeted skillion wings (Photo 5). There, he sold a range of drapery goods, groceries, embroidery and lace, flannelettes, moleskins, under garments, and hats.[15]

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3   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 & 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.

4   Ibid.

5   D. Mason, 'History of Gordon', typescript, n.d., Australiana Collection, Ballarat Library, p.5.

6   A.B. Watson, *Lost and Forgotten Towns of Colonial Victoria: A Comprehensive Analysis of Census Results for Victoria 1841-1901*, Angus B. Watson & Andrew MacMillan Art & Design, Melbourne, 2003, p.193.

7   Bannear, op.cit.

8   Watson, *op.cit*.

9   Bannear, op.cit.

10   *A Pictorial History of the Shire of Ballan*, Ballan Shire Historical Society, Ballan, 1988, p.50, citing the Victorian Municipal Directory, 1888.

11   Bannear, op.cit.

12   See Township of Gordon Plan, 1954, VPRS 16171 PROV.

13   Certificate of Title, vol. 1072 fol. 224.

14   Ballan Shire Rate Book, 1883, VPRS 5557/P0 Unit 7 PROV (Ballarat).

15   See Charles Watkinson's Probate administration files, 1902, VPRS 28/P0 Unit 1062 PROV, which give an inventory of the stock in the store.

PLACE NAME: Dwelling & Former Store   Place No. GOR018
ADDRESS: 32 Russell Street, Gordon   Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated 2016, updated May 2021

Photo 5: Distant view from corner of Main and Russell Streets of the dwelling store at 32
Russell Street, n.d. [pre 1913]
Source: Museum Victoria online, image MM001850.

P.H. Watkinson was born in c.1841 at Red Busy, Cornwall, England, and he arrived in the colony in 1865.[16] He worked as a blacksmith for the Blackhorse and Egerton Mining Companies for a number of years.[17] He later invented 'an improved wiper for lifting stampers'.[18] Watkinson married Miss Mary Bray on 2 June 1869 at the residence of Mr James, Rae Street, North Fitzroy.[19] Miss Bray had arrived in Victoria just three years earlier.[20] Philip and Mary Watkinson had five children: Susan Jane (born 1870, Egerton), Charles Philip (born 1872, Ballan), George Edward (born 1874, Egerton), Edith, Born 1876, Egerton) and Fanny Bray (born 1880, Egerton).[21] In Main Street, Egerton, Watkinson established a general grocery and drapery store. [22] There, he contributed to community life, being a member of the Hope of Egerton Tent Lodge (1876), member of the Egerton Mutual Instruction Society (1877), trustee of the Gordon Cemetery (1878) and Vice President of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Society (1878).[23] As a result of the failing health of his wife, Watkinson sold his business.[24] He recommenced business at 32 Russell Street, Gordon, in 1883 and soon after opened another store at Egerton.[25] In 1889, Watkinson sought permission to 'erect a verandah from his store, extending over the footpath.'[26] While permission was granted, Watkinson again sought permission 'to erect a verandah over the footpath at his place of business' at Gordon in 1891.[27] It appears that the verandah was built soon after.

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16   R. Huggins, Transcript of the *Gordon Advertiser*, 17 November 1899.
17   *Ibid*.
18   *Victoria Government Gazette*, 3 October 1879, p.2383.
19   Huggins, *op.cit*.
20   *Ibid*.
21   Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, Department of Justice, Melbourne.
22   Huggins, *op.cit*.
23   *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 23 December 1876, 20 January 1877 and 1 August 1878, & Huggins, op.cit., 25 February 1888.
24   Huggins, *op.cit*., 17 November 1899.
25   *Ibid*.
26   *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 11 March 1889.
27   *Ibid*., 7 November 1891, p.7.

Philip and Mary Watkinson lived at their Russell Street premises until the ill-health of Philip in 1897 forced him to relinquish his businesses at Gordon and Egerton to his two sons, Charles and George.[28] Philip and Mary retired to their residence in Mitchell Street, Egerton where Philip became a member of the Egerton Tennis Club.[29] Philip Watkinson died as a result of diabetes and influenza at Mount Egerton in 1899 at the age of 58 years.[30] His property at 32 Russell Street was described as a wooden store and dwelling house of seven rooms', valued at £450.[31]

The business partnership of Charles and George Watkinson – known as Watkinson Brothers – was to be short-lived. In 1901, Charles Watkinson (who had taken charge of the store at Egerton), relocated to Moama for health reasons where he established a store and bakery.[32] He died the following year on 13 November 1902.[33]

Two years later in 1904, Mrs Mary Wilkinson, her daughter and son in-law (Mr and Mrs E.L. Carey) were converts to the Christian Catholic Church of Zion following a visit to Melbourne of the Zionist church's pastoral leader, the Rev. John Alexander Dowie.[34] Such was the strength of conversion to the Zion Church that Mrs Watkinson and Mr and Mrs Carey emigrated to the United States of America in 1905, as outlined in the *Gordon Advertiser*:

> Departure of Zionists: It would almost look as if the followers of Rev. Alexander Dowie in Australia may become extinct, owing to the tendency which they manifest to be near their pastor. A large party of zionites are booked for America, and a former resident of Gordon, in the person of Mrs. P.H. Watkinson, together with her daughter and son in law, Mrs and Mr E.L. Carey, who have joined the Dowie Church, will be on the move shortly. Mr Carey was manager of the Clifton Hill branch of the London Bank, and resigned his position some time ago in order to proceed to zion with his wife and mother in law.[35]

Mary Watkinson died at Illinois, U.S.A., on 23 December 1909, about 70 years of age.[36] The *Gordon Advertiser* reported Mrs Watkinson's death, describing her as 'widely known and esteemed throughout the district for many years.'[37]

Mary Watkinson's death followed George Watkinson's insolvency at Gordon in 1908.[38] Possibly as a result of ill-health in addition to the loss of his brother, he was forced to sell his business at 32 Russell Street, Gordon. It was purchased by the firm known as Parker Brothers – John and Percy Parker – sons of a pioneer and old resident of Gordon, Joseph Parker.[39] While the Parker Brothers operated the store, the attached dwelling continued to be occupied by George Watkinson and his family.[40] He had married Miss Ellen Philomena Donnellan (1878-1962) in 1899, the daughter of Thomas and Mary (nee

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28   *Ibid*., 29 October 1897.

29   *Ibid*., 8 June 1897.

30   Huggins, *op.cit*., 17 November 1899.

31   Philip Henry Watkinson, Probate Administration files, 1899, VPRS 28/P2 Unit 5345 PROV.

32   Huggins, *op.cit*., 9 August 1901.

33   C. Watkinson, op.cit.

34   *Kalgoorlie Western Argus*, 23 February 1904, p.31.

35   Huggins, *op.cit*., 14 April 1905.

36   *The Argus*, 6 January 1910.

37   Huggins, *op.cit*., 22 April 1910.

38   *Victoria Government Gazette*, 2 September 1908, p.4350.

39   Huggins, *op.cit*., 6 May 1910 & 30 April 1920.

40   *Ibid*., 6 May 1910.

Greene) Donnellan.[41] They had seven children all born at Gordon: Philip Henry (born 1899), Margaret Mary (born 1900), Katherine Edith (born 1901), Thomas Joseph (born 1903), George Edward (born 1904), Marion (born 1907) and Francis Xavier (born 1910).[42] In April 1910, it was reported that George Watkinson was 'seriously indisposed' and 'under the care of Dr Corry and a trained nurse.'[43] He died the following month in May 1910 as a result of lung disease and pneumonia.[44] He was a well-known storekeeper at Gordon and his untimely death was noted in the *Gordon Advertiser*, which reported that he left 'a young widow and seven children, the oldest of whom being hardly 11 years of age.'[45]

The Parker Brothers continued to operate the store in Russell Street until 1920 when it was sold to W. Riddle of Melton.[46] It was possibly during the interwar years when the original door opening on the north façade (fronting Urquhart Street) was replaced with the existing window and another window added. By 1941, it was the confectionary shop of Eric Rosenow where he sold ice cream, fruit and vegetables, and other produce. [47] The shop also served as an unofficial taxi base, with Rosenow using his car as a taxi for locals between the town and the railway station one mile away.[48] Rosenow's shop closed in the late 1960s when he sold the property as a residence and retired to Ballarat.[49]

Eric Rosenow was from an entrepreneurial family. Of German extraction, Eric Rosenow's grandfather, Adolophus Rosenow senior (1842-1904), came to Gordon in c.1880.[50] A mining assayer, he opened the Gordon Pyrites Mine in 1882.[51] Eric Rosenow's father, Lionel (1894-1959) also had a mine in Gordon.[52] In 1916 Lionel extracted pipe clay (kaolin) and in 1917 he purchased the former Chinese Market Gardens at Gordon.[53]

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 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.

Victorian Vernacular - Gabled

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

42   Ibid.

43   *Ibid*., 22 April 1910.

44   Huggins, *op.cit*., 6 May 1910.

45   *Ibid*.

46   *Ibid*., 11 January 1920.

47   M. Davenport, Canberra, 'Shop, 32 Russell Street, Gordon', unpublished historical notes, January 2015.

48   Ibid.

49   Ibid.

50   Ibid.

51   Ibid.

52   Ibid.

53   Ibid.

PLACE NAME: Dwelling & Former Store   Place No. GOR018
ADDRESS: 32 Russell Street, Gordon   Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated 2016, updated May 2021

The majority of Victorian-era dwellings were single-storey, built of timber and were modestly-scaled with rudimentary detailing, being vernacular in design. Many of them were built with simple gabled forms and projected front verandahs. In the western region of the Moorabool shire, a notable number of these dwelling types survive in Ballan and Gordon

Other comparable buildings of similar design and scale (gabled roof forms with projecting front verandahs) include:

- 35 Main Street, Gordon (GOR020) (Photo 6): built in 1880 for William and Mary Robinson. William Robinson was a carpenter for Parker's United Mining Company.
- 46 Main Street, Gordon (GOR024) (Photo 7): built in c.1875 for Charles Henry Blair, miner.
- 56-60 Main Street, Gordon (GOR028) (Photo 8): built in c.1868 for Dr Caesar Kieser. The dwelling has a projecting gabled wing on the front which may represent an early addition.
- 31-33 Russell Street, Gordon (GOR019) (Photo 9): built in c 1885 for Charles McCusker, local contractor.

Photo 6: Dwelling, 35 Main Street, Gordon, 2014. Source: David Rowe.	**Photo 7:** Dwelling, 46 Main Street, Gordon, 2014. Source: David Rowe.
Photo 8: Dwelling, 56-60 Main Street, Gordon, 2014. Source: David Rowe.	**Photo 9:** Dwelling, 31-33 Russell Street, Gordon, 2014. Source: David Rowe.

The dwelling and former store at 32 Russell Street is one of very few surviving joint residential and commercial buildings built in the 19th century in Gordon. Other examples include:

- 56-60 Main Street, Gordon (GOR028): although built in c.1868, the dwelling may have been extended in 1874 with the construction of the existing projecting front gabled wing. From 1877 it was owned by Harriett and John Northey, and Mrs Northey operated a shop from this location until her death in 1910.
- 64 Main Street, Gordon (GOR029) (Photo 10): built in 1884 as the London Chartered Bank to a design by E. James and Co., the face brick austere Victorian Classical styled building has distinctive parapeted façade behind which are double gabled roof forms.

- 69 Main Street Gordon (GOR033) (Photo 11): built as the Freemason's Hotel in c.1860 for Jules Gascard, the Former Williams Hotel timber and rendered brick building originally comprised a hotel, butcher's shop and residence. It has experienced a number of alterations in the 19th and early 20th centuries, some of which give a tangible understanding of its evolution.
- 82 Main Street, Gordon (GOR035) (Photo 12): built as a bakery and dwelling for Timothy and Mary Clifford in c.1877, the elongated double hipped roofed modest timber building with a front post-supported verandah served these dual functions until the early 20th century.

Photo 10: Former London Chartered Bank, 64 Main Street, Gordon, 2014.
Source: David Rowe.

Photo 11: Dwelling and Former Williams Hotel, 69 Main Street, Gordon, 2014.
Source: David Rowe.

Photo 12: Dwelling and Former Store & Bakery, 82 Main Stree Gordon, 2015.
Source: David Rowe.

The dwelling and former store at 32 Russell Street is a representative example of a modest, Victorian vernacular styled timber building constructed during the second phase of goldmining activity in the late 1860s to the 1880s in Gordon. It is a rare surviving example of an attached residence and store and has moderate integrity. The building represents Gordon's early commercial and residential development.

PLACE NAME: Oakvale

Place No. GOR016

ADDRESS: 179 Donnellans Road, Millbrook

Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

Historic Themes:
Theme 2.3: Promoting Settlement
Theme 4.1: Farming & Agriculture
Theme 6.2: Building Homes in the Shire

Condition: Fair

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**

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?
Oakvale, at 179 Donnellans Road, Millbrook, constructed c.1869, is significant.

How is it significant?
Oakvale at 179 Donnellans Road, Millbrook is of local historical and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?
Oakvale, 179 Donnellans Road, Millbrook has historical significance for its associations with early private farming developments in the Millbrook area which became highly successful and enduring after the unlocking of the land in the early 1860s. Built in c.1869 for Robert Luke McDowell and his wife, Mercy (nee Bridges), Oakvale was also the home of their ten children. Throughout the 19th century, Robert McDowell farmed the land. After his death in 1904, the property was owned by his son, Herbert, until 1910 when it was sold to William and Mary Clifford. With his brother, Herbert, on

a neighbouring property, William Clifford cultivated potatoes at Oakvale through the first half of the 20th century. The Clifford family continued to own the property until 1997. (Criterion A)

Oakvale, 179 Donnellans Road, Millbrook, is aesthetically significant as the earliest, substantial two storey brick farm dwelling in the western region of the Moorabool Shire. Other homesteads of equivalent or larger scale were built in the 1880s and 1890s to different designs. Oakvale demonstrates original design qualities of a Victorian Georgian style in its rectangular, symmetrical face brick facades, hipped roof and narrow eaves. Stylistically, it is comparable to only the former Commercial Bank and the former Post and Telegraph Office, Ballan, built in 1857 and 1874 respectively. In particular, the features which contribute to the aesthetic significance include the symmetrical, two storey, rectangular facades surmounted by hipped roof forms with narrow eaves, three-bayed composition on the main (east) façade with a centrally located, segmentally-arched ground floor door opening (timber framed transom above) and flanking segmentally-arched timber framed, 12 paned double hung windows, three window openings on the first floor, stone ground floor window sills and brick first floor window sills, rear segmentally-arched ground floor door opening at the west end, with a four panelled timber door and transom, two rear timber framed segmentally-arched window openings with timber framed twelve paned double hung windows and brick sills, timber framed 12 paned double hung windows on the north and south elevations, three face brick chimneys with simple corbelled tops, face brick wall construction and the corrugated sheet metal profile roof cladding. (Criterion E)

Heritage Overlay Map
It is recommended that the heritage overlay is applied to the Oakvale property as shown in the following aerial image:

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

DESCRIPTION:

Oakvale at 179 Donnellans Road, Millbrook, is located on a rural allotment surrounded by grassed and cropped paddocks. The house garden is also largely characterised by open grassed areas, with some exotic trees to the north and south-east. There are a number of gabled outbuildings to the north-west of the dwelling that are now excised from the Oakvale property.

The symmetrical, two storey, face brick, Victorian Georgian styled dwelling is characterised by a hipped roof form with a traversing ridgeline to the front (east) elevation, together with double hipped roof forms that project at the rear (west). These roofs are clad in corrugated sheet metal. There are narrow eaves and three early face brick chimneys with simple corbelled cappings adorn the roofline. The symmetry of the design is defined by the three-bayed composition on the main (east) façade, which has a centrally located, segmentally-arched door opening (with what appears to be an introduced three panelled timber door with original timber framed transom above) on the ground floor, with flanking original, segmentally-arched timber framed, 12 paned double hung windows. On the first floor are three original window openings (the central window being boarded over). The ground floor windows have stone sills, with brick sills to the first floor windows. The front elevation also suggests that the front façade was overpainted, with remnant cream paintwork evident. The rear (west) elevation has an original segmentally-arched ground floor door opening with a four panelled timber door and transom at the west end and two original timber framed segmentally-arched window openings with timber framed twelve paned double hung windows and brick sills. Similar windows are located on the north and south elevations. There is evidence of a previous single storey skillion wing on the west wall, as well as what appear to be an introduced door opening with a four panelled timber door and transom.

Overall, from a distance, the dwelling appears to be in fair condition and predominantly intact. There seems to be signs of brick deterioration (rising damp) and evidence of previous falling damp. Some of the windows have deteriorated, with temporary patching, with the central first floor window being boarded over.

Photo 2: Oakvale front (east) elevation, viewed from Boundary Road, 2009.

PLACE NAME: Oakvale
Place No. GOR016
ADDRESS: 179 Donnellans Road, Millbrook
Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

HISTORY:

Squatting and Early Settlement[1]

In early 1837, the Government Surveyor, Frederick D'Arcy and his party surveyed the upper reaches of the Leigh and Moorabool Rivers. A second expedition led by D'Arcy followed in August 1837. One of the main purposes of the expeditions was to find new country upon which to establish grazing lands for new stations. The earliest districts of Melbourne and Geelong, including the lower reaches of the Barwon and Moorabool Rivers, had already been settled and were almost totally occupied.

The rush to Ballarat, Blackwood 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. While the Nicholson Land Act of 1860 and the Duffy Act of 1862 sought to open land selection for the small farmer, it was not until the Grant Land Act of 1865 (refined in 1869) that gave rise to the greatest land settlement in the Moorabool Shire.

Robert McDowell & the Establishment of Oakvale

Between the mid 1850s and early 1860s, land immediately west and south-west of the goldfields township of Gordons was 'unlocked' into smaller allotment for private sale. Crown allotments 5 and 6 of Section 6 in the Parish of Kerrit Bareet (comprising over 97 acres) were purchased by Robert Luke McDowell on 3 March and 10 June 1864 respectively.[2] Possibly in 1869, McDowell erected a substantial two storey brick farm dwelling to accommodate his growing family which he named Oakvale.[3] Detached from the main house, a kitchen was also constructed and later connected by a covered way.[4] McDowell's ability to purchase farmland and construct such a large home suggests that he had had success with goldmining.

R.L. McDowell was born at Taylor Town, County Antrim, Ireland, in c.1825.[5] Possibly lured by the goldrush, he emigrated to Victoria where he married Mercy Bridges (born c.1838) in 1858.[6] They continued to live at Ballarat in the ensuing years, where at least the first four of their 12 children were born: Robert William (born 1859, Ballarat West), Alexander (born 1860), Thomas born 1862 and died 1863, Soldiers' Hill, Ballarat) and Isabella (born 1863 and died 1865).[7] Other children to Robert and Mercy were: Arabella (born 1865), John (born 1867, Mt Egerton), Mercy (born 1869, Gordons), Georgina (born 1870, Gordons), Walter (born 1872), Grace (born 1874, Gordons), Amelia Mary (born 1876) and Herbert.[8] The McDowell family belonged to the Presbyterian Church.[9]

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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   See Plan of the Parish of Kerrit Bareet, 1944, VPRS 16171 PROV & Certificates of Title, vol. 111 fol. 063 & vol. 111 fol. 064.

3   The Ballan Shire Rate Book (West Riding) for 1865 listed Robert McDowell as the owner of land only – see R. Huggins, Index of the Ballan Shire Rate Books, personal collection, Ballan. The Buninyong Road Board Rate Book for 1866, VPRS 13490/P1 Unit 1 PROV (Ballarat) listed McDowell as the owner of land at Black Hill, with a net annual value of £44. The Buninyong Shire Rate Book for 1869, VPRS 13490/P1 Unit 2 PROV (Ballarat) listed McDowell as the owner of a tenement and land, but with a net annual value of £35. However, Robert's sixth child, John, was born at Mount Egerton in 1867, with his daughter, Mercy, born at Gordon in 1869. This suggests that the dwelling had been built by 1869.

4   Maureen Davenport (nee Ryan), Canberra, personal comments, 21 January 2015. The kitchen wing has been demolished.

5   R. Huggins, Transcript of the *Gordon Advertiser*, 20 May 1904, personal collection, Ballan, & Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, Department of Justice, Melbourne.

6   *Ibid*.

7   *Ibid*.

8   Ibid*.

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021
PLACE NAME: Oakvale
ADDRESS: 179 Donnellans Road, Millbrook

Place No. GOR016
Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

From the 1860s, Robert McDowell farmed the rich chocolate soil, sowing wheat, oats and English grass.[10]

Tragedy struck the family on 16 April 1901 with the death of Mrs Mercy Bridges, aged 63 years.[11] She was buried in Section C in the Ballarat Old Cemetery.[12] It seems that Mercy's death took a severe toll on Robert's health, as he was admitted to the Ballarat Lunatic Asylum on 2 September 1902.[13] He died there of pneumonia two years later on 17 May 1904.[14] His estate was extensive, amounting to £6393/12/2, with Oakvale valued at £937/9/10.[15] The property was described at this time as follows:

> Crown Allotment 5 Section 5 same Parish and County [Parish of Kerrit Bareet County of Grant] containing 44 acres 2 roods and 23 perches subdivided into 4 paddocks with post and rail fence. On this land is erected Brick house containing 15 rooms, 2 hay and chaff sheds, work shop, wash and buggy house.[16]

During Robert McDowell's illness, his numerous other landholdings, including land at Gordon and land in the Parish of Woolamai, County of Mornington, was let by the Master of Lunacy to two of his sons, Herbert and Walter respectively.[17]

Herbert McDowell continued to reside and farm Oakvale following his father's death and he acquired Title to the property in 1904.[18] On 7 March 1903, he married Edith E. Cowley at the Congregational Church, Ballarat.[19] Their daughter was born at Oakvale on 10 December 1908.[20] Tragically, Edith McDowell died in 1909 after a brief illness at the residence of her father, J.E. Cowley of the Eureka Ironworks, Ballarat East.[21] Possibly as a consequence of the loss of his wife, Herbert McDowell sold Oakvale a year later in 1910. As outlined in the *Bacchus Marsh Express*:

> Mr. H.L. McDowell's homestead farm of 97 acres, known as Oakvale, Black Hill, Gordon, has been sold through Messrs. Greenfield & Co., to Mr. William Clifford, of Gordon, for £4,352/17/6, or at the rate of £44/7/6 per acre.[22]

9   Information kindly provided by the Ballarat Old Cemetery, January 2015.

10   *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 10 April 1880, p.4 & *The Argus*, 30 November 1883, p.10.

11   Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, op.cit. & The Argus, 17 April 1901, p.1.

12   *Ballarat Cemeteries and Crematorium, op.cit.*

13   Ballarat Asylum Records, VPRS 7426/P1 Unit 1 PROV.

14   Ibid. & Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, op.cit. The *Gordon Advertiser*, *op.cit.*, 20 May 1904, also claimed that McDowell invented many labour-saving implements for tilling the soil. However, the newspaper seems to have confused Robert McDowell of 'Oakvale' with Robert McDowell of Hay, New South Wales, who took out a patent (no. 4574) for 'improvements with ploughs' on 15 June 1886. See *Victoria Government Gazette*, 9 July 1886, p.1978.

15   Robert Luke McDowell, Probate Administration files, 1904, VPRS 28/P2 Unit 688 PROV.

16   Ibid.

17   Ibid.

18   Certificate of Title, vol. 111 fol. 064.

19   *Gordon Advertiser*, 23 March 1907, *op.cit.*

20   *The Argus*, 25 January 1908.

21   R. Huggins, Index of the *Gordon Advertiser*, 9 July 1909, private collection, Ballan.

22   *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 29 October 1910. See also *The Argus*, 25 October 1910.

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021
PLACE NAME: Oakvale
ADDRESS: 179 Donnellans Road, Millbrook

Place No. GOR016
Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

Oakvale & the Clifford Family Era

Title to Oakvale was taken up by Mrs Mary Clifford (nee Hogan) and her son, William Gerald Clifford (1882-1951), on 30 December 1910.[23] Another of Mrs Clifford's sons, Herbert, farmed a neighbouring property.[24] With her husband, Timothy Clifford, Mary had established a bakery at 82 Main Street, Gordon in 1870.[25] In 1914, William Clifford became sole owner of Oakvale where he cultivated potatoes.[26]

In 1916, William Gerald Clifford married Mary Helena Ryan (1894-1974) (Photo 3), the daughter of Thomas Francis and Johanna Ryan (nee Maher).[27] They had seven children: Deborah, Mary, Thomas, Gerald, Elaine, Eileen and Cornelius.[28] The Clifford family were members of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, Gordon.[29]

Photo 3: Mary and William Clifford of Oakvale, c.1950.
Source: Maureen Davenport, Canberra.

On William's death in 1951, Oakvale passed to Mrs Mary Clifford until her death in 1974.[30] From this time until 1977, the property was owned by Thomas and Cornelius Clifford until Thomas' death in 1988.[31] It remained owned by Cornelius Clifford until his death in 1997,[32] when it was sold outside the Clifford family for the first time in 87 years. Oakvale had fallen into disrepair at this time (Photos 4, 5, 6 and 7).

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[23]   Certificate of Title, vol. 3010 fol. 827 & Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, op.cit.

[24]   Davenport, op.cit.

[25]   Certificate of Title vol. 84 fol. 755 & Davenport, op.cit.

[26]   Ibid., vol. 3467 fol. 288 & Davenport, op.cit.

[27]   Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, op.cit.

[28]   *The Argus*, 11 July 1951, p.14.

[29]   *Ibid*.

[30]   Certificate of Title, op.cit.

[31]   Ibid.

[32]   Davenport, op.cit.

Photo 4: Oakvale, front (east) elevation, 1998. Source: Wendy Jacobs.

Photo 5: Oakvale, front (east) elevation, 1998. Source: Wendy Jacobs

Photo 6: Oakvale, rear (west) elevation, 1998. Source: Wendy Jacobs

Photo 7: Oakvale, side (south) elevation, 1998. Source: Wendy Jacobs

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 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.

Oakvale is the only known surviving two storey Victorian Georgian styled dwelling on a farm property in the west region of the Moorabool Shire built in the 1860s. Other substantial two storey rural homesteads in the district and nearby area were built in later years including:

- Mt Boninyong Homestead, 6754 Midland Highway, Scotsburn:[33] the homestead was built in 1883 for Robert Scott on the family property, Mt Boninyong. The large, two storey, brick Victorian Eclectic styled dwelling features complex hipped roof forms, the front having a projecting rectangular bay surmounted by a bellcote while the ground floor features a post-

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[33] P. Griffiths, *Three Times Blest: A History of Buninyong & District 1837-1901*, Buninyong & District Historical Society, 1988, pp.121-122.

supported skillion verandah with cast iron valances and brackets. At the rear is a projecting steeply pitched two storey gabled wing.

- Yuulong Homestead, 30 Yuulong Road, Scotsburn:[34] built in 1889 for Andrew Scott on land excised from the Scott property, Boninyong, the polychrome brick, late Victorian styled dwelling has a hipped roof form with an encircling convex verandah decorated with cast iron posts, valances and brackets.
- Killarney, 3109 Old Melbourne Road, Warrenheip (HO48) (Photo 8):[35] built in c.1897 for Thomas O'Loughlin who as awarded the title of Papal Count of the Holy Roman Empire, his large Late Victorian Picturesque brick dwelling features complex hipped and gabled roof forms, the front having projecting segmentally-arched portico and cast iron verandahs and balconies. There is a gate house that was erected at the entrance to the main driveway, as well as stables and a coach house.

Photo 8: Killarney, 3109 Old Melbourne Road, Warrenheip, 2010. Source: David Rowe and Wendy Jacobs.

Oakvale is more rudimentary in design than the other two storey homesteads, reflecting its earlier date of construction and possibly the Protestant frugality of the original owner.

Stylistically, Oakvale is more comparable to the former Commercial Bank at 157 Inglis Street, Ballan (HO23) (Photo 9) built in bluestone in 1867,[36] and the former Post and Telegraph Office, 140 Inglis Street, Ballan (HO24) (Photo 10) built in brick in 1874.[37] Like Oakvale, both feature symmetrical, rectangular facades with three-bayed compositions defined by window and door openings, hipped roofs and narrow eaves.

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[34]   *Ibid*. & D. Kellaway, 'Research into Yuulong, Scotsburn, near Buninyong', National Trust of Australia (Victoria), 1976.

[35]   D. Cahir, Dunnstown, notes provided on Killarney to the author, March 2010 & Australian Heritage Database online, 31 May 2009.

[36]   *A Pictorial History of the Shire of Ballan*, Ballan Shire Historical Society, 1989, p.45 & Australian Heritage Database online, 31 May 2009. The latter states that the building was constructed in 1857.

[37]   'A Heritage Walk Through Ballan', Ballan Shire Historical Society, 1996.

| **Photo 9:** Former Commercial Bank, 157 Inglis Street, Ballan, 2010. Source: David Rowe and Wendy Jacobs. | **Photo 10:** Former Post and Telegraph Office, 140 Inglis Street, Ballan, 2010. Source: David Rowe and Wendy Jacobs. |

Oakvale is a rare and moderately intact example of a substantial Victorian era dwelling articulated in the Georgian style. It is the earliest known two storey brick farmhouse in the Moorabool district and is in fair condition.

PLACE NAME: Woodlawn

Place No. GOR002

ADDRESS: 1787 Old Melbourne Road, Millbrook

Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

Historic Themes:

Theme 4.1: Farming & Agriculture

Theme 6.2: Building Homes in the Shire

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?	**Yes – *Outbuilding adjoining the south-west corner of the dwelling.***
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 brick dwelling known as Woodlawn, at 1787 Old Melbourne Road, Millbrook, constructed c.1874, is significant. The timber gabled building located to the west also contributes to the significance of the place.

How is it significant?

Woodlawn at 1787 Old Melbourne Road, Millbrook is of local historical and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

Woodlawn, 1787 Old Melbourne Road, has historical significance for its associations with Irish Catholic settlers who were first attracted to the nearby goldfields and later saw the potential of the rich soil of the Millbrook and Gordon area in which to grow crops and operate dairies from the 1860s and 1870s.

PLACE NAME: Woodlawn   Place No. GOR002

ADDRESS: 1787 Old Melbourne Road, Millbrook   Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

Built in c.1874 for Thomas Donellan, an Irish immigrant, he lived at and farmed Woodlawn from this time with this wife, Margaret, and their several children, until his death in 1911. The property remained under the ownership of Donellan family members until 1959. (Criterion A)

Woodlawn, 1787 Old Melbourne Road, Millbrook, is aesthetically significant as a predominantly intact, representative example of a small number of surviving Victorian styled farm dwellings in the Millbrook and Gordon area constructed in the 19ᵗʰ century. The hipped roof form, front verandah, central front timber doorway and flanking timber framed double hung windows are the principal Victorian design qualities also identified on other dwellings of the type, including those at 52 Sullivans Road and 91 Ryans Road, Millbrook. The gabled timber outbuilding adjoining the south-west corner of the main dwelling also contributes to the significance of the place. (Criterion E)

Heritage Overlay Map

It is recommended that the heritage overlay is applied the portion of the Woodlawn property confined by the fenced land as shown in the following aerial image (Photo 1)

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

DESCRIPTION:

Woodlawn at 1787 Old Melbourne Road, Millbrook, is situated on a large, rural sloping allotment on the southern side of Black Hill. The dwelling has a substantial front setback to Donnellans Road, which is characterised by an open grassed area with several trees and bound by timber post and wire farm fencing. Vehicular access is from Donnellans Road to the east of the dwelling, the gravelled driveway curving round towards the rear of the property where there are a number of gabled outbuildings.

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021
PLACE NAME: Woodlawn
ADDRESS: 1787 Old Melbourne Road, Millbrook

Place No. GOR002
Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

The single storey, face brick, Victorian styled dwelling has a hipped roof form that traverses the site, rear double hipped wings and a front post-supported hipped concave verandah. These roof forms are clad in green-painted corrugated sheet metal. Three early chimneys adorn the roofline, the tops to the chimneys having been removed. Other early features of the design include the narrow eaves, bluestone plinth, the symmetrical composition of the front façade with the early central front doorway and flanking timber framed 12 paned double hung windows, and the bluestone window sills. The square timber posts with moulded timber capitals appear to have replaced the original posts. At the rear is a narrow skillion wing.

Adjoining the south-west corner of the dwelling is an early, modestly-scaled gabled outbuilding with a skillion wing on the east side. It is clad in green-painted corrugated sheet metal roofing and has timber weatherboard wall cladding. There are introduced windows on the north and particularly west sides, the latter possibly dating from the late interwar or postwar period.

Overall, the dwelling appears to be in good condition when viewed from the road, but the adjoining gabled outbuilding seems to have suffered noticeable deterioration in the wall cladding. Apart from the removed chimney tops and changed verandah posts, the dwelling is in intact to its original design and construction.

Photo 2: Woodlawn and adjoining outbuilding, north and west elevations as viewed from Donnellans Road, 2009.

HISTORY:

Squatting and Early Settlement[1]

In early 1837, the Government Surveyor, Frederick D'Arcy and his party surveyed the upper reaches of the Leigh and Moorabool Rivers. A second expedition led by D'Arcy followed in August 1837. One of the main purposes of the expeditions was to find new country upon which to establish grazing lands for new stations. The earliest districts of Melbourne and Geelong, including the lower reaches of the Barwon and Moorabool Rivers, had already been settled and were almost totally occupied.

The rush to Ballarat, Blackwood 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. While the Nicholson Land Act of 1860 and the Duffy Act of 1862 sought to open land selection for the small farmer, it was not until the Grant Land Act of 1865 (refined in 1869) that gave rise to the greatest land settlement in the Moorabool Shire.

History of Woodlawn

Between the mid 1850s and early 1860s, land immediately west and south-west of the goldfields township of Gordons was 'unlocked' into smaller allotment for private sale. Crown allotments 1 and 4 of Section 5 in the Parish of Kerrit Bareet, were purchased by John Donellan[2] of Ballarat on 3 March 1864.[3] Allotment 1 comprised 46 acres, three roods and 30 perches, while allotment 3 contained 55 acres, 1 rood and 15 perches.[4] Donellan soon established a crop farm and built a five-roomed dwelling, barn, stables and piggery.[5]

On 17 August 1874, John Donellan sold parts of allotment 1 and 3 to his brother, Thomas Donellan.[6] Located on the southern slopes of Black Hill, the land encompassed 51 acres and 23 perches[7] and it was here where Thomas Donellan appears to have had the existing brick dwelling constructed.

John and Thomas Donellan were sons of Thomas and Catherine (nee Mulkarins[8]) Donellan of County Galway, Ireland.[9] John and Thomas Donellan were born there in in c.1828 and c.1836 respectively.[10] Probably as a result of the potato famine in Ireland from the mid 1840s, the Donellan brothers emigrated to Victoria, possibly to try their luck on the goldfields. John Donellan married Miss Mary Gilday in 1864.[11] They had no children. Thomas Donellan married Miss Margaret Greene (also born in County Clare, Ireland) in 1866 and they settled at the Mount Egerton goldfields as it was there in 1867 when the first of their eight children, John, was born.[12] All the other children were born at Gordon: Catherine (born

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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   The spelling of the surname, Donelan, has been variously given in official documents and newspapers in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Common in the 19th century was "Donellan" and in the early 20th century, "Donnellan". These variations have been applied.

3   See Parish of Karrit Bareet Plan, 1944, VPRS 16171 PROV & Certificates of Title, vol. 111 fol. 085 & vol. 111 fol. 086.

4   Ibid.

5   Donellan's real estate was described by Brophy, Foley & Co., salesmen & commission agents, Ballarat, 15 September 1884 in Donellan's Probate Administration files, VPRS 28/P2 Unit 1468 PROV.

6   Certificates of Title, op.cit.

7   Ibid., vol. 705 fol. 862.

8   The maiden name of Catherine Mulkarins has also been given as Connors. See Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, Department of Justice, Melbourne, for John and Thomas Donellan.

9   Ibid.

10   Ibid.

11   Ibid.

12   Ibid.

1869), Michael (born 1870), Thomas (born 1874), Ellen (born 1876), Maria (born 1877), Margaret (born 1878) and Hanorah (born 1885).[13]

Naming the property Woodlawn, Thomas Donellan farmed crops on the land and established a dairy, as did his brother, John, on the adjoining farm. In 1880, the *Bacchus Marsh Express* gave a description of their crops and their increased landholdings by this time:

> Mr. John Donelan has 155 acres on and around the Black-hill, but not all in one block; he has had 16 acres of wheat, the average of which was 40 bushels, while 14 acres of oats only gave at the rate of 30 bushels, as the caterpillars destroyed a great quantity. He has seven acres of late-sown potatoes, the stalks of which look well, but there is nothing yet at the root. Dairy farming is also carried on here. His brother, Mr. Thomas Donelan, has 148 acres; his wheat, also, averaged 40 bushels, while his oats gave 45; the latter was a splendid crop until the caterpillars visited it. He has 13 acres of potatoes, and makes a large quantity of butter.[14]

John Donellan died on 1 July 1884 at the age of about 56 years.[15] Farm life had taken its toll, as he was described in the *Gordon Advertiser* as 'a very old and respected resident of Black Hill, Gordon.'[16] He was followed six years later Mrs Margaret Donellan, Thomas' wife.[17] Thomas died at Woodlawn on 13 May 1911.[18] At this time, the property was described as including 'a seven roomed brick and wooden dwelling, barn, stable and outhouses.'[19] Donellan's total landholdings amounted to 166 acres, 3 roods and 11 perches with a value of £2972.0.0,[20] which was testimony to his success as a farmer at Millbrook since 1874.

Woodlawn was retained by the Donnellan family throughout the 20th century, first by Thomas and Margaret's son, Michael Francis Donnellan, from 1915.[21] He continued to farm Woodlawn and increased his landholdings in 1915 with the purchase of a nearby block of land formerly owned by Daniel Sullivan at a cost of £1,200.[22] On the death of Michael Donnellan in 1955, the property passed to his sister, Mrs Margaret Mary McGuigan.[23] She had married Edward James McGuigan at St. Patrick's Church, Gordon, in 1912.[24] McGuigan held a farm at French Island at this time.[25] In 1913, Margaret McGuigan gave birth to a daughter, Margaret Patricia, at Prahan.[26] She later joined the Order of the Sisters of Mercy at the Ballarat convent and was known as Sister John.[27] Edward McGuigan had taken up the farming property, 'Clyde', near Cranbourne by 1916, although the family appears to have resided in Power Street, Hawthorn, as a son, Edward James, was born at Hawthorn in 1917.[28] He died in this same year. On 3 September 1917, Edward McGuigan enlisted for service in World War One and he remained at the

13   Ibid.
14   *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 10 April 1880.
15   Donellan, op.cit. & Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, op.cit.
16   R. Huggins, Transcript of the *Gordon Advertiser*, 5 July 1884.
17   Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, op.cit.
18   *The Argus*, 15 May 1911, p.1.
19   T. Donellan, Probate Administration files, 1911, VPRS 28/P3 Unit 213 PROV.
20   Ibid.
21   Certificate of Title, op.cit.
22   *The Argus*, 5 August 1915, p.11.
23   Certificate of Title, op.cit.
24   *The Advocate*, 3 August 1912, p.35.
25   Ibid.
26   Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, op.cit.
27   Ibid. & *The Advocate,* 2 October 1946.
28   Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, op.cit.

training camp at Broadmeadows for 181 days until he was discharged due to being medically unfit.[29] A third child was born after 1920 to Edward and Margaret: Mary Florence.[30] She also joined the Sisters of Mercy at Ballarat and was named Sister Majella.[31]

After McGuigan's discharge from Australian Imperial Force in 1918, he and his family returned to live and farm Woodlawn with Michael Donnellan.[32] McGuigan was employed by Donnellan for the next 17 years.[33] During his residency at Woodlawn, Edward McGuigan appears to have suffered depression which remained hidden from the family and clinically undiagnosed.[34] Tragically, he took his life in November 1934, as reported in *The Argus*:

> Edward James McGuigan, aged 60 years, farmer, of Millbrook, was found dead in the garden of his home on Saturday with a gunshot wound in his chest. Close by was a double-barrelled shotgun with a discharged cartridge in the left barrel. A piece of binder twine had been tied to the trigger and looped to the fence. McGuigan, who was a returned soldier, was stated to have had no financial or other troubles. He left a farewell note to his wife.[35].

Margaret McGuigan continued to own Woodlawn until her death in 1957,[36] bringing an end to the owner of the property by members of the Donnellan family. In 1959, Woodlawn was purchased by George Edward Watkinson, a farmer of Millbrook.[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.

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.

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), 5 Old Golden Point Road, Blackwood (BLA22) (c.1860), and 111 Golden Point Road, Blackwood (GP04) (c.1860).

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29   E.J. McGuigan, Australian Imperial Force Attestation Paper, 26 July 1917, National Archives of Australia online, March 2015.
30   *The Advocate*, *op.cit*.
31   *Ibid*.
32   Edward James McGuigan, Probate Administration files, 1935, VPRS 28/P3 Unit 2661 PROV.
33   Ibid.
34   *The Argus*, 29 November 1934, p.4.
35   *Ibid*., 20 November 1934.
36   Certificate of Title, op.cit.
37   Ibid.

1787 Old Melbourne Road is one of a small group of Victorian vernacular dwellings in the Gordon area today. The other surviving examples are:

- St. Patrick's Presbytery, 10 Careys Road, Gordon (GOR012-08) (Photo 3): built in 1913, designed by the architects, Kempson and Conolly, it is of more substantial brick construction, is more elaborate (with its encircling post-supported verandah having curved lattice timber fascias and timber framed tripartite windows) and appears to be more intact. As a much later example of the Victorian type, it is not directly comparable to Woodlawn and has different historical associations.

- Erin's Vale, 161 Conroys Lane, Gordon: built c.1890 (or possibly relocated to the site), Of timber construction, it has a post supported verandah and decorative cast iron valances and brackets. It is comparable to Woodlawn in the hipped roof form, post-supported verandah, window openings and the altered chimneys, and possibly in historical associations with crop farming from the 19th century.

- The Pines, 52 Sullivans Road, Millbrook (GOR025) (Photo 4): built in c.1896, this dwelling is constructed of weatherboard and has projecting gabled wing at the rear. There is a return post-supported verandah, central front doorway with panelled timber door and sidelights and highlights, and timber framed double hung windows. A slightly more elaborate example of the Victorian type, it is directly comparable with Woodlawn and they also share similar historical associations was crop farms established by Irish Catholic settlers.

- Dwelling, 91 Ryans Road, Millbrook (YEN014) (Photo 5): built c.1906-09 for P.J. (Geoff) Ryan on the cultivation and grazing farm established by his father and uncle, John and Patrick Ryan, Irish Catholic immigrant potato farmers. The brick dwelling has a hipped roof form and rear projecting double hipped roofs and a front post-supported skillion verandah. The roofs have recently been reclad in corrugated sheet metal. There are two early rendered brick chimneys with corbelled tops, original central front door with six panelled timber door and sidelights and highlights, and flanking timber framed double hung windows. Other early features include the cream brick window voussoirs and bluestone window sills. At the rear are recent, sympathetic hipped and gabled single storey additions. This dwelling is directly comparable to Woodlawn.

- Dwelling, 16 Tennyson Street, Gordon, built c.1872.[38] This dwelling has been altered and is missing a front verandah. It is in poor condition and low integrity. It does not appear to be directly comparable architecturally or historically to Woodlawn.

| **Photo 3:** St Patrick's Presbytery, 10 Careys Road, Gordon , 2009. Source: David Rowe and Wendy Jacobs. | **Photo 4:** The Pines, 52 Sullivans Road, Millbrook, 2009. Source: David Rowe and Wendy Jacobs. |

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38   See Plan of the Town of Gordon, op.cit.

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021
PLACE NAME: Woodlawn
ADDRESS: 1787 Old Melbourne Road, Millbrook

Place No. GOR002
Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

Photo 5: Dwelling, 91 Ryans Road, Millbrook, 2012.
Source: David Rowe and Wendy Jacobs.

Overall, Woodlawn is a predominantly intact, representative example of a small number of Victorian styled farm dwellings associated with Irish Catholic settlers in the Millbrook and Gordon district.

PLACE NAME: Former Ryan Family Farm

Place No. YEN014

ADDRESS: 91 Ryans Road, Millbrook

Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

Historic Themes: Theme 4.1: Farming & Agriculture Theme 6.2: Building Homes in the Shire	
Condition: Good	
Integrity: 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?	**Yes – *Atlas cedar, Monkey Puzzle and Tulip tree***
Fences &/or Outbuildings of Note?	**Yes – *chimney stack.***
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 the former Ryan Family Farm at 91 Ryans Road, Millbrook, constructed between 1906-09, is significant.

Elements which contribute to the significance of the place include the brick homestead (c.1906-1909), the collection of mature exotic trees near the homestead including the Tulip Tree, Atlas Cedar and Monkey Puzzle tree, the brick chimney-stack north east of the homestead (from the shearer's quarters) and the driveway.

Outbuildings and fences and non-original alterations and additions to the residence are not significant.

How is it significant?

The former Ryan family farm, 91 Ryans Road, Millbrook is of local historical and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021
PLACE NAME: Former Ryan Family Farm
ADDRESS: 91 Ryans Road, Millbrook

Place No. YEN014
Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

Why is it significant?

The former Ryan family farm, 91 Ryans Road, has historical significance for its associations with second generation Irish Catholic farmers, following on from their pioneer forebears who, in the 1860s, were attracted to the Victorian goldfields and saw the potential in the rich soil for agricultural and grazing farms. Part of the former Borambeta Run of George Urquhart, the farm was first established as the western portion of the substantial property taken up in 1863 by the emigrant Irish farmers, John and Patrick Ryan. John Ryan's son, Patrick Joseph (Geoff) Ryan took over the property in c.1906 and constructed the brick homestead shortly after. Geoff Ryan was influential in working with the State Government on experimental potato crops and in particular, cultivating new varieties of potatoes for commercial production in Australia. From 1919 until 1941 the Ryan family farm was the location of a State Government experimental potato crop. Ryan's farming experimentation also included cattle that had been raised at the Government's State Research Farm at Werribee in the 1930s. The existing dwelling and nearby exotic trees are a physical embodiment of P.J. Ryan's occupation of the property. (Criterion A)

Aesthetically, the brick homestead is significant as a predominantly intact, representative example of a small number of surviving Late Victorian era farm dwellings in the Millbrook and Gordon area constructed in the late 19th and very early 20th centuries. The hipped roof form, decorative post-supported verandah, central front timber doorway with stained glass sidelights and highlights, cream brick voussoirs and bluestone sills to the window openings, narrow eaves with paired timber brackets, timber framed double hung windows and the rendered brick chimneys are the key Late Victorian design qualities that form part of the aesthetic significance of the place. The mature Tulip tree, Cedar and Monkey Puzzle also contribute aesthetically to the setting of the residence. (Criterion E)

PLACE NAME: Former Ryan Family Farm

Place No. YEN014

ADDRESS: 91 Ryans Road, Millbrook

Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

Heritage Overlay Map

It is recommended that the heritage overlay is applied the portion of the property as shown in the following aerial image (Photo 1).

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

DESCRIPTION:

The former Ryan farm property, 91 Ryans Road, Millbrook, is located on large, rural farmland, immediately east of the Melbourne to Ballarat railway line, and the east of the Moorabool River. The property is accessed by a curved, gravelled driveway in the south-east corner of the site that is marked by a timber picket fence, metal farm gates and two mature Plane trees. There is a second curved gravelled driveway further north on the Ryan Road (east) boundary. A chimney stack located to the north east of the homestead is a physical legacy of an earlier shearer's quarters located in this area. Distant from the main dwelling to the south is a modern garden outbuilding and water tank, both appearing to have been recently introduced.

PLACE NAME: Former Ryan Family Farm

Place No. YEN014

ADDRESS: 91 Ryans Road, Millbrook

Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

Photo 2: façade of dwelling, July 2020

Photo 3: Main entrance to property, 2015.

Photo 4: Surviving chimney stack from an earlier building 2015.

Photo 5: Main gateway, Ryans Road, with introduced gabled outbuilding in the background (located south of the main dwelling), 2015.

Centrally located in the south portion of the site is the farm dwelling which has a frontage to the south. There are remnants of an earlier garden (now largely removed) in the mature exotic trees. The single storey, face brick, Late Victorian styled dwelling is characterised by a hipped roof form, together with rear double hipped wings. At the rear are recently constructed and sympathetically designed hipped and gabled single storey brick addition connected to the original dwelling by a flat-roofed link. All of the roofs are clad in recent corrugated sheet metal (the roof cladding to the original portion of the dwelling having recently been replaced).

Other Late Victorian design features include the post-supported skillion return verandah that extends along the front (south) and side (west) facades. It has a centrally located gabled portico above the main entrance. The verandah is supported by turned timber posts on elevated octagonal pedestals. The posts have elaborate capitals above which are early timber framed valances (the original cast iron currently removed, presumably for repair, as are the original cast iron brackets). The gabled portico also has original cast iron infill. Two early rendered brick chimneys with corbelled tops adorn the roofline. There are narrow eaves with paired timber brackets. The symmetry of the front façade is defined by the early central, timber framed doorway with a six panelled timber door and sidelights and highlights featuring Art Nouveau stained glass and leadlight motifs. Flanking the front door are timber framed double hung windows with bluestone sills and cream brick voussoirs. Identical windows are located on the side elevations. It would appear that the concrete verandah floor has been introduced.

Photo 6: Front (south) elevation of main dwelling, 2012.
Source: http://www.realestate.com.au/property-house-vic-millbrook-110976611

Photo 7: Detail of gabled verandah portico and main doorway behind, 2012.
Source: http://www.realestate.com.au/property-house-vic-millbrook-110976611

Photo 8: View under front verandah (looking west), 2012.
Source: http://www.realestate.com.au/property-house-vic-millbrook-110976611

Photo 9: Chimney stack from shearer's quarters, July 2020

Photo 10: Tulip tree at front of residence, July 2020

HISTORY:

Squatting and Early Settlement[1]

In early 1837, the Government Surveyor, Frederick D'Arcy and his party surveyed the upper reaches of the Leigh and Moorabool Rivers. A second expedition led by D'Arcy followed in August 1837. One of the main purposes of the expeditions was to find new country upon which to establish grazing lands for new stations. The earliest districts of Melbourne and Geelong, including the lower reaches of the Barwon and Moorabool Rivers, had already been settled and were almost totally occupied.

The rush to Ballarat, Blackwood 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. While the Nicholson Land Act of 1860 and the Duffy Act of 1862 sought to open land selection for the small farmer, it was not until the Grant Land Act of 1865 (refined in 1869) that gave rise to the greatest land settlement in the Moorabool Shire.

History of former Ryan Family Farm

In 1848, J. and C. Bradshaw took up the Borambeta Run, comprising 14,720 acres of land, including the north and north-western slopes of Black Hill on the western Moorabool River.[2] There, they grazed 800-1000 cattle.[3] By 1856, J. and C. Bradshaw had been granted 640 acres as pre-emptive right it was at this

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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   Schedule attached to 'Application to Lease Waste Lands of the Crown Beyond the Settled Districts in the Colony of New South Wales, 20 March 1848, VPRS 5359, PROV. Billis & Kenyon, Pastoral Pioneers of Port Phillip, 2nd edn., Stockland Press Pty Ltd, Melbourne, 1974, claimed that C. and J. Bradshaw had the licence (no. 23) from 1844, following George Gordon in 1838.

3   'Application to Lease Waste Lands', op.cit.

time that they sought to relinquish the Borambeta Run to George Urquhart.[4] Described as being 'moderately timbered with Gum and Lightwood' with 'rich chocolate soil',[5] Urquhart retained Borambeta (Figure 1) until it was taken up by Messrs. Blake and Parker. In February 1862 they advertised the sale of Borambeta 'in consequence of a large portion of their run having been gazetted as a Farmers' Commons'.[6] The sale included 300 cattle, 20-30 horses, draught horse and 80 acres of land which was described as being 'of superior quality' with the Moorabool River running through it, providing 'a constant supply of the best water.'[7] There was also 'an excellent dwelling house, large barn, stables, stockyards, &c.'[8]

The 80 acres of land (and an additional 420 acres) was acquired by Patrick and John Ryan, farmer brothers from Cranavone, near Cahir, Tipperary Ireland.[9] The sons of 'a substantial farmer', they 'had a good education at school' and later learning farming which they continued until the lure of the gold discoveries brought them to Victoria.[10] They emigrated in 1860 and went to the Bendigo goldfields and had mixed success.[11] In 1861, Patrick went to New Zealand to try his luck there, while John married Miss Mary O'Sullivan (born c.1838 at Kenmare, County Kerry, Ireland) at Navin, near Kapunda, South Australia, where he had taken up land.[12] Both Patrick and John returned to Victoria and went to the diggings at Fryer's Creek and Vaughan and it was at the latter goldfields where John's and Patrick's first children were born: Mary (born in 1862 to John) and Patrick William (born 1863 to Patrick senior).[13]

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[4]   Ibid.

[5]   'Plan of Crown Lands on the Western Moorabool in the County of Grant – "Borambeta"', 17 August 1857, pre-emptive right plan B/16, PROV.

[6]   *The Star* (Ballarat), 22 February 1862, p.3.

[7]   *Ibid*.

[8]   *Ibid*.

[9]   *The Australasian*, 24 October 1885, p.10. The newspaper claimed that the Ryan brothers had acquired 500 acres of land.

[10]   *Ibid*. & *The Advocate*, 17 September 1910, p.20 & 31 December 1910, p.18.

[11]   *Ibid*. Patrick and John Ryan's other brothers, James, Michael and Thomas had also emigrated to Victoria. James and Michael died some years later. Tragically, James Ryan was committed to the Kew Lunatic Asylum in 1878 with evidence of 'religious mania'. See *Geelong Advertiser*, 26 August 1878 & Alphabetical Lists of Patients in Asylums VPRS 7446/P1, PROV. The other brother, Thomas. established a farm at Gordon. See *The Australasian*, 24 October 1885, op.cit. & *The Advocate*, 6 March 1941, p.28.

[12]   *The Advocate*, 17 September 1910 & 31 December 1910, op.cit. & J. Donegan, 'History of Gordon', manuscript, Joe Donegan private collection, Wallace, n.d., p.9.

[13]   Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, Department of Justice, Melbourne.

PLACE NAME: Former Ryan Family Farm

Place No. YEN014

ADDRESS: 91 Ryans Road, Millbrook

Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021
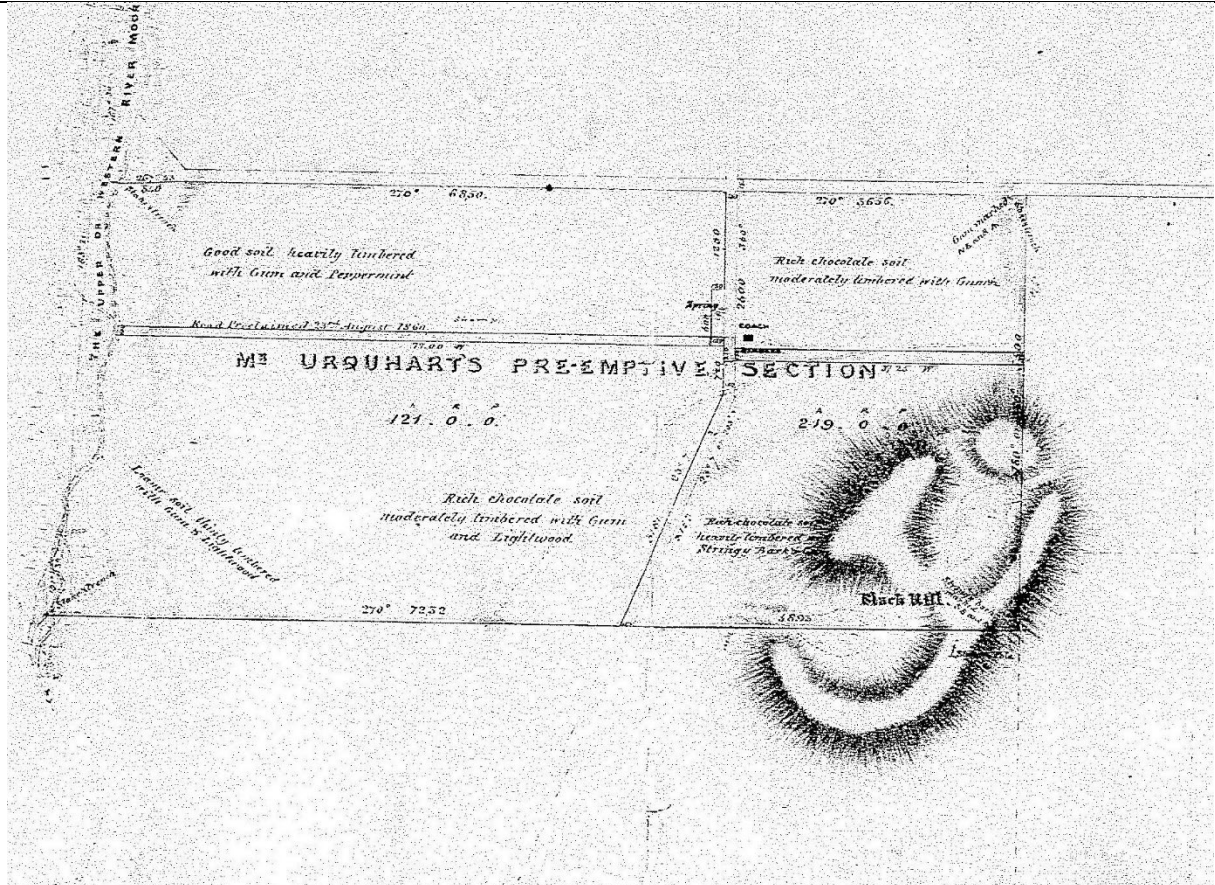
Figure 1: Part of 'Plan of Crown Lands on the Western Moorabool in the County of Grant – "Borambeta', 1857. Source: Pastoral Run Plan B/16 PROV.

At Millbrook, Patrick and John Ryan had one of the largest farms in the district. They worked the property together, although they both held separate landholdings of the former Borambeta Run.[14] Joe Donegan gave an account of the early years of the Ryan brothers at Millbrook:

> They started to clear the land at once. This was no easy task, as huge messmates and gum trees grew in profusion. But the young Ryans were strong and stout-hearted. They dug immense holes in the ground, and in these fires were lit. The great logs were rolled in, and as these burned down others were drawn up with bullocks and added to the furnace. In this way most of the once beautiful forest was cleared. The rich volcanic soil soon rewarded the Ryans for their strenuous work, as heavy crops of potatoes were grown and sold to the miners at famine prices.[15]

Patrick Ryan's property was named 'Cranavone' after his birthplace in Ireland. He held the eastern portion of the land while John Ryan held the southern and western portions, part of the latter now comprising the property at 91 Ryans Road.[16] On the southern portion of the site (now south of McNamara's Lane), John Ryan built a homestead of 12 rooms in the early 1860s.[17] A six-roomed timber

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14   *The Australasian*, 24 October 1885, op.cit.

15   Donegan, op.cit.

16   *The Australasian, op.cit*.

17   The 'Black Hill' homestead was destroyed by fire in 1932. *The Argus*, 28 July 1932 states that the 12 roomed dwelling was 'a wooden building' and 'a very old landmark' built in the early 1860s by John Ryan. However, the *Muswellbrook Chronicle* (NSW), 19 August 1932, claims that the 'old but commodious homestead' 'was constructed of stone' in the early 1860s. Newspaper articles kindly provided by Maureen Davenport, Canberra.

dwelling may be built in later years.[18] By 1880, the combined farms of the Ryan brothers were well established and *The Australasian* gave the following account of their enterprise:

> Messrs. Ryan Brothers have 370 acres; their wheat has gone 56 bushels, and they had 32 acres planted with this crop; also 44 acres of short and Tartarian oats, both of which averaged 50 bushels, as also did 60 acres of English barley; 16 acres of peas gave 40 bushels; 15 acres of oaten hay went four tons to the acre, it was a magnificent crop, being in some places 7ft. high. Their ground appears to be the pick of the district for growing potatoes; as high an average as 14 tons has several times been reached, and as they have 50 acres planted with this vegetable, which now look as well as at a corresponding period of any former season, should the market price be satisfactory, they must realise a small fortune from this paddock alone. Their stock consists of 100 cattle, mixed Herefords and shorthorns, also a hundred pigs, which are run in paddocks like sheep. No rust or smut has been seen in the neighbourhood, but a good deal of grain was lost by ripening suddenly be obtained to cut it down.[19]

At Millbrook, John and Mary Ryan had another four children in addition to Mary. In 1864, Ellen was born and she was following by Margaret and Catherine in 1868, and Patrick Joseph (later known as Geoff) in 1871.[20] Both Margaret and Catherine joined the Sisters of Mercy at Ballarat East and Miss Mary Ryan entered the Brigidine Convent at South Melbourne (becoming Sister Brigid) in 1907 and she was later appointed Reverend Mother.[21]

Patrick Joseph Ryan joined his father, John, in farming the property at Millbrook. Known as Geoff, P.J. Ryan married Miss Margaret Murphy in 1901 and they had four children (all born at Gordon): Agnes (born 1902), Kevin (born 1905), Mary Irene (born 1907) and Brenda (born 1911).[22] It appears that John Ryan transferred the farm to P.J. Ryan in his senior years, and prior to 1906.[23]

The existing brick dwelling at 91 Ryans Road appears to have been built between 1906 and 1909, after John Ryan senior had transferred ownership of the property to P.J. Ryan. Construction seems to have been completed by February 1909 as it was at this time when the *Gordon Advertiser* announced the sale at Millbrook, 'on account of Mr. P.J. Ryan', for the removal of 'a very fine 6 R.D. [six-roomed dwelling] with wide hall and verandah all round, also, new dairy, large stabling, cow-shed, and all other farm buildings with iron roofs and all in very good order and condition.'[24]

P.J. Ryan's succession as owner of 91 Ryans Road brought with it some changes in farming practices. He was keen to exploit the rich, fertile land for growing potatoes, and to experiment with his crops. Attention was soon gained from the Department of Agriculture, the experimental plot being the focus of a lecture by the Government Inspector, as reported in *The Advocate* and *Gordon Advertiser* in June 1909:

> The traveller along the main road from Gordon to Millbrook have, remarks the "Gordon Advertiser," from time to time, admired a fine crop of potatoes growing on the slopes of the famous Black Hill. Mr. P.J. Ryan, the owner, has turned a portion of the paddock into an experimental plot, and has grown several entirely new varieties, some of which promise to prove a boon to the agriculturist in search of good seed. Mr. Ryan, who intends naming the newly discovered tubers after the Dukes of England,

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18   R. Huggins, Transcript of the *Gordon Advertiser*, 5 February 1909. This dwelling was advertised for removal by P.J. Ryan.

19   *The Australasian*, 3 April 1880, p.24.

20   Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, op.cit. & Maureen Davenport to David Rowe, February 2015.

21   *The Advocate*, 17 September 1910, p.20 & 12 September 1945, p.17.

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

23   John Ryan's Will (dated 1906) made no mention of the farm property and his Probate listed neighbouring land known as 'Doyle's in 1910, but not the main farm property. See John Ryan, Probate Administration files, 1910, VPRS 28/P3 Unit 190 & VPRS 7591/P5 Unit 458 PROV.

24   Huggins, *op.cit.*

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has invited Mr. Seymour, inspector of the Department of Agriculture, to visit the scene of operations. The inspector has accepted Mr. Ryan's invitation, and has signified his intention of giving a lecture, at which every local farmer should make it a point of attending.[25]

The lecture at Ryan's farm took place on 9 June 1909, when 'inroads of parasitic diseases, the inferiority of the quality, and the diminishing yield' of the potato crop were being investigated by P.J. Ryan in trialling new varieties from seed.[26] Named after two Dukes of England[27], *The Advocate* gave an outline of Ryan's experimental cultivation:

> Out of the large number raised from year to year, he has selected several for more extended trial, and two or these of a high order of merit he is endeavouring to grow in sufficient quantity to enable him to place them on the market next year. These are known as "Norfolk" and "Wellington," and are the result of a cross between the Brown's River and the New Zealand Pinkeye, and despite the adverse season, both kinds are looking particularly fresh and vigorous.[28]

The potential for enduring prosperity from Ryan's creation of potato seedlings was outlined by G. Seymour, potato expert, in *The Journal of the Department of Agriculture*, Victoria, in 1909:

> The raising of new varieties from seed, that is, the fruit or balls of the plant, has not been very successful in the past. Many attempts have been made and new varieties have been produced, but few have proved of any value. Mr. P.J. Ryan, of Millbrook, an enthusiast in the work, has, after years of patient work, succeeded in producing a number of varieties which promise satisfactory results. They are heavy croppers and have been selected for their cooking qualities. Being dark-skinned, they should prove useful sorts for export.[29]

P.J. Ryan's initial success in growing new varieties of potatoes was dampened by the death of his father, John, in September 1910 at the age of almost 83 years.[30] Yet, P.J. Ryan continued with his experimental potato plots in the ensuing years and in 1919 he offered some land to the Government to further advance the cultivation. As described in *The Advocate*:

> Mr. Ramsay, Government Potato Expert, recently visited Millbrook for the purpose of inspecting a suitable piece of land for experimental purposes. Mr. P.J. Ryan, who is an enthusiast in Government experimental farms, offered about 10 acres of his arable land to the Government, which has been accepted. The proposed experimental plot is close to the famous Black Hill, and should answer the purpose for which it is intended. The establishment of an experimental plot in the far-famed Millbrook district should prove invaluable to local and district farmers. … Mr. Ryan has been entrusted with the work of cultivation, while Mr. Ramsay will supervise the plot and find all material.[31]

For the next 21 years, Ryan's land was the location of Department of Agriculture's experiment in potato growing.[32] It formed a basis for the publication of a book by J.T. Ramsay, potato expert and his colleague,

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[25]   *The Advocate*, 5 June 1909, p.28.

[26]   *Ibid*.

[27]   *Ibid*.

[28]   *Ibid*., 7 May 1910, p.37.

[29]   G. Seymour, 'Potato Experimental Fields, 1908-09' in *The Journal of the Department of Agriculture*, vol. 7, 1909, p.735.

[30]   *The Advocate*, 17 September 1910, p.20.

[31]   *Ibid*., 13 September 1919, p.10.

[32]   The Department of Agriculture's experimental potato plot was transferred to the property of H.R. Higgins at Warrenheip in 1941. See *The Advocate*, 12 June 1941, p.28.

G.H. Mattingley in 1942, entitled *Potato Growing in Victoria* (published by the Department of Agriculture).[33]

In the latter years of the experimental potato farm in the mid-late 1930s, P.J. Ryan looked to grazing. Apart from running sheep,[34] he continued his interest in farm experimentation with the purchase of cattle from the Government's State Research Farm. In 1937, *The Australasian* reported on Ryan's third purchase of a bull from the farm:

> Early in July Mr P.J. Ryan, of Millbrook (V.), purchased his third bull calf, Victoria Ohm, from the State Research Farm. Actually Victoria Ohm is the fourth bull from Werribee that Mr. Ryan will have used in his Red Poll herd, because, since buying his second bull, he has also used a neighbour's bull that was originally purchased from the State Research Farm. Mr. Ryan is most particular when selecting a bull, and believes in obtaining one that is from the best producing dam possible, and yet one that will maintain the beef purpose of his herd.[35]

P.J. Ryan also contributed to community life at Millbrook and the broader area throughout his life. In 1914, his residence was the scene of a fundraising euchre party and dance.[36] His most enduring legacy to the community was serving as a Councillor with the Buninyong Shire Council from 1920, when, according to *The Advocate*:

> A large deputation of ratepayers of the north riding of the Buninyong Shire Council waited on Mr. P.J. Ryan, the well-known and highly-respected farmer and grazier, of Millbrook, and asked him to allow himself to be nominated for the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. W.B. Clarke. The members of the deputation stated that ratepayers felt that they required a councillor at that end of the riding. R. Ryan, after careful consideration, complied with the wishes of the deputation.[37]

Ryan served as a Councillor until 1944.[38] Two years earlier in 1942, his wife, Margaret died.[39] After living the majority of his life at Millbrook, and growing older, P.J. Ryan removed to Brighton East where he died on 12 May 1957.[40] His property at Millbrook passed to his son, Kevin.[41] He lived there with his wife, Kathleen (nee D'Arcy), who he married in 1947.[42] They had five children.[43] On his death in late 1963, the property passed to Kathleen Ryan.[44] Like the generations of the Ryan family before them, they were members of St. Patrick's Catholic Church at Gordon.[45] In 2012, the property was sold[46] after being owned by members of the Ryan family for 149 years.

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33   See State Library of Victoria catalogue online, March 2015.

34   In 1937, Ryan sold lambs. See *The Australasian*, 1 May 1937, p.47.

35   *Ibid*., 21 August 1937, p.39.

36   *Gordon, Egerton & Ballan Advertiser*, 2 October 1914, p.4.

37   *The Advocate*, 21 February 1920, p.25.

38   See *The Argus*, 7 September 1944, p.2, which referred to the North Riding seat in the Buninyong Shire Council 'made vacant by the retirement of Cr. P.J. Ryan.'

39   *The Advocate*, 3 September 1942, p.22.

40   See 'Patrick Joseph Ryan' at Geni online, March 2015, http://www.geni.com/people/Patrick-Joseph-Ryan/6000000023956645652

41   Certificate of Title, vol. 6479 fol. 659.

42   'Kevin Andrew Ryan' at Geni online, March 2015, http://www.geni.com/people/Kevin-Ryan/6000000023959041904

43   Email to David Rowe , 10 April 2015, from Maureen Davenport (nee Ryan), Canberra.

44   In an email to David Rowe, 9 April 2015, Maureen Davenport (nee Ryan), Canberra, stated that Kath Ryan leased the farmland after her husband Kevin died.

45   Davenport, op.cit. The 'Gordon Parish Centenary: The First 100 Years', Souvenir Booklet, April 1975, acknowledged Mrs. K. Ryan, Adrian Ryan and Colin Ryan for their research work in the preparation of the booklet.

46   Certificate of Title, op.cit.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS[47]
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.

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, Black wood (c.1860), 5 Old Golden Point Road, Blackwood (c.1860), and 111 Golden Pont Road, Blackwood (c.1860).

Historically, the property at 91 Ryans Road, represents one of a small group of surviving farm properties established in the Gordon and Millbrook areas in the 1860s. Other properties include:

- Summerhill, 55 Boundary Road, Gordon (GOR026) (Photo 11): 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 ensuring 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.
- Oakvale, 179 Donnellans Road, Gordon (GOR016) (Photo 12): 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.
- Llandeilo, 1001 Old Melbourne Road Ballan (GOR009) (Photo 13): 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 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.[48]

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[47]   Information taken from heritage citations in the West Moorabool Heritage Study Stage 2A unless otherwise referenced.

[48]   'Isaac Westcott & the "Lal Lal Gardens" Millbrook', in the *Bungaree and District Historical Society Newsletter*, no. 29, July 1998, p.3.

Photo 11: Summerhill, 55 Boundary Road, Gordon, 2009.
Source: David Rowe and Wendy Jacobs.

Photo 12: Oakvale, 179 Donnellans Road, Gordon, 2009.
Source: David Rowe and Wendy Jacobs.

Photo 13: Llandeilo, 1001 Old Melbourne Road, Ballan, 2009.
Source: David Rowe and Wendy Jacobs.

Architecturally, the hipped roofed form with projecting front verandah and symmetrical front façade (with a central door opening and flanking timber framed double hung windows) comprising the dwelling at 91 Ryans Road, Millbrook, represents a typical example of a Victorian vernacular style in the area in the 19th and very early 20th centuries. However, it is one of a small number remaining of this type in the Gordon and Millbrook area today. The other surviving examples are:

- St. Patrick's Presbytery, 10 Careys Road, Gordon (GOR012-08) (Photo 14), built in 1913. Designed by the architects, Kempson and Conolly, it is of brick construction and has an encircling post-supported verandah with curved lattice timber fascias and timber framed tripartite windows. It is comparable with the dwelling at 91 Ryans Road through its design, brick construction, elaboration and integrity.

- Erin's Vale, 161 Conroys Lane, Gordon (built possibly c.1890 (or possibly relocated to the site). Of timber construction, it has a post supported verandah and decorative cast iron valances and brackets. It is comparable to the dwelling at 91 Ryans Road in the hipped roof form, post-supported verandah and window openings, although the latter is a more intact and elaborate example.

- Woodlawn, 1787 Old Melbourne Road, Millbrook (GOR002), built in c.1874. This brick dwelling with a hipped roof form, rear double hipped wings and front post-supported verandah is directly comparable to the Late Victorian dwelling at 91 Ryans Road, although it is not as elaborate, possibly as a result of being constructed several years earlier.

- The Pines, 52 Sullivans Road, Millbrook (GOR025) (Photo 15), 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. There is a return post-supported verandah, central front doorway with panelled timber door and sidelights and highlights, and timber framed double hung windows. It is comparable architecturally with the dwelling at 91 Ryans Road, as well as sharing a similar history in being the farmed by second generation of Irish Catholic

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farmers, following on from the original owners, John and Patrick Ryan, who established farming at Millbrook in the early 1860s.

- Dwelling, 16 Tennyson Street, Gordon, built c.1872.[49] This dwelling has been altered and is missing a front verandah. It is in poor condition and low integrity. It does not appear to be directly comparable architecturally or historically to the property at 91 Ryans Road.

Photo 14: St Patrick's Presbytery, 10 Careys Road, Gordon , 2009. Source: David Rowe and Wendy Jacobs.	**Photo 15:** The Pines, 52 Sullivans Road, Millbrook, 2009. Source: David Rowe and Wendy Jacobs.

Overall, the dwelling at 91 Ryans Road is a predominantly intact, representative example of a small number of Late Victorian farm dwellings associated with Irish Catholic settlers and their children in the Millbrook and Gordon district.

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49   See Plan of the Town of Gordon, op.cit.

PLACE NAME: The Pines

Place No. GOR025

ADDRESS: 52 Sullivans Road, Millbrook

Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

Historic Themes:
Theme 4.1: Farming & Agriculture
Theme 6.2: Building Homes in the Shire

Condition: Good

Integrity: Moderate

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 – *mature exotic trees adjacent to main dwelling***
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 Pines, 52 Sullivans Road, Millbrook constructed c.1896 is significant.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include: single storey hipped roof forms, return post-supported verandah, projecting early rear gabled addition on the north side, corrugated sheet metal roof cladding, timber weatherboard wall cladding, three face brick chimneys, modest eaves with paired timber brackets and roundels and panelling between, front timber framed doorway with a panelled timber door and sidelights and highlights, paired and single timber framed double hung windows with moulded timber architraves and timber window sills, stop chamfered verandah posts, timber bargeboards to the gable end and the gable infill (panelling and timber battening) to the early gabled addition. The mature Cypress and other exotic trees at the front of the property also contribute to the setting.

How is it significant?

The Pines, 52 Sullivans Road, Millbrook, is of local historical and representative significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Pines, 52 Sullivans Road, Millbrook, has historical significance for its associations with second generation Irish Catholic farmers who resided and cultivated the land from the late 19th century, following on from their forebears who had seen the potential in the rich soil for agricultural and grazing farms at Millbrook in the early 1860s. The Pines appears to have been built in 1896 as the family home of Thomas James and Minnie Sullivan, the property having originally been part of a larger farming estate of Thomas' father, Edmund Sullivan. It continued under the ownership of the Sullivan family until at least the late 20th century, having been farmed by three generations of the one family. (Criterion A)

The Pines, 52 Sullivans Road, Millbrook, is a representative, moderately intact example of a small number of surviving Late Victorian styled farm dwellings in the Millbrook and Gordon area constructed in the late 19th and very early 20th centuries. Although altered and extended at the rear, the original Late Victorian design qualities are clearly discernible when viewed from the front, including the hipped roof forms, return verandah, brick chimneys, construction, windows and front door, and detailing. The mature Cypress and other exotic trees contribute to the front setting of the place. (Criterion D)

Heritage Overlay Map

It is recommended that the heritage overlay is applied the portion of the property as shown in the following aerial image (Photo 1).

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

DESCRIPTION:

The Pines farm property, 52 Sullivans Road, Millbrook, is set on a large rural farming allotment on the west side of the road, the main dwelling and outbuildings being clustered near the north-east corner of the site. The dwelling has a substantial front setback and is fenced off at the front with timber post and wire fencing. There is an open grassed are and mature Cypress trees near the front boundary, there being other exotic trees near the front of the dwelling. A gravelled driveway is situated in the north-east portion, forming a circular driveway within the site where there is a row of mature exotic and Cypress trees. Other mature exotic trees are located to the east of the main dwelling and near the northern boundary towards the fear. There a number of outbuildings at the rear of the dwelling, possibly including farm structures dating to the 19th century such as the gabled and skillion outbuilding constructed of timber weatherboard to the rear of the dwelling on the south side. At the front near the southern boundary of the homestead complex is an introduced, gabled galvanised corrugated steel shed.

The asymmetrical, single storey, timber weatherboard, Late Victorian styled dwelling has a main hipped roof form at the front, together with a return post-supported convex verandah. There are double hipped wings that project at the rear where an interwar gabled addition projects towards the north, and a more recent gabled addition projects to the south. From the rear gabled additions are skillion wings that reflect more recent construction. The roof forms to the main hipped roof building and early gabled addition are clad in painted galvanised corrugated steel, while the remainder of the dwelling is clad in unpainted corrugated sheet metal. Three original face brick chimneys with cream brick bands and corbelled tops are a feature of the roofline. Modest overhangs with paired timber brackets and roundels and panelling between comprise the eaves to the main hipped portion, while there are more broadly projecting eaves to the interwar era gabled addition which has timber bargeboards. The gable end has early panelled and timber battening.

The front of the dwelling has an original, centrally located timber framed doorway with a panelled timber door with sidelights and highlights. Flanking the front doorway are paired timber framed double hung windows with moulded timber architraves and timber window sills. Similar timber framed double hung windows are located at the sides. The return verandah is supported by stop chamfered timber posts, but it lacks any decorative detailing.

At the rear on the north side is a post-supported skillion verandah that projects from the interwar era gabled addition.

Photo 2: Main entrance showing the main dwelling, 2009.

Photo 3: Main dwelling as viewed from Sullivans Road (south-east), 2009.

| Photo 4: Main dwelling as viewed from Sullivans Road (south-east), 2015. | Photo 5: 'The Pine's property as viewed from Sullivans Road (south-east), with introduced outbuilding at the front, 2015. |

HISTORY:

Squatting and Early Settlement[1]

In early 1837, the Government Surveyor, Frederick D'Arcy and his party surveyed the upper reaches of the Leigh and Moorabool Rivers. A second expedition led by D'Arcy followed in August 1837. One of the main purposes of the expeditions was to find new country upon which to establish grazing lands for new stations. The earliest districts of Melbourne and Geelong, including the lower reaches of the Barwon and Moorabool Rivers, had already been settled and were almost totally occupied.

The rush to Ballarat, Blackwood 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. While the Nicholson Land Act of 1860 and the Duffy Act of 1862 sought to open land selection for the small farmer, it was not until the Grant Land Act of 1865 (refined in 1869) that gave rise to the greatest land settlement in the Moorabool Shire.

History of The Pines Farm

In the c.1850s, the Sullivan brothers, Michael, Edmund and John, emigrated from Tipperary, Ireland, to Kapunda, South Australia, where they established a wheat farm of 700 acres on the Gilbert river.[2] There, the Sullivan brothers married: Michael to Miss Alice O'Donnell in 1859 and Edmund to Miss Elizabeth Grieg.[3] In late 1863, Michael and Edmund Sullivan sold their shares in the farm property for £3 an acre given that the land was better suited to grazing sheep than for cultivation.[4] On 5 November 1863, they set off on an overland journey to "fresh fields and pastures new" at Millbrook, Victoria.[5] An account of the journey was given in *The Advocate* in 1941:

> Facing the vicissitudes of wild bush travel, the Messrs. Sullivan chartered caravans, drawn by bullocks, and commenced the eventful journey overland. Accompanying the intrepid landseekers were their wives and families. The settler, though they found the land in which they were to carve

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[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]   'A Millbrook Octogenarian: The Late Mrs A. Sullivan', in *Gordon, Egerton & Ballan Advertiser*, 2 February 1917, p.1.

[3]   *Ibid*.

[4]   *Ibid*.

[5]   *Ibid*.

out a home a complete wilderness, decided to carry on. This virgin country was noted for its tall, thick timber and undergrowth, and it was marked on a crude map as Moorabool Creek.[6]

Arriving at Ballarat, they were met by John Ryan, an Irish Catholic farmer, who had already settled at Millbrook, and Thomas Ryan, of Gordon.[7] Alice and Elizabeth Sullivan stayed at the Plough and Harrow Hotel, Mair Street, Ballarat. Continuing the journey, the Sullivan brothers reached Millbrook after three months of travel. They camped on the banks of the Moorabool Creek.[8]

On 3 March 1864, Edmund and Michael Sullivan purchased 47 acres, 1 rood and 35 perches of land comprising allotment 1 of Section 6 in the Parish of Kerrit Bareet at Millbrook.[9] Michael Sullivan subsequently purchased further land immediately south of this allotment in 1866 and 1874.[10] On 24 September 1866, Edmund Sullivan acquired 15 acres, 2 roods and 34 perches to the west of the land he had earlier acquired with his brother.[11] This land comprised allotment 7A of Section 3 and is now addressed as 52 Sullivans Road. At Millbrook, the 'locality was then nothing more than a primeval forest – huge gum trees and heavy undergrowth.'[12] The Sullivan brothers soon set about clearing the land for cultivation. As outlined in *The Advocate*:

> The arduous task of denuding the forest of umbrageous gums and other timber was undertaken by the Irish settlers, and, after strenuous toil, they began in earnest to speed the plough. The rich, volcanic soil was found to be suitable for wheat growing and other cereals, as well as tuber crops. Success attended their praiseworthy efforts. The land selected by the early pioneers nestled beneath an extinct volcano known as Black Hill, and the country opened up became smiling uplands and wonderfully productive.[13]

Initially, produce was transported to the railway station at Yendon before the railway line was opened between Ballarat and Gordon in 1879,[14] which made access to the Ballarat markets more convenient.

Possibly on the land originally acquired in 1864 (allotment 2 of Section 6), Edmund Sullivan built a dwelling and farm buildings. Here, Edmund and Elizabeth had another five children: Margaret (born 1863, Gordon), Catherine (born 1864, Egerton), Edward (born 1866, Egerton), Thomas James (born 1870, Gordon) and Michael John (born 1876, Gordon).[15] Following their Irish Catholic heritage, the Sullivan family belonged to St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, Gordon.

Having secured his family's future through the establishment of a successful crop farm, and only two years after the birth of his last child, Edmund Sullivan died on 23 January 1878.[16] By this time, he had acquired additional land, his property (valued at £1474.8.9) being described as follows:

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6   'Distinguished Pioneer Family' in *The Advocate*, 6 March 1941, p.28.

7   'A Millbrook Octogenarian', *op.cit.*

8   *Ibid*.

9   Parish of Kerrit Bareet Plan, 1944, VPRS 16171 PROV.

10   Ibid.

11   Ibid. See also Certificate of Title, vol. 225 fol. 803.

12   'A Millbrook Octogenarian', *op.cit*.

13   'Distinguished Pioneer Family', *op.cit*.

14   *Bungaree & District Historical Society Newsletter*, no. 40, October 2001 & Appendix No. 29, 'Statement Showing Dates of Opening and Length in Miles of the Different Sections of the Victorian Railways', 1919, *Commonwealth Parliamentary Papers*, 1929, National Archives of Australia, pp.86-90.

15   Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, Department of Justice, Melbourne.

16   Ibid.

> All those pieces of land being part of allotment one and two Section Six Kerrit Bareet and Allotment
> Seven Section Three Kerrit Bareet and part of Urquharts pre-emptive allotment and known as Lot
> Four containing seventy one acres three roods and thirty five and a half perches, the improvements
> upon which consist of a five roomed wooden house, outbuildings and fencing.[17]

As set out in Edmund Sullivan's Will, the farm property was managed by his widow, Elizabeth Sullivan
until his son Edward attained the age of 25 years in 1891, when he was to receive a half share.[18] The
other half share was bequeathed to Edmund's second son, Thomas James, when he attained the age of
25 years in 1895.[19] It was in 1895 when Thomas James Sullivan married Miss Mary (Minnie) Sullivan,
eldest daughter of P.F. Sullivan, proprietor of the Gordon Advertiser, Gordon.[20] The following year,
1896, Edward Sullivan divested his share of allotment 7A of Section 3 (52 Sullivans Road) to his brother,
T.J. Sullivan.[21]

It appears that the existing timber dwelling at 52 Sullivans Road was built in 1896 as the family home of
Thomas James and Minnie Sullivan known as The Pines.[22] They had six children: (Edmund Francis, born
c.1899), Patrick John (born 1900), Bridget Catherine Frances (born 1902), Agnes Veronica (possibly born
c.1903-04), Thomas James (born c.1906) and Michael Gerard (born c.1909).[23] Throughout the ensuing
years, Thomas James senior farmed oats and barley crops, ran 22 dairy cows and grazed 14 cattle, 10
pigs and 17 sheep as well as some other livestock.[24] He was also stricken by ill-health which caused his
life to be cut short on 31 August 1912, as reported in *The Argus* newspaper:

> Mr. T.J. Sullivan, a resident of Millbrook, was standing near the Ballarat West railway station on
> Saturday afternoon watching a funeral go by when he suddenly collapsed, and expired in a few
> minutes. He had for some time been under medical treatment, and as a certificate of the cause of
> death was forthcoming, an order for burial was given.[25]

Thomas James Sullivan's property, The Pines, including the dwelling and outbuildings, and other
farmland, was described in the Statement of Assets in his Probate in 1913:

> All those pieces of land being part of Crown Allotments 2 & 2A Section 6 and part of Crown Section
> A Parish of Kerrit Bareet County of Grant containing 35 acres 1 rood & 24 ½ perches more
> particularly described in Certificate of Title Vol 2616 Fol 523049. All that piece of land being
> Alltoment 7A Section 3 same Parish and County containing 3 acres 3 roods and 7 perches. The
> improvements on the above land consist of an 8 roomed W.B. house pantry washhouse and
> Bathroom, 4 stall stable chaff house Dairy & separator room, Machinery shed, Copper house,

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17   Edmund Sullivan, Probate Administration files, 1878, VPRS 28/P2 Unit 75 PROV.

18   Ibid. According to family history research by Maureen Davenport, Canberra, April 2015, Mrs Elizabeth Sullivan
      remarried in 1891 and relocated to Western Australia.

19   Sullivan, op.cit.

20   R. Huggins, Transcript of the *Gordon Advertiser*, 17 May 1895.

21   Certificate of Title, op.cit. Edward Sullivan appears to be owned and operated the Millbrook Hotel until 1892,
      when he advertised it for sale given that he was 'leaving the district.' See Huggins, *op.cit*., 12 August 1892.
      According to Maureen Davenport, Edward Sullivan relocated to Western Australia. He enlisted for World War
      One on 21 August 1916 at the age of 49 years and 10 months. See
      http://discoveringanzacs.naa.gov.au/Search/Persons?PlaceOfBirth=MILLBROOK&Page=2&Rows=15

22   Ibid. A mortgage was taken out by T.J. Sullivan at this time, which further suggests that the dwelling was built at
      this time. The property was named 'The Pines' in a report on the marriage of Miss Agnes Veronica Sullivan to
      Francis John McGuigan in *The Advocate*, 14 June 1923, p.33.

23   Ibid. & Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, op.cit.

24   James T. Sullivan, Probate Administration files, 1913, VPRS 28/P3 Unit 388 PROV.

25   *The Argus*, 2 September 1912, p.14.

Mens' hut, underground well, Spring, 4 tanks and fencing Valued at £35 per acre. Municipal assessment £82.[26]

Valued at £1922.14.6, the property passed to T.J. Sullivan's widow, Minnie.[27] She remained at the property and in later years the property seems to have been farmed by her sons, Thomas James and Michael Gerard. Rear gabled additions were built on the north side of the dwelling, possibly during the interwar period. Ownership of The Pines was retained by Minnie Sullivan until her death in 1944.[28] The property remained as part of Minnie Sullivan's Estate in the ensuing years and in 1969 Title was transferred to Thomas James Sullivan.[29] The Pines continued to be owned by the Sullivan family until at least the late 20th century.[30]

COMPARATIVE[31]
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.

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, Black wood (c.1860), 5 Old Golden Point Road, Blackwood (c.1860), and 111 Golden Pont Road, Blackwood (c.1860).

Historically, the property at 52 Sullivans Road, represents one of a small number of surviving farm properties first established in the Gordon and Millbrook areas in the 1860s. Other properties include:

- Summerhill, 55 Boundary Road, Gordon (GOR026) (Photo 6): 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 ensuring 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.

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26   J.T. Sullivan, op.cit.
27   Certificate of Title, op.cit.
28   Ibid.
29   Ibid., vol. 8814 fol. 972.
30   Ibid.
31   Information taken from heritage citations in the West Moorabool Heritage Study Stage 2A unless otherwise referenced.

- Oakvale, 179 Donnellans Road, Gordon (GOR016) (Photo 7): 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.

- Llandeilo, 1001 Old Melbourne Road, Ballan (GOR009) (Photo 8): 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 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.[32]

Photo 6: Summerhill, 55 Boundary Road, Gordon, 2009.
Source: David Rowe and Wendy Jacobs.

Photo 7: Oakvale, 179 Donnellans Road, Gordon, 2009.
Source: David Rowe and Wendy Jacobs.

Photo 8: Llandeilo, 1001 Old Melbourne Road, Ballan, 2009.
Source: David Rowe and Wendy Jacobs.

Architecturally, the hipped roofed form with projecting return verandah and symmetrical front façade (with a central door opening and flanking timber framed double hung windows) comprising The Pines at 52 Sullivans Road, Millbrook, represents a typical example of a Victorian style in the area in the 19th and very early 20th centuries. However, it is one of a small number remaining of this type in the Gordon and Millbrook area today. The other surviving examples are:

- St. Patrick's Presbytery, 10 Careys Road, Gordon (GOR012-08) (Photo 9): built in 1913. Designed by the architects, Kempson and Conolly, it is of brick construction and has an encircling post-supported verandah with curved lattice timber fascias and timber framed tripartite windows. It is comparable with The Pines through the design and brick construction, but the Presbytery is more elaborate and intact.

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32   'Isaac Westcott & the "Lal Lal Gardens" Millbrook', in the *Bungaree and District Historical Society Newsletter*, no. 29, July 1998, p.3.

- Erin's Vale, 161 Conroys Lane, Gordon, built possibly c.1890 (or possibly relocated to the site). Of timber construction, it has a post supported verandah and decorative cast iron valances and brackets. It is comparable to The Pines in the hipped roof form, post-supported verandah and window openings, although the latter is a more intact and elaborate example.

- Woodlawn, 1787 Old Melbourne Road, Millbrook, built in c.1874. This brick dwelling with a hipped roof form, rear double hipped wings and front post-supported verandah is directly comparable to The Pines, although it is not as elaborate, possibly as a result of being constructed several years earlier.

- Dwelling, 91 Ryans Road, Millbrook (YEN014) (Photo 10): built in c.1906 for P.J. Ryan (son of John Ryan, pioneer of Millbrook). It is built of brick and has a return post;-supported verandah with decorative cast iron detailing. There is a central front doorway and flanking timber framed double hung windows. The Late Victorian design is directly comparable architecturally to The Pines, although it is more elaborate. It shares a similar history with The Pines, having been established by an Irish Catholic settler, John Ryan, with his brother Patrick, in the early 1860s.

- Dwelling, 16 Tennyson Street, Gordon, built c.1872.[33] This dwelling has been altered and is missing a front verandah. It is in poor condition and low integrity. It does not appear to be directly comparable architecturally or historically to The Pines.

- 602 Bungaree Wallace Road, Wallace: a similarly-designed Late Victorian timber dwelling built in c.1882 for Patrick and Mary Linane, Irish Catholic farmers. This dwelling features a very similar Federation era gabled addition located at the rear and which projects beyond the side of the original dwelling.

Photo 9: St Patrick's Presbytery, 10 Careys Road, Gordon , 2009. Source: David Rowe and Wendy Jacobs.	**Photo 10:** Dwelling, 91 Ryans Road, Millbrook, 2012. Source: David Rowe and Wendy Jacobs.

At 602 Bungaree Wallace Road, Wallace, is a similarly-designed Late Victorian timber dwelling built in c.1882 for Patrick and Mary Linane, Irish Catholic farmers. This dwelling features a very similar Federation era gabled addition located at the rear and which projects beyond the side of the original dwelling.

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33   See Plan of the Town of Gordon, op.cit.

PLACE NAME: Former 'The Pines' Dairy   Place No. BA110

ADDRESS: Allot. H, PARISH OF BUNGAL, Ballan-Egerton Road, Mount Egerton

Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

Historic Themes: Theme 4.1: Farming & Agriculture	
Condition: Fair-Poor	
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?	**Yes – *Canary Island Palm***
Fences &/or Outbuildings of Note?	**No**
Prohibited Uses May be Permitted?	**Yes**
Incorporated Document	**No**

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

What is Significant?

'The Pines' former dairy building (c.1902-1905) and Canary Island Palm, located on Allot. H, PARISH OF BUNGAL, Ballan-Egerton Road, Mount Egerton are significant.

How is it significant?

'The Pines' former dairy building and Canary Island Palm is of local historical, rarity and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

Historically, the former dairy and Canary Island Palm are significant as the remnants of a small mixed farm located on this site from the 1870s, established by Patrick Cantwell. The surviving dairy building (c.1902-1905) was constructed during the period when the dairying industry gained popularity within the area, and Cantwell had diversified away from sheep into a small dairy herd. The dairy has historical significance as a physical embodiment of early 20th century dairy processes and cool storage associated with private farming in the Mount Egerton and Ballan areas. The Canary Island Palm tree is of historical

significance as evidence of the former farmstead nature of the site, which was part of a small farm complex from the 1870s through to the 1950s. (Criterion A)

'The Pines' former dairy is of aesthetic significance as the fabric and form of the dairy demonstrates the original and distinctive design qualities influenced by functional necessity in the broad, hipped roof form with wide eaves, partially submerged rendered brick basement with upper timber weatherboard clad walls. The former dairy is a rare known surviving example of its type in the western region of the Moorabool Shire. The adjacent mature Canary Island Palm tree is also a feature of the site for its landmark visual qualities. (Criteria E and B)

Heritage Overlay Map
It is recommended that the heritage overlay is applied to the 'The Pines' former dairy, underground well and Canary Island Palm tree as shown as blue shading on the aerial image below. The curtilage includes all of the land within 15 metres to the north of the edge of the roof of the dairy, 10m to the east, west and south (Photo 1).

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

PLACE NAME: Former 'The Pines' Dairy   Place No. BA110
ADDRESS: Allot. H, PARISH OF BUNGAL, Ballan-Egerton Road, Mount Egerton
                Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

DESCRIPTION:

The former 'The Pines' dairy building has a substantial setback from the front boundary on the south side of the Ballan-Egerton Road, Mount Egerton. It is located within a rural setting, with open grassed surrounds, with mature gum trees to the west and a mature Canary Island Palm tree to the north-east. There are round, galvanised corrugated steel rainwater tanks on the east side.

The dairy building is characterised by a hipped roof form having very broad eaves. The roof is clad in corrugated galvanised steel. The roof is supported by a rendered, red brick basement wall that is partially submerged into the ground, which has small window openings. Above the basement walls are timber weatherboard clad walls with a timber framed window on the north side. The basement is accessed by a series of rendered brick steps on the east side (with a perimeter wall capped with lightly rendered soldier-coursed bricks. There is an early door opening with a vertically boarded timber door.

Internally, the basement has a rendered walls and exposed timber floor bearers and joists forming a ceiling to the floor above. The floor appears to be of masonry construction. The upper floor has a coved ceiling having exposed timber beams. The ceiling is clad in beaded edged timber lining boards that extend to form the upper wall cladding. There appears to be a rendered dado forming the lower portion of the walls. On one side is an early door opening with a vertically boarded door.

Overall, the building is in poor condition. There is evidence of substantial rising damp in the basement as well as considerable wall cracks caused by lateral movement and particularly a drop in the central portion of the north wall. The exterior stairs have also cracked and moved. The exterior fabric shows signs of weathering in the rusted roof cladding, missing and loose guttering and deteriorated and missing weatherboard wall cladding.

Photo 2: Former The Pines Dairy, 2014.

HISTORY:

Squatting and Early Settlement[1]

In early 1837, the Government Surveyor, Frederick D'Arcy and his party surveyed the upper reaches of the Leigh and Moorabool Rivers. A second expedition led by D'Arcy followed in August 1837. One of the main purposes of the expeditions was to find new country upon which to establish grazing lands for new stations. The earliest districts of Melbourne and Geelong, including the lower reaches of the Barwon and Moorabool Rivers, had already been settled and were almost totally occupied.

The rush to Ballarat, Blackwood 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. While the Nicholson Land Act of 1860 and the Duffy Act of 1862 sought to open land selection for the small farmer, it was not until the Grand Land Act of 1865 (refined in 1869) that gave rise to the greatest land settlement in the Moorabool Shire.

The Cantwell Family & the 'The Pines' Farm

The site of the former 'The Pines' dairy formed part of the Bungeeltap Run first taken up by Cowie and Stead in the 1840s.[2] The large, 30,000 Run was subdivided in 1850, with the dairy being situated on Bungeeltap East licensed to D. Stead.[3] The Run was forfeited by the then lessee, John Osborne, on 23 June 1868.[4]

On 21 August 1871, Peter Grant purchased the freehold to allotment H in the Parish of Bungal, comprising 146 acres, 2 roods and 39 perches.[5] The following year in 1872, he sold it to James Gatherer Milne and William Henry Hancock, farmers of Gordon.[6] They in turn sold the land to Patrick Cantwell on 16 April 1873.[7] The land was sheltered and suitable for dairying and mixed farming.[8]

Patrick Cantwell was born in Tipperary, Ireland, in c.1836, the third son to Philip and Mary Cantwell (nee Egan).[9] As a result of the potato famine of the mid-late 1840s, the Cantwell family emigrated to Victoria in 1850.[10] In 1854, Philip Cantwell purchased 'Hunterston' homestead at 360 Ballan Egerton Road from William Patterson. He shortly after acquired land on the western side of the Moorabool

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[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]   R. Spreadborough & H. Anderson, *Victoria Squatters*, Red Rooster Press, 1983, p.90.

[3]   *Ibid*.

[4]   *Ibid*.

[5]   Certificate of Title, vol. 467, fol. 298. See also Parish of Bungal Plan, 1967, VPRS 16171, PROV.

[6]   Certificate of Title, vol. 489 fol. 6890.

[7]   Ibid. & vol. 585 fol. 899.

[8]   This was the description given for the sale of a nearby property in the *Gordon, Egerton and Ballan Advertiser*, 12 February 1915, p.1.

[9]   http://search.ancestry.com.au/cgi-bin/sse.dll?gl=ROOT_CATEGORY&=%2C&gsfn=Philip&gsln=Cantwell&gss=angs-d, 'Phillip Cantwell Married Mary Egan' at Family Tree Circles, http://www.familytreecircles.com/phillip-cantwell-married-mary-egan-7321.html &
R. Voullaire,'Cantwell-L Archives', Rootsweb at Ancestry,
http://archiver.rootsweb.ancestry.com/th/read/CANTWELL/2003-02/1046300226

[10] D.D. Fraser & J.B. Ranken (eds.), *Centenary of the Shire of Ballan 1862-1962*, Shire of Ballan, Ballan, 1962, p.15.

River.[11] This land was to become Patrick Cantwell's "River paddock" in later years.[12] It appears to have been at 'Hunterston' where Patrick Cantwell developed his farming skills.

Patrick Cantwell married Maria Bourke in 1865.[13] They had six children: Mary Margaret (born 1868), Andrew (born 1870), Richard (born 1872), Bridget (born 1873), Patrick (born 1876) and an unnamed daughter (born and died 1877).[14] Maria Cantwell also died in 1877 at the age of 36 years.[15] In the following year, 1878, Patrick Cantwell married Margaret O'Sullivan. They had two children: James (born c.1884) and Eugene (born c.1885).[16]

Patrick Cantwell's marriage to Margaret O'Sullivan in 1878 might have given impetus for the improvement of his land comprising allotment H on the south side of Cantwell's Creek Road (now the Ballan-Egerton Road) at Cantwell's Creek (later known as Bungal and Mount Egerton. The earliest record of a tenement on the site is in 1879.[17] Cantwell continued to farm the property (which was named 'The Pines'), primarily for sheep grazing. However, he was a registered dairy keeper in 1901-02, having 20 cows on a 'grassed paddock'.

Possibly as a consequence of the introduction of the Milk and Dairy Supervision Act in 1905 (whereby every dairyman was required, under penalty, to apply for registration to the local authority for the district[18]), the existing hipped roofed dairy with broad eaves, brick basement and upper timber weatherboard walls may have been constructed between 1902 and 1905. Much of the basic design concept for Cantwell's dairy building reflected the 'practical points' for a separator room for a small dairy outlined by the dairy expert P.J. Carroll in 1908:

> A separator room is most convenient when placed close to the cowshed, but detached from same, with due regard to prevailing winds and drainage, &c. The separating room, no matter how well it may be kept, is not a suitable place for the storage of cream, as such should be removed immediately after separating is completed. The class of separating room will depend entirely on the kind of cowshed buildings and conveniences. The dairy should … be a separate building erected in a convenient place, not too close to the cowshed or other building with perfect drainage, light, and cleanly surroundings, due regard being also had to the prevailing winds. The building may be constructed of wood or galvanized iron – if of the latter, I would recommended that the iron be nailed on the inside of the studs, thus providing a smooth impervious surface easily cleansed. The eaves should project well over the wall with an open space to provide free circulation of air under the roofing. These openings would require to be closed in with wire netting of a small mesh to prevent birds from getting in. Windows, with hinges for opening, should be placed in a convenient position to give sufficient light and ventilation; window and door openings should be covered with wire mesh shutters. Shaft ventilator should be placed on the roof and ventilators on the three walls on a level with the floor. The bottom board may be placed on hinges in order to flush out floor with fresh air when necessary and dry same after washing down. The floor should be of brick and cement or concrete, well laid down on a solid foundation, with fall to one end to a gutter to carry off drainage and water used in flushing.[19]

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11   J.H. Walsh, 'Early Ballan No. 29' in the *Ballan Times*, 2 August 1917, p.3.
12   Patrick Cantwell, Probate Administration files, 1905, VPRS 28/P2 Unit 745 PROV.
13   Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, Department of Justice, Melbourne.
14   Ibid.
15   Ibid.
16   Ibid.
17   The first entry in the Ballan Shire Rate Books, VPRS 5557/P0 Unit 1 PROV (Ballarat) is 1879, which suggests that the farm was improved at this time.
18   *Official Year Book of the Commonwealth of Australia*, no.4, 1911, pp.1118-1119.
19   P.J. Carroll, 'Dairy Farming: Practical Points for Producers' in the *Journal of Agriculture*, 10 October 1908, p.605.

On Patrick Cantwell's death on 4 November 1905,[20] his "Homestead paddock" included 'an eight roomed weatherboard house, dairy, stables, barn and sheds' was valued at £587. In addition to his large stock of sheep, he also had 17 cows.[21]

'The Pines' farm passed to Cantwell's widow, Margaret.[22] With her sons, James and Eugene, Mrs Cantwell continued to primarily run sheep on the farm in the ensuing years.[23] In 1914, the farm dwelling was saved from a bushfire.[24] Title for the property was transferred to Eugene Cantwell in 1917.[25] He had been granted conditional exemption from the Exemption Court at Ballan from serving in World War One in 1916 on the basis that it was the 'sole support of widowed mother.'[26] In 1919, Eugene Cantwell acquired 178 acres of land known as "Kernan's" from the estate of the late Patrick Hickey.[27]

On 28 July 1921, Eugene Cantwell married Eileen Luby at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Melbourne.[28] Miss Luby was the eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs P. Luby of 'Rosin Dhu', East Brunswick.[29]

Eugene Cantwell continued to own and farm 'The Pines' until 1954 when the property was sold to Cornelius Patrick Toohey, a farmer from Millbrook.[30] The homestead and outbuildings (apart from the dairy) were removed in later years.

| Photo 3: Former 'The Pines' dairy, exterior, n.d. [c.1990s]. Source: June Huggins, Ballan. | Photo 4: Former 'The Pines' dairy, eaves detail, n.d. [c.1990s]. Source: June Huggins, Ballan. |

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20   *The Argus*, 7 November 1905, p.1.

21   Cantwell, op.cit. The statement of assets of 1905 in Cantwell's probate specifically listed a dairy, which had not been listed in 1901-02 in the list of registered dairy keepers in the Ballan Shire, which suggests that the building was constructed between 1902 and 1905.

22   Certificate of Title, op.cit.

23   See various references to the selling of livestock by Margaret, James and Eugene Cantwell 1910-1919, including *The Argus*, 26 January 1910, p.10, 28 November 1914, p.16, Ballarat Star, 19 July 1916, p.3 & 19 June 1918, p.3.

24   *The Argus*, 20 February 1914, p.8.

25   Certificate of Title, op.cit. & vol. 4066 fol. 164.

26   *Ballan Times*, 19 October 1916, p.3.

27   *The Argus*, 29 November 1919, p.21.

28   Ibid., 3 September 1921, p.11.

29   Ibid.

30   Certificate of Title, vol. 7930 fol. 480.

Photo 5: Former 'The Pines' dairy, steps detail, n.d. [c.1990s].
Source: June Huggins, Ballan.

Photo 6: Former 'The Pines' dairy, basement interior, n.d. [c.1990s].
Source: June Huggins, Ballan.

Photo 7: Former 'The Pines' dairy, interior, n.d. [c.1990s].
Source: June Huggins, Ballan.

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.

Throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries, small dairies on private farms were ubiquitous throughout Victoria. In 1901-02, there were 150 dairymen and dairywomen in the Ballan Shire, including 32 dairies at Ballan, Ballark, Beremboke, Bungal (near Morrisons), Bungeeltap, Doctors Creek, Gordon, Greendale,

Ingliston, Korweinguboora, Mount Egerton, Mount Wallace and Myrniong.[31] In 1925, there were 61,549 cow-keepers in the state.[32] By far the majority of butter made at this time was in factories, with 95,454,295 lbs. made in factories compared to 5,395,087 made on farms.[33] These statistics reflect the changing conditions in the manufacture of dairy produce from the private farm to the factory in the early 20th century.

The former 'The Pines' dairy is one of only two known surviving private dairies in the Mount Egerton and Ballan area. The other dairy, 'Springbank', was established by David Wilson in c.1870. A bluestone vernacular building with a steeply-pitched hipped roof clad in galvanised corrugated steel, Wilson's dairy processes as a butter-maker became well known. Wilson might therefore have been influential on the construction of and processing within Cantwell's dairy. The importance of David Wilson on improvements in dairy processing was given on his death in *The Argus* in 1899:

> He [Wilson] was born at Glasgow, and arrived in Melbourne in 1854, in the clipper Marco Polo. After being employed in the city for two years he leased an area of land from the late Dr. Hope, at Native Creek, near Inverleigh, and carried on sheep farming till 1870, when he left the district, having suffered heavy losses through the droughts in 1868 and the following year. Soon afterwards he selected land at Mount Egerton; near Ballarat, where he established the well-known Springbank Dairy, and brought his name into prominence as a butter-maker, frequently gaining prizes for that article, and also for cheese, at various agricultural shows. He was one of the first to import a De Laval cream separator, having read in a Scottish newspaper of the success of the machine in Denmark and Sweden. After this his butter was more largely sought after, both in the Melbourne and Ballarat markets, and he took advantage of every opportunity of impressing on his fellow farmers the necessity of obtaining a separator if they wished to make dairying a successful industry. It was, however, at the Jubilee Exhibition, Melbourne, in 1887, that Mr. Wilson laid the foundation of the butter export trade. With the view of educating farmers and others in the modern system of butter-making, the Agricultural Department decided to fit up a working buttery factory, on a small scale, at the exhibition, and Mr. Wilson was asked by the Minister of Agriculture of the day to take control of it. … Large estates, which were until recent years sheep-walks, have been divided into dairy farms, worked on the share system, and in that way supports numerous families.[34]

31   J. Huggins, 'Registered Dairy Keepers Shire of Ballan 1901-02' in *The Settler: Official Quarterly Newsletter of the Ballan Shire Historical Society*, vol. 4, no.7, March 1997, pp.5-7.

32   A.M. Laughton, Government Statist, *Victorian Year-Book 1928-29*, H.J. Green, Government Printer, Melbourne, 1928-29, p.583.

33   *Ibid*.

34   *The Argus*, 28 August 1899, p.7.

PLACE NAME: Farmhouse and tree

Place No. WAL03

ADDRESS: 634 Bungaree Wallace Road, Wallace

Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

Historic Themes:
Theme 4.1: Farming & Agriculture
Theme 6.2: Building Homes in the Shire

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**

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 – *Monterey Cypress at front gate***
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 c.1900 farmhouse and outbuildings to the immediate rear of the dwelling and the mature Monterey Cypress tree at 634 Bungaree Wallace Road, Wallace, are significant.

How is it significant?
The farmhouse and tree at 634 Bungaree Wallace Road, Wallace, is of local historical and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?
Historically, the place is significant for its enduring association with pastoralism and farming at Wallace for 120 years. The farmhouse and outbuildings to the immediate rear are typical of small farming residences of the period, which usually contained services such as laundry and stores to the immediate rear of the residence. The mature Monterey Cypress at the front gate is likely to date from the early 20th century, and is a remnant of the original garden. The farm was established c.1900 by James

PLACE NAME: Farmhouse and tree	Place No. WAL03
ADDRESS: 634 Bungaree Wallace Road, Wallace	Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

Linane, a second generation farmer, son of the Irish Catholic immigrants, Patrick and Mary Linane, who settled at Wallace in c.1878. The farmhouse, although altered is a physical legacy of second generation farming in the area, having been built as the family home of James and Norah (nee Kennedy) Linane in 1900-01 prior to their marriage in 1902, and continually occupied by the Linane family for several generations. (Criterion A)

Aesthetically, the farmhouse is significant as a moderately intact and representative example of a Late Victorian farmhouse within a garden setting. The generous setback to the Bungaree Wallace Road and the mature Monterey Cypress at the front gate enhance the aesthetic impact of the farmhouse within the landscape. Although extended at the rear and with a verandah addition on the west side, the original Late Victorian design qualities of the farmhouse are especially discernible in the hipped roof forms, front post-supported verandah with cast iron valances and brackets, dichromatic brick chimney, narrow eaves with timber brackets, front door opening and the double hung windows. It is most comparable with a small number of other Late Victorian styled dwellings at Bungaree, including 'Mayfield' at 196 Lesters Road, 'Clare Place', 64 Torpys Road, and the dwelling at 535 Bungaree Wallace Road. (Criterion E)

Heritage Overlay Map

It is recommended that the heritage overlay is applied the portion of the property outlined blue in following aerial image. This includes a circular polygon of approximately 31m diameter from the centre of the Mature Monterey Cypress (indicated by the circle) and the fence line defining the garden outbuildings to the immediate rear of the dwelling. The distance from the northern title boundary to the rear of the polygon is 64m.

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

DESCRIPTION:

The dwelling at 634 Bungaree Wallace Road, Wallace, is located on a substantial, elongated rectangular rural allotment. There is a large front setback defined by an open grassed area, introduced hedges (including a hedge on the front boundary), perimeter garden beds and a range of shrubs and trees, a pointed timber picket fence with expressed posts on the western portion of the front boundary and a mature Monterey Cypress tree that forms the entrance to the driveway. Also at the front, the hedge returns along the eastern boundary. The driveway on the west side provides access to the rear of the dwelling where there are a number of outbuildings (modern or much altered) and a large gravelled area flanked by several trees.

The single storey, timber weatherboard, Late Victorian styled dwelling has a main hipped roof form at the front and long double hipped roof forms at the rear (suggesting that the original rear hipped roofs have been extended). There is a post-supported bullnosed verandah that projects at the front and returns along the west side. The return portion appears to have been constructed when the dwelling was extended at the rear. The existing verandah posts have replaced the original timber posts and pilasters. The cast iron brackets and valances at the front appear to be original. There are also cast iron bracket and valances of a different pattern on the introduced west return portion of the verandah. The roofs are clad in corrugated sheet metal and there are narrow eaves with paired timber brackets and decorative diamond panelling between. Projecting above the roofline on the east side is a dichromatic chimney. It has been extended in more recent times.

The front façade of the dwelling has a symmetrical appearance. There is an early central timber framed door opening with sidelights and highlights, and four panelled timber door (with flywire door in front). Flanking the door opening are two early timber framed double hung windows. There are early moulded timber architraves and timber window sills. There are other early windows on the sides. On the west elevation are also introduced windows and doors.

Photo 2: Dwelling, 634 Bungaree Wallace Road, front and side (west) elevations, 2009.

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021
PLACE NAME: Farmhouse and tree
ADDRESS: 634 Bungaree Wallace Road, Wallace

Place No. WAL03
Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

Photo 3: View of front setting of the property at 634 Bungaree Wallace Road, including the mature Cypress tree at the front on the west side, 2014.

Photo 4: View showing front timber picket fence and part of front hedge, 634 Bungaree Wallace Road, 2014.

PLACE NAME: Farmhouse and tree

ADDRESS: 634 Bungaree Wallace Road, Wallace

Place No. WAL03

Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

HISTORY:

Early History of Wallace[1]

The township of Wallace was originally surveyed and proclaimed as the township of Gordon as early as 1858. It was laid out as a grid of streets and avenues abutting the east bank of the western branch of the Moorabool River. The official township of Gordon (now Wallace) was proclaimed in 1862, just two years after tenders had been called to clear the road (old Melbourne Road), apparently from Ballan. This original surveyed township of 'Gordon' never transpired. In 1862 the Geelong to Ballarat Railway line opened and surveying for a railway line between Ballarat and Melbourne had commenced. While the survey was met with howls of protest because it originally bypassed both Bacchus Marsh and Ballan, further surveying took in these towns and a 'northern loop' took in Bungaree and Wallace.

The arrival of the northern railway loop was critical to the development of a 'new' Wallace township 1.5 miles further west of the original survey. A railway siding abutting the Melbourne to Ballarat Road was constructed as part of the Warrenheip to Gordon railway line which opened in 1879. With the Wallace settlement close to the Bullarook forest and an all-weather road from the siding into the heart of the forest completed, Wallace was destined to become one of the premier timber loading centres in Victoria as well as a farming centre. With only a population of 48 people soon after the railway had opened in 1881, this number increased rapidly to a township of 232 people by 1890.

History of the Dwelling at 634 Bungaree Wallace Road

In the 1859, William John Turner Clarke, pastoralist and landowner of Tasmania, purchased Crown Allotment 2 of Section 11 in the Parish of Warrenheip, comprising 184 acres, 2 roods and 7 perches.[2] He also acquired several of the adjoining allotments as part of his sheep grazing empire.[3] Allotment 2 of Clarke's land was sold to Edward Weaver, farmer of Warrenheip in 1874.[4] In 1882, the western part of allotment 2 comprising 80 acres was acquired by Patrick and Mary (nee Blood) Linane, immigrant farmers from County Clare, Ireland.[5] The central part of allotment 2 had been sold to the English Quaker, Robert Lesters of Bungaree, while the eastern most portion comprising 59 acres, 1 rood and 23 perches had been taken up by W. Smith.[6]

It appears that Patrick Linane had earlier been lured to the Ballarat goldfields as in 1867 he seems to have purchased three shares in the Great Redan Extended Gold Mining Company.[7] Patrick and Mary Linane had eight children, the first seven being born in Ballarat: Michael (born 1861), Thomas (born 1863), James (born 1866), Margaret (born 1868), Kate (born 1870), Patrick (born 1872) and William (born 1874.[8] The eighth child, Mary Jane was born in 1878 and her birth was registered at Warrenheip.[9] This might suggest that the Linane family had relocated to Wallace by this time, and to the timber dwelling at 602 Bungaree Wallace Road which was probably built for them.

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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   Warrenheip Parish Plan, July 1952, VPRS 16171 PROV.

3   Ibid. H. Anderson, 'Clarke, William John (1805-1874)' in *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/clarke-william-john-1902/text2247, published first in hardcopy 1996, accessed online 8 July 2015, briefly described Clarke's substantial sheep grazing enterprises in Victoria.

4   Land Application 15864, Land Information Centre, Laverton.

5   Ibid. Further details on Linane's ownership might be given in Land Application 206104.

6   Ibid.

7   *The Ballarat Star*, 21 August 1867, p.4.

8   Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, Department of Justice, Melbourne.

9   Ibid.

Photo 5: Former Linane family home, 602 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree.

In 1900-01, Patrick Linane's son, James, had acquired W. Smith's 59 acres comprising the eastern portion of Crown allotment 2.[10] He built the existing dwelling at 634 Bungaree Wallace Road at this time in anticipation of his marriage to Miss Norah Kennedy in 1902.[11] They had two children: Mary Kathleen (born 1906) and Thomas James (born 1910).[12] Both children were to later take up vocations with the Roman Catholic Church.[13]

Tragedy struck the family in 1913 with the death of James Linane from pneumonia at the age of 44 years.[14] His real estate included the property at 634 Bungaree Wallace Road which was described as follows:

> All that piece of land being part of Allotment 2 of Section 11 Parish of Warrenbheip County of Grant containing 59 acres 1 rood 23 perches on which are erected 5 roomed W.B. dwelling house 3 stalled stable, machine shed, cow shed and pigsty. It is subdivided in four paddocks by post and rail and post and wire fencing. It is occupied by deceased at the time of his death.[15]

Bequeathed to his wife, Nora, the property was valued at £1475.18.6.[16] In 1914, the *Ballarat Courier* advertised a clearing sale of horse, cattle, implements and 20 acres of growing potatoes 'on the farm of the late James Linane, a quarter of a mile from the Wallace Railway Station':

> Brophy, Foley and Co. instructed by the administrator of the Estate of the late James Linane, well sell by public action, as above.

> The lots comprise 2 heavy draught horses, 3-year old filly, 4-year old filly unbroken, 2 ponies broken-in to saddle and harness and one unbroken, 2 milch cows, 2 fat heifers, 2 store heifers, 1 year old heifer, and 3 calves.

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10   See Buninyong Shire Rate Book (North Riding), 1900-01, VPRS 13490/P1 Unit 30 PROV (Ballarat).
11   Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, op.cit.
12   Ibid. Thomas James Linane is incorrectly named as Thomas Peter Linane.
13   See *The Advocate*, 25 January 1934, p.22.
14   *The Argus*, 25 October 1913, p.23.
15   James Linane, Probate Administration files, 1913, VPRS 28/P3 Unit 422 PROV.
16   Ibid.

Reaper and binder, seed-drill, disc harrows, roller, d.f. plough, c.f. plough, dray and frame, timber dray, gig, 2 potato boxes, ladders, tarpaulins, horse-rugs, quantity of harness, and a lot of useful sundries.

Also 19 bags of oats and stack of straw.[17]

Norah Linane and her children remained at 634 Wallace Bungaree Road until c.1922 when they relocated to Ballarat East.[18] On Norah Linane's death in 1934, *The Advocate* gave the following obituary:

> There passed away in a private hospital in Ballarat on Sunday, 14th inst., Mrs. Nora Linane, of Victoria-street. Born at Springbank 63 years ago, she was the daughter of the late Thomas and Margaret Kennedy, pioneer residents of that district. She married the late Mr. James Linane, who predeceased her about twenty years, and for some considerable time she resided at Wallace. About twelve years ago she came to Ballarat East, where she had resided since. With the members of her family, she was a most popular personality, and made hosts of friends. A devout churchwoman, she became a valued member of St. Alipius' congregation, and the fact that she was given two children, one daughter and one son, to the Church is sufficient evidence of her faith. Her obsequies were marked by a striking proof of her popularity. The remains were removed to St. Alipius' Church, where, on the Tuesday morning, in the presence of a great gathering of relatives and friends, Requiem Mass was celebrated for the repose of her soul by Rev. J.H. Gleeson. Also present in the sanctuary were: Revs. H. Patton (Bungaree), B. McDermott (Ballarat East), and Rev. T. Linane (son of deceased), who is at present undergoing his ecclesiastical training at St. Patrick's College, Manly. The servers of the Mass were Messrs. J. Shelley, J. Smith, and L. Monk (students of Corpus Christi College). The funeral took place after the Mass to the Gordon Cemetery, and was very largely attended, many cars joining in along the route. Amongst the family mourners were Sister Therese, of Sydney (daughter), and Thomas (son). The casket-bearers were Messrs. Thomas and John Linane, Francis and Thomas Kennedy, and Ray Costello (nephews), and Patrick Sullivan. The Rev. G. Gavan Duffy, of Gordon, read the burial service, assisted by the above-named clergy and Rev. Bro. B. Healy, of St. Alipius' Christian Brothers' School, Ballarat East. Messrs. A.W. Hager and Sons had charge of the mortuary arrangements. R.I.P.[19]

Although the Buninyong Shire Rate Books between 1933-34 and 1940-41 listed the property at 634 Bungaree Wallace Road as being owned by the Estate of Mrs Nora Linane, it was not included in her Inventory of Assets in 1934.[20] It seems that the property was farmed by her brother in-law, Patrick Linane junior, after the death of James Linane. He was recorded as the occupier of the property in 1933-34 and again in 1940-41.[21] This suggests that he had taken up occupation of 634 Bungaree Wallace Road after Norah Linane's removal in c.1922. It seems that ownership of the property had been transferred to Patrick Linane prior to Norah Linane's death in 1934.

Patrick Linane had married Miss Mary Theresa Clifford in 1918.[22] Miss Clifford was the fourth child of Timothy and Mary Clifford, Irish immigrants and pioneers of Gordon.[23] Timothy Clifford first established a bakery at Mount Egerton in c.1865, being relocating to Gordon where he operated a bakery and store at 82 Main Street from c.1877.[24] The business was also operated by Mrs Mary Clifford

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17   *The Ballarat Courier*, 14 March 1914, p.12.

18   *The Advocate, op.cit*.

19   *Ibid*.

20   Nora Linane, Probate Administration files, 1934, VPRS 28/P3 Unit 2522 PROV.

21   See Buninyong Shire Rate Books, op.cit.,1933-34, 1940-41.

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

23   See heritage citation GOR035, 82 Main Street, Gordon, for further details.

24   Ibid.

who was a local entrepreneur, having acquired several properties in the Gordon area from the later 19th century.[25]

Patrick and Mary Linane lived at 634 Bungaree Wallace Road for all of their married life until the death of Patrick Linane in 1946.[26] Having no children, Mrs Linane's nephew, James Stanley Linane (son of William Linane – who was the brother of Patrick and James Linane) also occupied the property at this time.[27] In 1947, the property passed to James Stanley Linane and William Michael Linane (another son of William Linane).[28] Mrs Mary Linane may have relocated to Kew at this time as she died there at a private hospital in 1955.[29] The property at 634 Bungaree Wallace Road remained under Linane family ownership until 2001.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS[30]
*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, the dwelling at 634 Bungaree Wallace Road represents one of a number of surviving farm properties established by pioneering farmers and/or continued by second generation farmers of pioneer families in the Ballan, Bungaree, Millbrook and Wallace areas. Other properties with similar associations to the area 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 the dwelling at 634 Bungaree Wallace Rad.
- 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 ensuring 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 634 Bungaree Wallace 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 634 Bungaree Wallace 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

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25   Ibid.

26   Patrick Linane junior, Probate Administration files, 1946, VPRS 28/P3 Unit 4416 PROV.

27   M. Davenport, 'Clifford/Hogan Family notes', manuscript prepared by Maureen Davenport, Canberra, & Buninyong Shire Rate Book, op.cit., 1946-47.

28   Certificate of Title, vol. 7007 fol. 325.

29   The Argus, 29 December 1955, p.13.

30   Information taken from heritage citations in the West Moorabool Heritage Study Stage 2A unless otherwise referenced.

characteristics to the dwelling at 634 Bungaree Wallace 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 634 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 bullnosed verandahs, timber construction, windows and the diamond eaves panelling at 634 Bungaree Wallace Road are comparable with the design of 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 acres in 1861 by Isaac Westcott.[31] 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 634 Bungaree Wallace Road. The dwelling at 91 Ryans Road appears to have a more intact verandah.

- The Pines, 52 Sullivans Road, Millbrook (GOR025) built c.1896, ths dwelling is constructed of timber weatherboards and has projecting gabled wing at the rear, the northern gable possibly dating from the interwar era. The main portion of the dwelling is comparable architecturally to the dwelling at 634 Bungaree Wallace Road.

- Mayfield, 196 Lesters Road, Bungaree (BRE31) (Photo 6): 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 634 Bungaree Wallace Road.

- Dwelling, 519 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree (BRE26) (Photo 8): 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 634 Bungaree Wallace Road.

- Wellwood, 97 Westcotts Road, Wallace (WAL025) (Photo 9): built c.1892 for Mark Ellwood, farmer. The property was farmed by three generations of the Ellwood family. The timber dwelling has hipped roof forms and a return post-supported bullnosed verandah with decorative cast iron valances and brackets and it is directly comparable to the dwelling at 634 Bungaree Wallace Road.

Architecturally as a type, Victorian and Late Victorian styled dwellings were common to the Bungaree and Wallace areas. There are a number of similar surviving dwellings as the dwelling at 634 Bungaree Wallace Road including:

- Hawthorn Farm, 145 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree (BRE003).
- Dwelling, 231 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree (BRE14).

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[31] 'Isaac Westcott & the "Lal Lal Gardens" Millbrook', in the *Bungaree and District Historical Society Newsletter*, no. 29, July 1998, p.3.

- Dwelling, 255 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree (BRE018).
- Dwelling, 519 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree (BRE26) (Photo 8).
- Dwelling, 100 Murphys Road, Bungaree (BRE36).
- Former Holden's Chaff Mill Dwelling and Store, 720 Bungaree Wallace Road, Wallace (WAL04-05).
- Mayfield, 196 Lesters Road, Bungaree (BRE31) (Photo 6).
- Dwelling, 18 Lesters Road, Bungaree.
- Dwelling, 20 Lesters Road, Bungaree.
- Clare Place, 64 Torpys Road, Bungaree (BRE039) (Photo 7).
- Wellwood, 97 Westcotts Road, Wallace (Wallace (WAL025) (Photo 9).

The more comparable dwellings include 'Mayfield', 196 Lesters Road, Bungaree (BRE31); 'Clare Place', 64 Torpys Road, Bungaree (BRE039); 'Wellwood', at 97 Westcotts Road, Wallace (WAL025); and the dwelling at 535-537 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree (BRE26-27). They all feature hipped roof forms and projecting verandahs with cast iron valances and brackets.

Photo 6: Mayfield, 196 Lesters Road, Bungaree, 2014.
Source: David Rowe and Wendy Jacobs.

Photo 7: Clare Place, 64 Torpys Road, Bungaree, 2014.
Source: David Rowe and Wendy Jacobs.

Photo 8: Dwelling, 519 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree, 2014.
Source: David Rowe and Wendy Jacobs.

Photo 9: Wellwood, 97 Westcotts Road, Wallace, 2009.
Source: David Rowe and Wendy Jacobs.

The dwelling at 634 Bungaree Wallace Road is a good representative example of a late Victorian era dwelling in Wallace. It is moderately intact and is comparable to several Victorian and farmhouse dwellings in the district.

PLACE NAME: former Holden's Chaff Mill Dwelling & Store | Place No. WAL04-05

ADDRESS: 720 Bungaree Wallace Road, Wallace | Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

Historic Themes: Theme 5.1: Manufacturing from Crops Theme 5.4: Commerce Theme 6.1: Building Towns Theme 6.2: Building Homes in the Shire	
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**

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 Holden's Chaff Mill dwelling and store at 720 Bungaree Wallace Road Wallace are significant.

Features which contribute to the heritage significance of the place include:

- The timber dwelling, constructed c.1899
- The brick store, constructed c.1899 with c.1901 additions
- Barn at the rear of the house

How is it significant?

The dwelling and former general store at 720 Bungaree Wallace Road, Wallace, is of local historical, research potential and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The former Holden's Chaff Mill dwelling and former general store, 720 Bungaree Wallace Road has historical significance as a locally unique legacy of the prosperity of Holden's chaff mill, grain crushing and hydraulic hay pressing works first established at Wallace by Thomas Holden, a produce merchant of Geelong, in 1883. The dwelling and general store represent the surviving fabric of a once substantial mill operation constructed by the Keeble Brothers for G.F. Holden in c.1897-99, following the destruction by fire of the original buildings in 1894. Holden's chaff mill produced chaff and hay that was exported interstate as well as to South Africa for the Australian Light Horse in the Boer War. It was an important local employer in the late 19th and very early 20th centuries and although the mill buildings were removed in 1937, there is a strong archaeological potential in the rear yard. (Criteria A and C)

The dwelling at 720 Bungaree Wallace Road has aesthetic significance as a representative example of the Late Victorian style. While the dwelling has rear additions and an extension to the original return verandah, it demonstrates many original Late Victorian design qualities in the hipped and gabled roof forms, dichromatic brick chimney, narrow eaves with decorative timber brackets, roundels and panelling, return post-supported bullnosed verandah (on the north and west sides only, including the cast iron brackets and valances) and in the window and doors. Stylistically, the dwelling is most comparable to a small number of Late Victorian styled houses at Wallace, including the dwelling at 634 Bungaree Wallace Road and the dwelling known as Wellwood at 97 Westcotts Road, Wallace. (Criterion E)

Heritage Overlay Map

It is recommended that the heritage overlay is applied to the property as shown in the following aerial image (Photo 1).

Note: that the Heritage Overlay extends approximately 3m beyond the property title into the Road Reserve.

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

DESCRIPTION:

The dwelling and store at 720 Bungaree Wallace Road, Wallace, are located on a large irregular shaped allotment on the south side of the road. The narrow portion of land at the rear extends to the railway reserve on the west side. There are wide side setbacks and a substantial rear yard largely characterised by open grassed areas and a number of native and Cypress and other exotic trees. Also at the rear are a number of outbuildings. A gravelled driveway and parking area is situated between the dwelling (on the east side of the property) and the store (located on the west side). A well-maintained hedge (approximately 1300 mm high) and scrolled metal and woven wire pedestrian and vehicular gates are situated on the front boundary to the dwelling. The neighbouring general store is located on the front boundary.

The single storey, asymmetrical, timber weatherboard, Late Victorian styled dwelling is characterised by a main hipped roof form at the front, together with minor gabled roof forms that project at the front and side (west side). These gables are linked by an early post-supported bullnosed verandah, which extends across the front of the front gabled wing, returning along the east side of the dwelling. At the rear, the early double hipped roof forms have also been extended further southwards. The roofs are clad in corrugated Colorbond. There are narrow eaves with decorative timber brackets having roundels and diamond panels between. Three early dichromatic brick chimneys are a feature of the roofline. Other early fabric includes the front timber framed door opening with sidelights and highlights, side timber door opening with highlight, panelled timber doors, timber framed double hung windows (including the elaborate double hung tripartite window in the front gable end), moulded timber architraves and the timber window sills. A feature of the design is the return bullnosed verandah. It is supported on square timber posts (which may to have replaced original square stop chamfered posts with moulded timber capitals and timber pedestals) and adorned with early cast iron valances and brackets on the front and north sides (this cast iron decoration has been replicated on the verandah extensions). The verandah may have been extended to its current form in the mid twentieth century.

Overall, the dwelling appears to be in good condition and of moderate integrity. Although it has experienced alterations and additions with the rear extensions and extensions to the verandah, the original Late Victorian design is clearly discernible.

Photo 2: Dwelling, 720 Bungaree Wallace Road, front and side (west) elevations, 2014.

Photo 3: Dwelling, 720 Bungaree Wallace Road, 2009, when the verandah across the front gabled wing and along the east side was repaired and parts replaced.

To the west of the dwelling is the former general store. This modestly scaled, single storey, face brick, gabled Late Victorian vernacular style building has a central early gable roof form. Flanking the main gable on the east and west sides are skillion-roofed additions with brick parapets on the front façade (the west wall has corrugated sheet metal cladding). These additions appear to have been constructed in the early 20ᵗʰ century (after 1901). The roofs are clad in galvanised corrugated steel. A post-supported skillion verandah extends across the front façade and represents a later addition, possibly constructed in the early 20ᵗʰ century (post 1901). An early dichromatic brick chimney is a feature of the roofline on the east side. Other early features include the central door opening and flanking shopfront window openings on the front façade. They have segmentally-arched heads and curved stop-chamfered reveals, and are accentuated by brick voussoirs and rendered sills. The timber and glazed door with sidelight appears to have been introduced. The six paned timber framed shopfront windows

are early. On the side wing additions are front door openings with timber doors as well as a timber framed three paned shopfront window in the west wing. The building has been enhanced in recent years by the removal of overpainting across the front brick façade.

Overall, the former store is good condition (when viewed from the road) and of moderate integrity.

Photo 4: Former Store, 720 Bungaree Wallace Road, 2014.

Photo 5: Former Store, 720 Bungaree Wallace Road, 2009 prior to the removal of the introduced overpainting.

There is an early timber barn located to the rear of the property.

HISTORY:

Early History of Wallace[1]

The township of Wallace was originally surveyed and proclaimed as the township of Gordon as early as 1858. It was laid out as a grid of streets and avenues abutting the east bank of the western branch of the Moorabool River. The official township of Gordon (now Wallace) was proclaimed in 1862, just two years after tenders had been called to clear the road (old Melbourne Road), apparently from Ballan. This original surveyed township of 'Gordon' never transpired. In 1862 the Geelong to Ballarat Railway line opened and surveying for a railway line between Ballarat and Melbourne had commenced. While the survey was met with howls of protest because it originally bypassed both Bacchus Marsh and Ballan, further surveying took in these towns and a 'northern loop' took in Bungaree and Wallace.

The arrival of the northern railway loop was critical to the development of a 'new' Wallace township 1.5 miles further west of the original survey. A railway siding abutting the Melbourne to Ballarat Road was constructed as part of the Warrenheip to Gordon railway line which opened in 1879. With the Wallace settlement close to the Bullarook forest and an all-weather road from the siding into the heart of the forest completed, Wallace was destined to become one of the premier timber loading centres in Victoria as well as a farming centre. With only a population of 48 people soon after the railway had opened in 1881, this number increased rapidly to a township of 232 people by 1890.

History of Dwelling & Store (Chaff Cutting, Grain Crushing & Hydraulic Pressing Works)

In c.1860, William John Turner Clarke, pastoralist and landowner of Tasmania, purchased Crown Allotment 3 of Section 11 in the Parish of Warrenheip, comprising 116 acres and 31 perches.[2] He also acquired several of the adjoining allotments as part of his sheep grazing empire.[3] In 1878, Robert McClelland, a farmer, acquired 26 acres and 31 perches of part of Clarke's landholdings.[4] The following year in 1879, a portion of McClelland's land was acquired as a railway reserve as part of the construction of the branch railway line between Warrenheip and Gordon.[5] McClelland soon established a 65 acre farm on the western part of his land, near the Wallace Railway Station.[6] There, he built a seven-roomed villa, barn, stable and sheds, and established a fruit and vegetable garden.[7]

In 1883, McClelland leased an eastern portion of his land adjoining the railway line to Robert Kitchen and Thomas Holden, merchants.[8] There, they established a chaff mill operation. By 1890, the partnership between Kitchen and Holden had been dissolved and Holden continued the business at Wallace under a new lease with McClelland.[9] At this time, he had acquired new machinery as outlined in the *Gordon Advertiser*:

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[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]   Warrenheip Parish Plan, July 1952, VPRS 16171 PROV.

[3]   Ibid. H. Anderson, 'Clarke, William John (1805-1874)' in *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/clarke-william-john-1902/text2247, published first in hardcopy 1996, accessed online 8 July 2015, briefly described Clarke's substantial sheep grazing enterprises in Victoria.

[4]   Certificate of Title, vol. 1033 fol. 498.

[5]   Ibid.

[6]   *Gordon Advertiser*, 23 May 1893 in *Bungaree & District Historical Society Newsletter*, no. 42, April 2002.

[7]   *Ibid*.

[8]   Certificate of Title, op.cit.

[9]   Ibid.

As an evidence that this district is making headway, Mr. T. Holden, proprietor of the Wallace Chaff Mills, owing to increasing business, has gone to a large expense in erecting new and improved machinery.

I visited the mills on Thursday and was courteously received by the genial proprietor who showed me over the establishment. I inspected the new machinery which is really first-class and works admirably. There is a ten inch cylinder stationary engine, two feet stroke with a continuous drop lubricator and Silver's patent governors, with steel boiler, 16 feet by 4 feet 6 inches, by Healer & Co, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, New York.

The machinery was purchased from Mr. Cowley, Eureka iron works Ballarat East and is fitted up with the latest improvements.

Mr. Holden deserves great credit for his enterprise and I have no doubt his confidence in the district will be fully justified by results.[10]
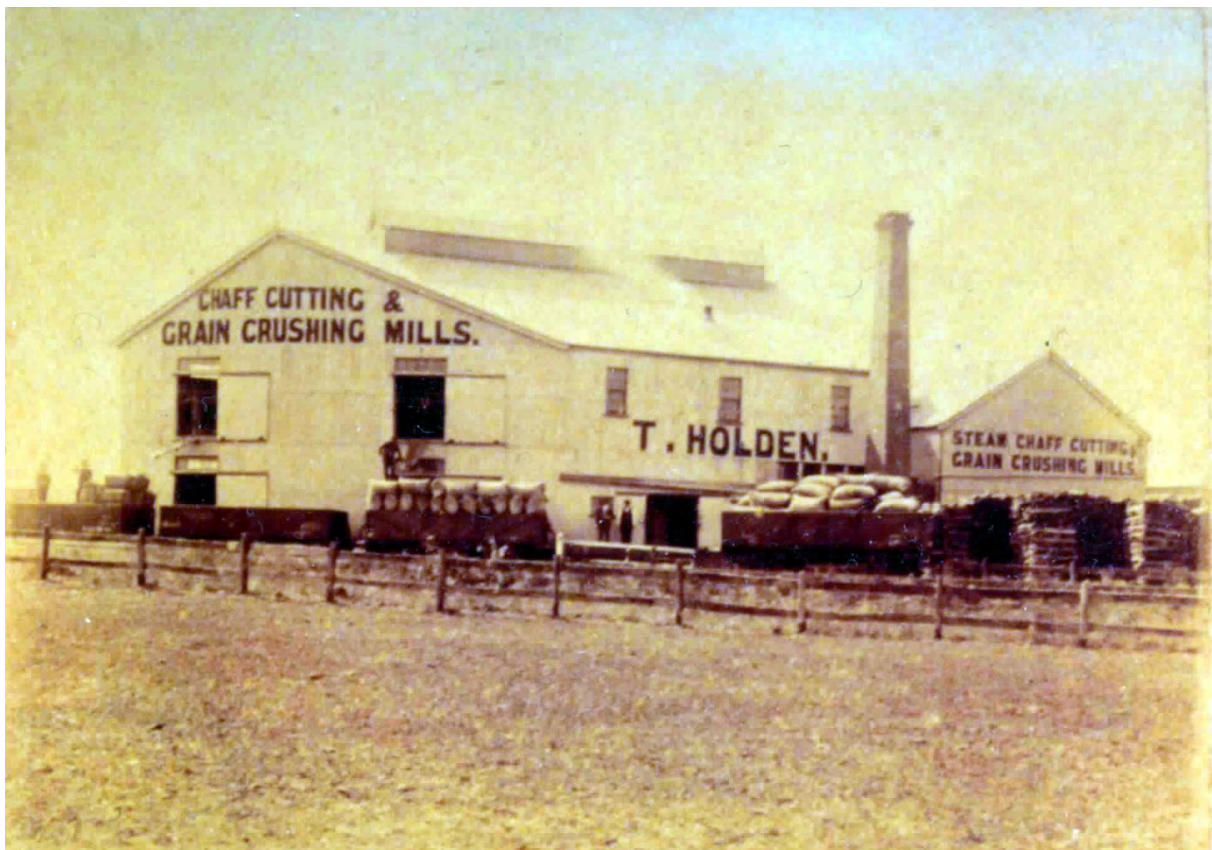
Photo 6: Holden's Chaff Cutting & Grain Crushing Mills, Wallace, n.d. [c.1890].
Source: Geelong Heritage Centre collection, Geelong.

Born in 1839, Thomas Holden arrived in Geelong as a child in 1847.[11] In 1865, he married Miss Mary Hague, daughter of a pioneer wool exporter, George Hague, who founded a woolbroking business in Geelong.[12] Holden established a produce business in Mercer Street, Geelong, and it was from there where his success as a produce merchant began and prospered.[13] He built up a large business and was

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10   *Gordon Advertiser*, 10 September 1890 in *Bungaree & District Historical Society Newsletter*, no. 39, June 2001.

11   I. Wynd, 'Holden, George Frederick (1868-1924)', Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/holden-george-frederick-6703/text11569, published first in hardcopy 1983, accessed online 17 July 2015.

12   Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, Department of Justice, Melbourne.

13   Ibid. & *Geelong Advertiser*, 30 November 1923, p.6.

a big supplier of the outside markets.[14] He was known to plan well and maintain straight dealings in commercial circles which won him the respect of his clients.[15] Thomas Holden was a member of the Geelong Chamber of Commerce for many years and he served as a Geelong City Councillor for the Villamanta Ward.[16] Holden was also 'widely esteemed and he generously supported every movement associated with his [Methodist] church and Sunday School' at Ashby.[17] Thomas and Mary Holden had six children all born in Geelong: Albert Thomas (1866), George Frederick (1868), Percy Hague (1869), May Louise Elizabeth (1873), Arthur John (1876) and Gertrude Mary Ellen (1883).[18] Throughout the 1880s, it appears that Thomas Holden shared his time between his produce store in Geelong and his chaff milling operation at Wallace.[19]

In 1885, Thomas Holden's second son, G.F. Holden, relocated to Wallace.[20] Having been educated at the Geelong State School, he was first employed at the age of 13 years in the office of his uncle's firm, George Hague and Co., in 1883.[21] In 1889, G.F. Holden managed his father's chaff milling operations at Wallace.[22] One of his key endeavours was to negotiate with the Victorian Railways Department the construction of a chaff siding adjacent to the mill in 1892.[23] The siding was open to traffic in 1893.[24] In 1894, tragedy struck with the complete destruction of the premises by fire. As reported in *The Argus*:

> The fire which broke out on Sunday evening at the hay and corn store of Mr. Thomas Holden, of Wallace, resulted in the total destruction of the premises and plant. The main building is of galvanised iron, and is 120 ft. long by 56ft. wide, and 40ft. high. This structure, with the vast quantity of sheaves inside, was completely wrecked, whilst the shed containing the chaff-cutting machinery was also destroyed. The damage is estimated at fully £2,000, whilst the insurance only amounts of £350. The city and town brigades [from Ballarat] sent their engines out, but the city engine broke down, and did not reach Wallace until 2 o'clock this morning. The Eastern Fire Brigade engine arrived at the fire at 11 o'clock last night, and did good work. Mr. Holden has not the slightest idea as to the cause of the fire.[25]

Notwithstanding the major setback of the fire, in 1897 Thomas Holden purchased the chaff mill land that he had previously leased from Robert McClelland.[26] It was at this time when G.F. Holden took full control of the business.[27] He soon contracted the Keeble brothers to construct a new chaff mill, grain crushing and hydraulic hay pressing works.[28] The substantial complex was completed by 1899 and in

14   *Ibid.*

15   *Ibid.*

16   *Ibid.*, 24 May 1916.

17   *Ibid.*, 30 November 1923, p.6. See also *Spectator and Methodist Chronicle*, 7 July 1916, p.865.

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

19   Holden was listed as secretary of the Ashby Wesleyan Sunday School, Geelong West, in 1883, a position he eventually held for 53 years – see *Geelong Advertiser, op.cit.* He was also named as a consignee of goods received at the Geelong railway Station in 1890 (*Geelong Advertiser*, 3 March 1890, p.4), the same year *The Argus* listed Holden as a general merchant of Wallace – see *The Argus*, 13 June 1890.

20   *Ballarat and District in 1901: a concise history of its rise, progress and present prosperity in its mining, engineering, agriculture, art trade and manufactures,* Periodicals Publishing Co., Melbourne, 1901, pp.200-201.

21   Wynd, *op.cit.*

22   *Ballarat and District in 1901, op.cit.*

23   A. Waugh, 'Gordon – Wallace' in *Victorian Signalling Histories*, no. 85, version 1.0, November 2005, p.5.

24   *Ibid.*

25   *The Argus,* 22 May 1894.

26   Certificate of Title, op.cit.

27   Wynd, *op.cit.*

28   *Bungaree & District Historical Society Newsletter*, no. 15, November 1994. The Bungaree Shire Rate Books (north Riding), 1893-1904, list the same net annual value of £75 for the property and a house is listed for the first time in 1900-01. See VPRS 13490/P2 Units 1-2 PROV.

addition to the mills, a timber dwelling and a brick general store were built fronting the Main Road. Holden was successful in gaining a large contract with the Australian Army to supply chaff for the Australian Light Horse in the Boer War, South Africa (1899-1902).[29] The scale of Holden's milling operations was detailed in *Ballarat and District in 1901*:

> Mr. Geo. Frederick Holden, the proprietor of the steam chaff-cutting and hydraulic hay-pressing works, opposite the railway station at Wallace, near Ballarat, is a chaff, grain and produce merchant as well, and carries on a very extensive business. … He is a shipper in a large way of hay, chaff and potatoes to Queensland, Western Australia and New South Wales, and is doing a very large trade at the present time with South Australia also. Mr. Holden's large private dwelling is situated near the works, and on the property there are also six dwellings, occupied by the families of some of his employees. The property is well laid out with large stables and extensive buildings for the protection of rolling stock, and stands on about seven acres of land. The establishment was started some nineteen years ago by Mr. Holden's father, who for forty years has been carrying on a large concern in Geelong. The buildings on the ground, six in number, comprise chaff-cutting and hydraulic pressing works, fitted up with two large chaff-cutters, and two large-sized bagging machines, two grain-crushing machines, hydraulic press, and American baling press by Dederick and Co., of New York, beside sundry small machinery, all driven by a horizontal engine of 12-inch cylinder and 2ft. stroke. Another building is a grain and hay store; it contains a large lift worked from the main engine, above described. All these buildings and the general store are lighted by acetylene gas. This is also supplied to the stables, private dwelling-houses and buggy sheds, some forty-one lights being kept going … water is laid on throughout all the buildings, supplied from a deep well and pumped up to elevated tanks which hold about 10,000 gallons. The pump is driven from the main engine by a wire rope over 300 feet in length. There is a railway siding off the main Ballarat line, which runs into the mills, and a branch leading to the grain and hay stores, the locomotives of the railway Department doing all the necessary haulage. The buildings are situated on the main road from Ballarat to Melbourne. A general store fronts the main road, and in it a large business is done with the farmers from the surrounding districts. Mr. Holden does a very large export business of compressed fodder for South Africa and in potatoes, the produce of the district which are sent to South Australia. Everything about the premises indicates thrift, energy and enterprise.[30]
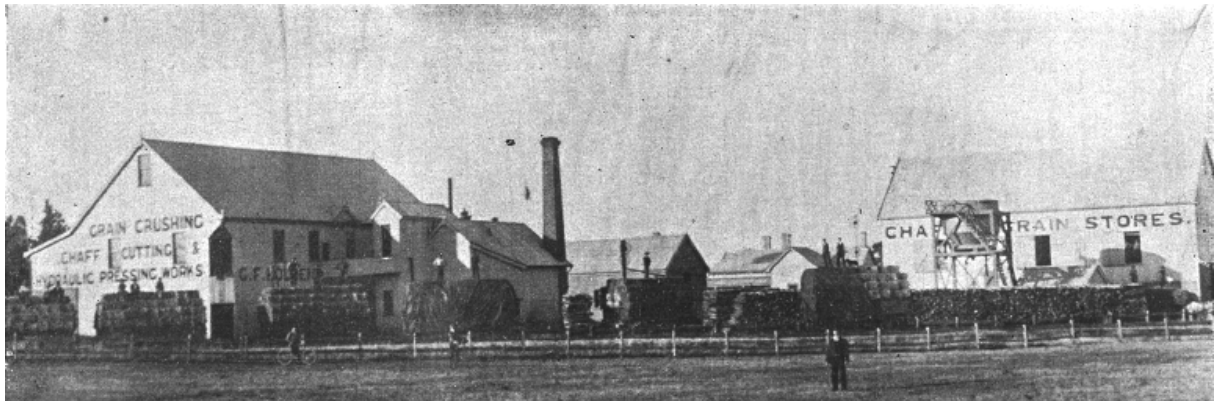
Photo 7: Holden's Chaff Cutting, Grain Crushing & Hydraulic Pressing Works, Wallace, 1901.
Source: *Ballarat and District in 1901*, plate 329.

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29   *Ibid*. & *Ballarat and District in 1901, op.cit*.
30   Ibid.
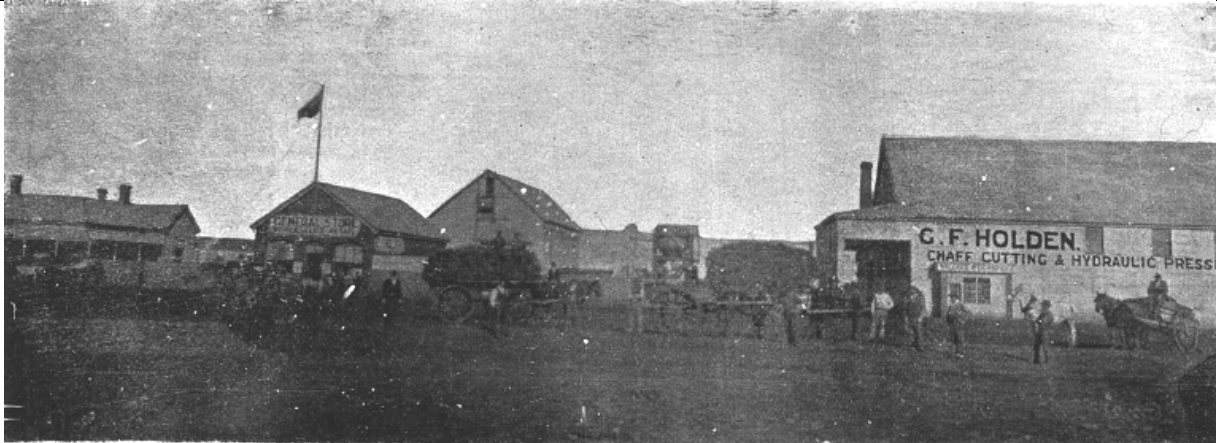
Photo 8: Holden's Chaff Cutting, Grain Crushing & Hydraulic Pressing Works, Wallace, 1901, front view. Note the existing dwelling on the far left and the existing general store in the centre.
Source: *Ballarat and District in 1901*, plate 330.
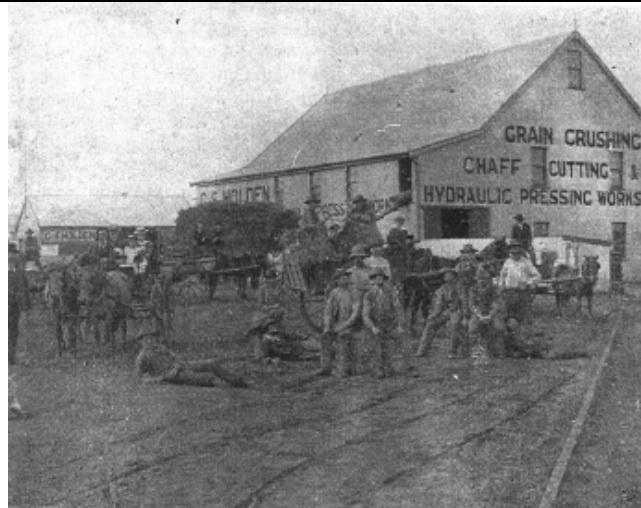
Photo 9: Holden's Chaff Cutting, Grain Crushing & Hydraulic Pressing Works, Wallace, 1901, view from north-east corner.
Source: *Ballarat and District in 1901*, plate 331.

Photo 10: Holden's Chaff Cutting, Grain Crushing & Hydraulic Pressing Works, Wallace, 1901, showing a group of employees.
Source: *Ballarat and District in 1901*, plate 332.

Ownership of the milling operation passed to G.F. Holden in 1902.[31] Like his father, G.F. Holden was committed to improving the business by exploiting the latest technology. In 1900, he had imported an

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31   Certificate of Title, vol. 2645, fol. 876.

hydraulic hay press from England that was capable of pressing 25 tons of hay per day. In late October 1903, Holden patented a machine for compressing chaff.[32] The *Ballan Times* gave the following description:

> Mr. G.F. Holden, M.L.A., has invented and built a machine for compressing chaff, by means of which a ton of fodder can be compressed into a space of 40 cubic feet. The new machine, which has been subjected to extensive and sever tests at this Wallace establishment, compresses the fodder, binds it with canvas and clamps it with hoop iron, which is locked with an ingeniously contrived key. The whole of the process is automatic, and so powerful is the pressure exerted that the chaff is compressed into a solid block.[33]

It was also at this time when Holden established the "Anchor Brand" trademark (Photo 11) for 'compressed hay, chaff, bran, oats, and other cereals as fodder for horses and other cattle.'[34]

Photo 11: Holden's "Anchor Brand" trademark, 1903.
Source: *Victoria Government Gazette*, 11 November 1903, p.3628.

G.F. Holden had married Miss Minnie Elizabeth Ireson in 1889.[35] They had five children: Eva May (born 1889, registered at Ballarat), Doris (born 1896, registered at Millbrook), Ada (born 1889, registered at Millbrook), Frederick Charles (born 1894, registered at Millbrook) and George Eric (born 1904, registered at Millbrook).[36] G.F. Holden also followed his father in contributing to the local and wider community. In 1896, he was elected a Councillor for the North Riding of the Buninyong Shire, serving as President in 1898.[37] It was also in 1896 when Holden became a Director of the Wallace Butter Factory and held the office of secretary for 12 years.[38] In 1900, he was elected a Member of the Legislative Assembly for the Warrenheip electorate.[39] As a State politician, Holden was instrumental in the

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32   G.F. Holden, Patent Application No. 21072, 31 October 1903, microfiche, State Library of Victoria.

33   *The Ballan Times*, 21 July 1904 in *Bungaree & District Historical Society Newsletter*, no. 24, February 1997.

34   *Victoria Government Gazette*, 11 November 1903, p.3628.

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

36   Ibid.

37   *Ballarat and District in 1901, op.cit*. & 'Holden, George Frederick' in *Re-Member*, Parliament of Victoria online, 17 July 2015.

38   *Gordon Advertiser*, 3 July 1908 in *Bungaree & District Historical Society Newsletter*, no. 61, April 2009.

39   'Holden, George Frederick' in *Re-Member, op.cit*.

establishment of the Wallace State School in 1901, where some of his children were to attend.[40] With his wife, Holden relocated to 'St. Helen's', a mansion house on Corio Bay, North Geelong, in 1902.[41] From this time he worked closely with the Premier, Sir Thomas Bent in creating the bill to establish the Geelong Harbor Trust and in 1905 he was appointed its first chairman.[42] He subsequently did not seek re-election as a Councillor with the Buninyong Shire Council in 1904.[43] In 1905, he became chairman of the Geelong Harbor Trust and in 1913 he was appointed chairman of the Melbourne Harbor Trust.[44] As a consequence, he relinquished his seat in the Legislative Assembly[45] and relocated to South Yarra. Holden was also a Freemason.[46] Described as 'domineering and uncompromising', he was also known for showing 'great organizing ability.'[47] He died at his home on 15 August 1934.[48]

Photo 12: George Frederick Holden, n.d.
Source: 'Holden, George Frederick' in Re-Member, Parliament of Victoria online.

At Wallace in 1926, G.F. Holden had sold two portions of his chaff milling property. His dwelling and store were purchased by Ellen Breen, a farmer of Springbank.[49] A committed Methodist, Holden also transferred a small southern-most parcel of land to the newly-formed Church Trustees of the Wallace Methodist Church: John Jackson Downey, Albert Edward Tinney, Arthur Albert Foster, Peter Shearer, William Alfred Dehnert, William Brereton Norton and William Mark Ellwood.[50] Holden had maintained ownership of the chaff mill buildings on the main central portion of his land, although it appears that the business had been wound up. In 1937, following Holden's death, his remaining 4 acre chaff mill

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40   *Gordon Advertiser*, 9 August 1901 in *Bungaree & District Historical Society Newsletter*, no. 39, June 2001.

41   Wynd, *op.cit*.

42   *Ibid*.

43   *Geelong Advertiser*, 11 January 1913.

44   *Ibid*.

45   *Ibid*.

46   'Holden, George Frederick' in *Re-Member, op.cit*.

47   Wynd, *op.cit.*

48   *Ibid*.

49   Certificate of Title, op.cit.

50   Ibid.

establishment was advertised for auction, along with 'large galvanised-iron buildings and cottage for removal.'[51]

On 19 August 1937, the chaff mill land was sold to John Breen, a farmer of Wallace.[52] John Breen was the husband of Mrs Ellen Breen who ran a grocery business in the store purchased (with the dwelling) from Holden in 1926. She continued business until ownership was transferred to her son, James Stanislaus Breen, in 1940.[53] He operated the store until 1949 when it was sold to Tinney Brothers and Hanrahan Pty Ltd.[54] In 1955, it was acquired by Eric F.E. Anstey and Mrs Lena Anstey of Brunswick and in the following year the property passed to Robert and Margaret Maskell, and William and Barbara Kemp, storekeepers of Melbourne.[55] Two years later in 1957, Robert and Catherine Ferguson of Tottenham were the owners.[56] In 1964, they sold it to Hugh and Phyllis Bain and in 1965 it passed to Douglas Bain, a businessman of Templestowe until his death the following year in 1967.[57] His widow, Mrs Stanella Bain sold the property to Roderick and Sylvia Sergeant in the same year.[58]

In 2009, additions were constructed to the dwelling and the verandah was extended at the front of the gabled wing and along the east side. In recent years, the paint has been removed from the former general store and the building converted into a bed and breakfast establishment.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS[59]
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 former general store at 720 Bungaree Wallace Road is one of a very small number of surviving late 19th and early 20th century buildings in the western region of the Moorabool Shire associated with the sale of produce, and particularly chaff and hay. Other surviving buildings include:

- Former Ballan Masonic Hall, 92 Inglis Street, Ballan (BA023): this parapeted brick building was constructed in 1910 as a hay and corn store for W.E. White. The building was converted into a masonic hall in 1927 and this use continued until 2009. Like the former general store at Wallace, this building has experienced some alterations and additions, but the early character is clearly discernible.
- Top Shop Bungaree General Store, 322 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree:[60] Thomas Chalmers built a store at this location in c.1877. In 1903, it was purchased by Alfred Rice who operated a produce store, drapery and ironmongery until 1924 when it was sold to William and Jessie Pearse. They sold it to Allan and Harry Tinney, produce merchants and chaff mill operators in 1925. The store experienced several alterations in later years (c.1940s) and the adjoining dwelling seems to have been replaced at this time. The store has low integrity.

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51   *The Argus*, 20 February 1937, p.4.
52   Certificate of Title, vol. 6137 fol. 229.
53   Ibid.
54   Ibid.
55   Ibid.
56   Ibid.
57   Ibid.
58   Ibid.
59   Information taken from heritage citations in the West Moorabool Heritage Study Stage 2A unless otherwise referenced.
60   See Certificates of Title, vol. 989 fol. 635, vol. 2740 fol. 896, & *Ballarat Courier* Christmas Supplement, 13 December 1911 *in Bungaree & District Historical* Society Newsletter no. 3, April 1991.

Architecturally, the dwelling at 720 Bungaree Wallace Road, Wallace, is one of a number of surviving Late Victorian and Federation styled dwellings in the Millbrook, Bungaree and Wallace area. Other comparable examples that feature similar roof compositions and post-supported front and/or return verandahs with decorative cast iron detailing, timber framed door openings and windows, and brick chimneys include:

- 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 asymmetrical composition and projecting gabled composition of Llandeilo is comparable to the dwelling at Wallace, as is the introduced verandah along one side. Both dwellings have experienced alterations but their original designs are clearly discernible.
- 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. The hipped and gabled composition, return post-supported verandah, composition and scale of 'Sunny Rise' is directly comparable to the dwelling at Wallace, although 'Sunny Rise' is more intact.
- 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. The hipped roofed forms and post post-supported verandah is comparable to the dwelling at Wallace, although the dwelling at Millbrook is of brick construction and has a different composition (there are no projecting gables).
- The Pines, 52 Sullivans Road, Millbrook, (GOR025): built c.1896 as the family home of the farmers, James and Minnie Sullivan. The dwelling has hipped roof forms and projecting gabled wing at the side (which may be an early addition) and return post-supported verandah. The composition is comparable with the dwelling at Wallace and both dwellings are of moderate integrity.
- Wellwood, 97 Westcotts Road, Wallace, (WAL025): built in c.1892 for Mark Ellwood, farmer. This property was the home of three generations of the Ellwood family. The dwelling has a principal hipped roof form at the front and a minor project hipped roofed wing at the side. There is a return post-supported bullnosed verandah with decorative cast iron detailing. While the composition of this dwelling varies from the dwelling at 720 Bungaree Wallace Road, both dwellings share similar stylistic detailing. The dwelling at 97 Westcotts Road appears to be of moderate-high integrity.
- 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 appears to have a verandah addition on the west side and it therefore has similar integrity as the dwelling at 720 Bungaree Wallace Road.

Architecturally as a type, Victorian and Late Victorian styled dwellings were common to the Bungaree and Wallace areas. There are a number of similar surviving dwellings as the dwelling at 720 Bungaree Wallace 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)
- Mayfield, Lesters Road, Bungaree (BRE31)
- Dwelling, 18 Lesters Road, Bungaree
- Dwelling, 20 Lesters Road, Bungaree
- Clare Place, 64 Torpys Road, Bungaree (BRE039)
- Dwelling, 634 Bungaree Wallace, Road, Wallace (WAL03)
- Wellwood, 97 Westcotts Road, Wallace (WAL025)

The more comparable local examples include the dwellings at 634 Bungaree Wallace Road and 97 Westcotts Road, the latter appearing to be the most intact.

PLACE NAME: Former 'Maryville' Stables — Place No. WAL08

ADDRESS: 4 Erin Court, Wallace — Assessment Date: Feb 2016, Updated 2020, Updated May 2021

Historic Themes:
Theme 4.1: Farming & Agriculture

Condition: Fair-Poor

Integrity: Moderate-High

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**

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**

Other Recommendations

While restoring and adapting the former stables building would be an ideal heritage outcome to ensure its long term viability, there is no expectation for this to occur.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

What is Significant?

The former Maryville stables, at 4 Erin Court, Wallace, constructed c.1869, is significant.

How is it significant?

The former Maryville stables, 4 Erin Court, Wallace, is of local historical, rarity and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The former Maryville stables at 4 Erin Court, has historical significance as a tangible legacy of farming and agricultural development at Wallace from the 1860s. Built c.1869 for John Carroll, Irish immigrant farmer, the stables formed part of Carroll's Maryville farm that he first established in c.1862. He lived and farmed the property until his death in 1901. The farm passed to his nephew, Richard Carroll junior and he farmed and lived there until his death in 1949. From the early 20th century, Richard Carroll was

also a director of the Wallace and Millbrook Butter Factory and owner of the Maryville Hotel, Wallace. (Criterion A)

The former Maryville stables at 4 Erin Court, Wallace, has aesthetic significance as a rare and substantial example of the Victorian vernacular style for a stables building in the town and more broadly, in the western region of the Moorabool Shire. The Victorian vernacular design is especially identified in the elevated gabled roof form clad in corrugated galvanised steel, face brick wall construction, and in the segmentally arched openings distinguished by courses of brick voussoirs. Stylistically, the Maryville stables is comparable to only to a few known other stables buildings in this part of the Shire, including the Lal Lal homestead stables, Lal Lal, stables at 9921 Western Highway, Leigh Creek, and police stables at 74 Inglis Street, Ballan. The building has been finely finished and retains the original timber stall divisions, mangers and other aspects of timber joinery. (Criteria B and E)

Heritage Overlay Map
It is recommended that the heritage overlay is applied the small portion of the property as shown in the following aerial image (Photo 1).
Note: The curtilage extends to the lot boundaries to the north and south and for a distance no less than 15m to the east and west of the stable walls.

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

DESCRIPTION:
The former brick stables at 4 Erin Court, Wallace, are located on a contextually large and irregularly shaped allotment, a consequence of the subdivision of the originally larger allotment that comprised the Maryville farm. The stables are centrally located on the open grassed site, having a substantial setback from Erin Court, a more recent thoroughfare. In the south-west corner of the site (corner of Bungaree Wallace Road and Erin Court) is a later 20th century gabled brick dwelling.

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021
PLACE NAME: Former 'Maryville' Stables
ADDRESS: 4 Erin Court, Wallace

Place No. WAL08
Assessment Date: Feb 2016, Updated 2020, Updated May 2021

The elevated single storey, face brick, Victorian vernacular styled former stables building is characterised by a gable roof form clad in corrugated galvanised steel. At the northern end, the roof cladding is missing, exposing the brickwork of the gable infill and the timber roof battens (this has occurred since 2009). Only part of the gutter remains on the west side and it is loose from the fascia.

Early features of the building include the segmentally-arched window and door openings accentuated by three courses of brick voussoirs. There are two-paned windows at ground floor level (the glazing missing) and a single timber framed door opening with highlight. The building has an attic and in the gable ends are round-arched timber ventilator openings also accentuated by two courses of brick voussoirs.

Overall, the building is in fair-poor condition. There is evidence of falling and rising damp in the brickwork, rusted and loose roof cladding, and dilapidated timber work to the windows doors and louvres. However, the building appears to have moderate-high integrity when viewed from outside the property.

Photo 2: Former stables, 4 Erin Court, west elevation, 2020.

Photo 3: Former stables, 4 Erin Court, west and south elevations, 2014.

Photo 4: Early timber stalls and mangers, 2020

PLACE NAME: Former 'Maryville' Stables   Place No. WAL08
ADDRESS: 4 Erin Court, Wallace   Assessment Date: Feb 2016, Updated 2020, Updated May 2021

HISTORY:

Early History of Wallace[1]
The township of Wallace was originally surveyed and proclaimed as the township of Gordon as early as 1858. It was laid out as a grid of streets and avenues abutting the east bank of the western branch of the Moorabool River. The official township of Gordon (now Wallace) was proclaimed in 1862, just two years after tenders had been called to clear the road (old Melbourne Road), apparently from Ballan. This original surveyed township of 'Gordon' never transpired. In 1862 the Geelong to Ballarat Railway line opened and surveying for a railway line between Ballarat and Melbourne had commenced. While the survey was met with howls of protest because it originally bypassed both Bacchus Marsh and Ballan, further surveying took in these towns and a 'northern loop' took in Bungaree and Wallace.

The arrival of the northern railway loop was critical to the development of a 'new' Wallace township 1.5 miles further west of the original survey. A railway siding abutting the Melbourne to Ballarat Road was constructed as part of the Warrenheip to Gordon railway line which opened in 1879. With the Wallace settlement close to the Bullarook forest and an all-weather road from the siding into the heart of the forest completed, Wallace was destined to become one of the premier timber loading centres in Victoria as well as a farming centre. With only a population of 48 people soon after the railway had opened in 1881, this number increased rapidly to a township of 232 people by 1890.

History of the former Maryville Stables
On 11 August 1859, John and Francis Carroll, Irish immigrant farmer brothers, acquired 116 acres and 31 perches of farmland comprising allotment 4 of Section 10 in the Parish of Warrenheip for the consideration of £232.7.9.[2] It appears that John Carroll took sole ownership of the land soon after.

John Carroll was born in c.1818 in Ireland, the son of Dalton and Catherine (nee Odell) Carroll.[3] Possibly lured by the Ballarat goldfields in the 1850s, he emigrated to Victoria. Between 1859 and 1862, it appears that John Carroll rented his land at Wallace (then variously referred to as Bungaree and Warrenheip) to J.P. Smith.[4] By late 1862, Carroll had established a crop farm at Wallace, and had built a timber dwelling, storehouse, and an outbuilding.[5] He soon had success in growing wheat, as his crop was responsible for winning first prize in a winter exhibit prepared by a Mr Harrison of Ballarat at the Ballarat Agricultural and Pastoral Society's Grain Show in 1868.[6] The exhibit was claimed to have been 'one of the heaviest shown for some time.'[7] It was also in 1868 when Carroll became a trustee of the land for St. John's Anglican Church, Bungaree.[8]

In February 1869, Carroll suffered heavy losses with the destruction of his property by a bushfire. It was reported in *The Argus*:

> The whole farm of Mr. John Carroll, with the exception of a corner on which he, happily, has his dwellinghouse, was black from the ground, which was as bare as a well –swept roadway, to a height

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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   Crown Grant no. 5525 in Land Application no. 64079W, Land Information Centre, Laverton.

3   Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, Department of Justice, Melbourne.

4   *The Star* (Ballarat), 10 November 1862, p.4 & 5 February 1863, p. 1S.

5   The buildings are mentioned in *The Argus*, 23 December 1868, p.6, 23 February 1869, p.6 and *Ballarat Star*, 25 February 1869, p.2.

6   *The Ballarat Star*, 30 March 1868, p.4.

7   *Ibid*.

8   *The Argus*, 23 December 1868, p.6.

of forty or fifty feet up the trunk of the trees, which grow very thickly in that locality. Mr. Carroll could not inform us of the amount of his loss, but besides his storehouse and fencing he had 500 bushels of wheat, 400 bushels of oats and eleven or twelve tons of hay in his hayrick.[9]

The damage totalled £300 and Carroll was not insured.[10]

It seems that Carroll constructed the existing brick stable in 1869, following the devastating bushfire. He continued to live and farm Maryville until his death in 1901. Valued at £1722.4.0, the property was described as:

> All that piece of land being part of Allotment 4 Section 10 Parish of Warrenheip County of Grant containing 101 acres 1 rood and 9 perches or thereabouts on which is erected a 6 roomed Weather Board House with Brick Stable – and Coach House and usual farm outbuildings and fencing.[11]

Unmarried, John Carroll bequeathed the Maryville property to his nephew, Richard Carroll, as outlined in his Will:

> I give to my nephew Richard Carroll all my freehold estate. I request my trustee to send ten pounds to my nephew in Ireland the son of my brother Dalton Carroll with a request that they pay it to such members of the Smith family as are in need of it, money borrowed by me from Fred Smith. The rest I give to Charles Carroll who has suffered from bad eye sight and may not be able to earn a living and if he dies before me then I give it to the aforesaid Richard Carroll. My funEral and testamentary expenses and the expenses of carrying out the trusts of this my will to be paid by my nephew Richard out of his share.[12]

Richard Carroll was born in 1868, the fourth child to Richard and Frances (nee Abernathey) Carroll.[13] They lived and farmed at Wallace. Richard Carroll senior was also the founding chairman of directors of the Wallace, Millbrook and District Buttery Factory and Creamery Company Ltd at Wallace from 1893.[14] Richard junior also became a director of the Butter Factory.[15] He married Miss Hannah Patience Smith in 1891 and they had three children: Richard Enoch (born 1892, died 1893 at Inglewood), Vera Hannah (born 1895, registered at Carlton North) and Pearl Irene (born 1904, registered at Bungaree).[16]

Richard Carroll junior continued working the farm established by his uncle. In 1913, he sold merinos at the Flemington Fat Stock sales.[17] The following year he suffered 'from the severe attack of pleurisy and pneumonia', confining him to bed for two months.[18] He had also purchased the Harp of Erin Hotel adjoining his farm, which he renamed the Maryville Hotel by 1915, following the name of his

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9   *The Argus*, 23 February 1869, p.6.

10   *The Ballarat Star*, 25 February 1869, p.2.

11   John Carroll, Probate Administration files, 1901, VPRS 28/P2 Unit 599 PROV.

12   Will of John Carroll, Probate Administration files, VPRS 7591/P2 Unit 326 PROV.

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

14   *Ballarat and District in 1901: a concise history of its rise, progress and present prosperity in its mining, engineering, agriculture, art trade and manufactures,* Periodicals Publishing Co., Melbourne, 1901, p.201.

15   *The Australasian*, 9 September 1916, reported that Richard Carroll had been re-elected a director of the company.

16   Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexers, 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.

17   *The Australasian*, 16 August 1913, p.15.

18   *Ballarat Star* 9 January 1914.

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021
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property.[19] By 1925, his farm had been decreased to 88 acres, although by 1930 it had increased to 148 acres (he had acquired part of adjoining allotment 3) and had a net annual value of £190.[20] Carroll appears to have continued to live and farm Maryville until his death in 1949.[21]

In 1989, the remaining portion of Maryville was subdivided into 7 allotments.[22] The timber dwelling and other buildings had been demolished but the brick stables building was retained on the newly-created allotment 2.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS[23]
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 former Maryville stables represents one of very few known surviving stables buildings associated with farming developments in the western region of the Moorabool Shire from the 1860s. Other known examples include:

- Stables, Lal Lal Homestead, 313 Yendon Egerton Road, Lal Lal (HO49): these gabled, early Victorian vernacular, single storey stables of granite construction were built in 1858 for the pioneer grazier, Archibald Fisken.[24] These are in fair-good condition and of moderate-high integrity.
- Stables, 9221 Western Highway, Leigh Creek: this gabled brick building may have been built as early as 1863 for P. Hastings, original crown grantee.[25] The building has an attic, with a small projecting gabled dormer on the east roof face. The roof is clad in corrugated galvanised steel. There are slightly elevated door openings on the east elevation, together with a segmentally-arched window opening. There is also a segmentally-arched opening in the gable end. The building appears to be in fair condition and of moderate-high integrity.

Another stables building constructed in brick in 1861 is the former police stables building at the rear of 174-176 Inglis Street, Ballan (BA051). It has been altered but the original gabled roof form, brick wall construction and window and door openings survive. Overall, this building is in fair condition and of low-moderate integrity.

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19   *Ibid*., 28 May 1915 & *The Age* 22 April 1915.

20   Bungaree Shire Rate Books, 1925 & 1930, VPRS 16688/P1 Unit 2 & VPRS 16688/P1 Unit 8 PROV (Ballarat).

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

22   Certificate of Title, vol. 9862 fol. 822.

23   Information taken from heritage citations in the West Moorabool Heritage Study Stage 2A unless otherwise referenced.

24   P.M. Griffiths, *Three Times Blest: A History of Buninyong and District 1837-1901*, Buninyong & District Historical Society, Buninyong, 1988, pp.5-10 & Property Observer online, 2 April 2014 at http://www.propertyobserver.com.au/finding/location/rural/29840-ballarat-s-lal-lal-homestead-sold-to-chinese-tianyu.html

25   Warrenheip Parish Plan, sheet 2, 1952 VPRS 16171 PROV.

PLACE NAME: Former Wallace Millbrook & District Butter Factory & Creamery Complex   Place No. WAL016
ADDRESS: 10-24 Old Western Highway, Wallace   Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

Historic Themes: Theme 5.2: Dairy Production Theme 6.1: Building Towns **Condition:** Fair-poor (factory - building 1), good (brick Bungalow – building 2), poor (Late Victorian timber dwelling – building 5), poor (timber Bungalow – building 6), fair (terra cotta tank – building 7) **Integrity:** Moderate (when considering that several of the alterations contribute to the significance of the 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:	**Yes - B6385**

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 Wallace Millbrook and District Butter Factory and Creamery complex at 10-24 Old Western Highway, Wallace is significant.

The elements which contribute to the significance of the place include:

- Former Butter Factory (Building 1): the fabric includes the central gambrel-roofed portion (built in 1908), with a projecting, post-supported gambrel-roofed porte-cochere on the west side, gambrel roof face on the east side with minor ventilator gable, corrugated sheet metal roof cladding, brick and corrugated sheet metal wall construction, brick chimney at the rear, and rendered lintels and sills to the openings. The early alterations and additions (built in 1922, 1928 and 1930s) include the gabled first and attic storey additions of corrugated sheet metal roof and wall cladding, elongated gabled monitor lights on the roof ridgelines with 6 paned timber framed windows, and the broad gabled wing constructed of brick and concrete on the north side (with the western portion of the gable end still discernible with the early lettering

"BTR COY"). Also of the 1920s construction appears to be the landmark tapered, brick chimney at the rear of the building. The front parapeted gabled addition with stepped, parapeted flat-roofed bays to the road frontage (built in the 1940s or early 1950s) also contribute to an understanding of the evolution of the factory building.

- Interwar Brick Bungalow (Building 3): the fabric includes the principal gabled roof form that terminates with a hipped roof face at the rear, minor projecting gabled wings at the front and side, and connecting return verandah, face brick wall construction, corrugated sheet metal roof cladding, broad eaves with exposed timber rafters, two face brick chimneys with soldier-coursed cappings, face brick verandah piers with brick cappings and tapered, rendered columns with face brick capitals, timber verandah fascias, concrete lintels to the window and door openings, timber framed front doorway with a sidelight and panelled timber door with a glazed highlight panel, paired timber framed double hung windows, other timber framed double hung windows, timber brackets supporting the minor projecting gabled wings and the gable infill. The rear skillion brick outbuilding also represents significant fabric.

- Late Victorian timber dwelling (Building 5): the fabric includes the hipped roof forms and front hipped bullnosed verandah (currently detached from the façade), corrugated sheet metal roof cladding, timber weatherboard wall cladding, narrow eaves with decorative timber brackets having roundels between, front timber framed double hung tripartite windows, other timber framed double hung windows, front timber framed doorway, moulded timber window and door architraves, stop-chamfered timber verandah posts and cast iron brackets and valances (currently removed due to the detached and ruinous condition of the verandah). It is noted that the integrity of the dwelling has been undermined to a degree by its poor condition.

- Interwar Timber Bungalow (Building 6): the fabric includes the main gabled roof form that terminates with a hipped roof face at the rear, projecting minor gabled wing, front hipped roofed post-supported verandah, corrugated sheet metal roof cladding, timber weatherboard wall cladding, face brick chimneys, modest eaves with exposed timber rafters, timber framed front doorway with sidelights and highlights, timber framed double hung windows, moulded timber window and door architraves, timber window sills, strapped cement sheet gable infill, timber ventilator in the main gable end (now blocked up), timber brackets to the gable ends, bracketed timber window hoods and the timber verandah posts with decorative timber brackets. It is noted that the integrity of the dwelling has been undermined to a degree by its poor condition.

- Terra cotta tank (Building 7): the fabric includes the cylindrical form tank constructed of hollow terra cotta blocks near the southern boundary of the factory site.

How is it significant?

The former Wallace Millbrook and District Butter Factory and Creamery complex, 10-24 Old Western Highway, Wallace, is of local historical, research potential, aesthetic and technical significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The former Wallace Millbrook and District Butter Factory and Creamery complex, 10-24 Old Western Highway has historical significance as a tangible physical legacy of the evolution and prosperity of commercial dairy production at Wallace from the 1890s until the mid-20th century. A landmark building complex and major employer in the small agricultural township, the company was established by twelve local farmers in 1893. The first buildings were constructed at this time and they were replaced with a more substantial brick and concrete gambrel-roofed factory (with projecting porte-cochere) in 1908. Further expansions of the company to meet the requirements of international export markets brought about significant alterations and additions to the factory building in 1922, 1928, 1930s and in the mid-late 1940s or early 1950s. The company was led by a board of directors, most being local farmers and businessmen. The company was also managed by long-serving secretaries and managers, including G.F. Holden MLA (secretary, 1896-1908), M. Neville (secretary 1908-1920), J.F.

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PLACE NAME: Former Wallace Millbrook & District Butter Factory & Creamery Complex   Place No. WAL016
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Kittson (secretary and business manager, 1920-1941, and later director), Arthur A. Foster (manager, 1896-1943). (Criterion A)

The success of the Wallace Millbrook and District Butter Factory and Creamery Company was not only confined to the dairy production and as an important local employer, but also in the opportunity for locals of different occupations and socio-economic backgrounds to share in the profits of the business as shareholders. By the mid-1930s, the Wallace factory was claimed to be one of the best in Australia, as an outlet for cream from over 1,500 suppliers, with a yearly output of nearly 1000 tons. In the later 20th century, the business became known as the Wallace Dairy Company. It ceased manufacture of butter and roller dried skim milk in 1980 and was taken over by McMahon International Foods Pty Ltd who leased the property for the manufacture of cheese, cellar door and tourist outlet. The factory closed in 1994. The significance of the factory complex is embodied in the early fabric and additions that reflect the important expansion of the company in the 1920s and 1930s. It has the potential to yield information about Victoria's dairy industry from the late 19th century until the mid-20th century. (Criteria A and C)

The interwar brick Bungalow at 10-24 Old Western Highway has aesthetic significance as an intact example of its design type in the Wallace area. The other notable interwar Bungalow dwelling in the area is the dwelling at 243 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree, but it is a derivation of the Bungalow type. (Criterion E)

The terra cotta tank near the southern boundary of the factory property has scientific significance as an example of a once ubiquitous use of terra cotta hollow block construction now uncommon in the western region of the Moorabool Shire. This was possibly due to hollow terra cotta blocks being readily available from the Eureka Terra Cotta and Tile Company works in Ballarat. The tank is one of only two other known examples of interwar hollow block terra construction in the district, the most comparable being a tank structure off Mahers Road, Warrenheip. (Criterion F)

SIGNIFICANCE OF COMPONENTS
Local Significance
The following fabric is considered to reflect the significant period of development of the former butter factory complex between the late 19th and mid-20th centuries at a local level:

- Former Butter Factory (Building 1) – the alterations and additions of the 1920s, 1930s and mid-late 1940s or early 1950s also contribute to its historical significance.
- Brick interwar Bungalow dwelling (Building 3).
- Terra cotta tank (Building 7).

Contributory Significance
The following fabric is considered to contribute to an understanding of the functions of the former butter factory complex during the significant era of development between the late 19th and the mid-20th centuries:

- Skillion outbuilding at the rear of the brick dwelling (Building 2).
- Late Victorian timber dwelling (Building 5) – it is recognised that the poor condition of the dwelling has undermined its integrity.
- Timber interwar Bungalow dwelling (Building 6) – it is recognised that the poor condition of the dwelling has undermined its integrity.

Non Contributory
The following fabric is not considered to contribute to the significance of the site as part of the key phases of development between the late 19th and mid-20th centuries:

- Timber outbuilding at the rear of the brick dwelling (Building 2).
- Former Cheese Factory (Building 2).
- Shed (Building 4).
- Cool Store (Building 8).
- Concrete tanks.
- Other outbuildings on the site.
- Cypress and other trees and other plantings on the site.
- Boundary and internal fencing.

Heritage Overlay Map

It is recommended that the heritage overlay is applied the portion of the property as shown in the following aerial image (Photo 1).

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

DESCRIPTION:

The former Wallace Millbrook and District Butter Factory and Creamery Company, 10-24 Old Western Highway, Wallace, is set on a substantial irregular, wedge-shaped allotment. The property consists of a number of industrial and residential buildings, namely:

1. Former Butter Factory (west end of site).
2. Former Cheese Factory (central west end of site).
3. Brick interwar Bungalow Dwelling (west end of site).
4. Shed (western end of site).
5. Timber Late Victorian Dwelling (central east end of site).
6. Timber interwar Bungalow (east end of site).
7. Terra cotta Tank (south-central portion of site).
8. Cool Store (centre of site).
9. Concrete tanks (south-central portion of site).
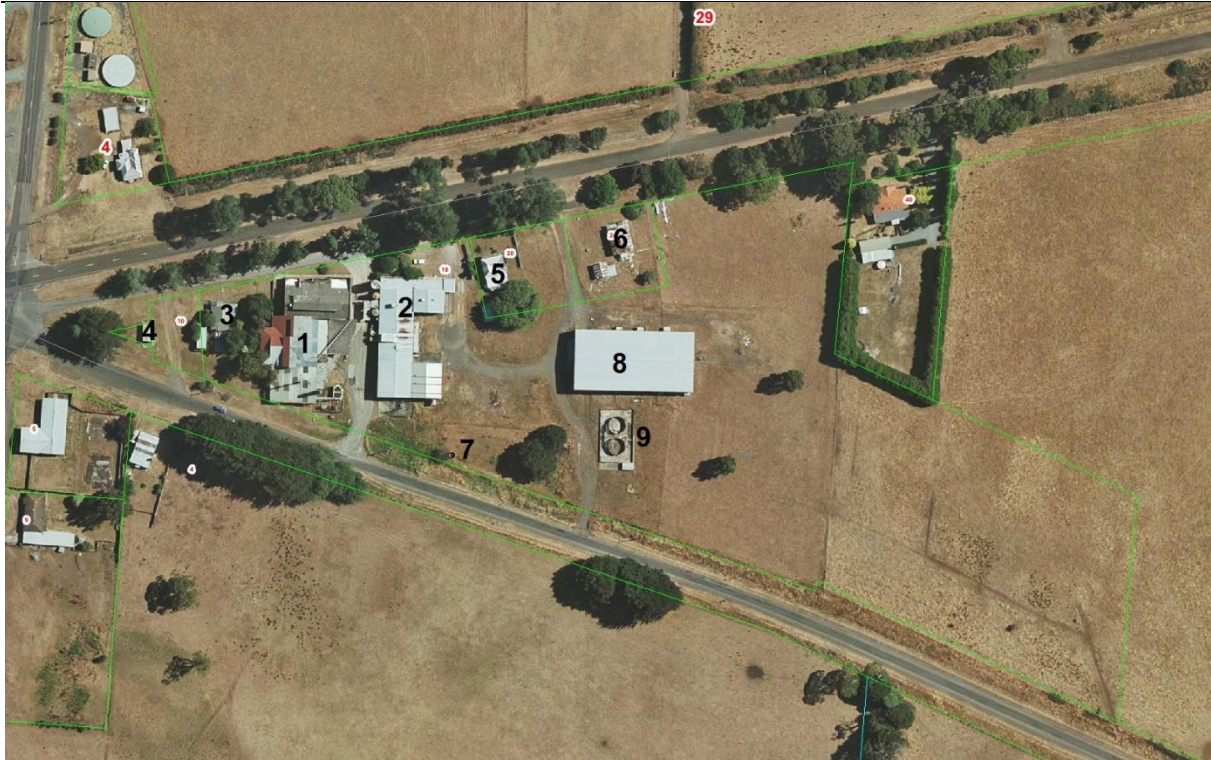
Photo 2: Aerial image of the butter factory site showing the locations of the buildings.
Source of aerial: Moorabool Shire Council.

The Setting

The site is largely open and grassed, with concrete and gravelled thoroughfares. The front of the factory complex has a modest open grassed setting with some shrubbery. The timber dwellings towards the east end of the site have open grassed front yards with some minimal remnant plantings. The timber Victorian dwelling at 20 Old Western Highway is bound by corrugated sheet metal fencing on the sides and rear (there is no front fence). The timber interwar Bungalow dwelling also has no front fence, and a farm post and wire fence on the east side. At the west end of the site are further open grassed areas, including the front setting to the brick Bungalow and to the west of this dwelling. Between the brick Bungalow and the former butter factory are mature cypress and other trees. There is also a mature cypress tree at the far western end of the site (together with a younger tree) at the road junction. The brick Bungalow is bound by a high timber paling fence on the west side and at the rear (south). Between the brick Bungalow at the western boundary of the site is a single storey, gabled shed. The southern portion of the site is bound by wire fencing.

Former Butter Factory (Building 1)

The former butter factory has been built in stages. The earliest portion (constructed in 1908) is the central core of the building complex, the remnants of a broad gambrel roof clad in corrugated galvanised steel. Constructed of brick, there is an original gambrel-roofed, post-supported porte-cochere on the west side. The façade under the porte-cochere has banks of early window openings, with early rendered lintels and sills, and what appear to be introduced metal framed windows. The timber stairs, deck and balustrading appear to have been introduced, possibly in the mid-20th century. On the south side is an early face brick chimney with a rendered capping, and a small elongated gabled dormer with introduced glazing On the east side, the original gambrel roof is discernible in the projecting gabled wing (the mid-level wing) and it has paired timber framed 6 paned windows and vertically-oriented corrugated sheet metal infill). There is also an original minor ventilator gable within the main east roof face (the ventilator in the gable end being of timber construction).

Directly in front (north) of the original gambrel-roofed portion of the building is a broad gabled wing constructed of brick, concrete and galvanised corrugated steel (added in 1922). The west portion of the original front gable end has a rendered concrete infill with remnant signage lettering that reads "B^{TR} C^{OY}". The large vehicular opening at the west end of the front façade of the original gable appears to have been introduced.

Crowning the northern portion of the main gabled roof is an original, narrow, gabled lantern light with broad eaves and exposed timber rafters, and banks of 6 paned windows. There is a similar remnant gabled monitor light on the rear (southern) roof face, with introduced glazing (this glazing has replaced the original timber framed multi-paned windows). Behind the front narrow monitor light are two storey gabled additions that extend towards the rear (south), with a gabled wing also projecting on the east side. They represent the extensions to the factory in the 1930s. The south elevation of the addition has two banks of timber framed 6 paned windows at first and attic floor levels, as well as what appears to be a blocked ventilator opening. The projecting gable end on the east side has a pair of early timber framed 6 paned windows.

Projecting from the rear of the main building is an elongated skillion wing, with corrugated sheet metal roof and wall cladding. It appears to be an early addition. There are large sliding corrugated sheet metal doors on the south and west elevations, and a window opening on the south elevation. The east elevation is punctuated by numerous service pipes and ducts. In the south-east corner is an early, tapered, square, face brick chimney stack and it forms a local landmark in this part of Wallace. An introduced, round metal flue also projects above the roof of the skillion.

At the front of the original main gabled and gambrel-roofed building is a brick addition that appears to have been constructed in the 1940s or early 1950s. It consists of a main gabled roof form (on an east-west axis, perpendicular to the adjoining original gabled factory building), with parapeted brick gable ends on the east and west sides. An elongated, gabled monitor light surmounting most of the roof ridgeline. These roof forms are clad in what appear to be corrugated cement sheeting. At the front are stepped parapeted brick wings with shallow-pitched metal roof cladding. They have long concrete lintels with banks of multi-paned steel framed windows (an early window opening in the east bay of the front façade has been altered, with a smaller bank of highlight windows and single door opening, the remainder of the original opening being bricked up). At the west end at the front is a parapeted brick addition, possibly constructed in the 1980s. At the rear of the front addition is a large skillion wing that appears to have been built in the 1940s or early 1950s. It has a projecting cantilevered canopy on the east façade which is clad in corrugated steel on a face brick base. There are sliding doors on the east façade under the canopy.

Overall, the former butter factory building appears to be in fair-poor condition. The original (1920s) fabric seems to be in poor condition (when viewed from the property boundaries), as evidence in the rusted roof cladding, rotted lantern light windows, missing bargeboards and general dilapidation. The front addition appears to be in fair condition.

The integrity of the factory building cannot be neatly defined given that alterations and additions to the original 1920s building contribute to the significance of the place, as a physical legacy of the prosperity and expansion of the butter factory and creamery operations in the early-mid 20th century.

Photo 3: Former Butter Factory (Building 1), north elevation, west end, 2014. The front wing (left) is the addition of the 1940-50s, the gable end behind (with concrete infill) is the addition of 1922 and the attic gable is the addition of 1928.

Photo 4: Former Butter Factory (Building 1), north elevation (west end), 2014. The projecting gable end represents the addition of 1922. The roof projecting above is the gambrel-roofed porte-cochere of 1908.

Photo 5: Former Butter Factory, south and east elevations, 2014. The elevated gabled wing behind the chimney stack is the addition of the 1930s, the lower portions (including the lower gabled form on the right side) being the original building of 1908.

Photo 6: Former Butter Factory, south elevation, 2014. The left portion is the porte-cochere of 1908, with original chimney and small lantern light. The elevated gabled wing is the addition of the 1930s.

Photo 7: Former Butter Factory (Building 1), north elevation, 2014, showing the additions of the 1940s-50s at the front.

Photo 8: Former Butter Factory (Building 1), 2014. North elevation of the parapeted wing of the additions of the 1940s-50s.

Former Cheese Factory (Building 2)

The cheese factory building has two broad, shallow-pitched gabled roof forms with a projecting flat-roofed wing at the front (north). The building was constructed in the early 1980s. The western-most gabled wing extends further southwards, with another gabled addition connected on the east side at the rear. These roof forms are clad in corrugated sheet metal. Apart from the front flat-roofed wing that has face brick wall construction, the remainder of the building has vertically-oriented corrugated sheet metal wall cladding.

The building appears to be in fair-good condition and is of moderate-high integrity.

Photo 9: Former Cheese Factory (Building 2), north elevation, 2014.

Interwar Bungalow Dwelling (Building 3)

The asymmetrical, single storey, face brick, interwar Bungalow styled dwelling appears to have been built in the late 1920s. It has a principal gabled roof form that terminates with a hipped roof face at the rear. There are minor gabled wings that project at the front and west side (at the rear) that are connected by a return verandah. These roof forms are clad in corrugated galvanised steel. There are broad eaves with exposed timber rafters, and two face brick chimneys with soldier-coursed tops are a feature of the roofline. Other early features of the design include the face brick verandah piers with brick cappings and tapered, rendered columns having face brick capitals, timber verandah fascias, concrete lintels to the window and door openings, timber framed front doorway with a sidelight and panelled timber door with a glazed highlight panel, paired timber framed double hung windows, other timber framed double hung windows, timber brackets supporting the minor projecting gables, and the gable infill (horizontal timber boarding simulating shingling and strapped cement sheet in the main gable end, and strapped cement sheet in the minor gable ends). At the rear is an introduced flat-roofed pergola supported by open steel roof trusses and slender round steel posts.

At the rear of the dwelling on the west side is an early skillion outbuilding having sheet metal roof cladding and face brick wall construction. This outbuilding appears to represent the original wash house and toilet. On the east side in the rear yard is an introduced sleep-out of timber construction.

Overall, the dwelling appears to be in fair-good condition. The overhanging branches of the neighbouring mature Cypress tree appear to have caused some damage to the roof of the skillion outbuilding and there is considerable debris build up and weeds growing in the gutters. The dwelling has moderate-high integrity.

Photo 10: Brick Interwar Bungalow (Building 3), north elevation, 2014.	Photo 11: Brick Interwar Bungalow (Building 3), south elevation with rear early brick skillion outbuilding (right) and introduced timber outbuilding (left), 2014.

Shed (Building 4)
The small shed at the western end of the site has a simple gabled roof. It is clad in corrugated sheet metal. The building appears to have been built in the later 20th century.

The shed appears to be in good condition and of high integrity.

Late Victorian Dwelling (Building 5)
The asymmetrical, single storey, timber weatherboard Late Victorian styled dwelling at 20 Old Western Highway appears to have been relocated to the site in the late 1920s. It has a principal hipped roof form at the front, together with a hipped bullnosed front verandah and rear hipped roof forms. There are also skillion additions at the rear. These roofs are clad in corrugated sheet metal. There are narrow eaves with paired decorative timber brackets having timber roundels between. There are introduced face brick chimneys, with the chimney on the east roof face having an introduced soldier course capping. The symmetry of the design is especially identified in the front façade, with an early central timber framed doorway (with sidelights and highlights and an introduced flush panel timber door) and flanking timber framed double hung tripartite windows. These windows have timber sills supported by timber brackets. Other early features include the moulded timber window and door architraves, other timber framed double hung windows and the front verandah with stop-chamfered timber posts and cast iron brackets and valances. There is an introduced concrete floor and introduced concrete pads beneath the verandah.

There is a small outbuilding in the south-west corner of the site.

Overall, the dwelling is in poor condition. There is evidence of deterioration in the wall cladding, the front verandah is currently detached from the façade, glass is broken in several windows and a window frame has been removed on the east elevation.

Photo 12: Late Victorian timber dwelling (Building 5), north elevation, 2009.

Photo 13: Late Victorian timber dwelling (Building 5), north and west elevations, 2014.

Photo 14: Late Victorian timber dwelling (Building 5), north elevation, 2024.

Photo 14: Late Victorian timber dwelling (Building 5), north and east elevations, 2024.

Interwar Bungalow (Building 6)

The asymmetrical, single storey, timber weatherboard, interwar Bungalow styled dwelling at 24 Old Western Highway seems to have been constructed on the site in the late 1920s. It has a main gabled roof form (which terminates with a hipped roof face at the rear) and a projecting minor gabled wing and hipped roofed post-supported verandah at the front. There is also a rear skillion wing. These roof forms are clad in corrugated sheet metal. The roof also has two early face brick chimneys (the east chimney has original soldier-coursed capping, this capping is missing on the west chimney). There are modest eaves with exposed timber rafters. At the front is an early timber framed doorway with sidelights and highlights, a timber door, early timber framed double hung windows, moulded timber window and door architraves, timber windows, strapped cement sheet gable infill, timber ventilator opening in the main gable end (now blocked up), timber brackets to the gable ends, bracketed timber window hood to the front and side windows and timber verandah posts with decorative timber brackets.

At the rear are the remnants if an early gabled garage outbuilding.

Overall, the dwelling is in poor condition. The roof shows signs of substantial rusting and the weatherboard wall cladding and window openings have deteriorated significantly. The rear outbuilding is almost ruinous.

Photo 14: Timber Interwar Bungalow and gabled outbuilding, north and west elevations, 2009.

Terra cotta Tank (Building 7)

Located near the southern boundary is a round tank constructed of hollow terra cotta blocks. It may have been built in the 1920s, the terra cotta construction suggesting that the structure was required for cool storage.

The structure appears to be in fair-good condition and of moderate-high integrity. There is an introduced rectangular opening on the east side.

Photo 15: Terra cotta tank, south and east elevations, 2014.

Cool Store (Building 8)

Situated in the centre of the site is large shallow-gabled cool store building clad in corrugated sheet metal wall cladding. There are panelled doors on the south façade. This building has been constructed in the early 1980s.

The building appears to be in good condition and of high integrity.

Concrete Tanks (Building 9)

Located to the south of the cool store, these large round concrete tanks are set in a rectangular pond. They appear to have been introduced in the late 20th century. There is a late 20th century modestly scale metal shed adjacent to the tanks.

HISTORY:

Early History of Wallace[1]

The township of Wallace was originally surveyed and proclaimed as the township of Gordon as early as 1858. It was laid out as a grid of streets and avenues abutting the east bank of the western branch of the Moorabool River. The official township of Gordon (now Wallace) was proclaimed in 1862, just two years after tenders had been called to clear the road (old Melbourne Road), apparently from Ballan. This original surveyed township of 'Gordon' never transpired. In 1862 the Geelong to Ballarat Railway line opened and surveying for a railway line between Ballarat and Melbourne had commenced. While the survey was met with howls of protest because it originally bypassed both Bacchus Marsh and Ballan, further surveying took in these towns and a 'northern loop' took in Bungaree and Wallace.

The arrival of the northern railway loop was critical to the development of a 'new' Wallace township 1.5 miles further west of the original survey. A railway siding abutting the Melbourne to Ballarat Road was constructed as part of the Warrenheip to Gordon railway line which opened in 1879. With the Wallace settlement close to the Bullarook forest and an all-weather road from the siding into the heart of the forest completed, Wallace was destined to become one of the premier timber loading centres in Victoria as well as a farming centre. With only a population of 48 people soon after the railway had opened in 1881, this number increased rapidly to a township of 232 people by 1890.

History of the Wallace Millbrook & District Butter Factory & Creamery
Before the Establishment of the Butter Factory

On 27 December 1877, James Everard, publican, purchased 7 acres comprising allotment 1A of Section 13 in the Parish of Warrenheip.[2] This triangular parcel of land had two road frontages to the north and south of the site. A four-roomed cottage was built on the site, near the road junction (the far west end of the site).[3] Everard also owned the land to the south of lot 1A where he operated the Harp of Erin Hotel.[4] On Everard's death in 1887, his Estate was held by his executors, Richard Lawless and Jeremiah Hogan.[5] James Everard's wife, Mrs Mary Everard was bequeathed his property in trust until their eldest son, Thomas, attained the age of 25 years.[6] Yet, the hotel property was later owned by Patrick Thomas Everard, publican, who took over the business of the Harp of Erin Hotel. On his death in 1903,

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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 Warrenheip Parish Plan, Sheet 1, July 1952, VPRS 16171 PROV. See also Certificate of Title, vol. 1030 fol. 828.

3 The cottage was described in James Everard's Probate in 1887 and listed in the Buninyong Shire Rate Book for 1909-10. See J. Everard, Probate Administration files, 1887, VPRS 28/P0 Unit 439 PROV & Buninyong Shire Rate Book 1909-10, VPRS 13490/P2 Unit 1 PROV (Ballarat).

4 Ibid.

5 Ibid.

6 See Will of James Everard, 1885, VPRS 7591/P2 Unit 131 PROV.

administration of his Estate remained unresolved by his wife, Mary.[7] She married William Charlton in 1909.[8]

The adjoining allotment (lot 1B) to the east of Everard's land had earlier been purchased by Peter Phelan of Gordon on 18 May 1871.[9] Comprising 39 acres, he sold it to Martin Delahunty in 1884.[10] Delahunty established a farm and built a dwelling on the site.[11]

Building the Company and Factory
Original Buildings
In 1893, twelve local farmers of the Wallace district came together to form the 'Wallace, Millbrook and District Butter Factory and Creamery Company Limited.'[12] The company charter was to 'deal with and/or purchase from dairymen, farmers and other persons, milk, cream, pigs and other domestic animals, and to sell and dispose of the same.'[13] The group commenced with £2000 from the sale of common shares.[14] The initial months were fraught with controversy as agreement could not be reached on a suitable site to establish a factory.[15]

By mid-1893, a site had been agreed and the eastern half of the late James Everard's land was purchased. On 17 June 1893, George Keith Coutts junior, Ballarat architect, called tenders for the erection of a butter factory on the newly-acquired site.[16] Little is known of Coutts but it is possible that he served his articles with or and had been employed by William Brazenor, Ballarat architect, who was friends with Coutts' father.[17] Brazenor had close links to the agricultural sector of Ballarat and district, having designed the Ballarat Saleyards in the 1860s and several buildings for the Ballarat Agricultural and Pastoral Society and other nearby Agricultural and Pastoral Societies between the 1880s and 1900.[18]

Messrs Quayle and Williams, contractors of Ballarat, were awarded the contract for building the factory.[19] The cost of the building works was £320.[20] In addition, tenders were called by the company secretary, T.J. Lawless, in August 1893 for the supply and erection of a boiler and engines at the factory.[21] The contract was subsequently let to Messrs T. Robinson and Co. of Melbourne at a cost of £113.[22] A boiler with 8 horse power was provided by Mr. Cawley of Ballarat.[23] Other machinery

7   Patrick Thomas Everard, Probate Administration files, 1903, VPRS 28/P3 Unit 384 PROV.

8   Ibid.

9   Certificate of Title, vol. 398 fol. 782.

10   Ibid.

11   The farm and dwelling were described in Martin Delahunty's Probate Administration files, 1917, VPRS 28/P3 Unit 714 PROV.

12   'Congratulations to the Wallace Dairy Company on its Centenary 1893-1993' *in Bungaree & District Historical Society Newsletter*, no. 42, April 2002.

13   Ibid*.*

14   N. Godbold, *Victoria Cream of the Country: A History of Victorian Dairying*, Dairy Industry Association of Australia Victorian Division, 1989, p.36.

15   *Ballan Times*, 19 October 1893 in *Bungaree & District Historical Society Newsletter*, no. 12, February 1994.

16   *Australasian Builder*, 17 June 1893, State Library of Victoria.

17   See 'William Brazenor (1833-1916)' at https://brazenor.wordpress.com/profiles-2/william-brazenor-1833-1916/

18   A short biography on William Brazenor is given in D. Rowe & W. Jacobs, 'Central Victorian Livestock Exchange (Sale Yards), Delacombe heritage citation in 'City of Ballarat Heritage Assessments (Sebastopol & Ballarat Sale Yards)', prepared for the City of Ballarat, September 2013.

19   *Ballan Times, op.cit*.

20   *Ibid*.

21   *The Argus*, 22 August 1893.

22   *Ballan Times, op.cit.*

included an Alexandra separator, rotary pump for the skim milk, pneumatic churn, butter worker, large size printer and weigher and a Babcock tester for the milk.[24]

The factory was officially opened in October 1893. It was reported in the *Ballan Times*:

> The ceremony of starting the butter factory and creamery at Wallace, was performed on Wednesday, under circumstances which may be regarded as indicating a successful existence. The weather had been cold and tempestuous for some days previously moderated somewhat and the attendance at the gathering was very large. The district farmers and their families mustered in force, and visitors were present from Melbourne, Ballarat, Gordon, Egerton, Ballan and other parts of the district.

> The guests of the directors included Mr E Murphy, MLA, Mr David Wilson, Government Dairy Expert, Mr Ebdy, Dairy Expert for South Australia, Messrs Gray (Melbourne), McGregor (Ballarat), W White (Ballan) and other gentlemen.

> The career of the Wallace Millbrook and district butter factory and Creamery Company limited, from its inception to the present date, has not been entirely uneventful. A prosperous and promising start was made when a little difficulty arose with regard to the selection of a site. The history of the unfortunate trouble is still recent, and does not need to be again mentioned. Suffice to say that the land secured at Wallace, on which the factory now stands, while it is hoped and believed that time and good management will entirely remove the soreness which has existed. Once the site was bought, the directors put their energies to the task of erecting the factory in order to commence operations early in the season.

> Two of them (Messrs Baird & Colebrook) inspected some of the leading factories in the Western district for the purpose of getting information as to the latest improvements. … A glance over the building etc reveals the fact that he directors have used a wise discrimination and that the shareholders have been placed in possession of a plant of which they may be justly proud. This was the opinion of the government dairy expert after a critical inspection, who said that he had not a single fault to find. In honor of the opening, the building had been nicely decorated with flowers and evergreens by several young ladies of Wallace.

> Milk has been purchased at the factory since Monday, but the formal ceremony of starting the machinery took place yesterday. Two o'clock was the appointed time, but the Melbourne train containing Mr E Murphy, MLA for the district; Mr D Wilson, Government Dairy expert; Mr Ebdy, the recently appointed dairy expert for South Australia; Mr Gray, representing the Victorian Creamery Company, and other gentlemen, were late in reaching Wallace. The guests were met at the railway station by Messrs W Baird & T A Colebrook, two of the directors, and were by then taken to the factory, where a large number of shareholders and their friends were assembled. Time was allowed for an inspection of the premises and plant, after which the party made their way to the engine room.

> The chairman of directors (Mr W Baird), commenced by stating that the event, to the accomplishment of which many had been looking for some months, had come to pass at last. He thought they would agree with him in asking Miss Ellwood to perform the ceremony by naming the engine they were paying honor to whom honor was due. Mr Ellwood had been in the fore front fighting the battles of the company. From the time he (Mr Baird) became a director of the company, Mr Ellwood had been one of the staunchest supporters of the company. On many occasions when he and other directors came to the meetings very faint hearted indeed, because of the difficulties against which they had to contend, that gentleman always met them with a brave heart. It was his energy and confidence that served them many a time to do what had resulted in the completion of their enterprise that day (Cheers). They would agree with him, therefore, that they were doing a

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23   *Ibid*.

24   *Ibid*.

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021
PLACE NAME: Former Wallace Millbrook & District Butter Factory & Creamery Complex   Place No. WAL016
ADDRESS: 10-24 Old Western Highway, Wallace   Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

graceful act in asking the daughter of the man who had so consistently supported the company throughout to christen the engine. It was noteworthy that as it was an Australian production – the engine and boiler having been made in the colony – it was to be christened in good Australian fashion with a bottle of Australian wine (Cheers).

Miss Ellwood made a neat little speech in which she gratefully acknowledged the compliment to her father. She archly stated that she felt diffident at first of accepting the high honor, but had consented on the urgent pleading of her father, who wished to relieve his more bashful co-directors of a possible anxiety. Miss Ellwood then started the machinery and breaking the bottle of wine over the fly-wheel, named the engine the 'Triumph' amid great cheering. In declaring the factory open, Miss Ellwood hoped the operations would be attended with the greatest possible success. She again thanked the directors for the honor conferred on her and trusted the concern would give then as much satisfaction as it had given her pleasure to be present that day (Cheers).

Cheers were given for Miss Ellwood and the Butter Factory, after which a movement was made towards the large room, where an excellent repast, comprising cold meats, vegetables etc. had been set out. The catering was entrusted to Mr E White, of Bridge St. Ballarat, who discharged his duties well.

The chair was taken by Mr W Baird, chairman of directors, who were supported by Mr E Murphy, MLA; Mr David Wilson; Mr Ebdy; Mr Gray; Mr McGregor and Messrs M Ellwood, T A Colebrook, M Donergan and M Reidy, directors.

… The gathering was of an enjoyable nature and terminated in time to allow of the visitors from Melbourne returning by the last train.[25]

The original factory buildings largely comprised a gabled timber structure that measured 40 feet by 25 feet.[26] There was a skillion wing on one side and a verandah (formed as an extension of the main roof) on the other. The main gable end had a timber finial and painted signage which read "Wallace Millbrook & District Butter Factory & Creamery Coy". Internally, this and other buildings had concrete floors and the walls were lined in timber.[27] The site was subdivided into yards bound by timber post and rail fences.

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25   *Ibid.*

26   *Ballarat and District in 1901: a concise history of its rise, progress and present prosperity in its mining, engineering, agriculture, art trade and manufactures,* Periodicals Publishing Co., Melbourne, 1901.

27   *Ibid.*

Photo 16: Original gabled and skillion building, Wallace Millbrook & District Butter Factory & Creamery, 1901.
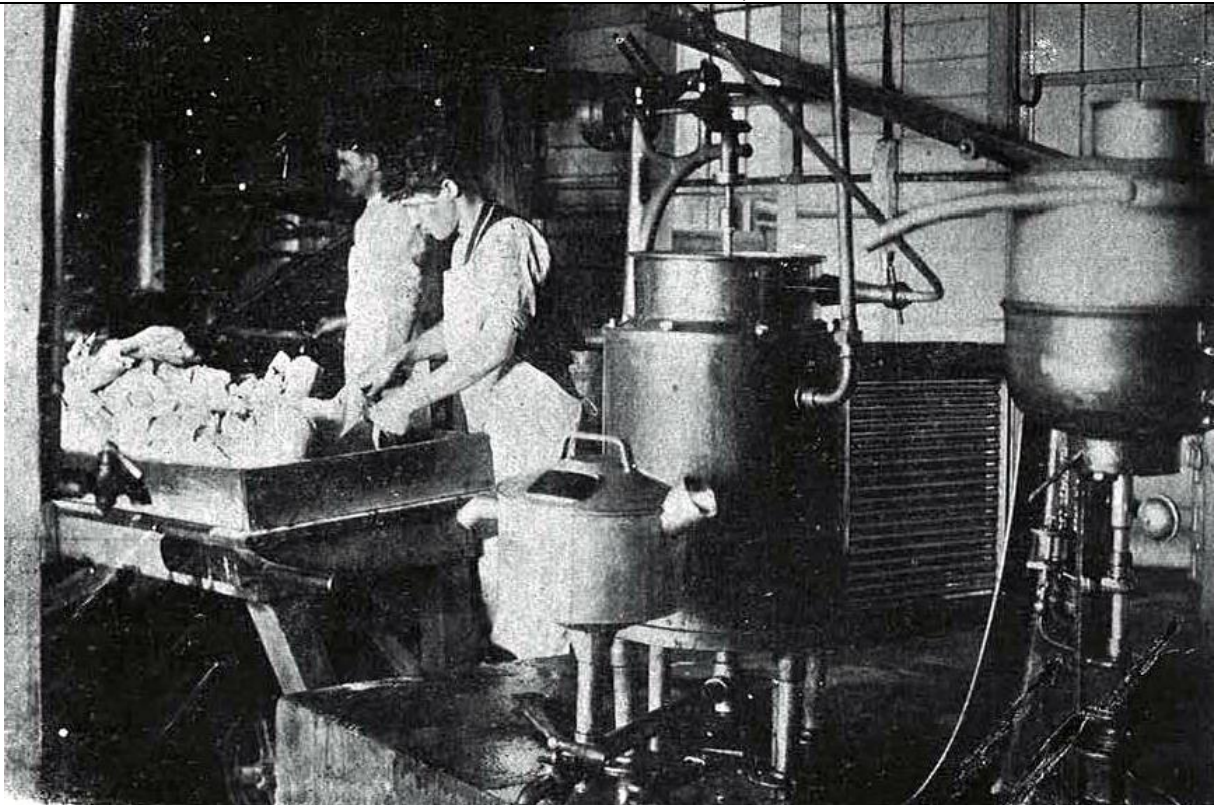Source: *Ballarat and District in 1901,* plate 325.

Photo 17: Interior view of separators and pasteurising plant, 1901.
Source: *Ballarat and District in 1901,* plate 326.

Photo 18: Interior view, cheese making room, 1901.
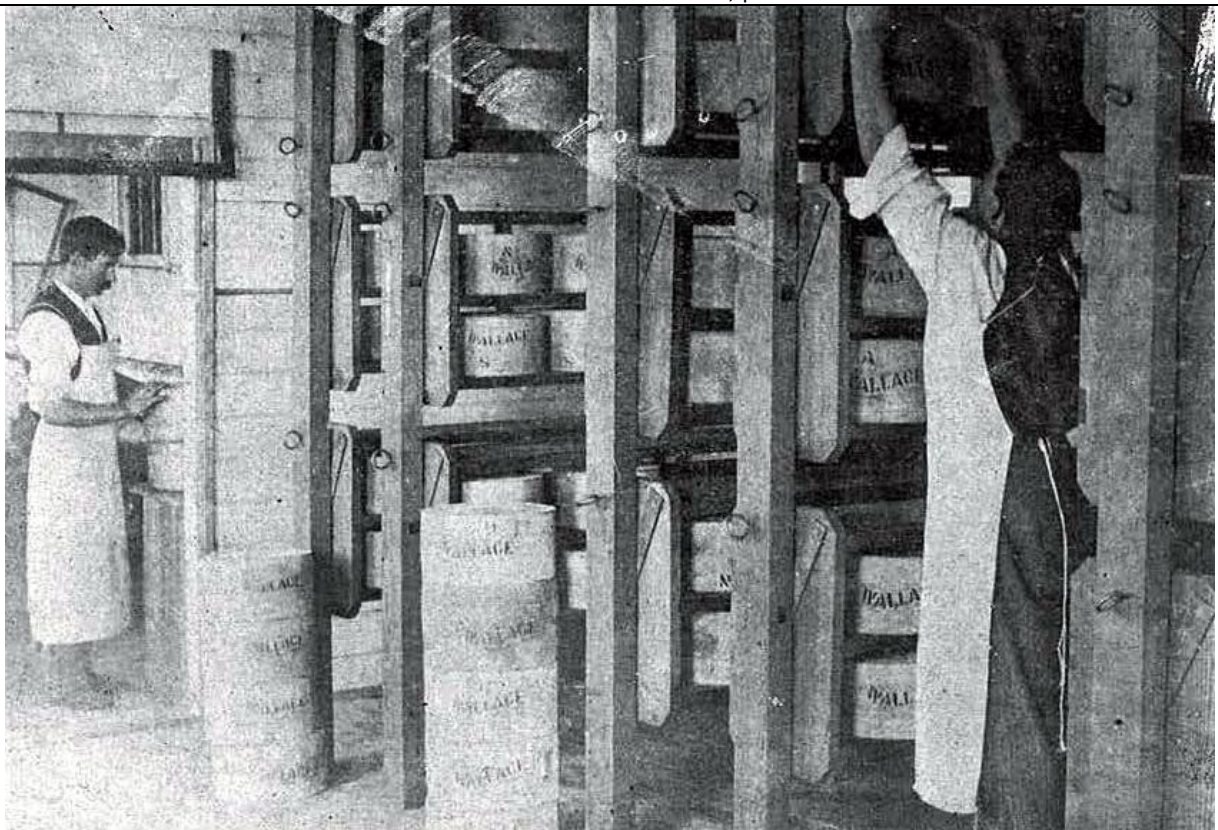Source: *Ballarat and District in 1901,* plate 327.

Photo 19: Interior view, cheese curing room, 1901.
Source: *Ballarat and District in 1901,* plate 328.

Although the Wallace Millbrook and District Buttery Factory and Creamery had its factory at Wallace, the company's registered office at this time was Corio Cottage, Millbrook.[28] In 1894, the registered office relocated to Kelsall's Buildings, Lydiard Street, Ballarat.[29] From these earliest years, the business was known as the Wallace Butter Company.[30]

Although the company experienced some financial difficulties in the early years,[31] by 1901 it was described as doing 'a very extensive business' in the Wallace and Millbrook district in butter.[32] Five years later in 1906, the butter factory directors reported that 'for the ten months just ended the turnover was the best for many years.'[33] By this time, the company had erected creameries at Millbrook, Dunnstown, Moorabool West and Pootilla.[34]

Additional Land and New Buildings
In 1907, the Wallace Millbrook and District Butter Factory and Creamery Company substantially increased its landholdings with the purchase of the adjoining land to the east that had been held by Patrick Everard's widow, Mary Everard.[35] This brought the company's landholdings to 6 acres. At the same time, the company ceased operations at the creamery at Millbrook and the buildings were sold.[36]

The rapid growth of the butter factory and creamery brought with it the need for larger and improved buildings. In 1908, the *Gordon Advertiser* reported that 'the Company is going to add to their already large factory by building a three-storey brick building which they intend to have erected before the butter season sets in.'[37] This large brick building was constructed on the original land acquired by the company, and designed with a gambrel roof, a gabled monitor light surmounting the roof ridgeline and a porte-cochere projecting on the west side. This provided weather protection for deliveries.

In 1914, the balance of allotment 1A (comprising the far west portion) was purchased from the Estate of the late Mrs Mary Charlton (formerly Mrs Everard).[38] The land included a small four-roomed timber dwelling.[39] By September 1914, the directors of the company had built 'a very fine ten-stable on their newly acquired block of land.'[40] The building was 'equipped with the latest conveniences 'and was built by day labor by Messrs Grigg and Murphy.[41]

Production increased at the factory in the ensuing years. In 1916, the *Ballarat Star* reported that:

> Large quantities of cream are arriving at the butter factory, and a record season is being experienced … Upwards of 600 cans arrived by rail for the fortnight, several of them being from districts close on the South Australian border. The company has been successful in obtaining contracts to supply all State Government institutions in Victoria with butter for the next nine months.

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28   *Victoria Government Gazette*, 10 November 1893, p.4451.
29   *Ibid*., 10 September 1894, p.3781.
30   *The Age*, 28 July 1894.
31   *The Argus*, 22 July 1896, p.6.
32   *Ballarat and District in 1901*, op.cit.
33   *The Age*, 19 May 1906, p.12.
34   *The Argus*, 22 July 1896, p.6.
35   Certificate of Title, vol. 3220 fol. 867.
36   *The Age*, 27 February 1907, p.8.
37   R. Huggins, Transcript of the *Gordon Advertiser*, 3 July 1908 in *Bungaree & District Historical Society Newsletter*, no. 61, April 2009.
38   Certificate of Title, vol. 3205 fol. 870.
39   See earlier footnotes at the beginning of this history.
40   *The Ballarat Star*, 16 September 1914, p.8.
41   *Ibid*.

… Established in the heart of the rich Bungaree district the Wallace Butter Factory is splendidly situated for the convenience of farmers. The company requires an untold quantity of cream, for which it will give the top of the market prices, with returns guaranteed as accurate. Supplies will be received either at the factory or at the depot, Armstrong street north, a few doors from Mair street.[42]

The volume of production at the factory and the need for further expansion brought with it the purchase of the Newlyn Butter Factory by the Wallace company in 1918.[43] Following the First World War, the aim for increased production required additional buildings. In 1922, *The Australasian* reported that:

The Wallace Butter Factory Company is erecting a new brick and concrete building and installing new machinery. This is forced on the directors owing to the increasing trade.[44]

The new building was an addition to the existing gambrel roofed factory constructed in 1908. The additions included the construction of broad gable roof form at the front, built of brick with concrete infill in the gable end. A gabled monitor light crowned the ridgeline while at the front was a broadly projecting, slow-pitched, post-supported hipped roofed verandah. A new ramp appears to have been erected on the west side, to provide vehicular entry to the porte-cochere. Timber post and mesh fencing formed the front and side boundaries to the substantial industrial edifice.
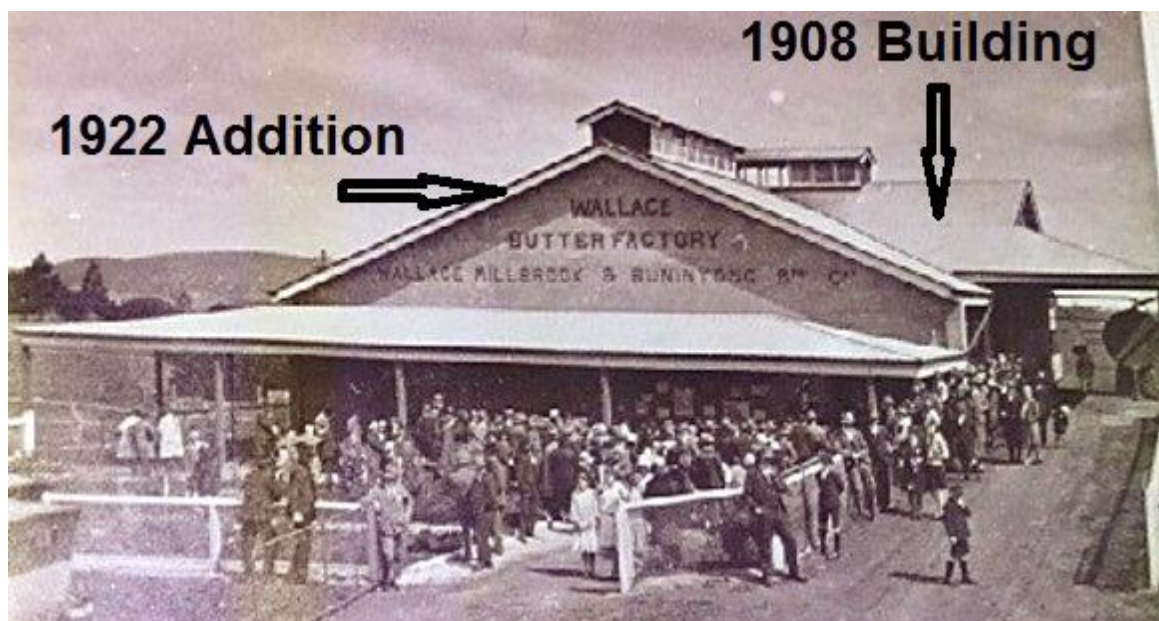
Photo 20: Butter factory, front elevation showing original (1908) gambrel roofed wing at rear (with projecting porte-cochere and monitor light), and broad gabled addition of 1922 with crowning monitor light and the front port-supported verandah, c.1926.
Source: Wallace Millbrook & District Butter Factory & Creamery, National Trust of Australia (Victoria), Victorian Heritage Database online, July 2015.

Following 'phenomenal progress and success' in 1925,[45] the Wallace company took over the Buninyong Butter Factory in 1926.[46] By winter of that year, the factory at Buninyong was to close, with production

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42   *Ibid*., 23 November 1916, p.6 & 21 December 1916, p.3.

43   *Bendigo Advertiser*, 9 July 1918, p.3.

44   *The Australasian*, 19 August 12922, p.5.

45   This was how the chairman of the company described the year of production. See *The Age*, 14 August 1925, p.15.

being concentrated at Wallace.[47] The name of the company was changed to reflect the amalgamation, being the Wallace Butter Factory of the Wallace, Millbrook and Buninyong Butter Company. The amalgamation was the result of the realisation that 'only large, sophisticated dairies could take advantage of export markets.'[48] The amalgamation brought with it further building expansion. In March 1928, *The Age* stated that 'the extension to the Wallace butter factory has been completed.'[49] This expansion involved the construction of central, single storey parapeted brick bay at the front. A terra cotta tank seems to have been built at this time too.

Photo 21: Butter factory, front elevation, showing the addition of the central parapeted bay at the front, c.1928.
Source: 'Wallace Dairy Company Ltd', image cat. No. 539-1, Federation University Australia Historical Collection online, July 2015.

The building works also appear to have included the construction of at least four dwellings on the factory land. These dwellings were not listed in the Buninyong Shire Rate Books in 1922-23 but five houses were listed in the Rate Book for 1933-34. They included the existing brick Bungalow immediately west of the factory building and the timber Bungalow to the east, as well as the relocation of the existing timber Victorian dwelling neighbouring the timber Bungalow. The timber cottage (previously owned by the Everard family) may also have formed part of the dwellings on the site. These dwellings were occupied by employees on the factory. It appears that F.J. Kittson, company secretary, occupied the brick dwelling.[50] Other occupiers in 1933-34 included the following labourers: James Norman, Frederick Louden, William Lightbody and Francis Grigg.[51]

At Ballarat, a new depot had either been acquired or built by August 1933, and 'had proved very beneficial.'[52]

In 1935, the factory was claimed to be 'one of the best in Australia'.[53] Further additions were constructed in the 1930s with a gabled two storey attic-like addition over the original gambrel-roofed building. In 1939, *The Argus* gave a glowing report on the factory:

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[46]   Advocate (Burnie, Tasmania), 7 September 1926, p.8.
[47]   *Ibid.*
[48]   A. Beggs Sunter, 'Buninyong Butter Factory' in *Buninyong Historical Society April 2005 Newsletter*, sourcing *The Courier*, 5 September 1925, p.7.
[49]   *The Age*, 20 March 1928, p.9.
[50]   Buninyong Shire Rate Books (North Riding), 1933-34, op.cit.
[51]   Ibid.
[52]   *The Argus*, 3 August 1933, p.10.

The Wallace Butter Factory, situated on the Western Highway, 11 miles from Ballarat, is one of the most up-to-date and best-equipped butter factories in the State. It provides a very important outlet for cream from over 1,500 suppliers within a radius of approximatley 50 miles. Established over 45 years ago, the factory has a yearly output of nearly 1,000 tons. In addition to the supplying of the local market, a considerable quantity of butter is exported. The head office and distributing centre are situated in Ballarat, and from there the butter is sent throughout the Wimmera and Mallee.[54]

Photo 22: Butter factory, front elevation, showing two storey gabled attic addition behind the monitor light of the front gabled wing), 1939.
Source: The Argus, 29 September 1939, p.18.

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[53]   *The Age*, 22 August 1935, p.8.

[54]   *The Argus, Weekend Magazine*, 'Victoria Progresses Afield – No. 16', 2 September 1939, p.18.

Photo 23: Head Office & Distribution Centre of the Wallace Butter Company, corner Webster Street and Creswick Road, Ballarat, 1939.
Source: *The Argus*, 29 September 1939, p.18.

In 1940, the Wallace Millbrook and Buninyong Butter Factory purchased a small part of the adjoining allotment 1B from James Joseph Delahunty, farmer and son of the late Martin Delahunty, original owner.[55] This land was later purchased by Patrick and Evelyn Donegan in 1960, and in 1978 it was acquired by Mr and Mrs O'Neil who had the existing interwar Bungalow relocated there from Essendon.[56]

After the Second World War in 1945 and possibly by the early 1950s, parapeted brick additions were constructed at the front of the factory building. At this time, production trends had been seasonal, the general manager, V. Stafford indicated that dairying was a sideline to agriculture in the district and that it was 'being carried on mainly by wives and children, with very small herds.'[57] The five dwellings on the site were occupied by F.J. Kittson, secretary, and labourer employees, William Lightbody, Frederick Louden and James Norman. A fifth dwelling was leased to Leonard Greenwood, farmer.[58] By 1946-47, just three dwellings were listed under the ownership of the Wallace Butter Factory and they were occupied by: George Jones, farmer, Frederick Louden, labourer and Harold Elsey, labourer.[59] Elsey occupied the timber Bungalow at 24 Old Western Highway and his wife, Olga, operated the local post

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[55]   Certificate of Title, vol. 1568 fol. 595.

[56]   Heather Trigg, Bungaree, email to the author, July 2015, following a discussion with Mrs O'Neil. The dwelling was extended on the west at the time it was relocated to Wallace.

[57]   *The Argus*, 19 August 1944, p.6.

[58]   Buninyong Shire Rate Books, 1946-47, op.cit.

[59]   Ibid.

office there after 1962.[60] The property had a front timber post and rail and chain mesh fence from which was suspended a timber post box.

Photo 24: Timber Bungalow as the Wallace Post Office, n.d. [c.1950s].
Source: National Archives of Australia online, July 2015, series B5919.

The Wallace Cheesery Era

In 1980, the Wallace Dairy Company (as the company had been retitled) ceased the manufacture of butter and roller dried skim milk due to low production.[61] The factory property was leased to McMahon International Foods Pty Ltd that was led by Bob McMahon.[62] In 1984, Mathew Papp joined the company to convert production to cheese making under the Dairy Fresh label.[63] In 1989, the secretary of the company, Claude Rixon, declared that the 'Wallace factory had peak figures of 1,750 tonnes a year' and that 'bulk cheese would be large revenue spinner in the future.'[64] At this time, the factory had also become a tourist destination. As advertised in *The Age*:

> Visit the Historic Wallace Dairy and sample the Best in Local Cheese, Honey and Wines. View our newly opened Wine Cellar. Light Meals and Snacks Available. THE WALLACE CHEESERY, Butter Factory Rd, Wallace.[65]

On 1 June 1990, United Dairies (Cheese) Pty Ltd acquired McMahon's interest in the Wallace Dairy Company.[66] The plant was subsequently updated however production was to last only another four years as the company closed in February 1994.[67]

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60   James Breen was the postmaster at another location between 1941 nada 1962. See *Sands and McDougall's Directory of Victoria* 1941-1962. Heather Trigg, email to the author, July 2015, confirmed that the dwelling was at one time occupied by Harold and Olga Elsey and that the post office was operated by Olga Elsey.

61   See Post Office series B5919, National Archives of Australia online, July 2015.

62   *Bungaree & District Historical Society Newsletter* no.42, op.cit.

63   Godbold, *op.cit*., p.203.

64   *Ibid*.

65   *The Age*, 18 August 1989, p.45.

66   *Bungaree & District Historical Society Newsletter* no. 42, op.cit.

67   Beggs Sunter, *op.cit*.

Early Significant Figures

Established as a proprietary company, integral to the success and prosperity of the Wallace Millbrook and District Butter Factory and Creamery Company were the early company directors, secretaries and managers. The directors were local farmers and businessman, and were elected and re-elected on a regular basis. The Chairman was elected on an annual basis. Shareholders were largely local residents, including farmers and farmers' wives, as well as business men and women.[68]

Early Company Directors

The Wallace Millbrook and District Butter Factory and Creamery Company was formed by twelve local farmers in 1893. The inaugural chairman was William Baird.[69] He remained as a director of the company until 1903.[70] In 1905, he commenced as farm manager of 'Sparrovale Farm', Marshall, Geelong, a unique irrigated dairy farm owned by the Geelong Harbour Trust.[71] Baird had been chosen for the position 'on account of his previous experience and success in such general farm practice.'[72]

Other early directors included Mark Ellwood, Thomas .A. Colebrook, M. Donergan, Martin Reidy, Coleman Lee, and Andrew Wade. Further details on some of these and other early directors of the company are as follows:

Mark Ellwood owned a farm at 97 Westcotts Road from c.1892-93 where he grazed sheep, cattle and horses.[73] The Ellwood family was a member of the Millbrook Methodist church. Ellwood was a long-serving member of the Agricultural and Pastoral Society, an inaugural member of the Wallace Public Hall Committee in 1898 and an agitator for the annexation of the Wallace area to the Shire of Bungaree. He died in 1931.

Thomas Alexander Colebrook of Gordon was the owner and editor of the Gordon Advertiser newspaper from 1892.[74] He relocated to Ballan in 1893 following his acquisition of the Ballan Times newspaper business.[75] He took an active interest in sporting and cultural life, being honorary secretary of the Wallace Caledonian Society, member of the Ballan Mechanics' Institute and as a member of the Ballan Jockey Club.[76] He appears to have resigned as a director in 1901, following the sale of his newspaper business at this time.[77] Colebrook entered the ministry of the Church of England, and by 1910 he was Canon at St. Paul's Anglican Church, Ballarat.[78] He died at Camperdown in 1924.[79]

Coleman Lee was born in 1868, the son of John and Mary (nee Rabett) Lee.[80] In his adult years he established a farm at Clarkes Hill.[81] On his marriage to Mary, they had nine children. They were

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68   The shares of several of the locals of Wallace are listed in the Statements of Assets in their Estates between 1895 and 1925. See Wills and Probates for the deceased of Wallace during this period at PROV online, July 2015.

69   *Ballan Times*, 1893, op.cit.

70   *The Age*, 4 September 1903.

71   J.M. Ferguson, 'Sparrovale Farm Marshall' in the *Investigator: Magazine of the Geelong Historical Society*, vol. 28, no. 3, September 1993, pp.71-81.

72   J.C. McFadzean, 'A Farm in the Making', *The Journal of the Department of Agriculture*, vol. 6, 1908, p.493.

73   See heritage citation (WAL025) for 97 Westcotts Road for further historical details.

74   *Kilmore Free Press*, 26 July 1894, p.3.

75   *The Settler: Official Quarterly Newsletter of the Ballan Shire Historical Society*, vol. 7, no.7, September 2004, p.3. Further details can be found in the heritage citation (BA075) for 50 Inglis Street, Ballan.

76   *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 3 December 1892, p.3, 24 April 1897, p.3 & 26 June 1897, p.3.

77   *Ballan Times*, 24 January 1901.

78   See Church Histories online, July 2015 at www.churchistories.net.au, *Ballarat Courier*, 26 August 1916.

79   *The Argus*, 15 October 1924 & *The Australasian*, 25 October 1924.

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

81   *Ballarat Courier*, 20 August 1917, & *Gordon, Egerton & Ballan Advertiser*, 6 October 1916.

members of the Catholic Church, Ormond (Springbank).[82] Lee made an important contribution to the community in the Wallace and Clarkes Hill areas, becoming a Councillor of the Bungaree Shire, a foundation member of the Wallace Racing Club and inaugural president of the Wallace District Farmers' Association.[83] In 1916, he sold his farm at Clarkes Hill and relocated to Wallace. He died prematurely the following year, 1917 at the age of 49 years.[84] He was noted in the Ballarat Courier for 'his charitable disposition, and took a keen interest in all kinds of sport.'[85]

Richard Carroll senior was another of the early directors of the Butter Factory and Creamery. Born in c.1826 to Dalton and Catherin Carroll, Richard Carroll was a pioneer farmer of Wallace.[86] He married Miss Frances Abernathy and they had eight children which were raised on their property, 'Laurel Farm'.[87] Their fourth child, Richard Carroll junior, also became a director of the company and in 1934 he was chairman of directors.[88] Richard Carroll senior died in 1908 at the age of 86 years.[89] He was a 'well-known residence of Wallace' having taken 'a leading part in public affairs, and especially in sporting matters.'[90]

Martin Reidy was born in c.1863, the son of Michael and Bridget (nee Lillis) Reidy.[91] He was a local contractor and a Justice of the Peace.[92] He served as a director of the Butter Factory and Creamery until 1899.[93] Reidy made an important contribution to the community as a Councillor with the Bungaree Shire Council (serving as President in 1907),[94] a prominent member of local Catholic organisations as well as a steward of the Wallace Racing Club.[95] In 1907, he relocated to Garfield, Gippsland, to establish a new business but by 1916 he was 'doing well' at farming.[96] He died at Garfield in 1941.[97]

Patrick William Greene, farmer of Millbrook, was born in 1875, the son of Michael and Catherine (Nee Fitzpatrick) Greene. [98] He was involved in Catholic circles in the area. He was a prominent member of St. Patrick's Church, Gordon.[99] He was elected a director of the Butter Factory and Creamery Company in 1914[100] and remained on the board of directors until his removal to Gippsland following his retirement in 1941.[101] He died at Koo-wee-rup on 23 May 1955.[102]

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[82]   *Ballarat Courier, op.cit.*

[83]   *Ibid.* & *The Argus*, 5 December 1910.

[84]   *Ballarat Courier, op.cit.*

[85]   *Ibid.*

[86]   Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, Department of Justice, Melbourne & *Ballarat Cemeteries & Crematorium: Indexed transcripts of memorials in the Old & New Cemeteries and burial & cremation registers*, The Genealogical Society of Victoria Inc., Melbourne, 2006.

[87]   The name of the property was given in the death notice for Mrs Carroll in the *Ballarat Star*, 3 April 1916.

[88]   He was a director by 1916. See the *Ballarat Star*, 30 August 1916, p.4 & *The Argus*, 9 August 1934, p.5.

[89]   *The Advocate*, 4 July 1908.

[90]   *Ibid.*

[91]   Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, op.cit.

[92]   *Ballarat Star*, 3 April 1914, p.8.

[93]   *The Argus*, 25 August 1899.

[94]   *The Advocate,* 17 August 1907.

[95]   *The Ballarat Star*, 21 October 1916, p.3.

[96]   *The Advocate, op.cit.* & *Gordon, Egerton & Ballan Advertiser*, 21 January 1916.

[97]   *The Advocate*, 23 October 1941, p.28.

[98]   Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, op.cit.

[99]   *The Advocate, op.cit.*

[100]   *The Argus*, 26 August 1914, p.4.

[101]   *The Advocate, op.cit.*

The Conroy family had a notable involvement with the Wallace Millbrook and District Butter Factory and Creamery Company, and more broadly, with the dairying industry. Cornelius Conroy, a local farmer and pioneer of the district, who married Miss Sarah Doyle in 1875, was an inaugural director.[103] Cornelius and Sarah had ten children born in the Wallace and Gordon areas.[104] Cornelius died in 1922 at Gordon, aged 81 years.[105] His son, James Conroy later became a director.[106] James Conroy later became a councillor of the Victorian Co-operative Butter and Cheese Factories Association.[107]

Andrew Park Wade, local farmer of 'Woodlands' farm, Bungaree, was born in Essex, England, in 1837.[108] He arrived in Melbourne with his parents in 1849, starting work as a butcher's assistant.[109] Lured by the Ballarat gold rush, he made his way to Ballarat in 1852.[110] Having some success, he settled at his farm at Bungaree with his parents in 1859.[111] In 1865, he married Miss Elizabeth Sterritt and they had 13 children.[112] Wade made an important contribution to the Bungaree and Wallace communities, serving as a Bungaree Shire Councillor from 1885, including four terms as president.[113] He was also a member of the Agricultural and Pastoral Society's council, the Agricultural High School committee, Bungaree, Lal Lal and Wallace Racing Clubs, and the Catholic Church.[114] He died at his farm in 1919 at the age of 80 years.[115]

Andrew John Forbes replaced Martin Reidy as a director of the Wallace Millbrook and District Butter Factory and Creamery Company Ltd in 1899.[116] Born in c.1859, the son of Andrew and Mary (nee Moran) Forbes, he established a farm at Leigh Creek.[117] Forbes contributed to public service as a Councillor with the Buninyong Shire, and as a Justice of the Peace.[118] Forbes served on the council of the Ballarat Agricultural and Pastoral Society in the early 20th century and he was also Returning Officer for Leigh Creek between 1914 and 1917.[119] Forbes was secretary of the Bungaree Racing Club and a member of the Catholic Church.[120] He died on 13 August 1920.[121]

John Jackson Downey, local farmer, was another long-serving director of the Butter and Creamery Company. Born in Geelong to William and Ann Sinclair Downey, J.J. Downey married Edith Tinney in

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102   *The Argus*, 24 May 1955.

103   Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, op.cit. & *Ballarat Star*, 30 August 1916, p.4.

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

105   Ibid.

106   *The Age*, 14 August 1925, p.15.

107   *The Advocate*, 23 August 1944, p.21.

108   *Ballarat Courier*, 1 September 1915.

109   *Ibid*.

110   *Ibid*.

111   *Ibid*.

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

113   *Ballarat Courier, op.cit*. & *The Argus*, 1 August 1919.

114   *Ibid*. & *Ballarat Courier*, op.cit.

115   *Ibid*.

116   *The Argus*, 25 August 1899.

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

118   *The Advocate,* 10 January 1903, p.18 & 10 August 1907 p.19.

119   See *The Age*, 31 May 1909, p.6 & *The Ballarat Star* 1914-1017.

120   *The Advocate*, 6 January 1900, p.9.

121   'Andrew J Forbes', Index to Wills, Probates and Administration Records, 13 August 1920, VPRS 28/P3 Unit 1108 PROV.

1893 and they had two children: Edith and John.[122] After the death of Edith Tinney in 1904, Downey Married Margaret Isabella Kerr in 1908 and they had three children: William Eric, James Arthur and Raymond Sinclair.[123] Downey was elected as a director in 1914, the same year became a member of the Wallace State School Committee.[124] In 1915 he became the inaugural Chief Ruler and Secretary of the Pride of Wallace Tent of the Independent Order of Rechabites.[125] He was a member of the Millbrook Methodist Church and a founding trustee of the Wallace Methodist Church in 1926.[126] In the 1930s he served as a Shire Councillor.[127] J.J. Downey died in 1939.[128]

Company Secretaries

The first secretary of the Wallace Millbrook and District Butter Factory and Creamery Company in early 1893 was Thomas J. Lawless.[129] He was the only son of Richard and Julia (nee O'Farrell) Lawless of the Gordon and Wallace districts.[130] Lawless was a founding member of the Wallace Public Hall, and a member and at one time President of the Wallace Hurling Club.[131] He took an active interest in all sporting activities in the district. An Irish Catholic, Lawless was also secretary of the Wallace 'Home Rule committee that demanded governance of Ireland return to a domestic parliament in Ireland from Westminster, Britain. [132] Lawless' tenure as secretary of the butter company was to be short-lived. By September –October 1893, he had resigned and moved to Ballarat where he purchased McGregor's dairy produce business in Lydiard Street.[133] Known as T.J. Lawless and Co.,[134] Lawless' business retained an association with the Butter Factory at Wallace in the sale of the factory's produce. This relationship soured in 1911 when the Wallace and Millbrook Butter Factory were unsuccessful in suing Lawless to recover the value of 783 butter boxes.[135] While Acting Judge Neighbour declared that 'the shortage might be a breach of contract', this 'did not amount to keeping the boxes in defiance of the plaintiff.'[136] The Judge 'dismissed the application, with costs to be fixed.'[137]

Thomas Augustine Carroll of Millbrook had taken up the role as secretary by October 1893.[138] He was born in c.1859 and he later married Miss Herminia Carolina Romana Dos Reis.[139] Carroll was Head Teacher of the Catholic School at Millbrook, having previously been Head Teacher of the Catholic School at Gordon.[140] He later relocated to Kyneton (where he became Headmaster at St. Mary's Boys'

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[122]   Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, op.cit. & *Ballarat Cemeteries & Crematorium, op.cit*.

[123]   *Ibid*.

[124]   *The Ballarat Star*, 27 June 1914 & *The Argus*, 26 August 1914, p.4.

[125]   *The Ballarat Star*, 9 January 1915.

[126]   See Certificates of Title, vol. 2645 fol. 876 & vol. 5200 fol. 933.

[127]   *The Argus*, 22 November 1935, p.5.

[128]   Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, op.cit.

[129]   *The Argus*, 22 August 1893 and the *Ballan Times, op.cit.*

[130]   *The Advocate*, 1 April 1943, p.18.

[131]   *Ibid*.

[132]   Ibid., 28 July 1906, p.13 & www.rte.ie/century**ireland**/articles/**home-rule**-for-**ireland**-q-a

[133]   *The Advocate, op.cit.,* 1 April 1943. See *Victoria Government Gazette*, 10 November 1893, p.4451, which listed Thomas Carroll as Secretary on 26 October 1893.

[134]   Lawless' company name is given in various dairy produce market reports in the early 20th century. See for example, *The Advocate*, 28 September 1922, p.34.

[135]   *The Argus*, 12 July 1911, p.11.

[136]   *Ibid*.

[137]   *Ibid*.

[138]   *Victoria Government Gazette, op.cit*.

[139]   Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, op.cit.

[140]   *The Argus*, 4 June 1891, p.6, 26 June 1935, p.12 & *The Advocate*, 2 February 1928, p.25. Carroll was Head Teacher of the Catholic Schools at Gordon and Millbrook for 30 years. By 1912, he had relocated to Kyneton where he was Head Teacher of the Catholic School. With his wife he retired to Geelong where he died in 1935.

School and secretary of the Kyneton Hospital).[141] With his wife, he retired to Geelong in 1925 where he died 10 years later.[142]

Carroll's tenure as company secretary was temporary. By mid 1894, George Ernest Jesse had taken up the role. He advertised for a 'qualified factory manager' in *The Age* at this time.[143] Born in 1868 in Melbourne, he was the son of John and Annie Elizabeth (nee Hill) Jesse. John Jesse was a bank manager and G.E. Jesse initially followed his father in the banking profession.[144] G.E. Jesse was employed by the London Chartered Bank and between 1888 and 1890 he worked at the Colac branch.[145] G.E. Jesse involved himself in sporting life, as a member of both the Colac Rowing Club and the Colac Tennis Club.[146] On his relocation to the bank at Horsham in 1890, he became a member of the Horsham Tennis Club and he also participated in the Horsham Banks versus Longerenong College football match in 1891.[147]

In 1896, the local businessmen, George Frederick Holden took up the position as company secretary.[148] Prior to his appointment, the company held large debts and as a consequence of Holden's energy and efficiency, the company was able to post a small profit in 1896.[149] Holden was the son of Thomas Holden, a produce merchant of Geelong who established a chaff cutting, grain crushing and hydraulic pressing works at Wallace in 1883.[150] G.F. Holden arrived at Wallace in 1885 and from 1889 he managed his father's chaffing milling operations. He took ownership of the business in 1902.[151] G.F. Holden also followed his father in contributing to the local and wider community. In 1896, he was elected a Councillor for the North Riding of the Buninyong Shire, serving as President in 1898.[152] It was also in 1896 when Holden became a Director of the Wallace Butter Factory and held the office of secretary for 12 years.[153] In 1900, he was elected a Member of the Legislative Assembly for the Warrenheip electorate.[154] As a State politician, Holden was instrumental in the establishment of the Wallace State School in 1901, where some of his children were to attend.[155] With his wife, Holden relocated to 'St. Helen's', a mansion house on Corio Bay, North Geelong, in 1902.[156] From this time he worked closely with the Premier, Sir Thomas Bent in creating the bill to establish the Geelong Harbor Trust and in 1905 he was appointed its first chairman.[157] He subsequently did not seek re-election as a Councillor with the Buninyong Shire Council in 1904.[158] In 1905, he became chairman of the Geelong Harbor Trust and three years later in 1908, 'owing to pressure of business both commercial and political', he was 'compelled to give up the secretaryship' of the Wallace Millbrook and District Butter

141   *The Advocate*, 21 May 1925 & 2 February 1928.

142   *The Argus*, 26 June 1935.

143   *The Age*, 28 July 1894.

144   Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, op.cit., *The Age,* 10 March 1867, i, 19 February 1870, 3 April 1872 & 3 August 1873 & *The Colac Herald*, 21 October 1890, p.2.

145   *Ibid*.

146   *Ibid*.

147   *The Horsham Times*, 9 June 1891, p.3.

148   *Ibid*, 22 July 1896, p.6.

149   Ibid.

150   Certificate of Title, vol. 1033 fol. 498.

151   *Ballarat and District in 1901, op.cit*.

152   *Ibid*. & 'Holden, George Frederick' in *Re-Member*, Parliament of Victoria online, 17 July 2015.

153   *Gordon Advertiser*, 3 July 1908 in *Bungaree & District Historical Society Newsletter*, no. 61, April 2009.

154   'Holden, George Frederick' in *Re-Member, op.cit*.

155   *Gordon Advertiser*, 9 August 1901 in *Bungaree & District Historical Society Newsletter*, no. 39, June 2001.

156   Wynd, *op.cit*.

157   *Ibid*.

158   *Geelong Advertiser*, 11 January 1913.

Factory and Creamery Company.[159] In 1913 Holden was appointed chairman of the Melbourne Harbor Trust.[160] As a consequence, he relinquished his seat in the Legislative Assembly[161] and relocated to South Yarra. Holden was also a Freemason.[162] Described as 'domineering and uncompromising', he was also known for showing 'great organizing ability.'[163] He died at his home on 15 August 1934.[164]

G.F. Holden was succeeded as secretary by Michael Neville in 1909.[165] He was born at Bungaree in 1883, the son of Thomas and Mary (nee Curtain) Neville.[166] During his time at the company, Neville took an interest in the Wallace Racing Club as honorary timekeeper.[167] Neville resigned in early 1920 as he had 'accepted an important appointment in Melbourne.'[168]

Neville was replaced by J.F. Kittson in January 1920.[169] Born in Dartmoor in 1892 to 'an early Portland family,' he was 'very much attached to Methodism.'[170] He served as a Corporal in World War One and he was awarded the Military Medal for bravery in France in 1918.[171] At Wallace, Kittson remained as secretary and business manager for 22 years.[172] During this time, he became involved in a number of other business concerns, being elected a councillor of the Agricultural and Pastoral Society in Ballarat in 1931 and in 1937 he was appointed a director of the Ballarat Banking Co. Ltd.[173] Kittson also took a keen involvement in the wider dairy industry. In 1929, he represented the dairy factory managers and secretaries across Victoria in meeting with the Minister for Agriculture to urge an extension of the Dairy Supervision Acts across the whole State.[174] The following year in 1930, he joined the Australian delegation on a visit to New Zealand to study dairy conditions there.[175] Following Kittson's retirement as manager and secretary in 1941, he was retained by the company in an advisory capacity.[176] By 1946 he was a director of the company and the Member of Legislative Council for the seat of Ballarat.[177] In 1949, Kittson was appointed a factory owners' representative on the State Executive Council of the Victorian Dairy Produce Board.[178] Kittson died in Ballarat in 1971, aged 79 years.[179]

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159   R. Huggins, Transcript of the Gordon Advertiser, 3 July 1908 in the *Bungaree & District Historical Society Newsletter*, no. 61, April 2009.

160   *Geelong Advertiser*, 11 January 1913.

161   *Ibid*.

162   'Holden, George Frederick' in *Re-Member, op.cit*.

163   Wynd, *op.cit.*

164   *Ibid*.

165   The earliest reference connecting Neville to the Wallace factory was in 1909 when *The Age*, 17 June 1909, reported that he had attended the Butter Industry Secretaries' Conference for the Wallace and Millbrook Butter Factory.

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

167   *Ballarat Courier*, 11 September 1915, p.9 & *Ballarat Star*, 8 October 1917, p.3.

168   *The Advocate*, 10 January 1920.

169   *Ibid*.

170   Rev. S.C. Blainey, 'A Pastor Recalls', typescript in S.C. Blainey Papers, 1894-1980, State Library of Victoria.

171   Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, op.cit. & Numurkah Standard, 6 February 1918, p.2.

172   *The Argus*, 13 October 1941, p.3.

173   *Ibid*., 2 April 1937 & *Horsham Times*, 30 June 1931, p.2.

174   *West Gippsland Gazette*, 21 May 1929.

175   *The Argus*, 13 February 1930.

176   *Ibid*., 13 October 1941, p.3.

177   *Ibid*., 29 April 1946, p.20 & 3 July 1950, p.11.

178   *Ibid*., 31 August 1949.

179   *Ballarat Cemeteries & Crematorium, op.cit*.

In 1941, William John Walters (son of George and Ellen [nee Sheehan] Walters[180]) was appointed secretary and public officer of the Wallace Butter Factory Company (which it was then called).[181] He had been an employee with the company for 30 years prior to the appointment.[182] He appears to have served as manager until his death in July 1954 at the age of 65 years.[183]

Company Managers

The first manager of the Wallace Millbrook and District Butter Factory and Creamery Company was Arthur Albert Foster. He commenced his appointment in 1895 and remained in the position for a lengthy 48 years.[184] Born in Broadmeadows in 1871 to William and Mary Foster,[185] Arthur made his life at Wallace. He was a long serving secretary of St. Sidwell's Masonic Lodge (which relocated to Wallace in 1925) and a steward of the Millbrook Methodist Church (which also relocated to Wallace in 1926).[186] In 1898, he married Miss Eleanor Sarah Carroll, the daughter of Richard and Frances Carroll, pioneer farmers of Wallace (with Richard being a director of the butter factory and creamery company).[187] Arthur and Eleanor Foster had five children (with all the births being registered at Millbrook): Ethel (born 1899), Ivy (born 1905, died 1906), Ina (born 1908), Lila (born 1911) and Hurtle Lee (born 1915).[188]

In 1908, Foster, along with the secretary, M. Neville, escaped death on the factory floor. As reported in *The Argus*:

> Mr. A. Foster, the manager of the Wallan [sic.], Millbrook, and District Butter Factory, had a marvellous escape to-day from being killed. He was, in company with the secretary (Mr. M. Neville), removing some of the refrigerating machinery from one room to another. The condenser, which was standing upright against a wall, commenced to fall on Mr. Neville, when Mr. Foster essayed to stop its progress, but it had too much momentum, crushed Mr. Foster to the ground. Mr. Neville escaped with his coat being torn off his back and some skin off his face. When Mr. Foster was extricated, it was found that his left forearm was broken near the wrist. Dr. Wood, of Egerton, set the broken arm. The condenser that fell on Mr. Foster was a ton weight.[189]

In 1926, Foster became a founding trustee of the Wallace Methodist Church.[190] He retired as manager of the Butter Factory and Creamery Company in 1943.[191]

Replacing Arthur Foster as manager in 1943 was Victor Stafford.[192] He was born in 1893 at Meredith, the son of Henry and Margaret (nee Anderson) Stafford.[193] He married Eleanor Watson and 1923 and it appears that by this time he was manager of the Eskdale Butter Factory Ltd.[194] In 1926, he took the

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

181   *The Argus*, 13 October 1941, p.3.

182   *Ibid*.

183   *Ballarat Cemeteries & Crematorium, op.cit.*

184   *The Age,* 26 February 1943, p.2.

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

186   See heritage citation (WAL021) of the former St. Sidwell's Masonic Temple, 12 Westcotts Road, Wallace, for further details.

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

188   Ibid.

189   *The Argus*, 13 August 1908, p.5.

190   See Certificates of Title, vol. 2645 fol. 876 & vol. 5200 fol. 933.

191   *The Age*, 26 February 1943, p.2.

192   *Ibid*.

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

194   Ibid.

position as manager of the Orbost Butter Factory and Produce Co. Ltd.[195] He remained there until 1931 when he was appointed the General Manager of the Glenormiston Butter and Cheese Factory, a position he held for 10 years.[196] Stafford's previous experience as manager of butter factories held him in good stead for the position at Wallace, having been selected from fifty applicants for the position.[197] He was also a former president of the Terang sub-branch of the Returned Sailors', Soldiers', Airmen's Imperial League of Australia (R.S.S.A.I.L.A.).[198] Stafford died on 9 August 1977 at his residence, 208A Pleasant Street South, Ballarat, aged 84. [199]

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS[200]
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.

Dairy Factories: Contextual Background
Highly influential on the evolution and development of the dairy industry in Victoria was the innovative and entrepreneurial dairy farmer of Mount Egerton, David Wilson. From the 1880s, he transformed dairy farming in Victoria into a recognised, scientifically-controlled and regulated production industry. Keenly interested in improving practices and quality control, he made a systematic study of dairying. He was one of the first to import a De Laval cream separator for farm use, having read in a Scottish newspaper of its success in Denmark and Sweden.

Wilson's product was eagerly sought after by Melbourne grocers. He won major prizes at the Ballarat and Geelong shows and in 1881 he successfully exported butter to Britain. Yet, Wilson's greatest achievement came when he was appointed State dairy expert in 1888. He superintended the Victorian Government's model dairy at the Centennial International Exhibition and in the following year he travelled throughout northern and western Victoria with Alexander Crawford demonstrating the cream separator and instructing farmers in its operation.

Small creameries with separators were subsequently established throughout the western region of the Moorabool Shire in the 1890s as part of a broader, mechanised and regulated system of dairy production connected with butter factories. Local farmers delivered milk to these creameries for separation. At Ballan, a creamery was built in the centre of town in 1895 and operations commenced on 2 October that year. Other creameries were established at Millbrook, Dunnstown and Pootilla. The anticipated success of these small operations was to be short-lived. The introduction of hand-operated cream separators made creameries redundant as the cream could be separated on the farm and sent direct to the butter factory. The Millbrook, Dunnstown and Pootilla creameries were all advertised for sale in 1907. The building at Dunnstown is now used as a hayshed on Kiely's farm.

David Wilson's initiatives facilitated the transition from the hand production of butter to more commercially-driven enterprises. He prepared documentation and articles of association for co-operative factory companies that were originally linked to the small creameries dotted around the countryside. From 1889, Wilson supervised the beginnings of Victoria's butter export industry. This resulted from the Department of Agriculture having approved export of refrigerated butter on fast

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195   The Argus, 24 April 1926.
196   Ibid.
197   *The Age, op.cit.* & *Camperdown Chronicle*, 26 February 1943, p.2.
198   *Camperdown Chronicle, op.cit.*
199   *Ballarat Cemeteries & Crematorium, op.cit.*
200   See Rowe, 'Forest, Farmland & Gold', op.cit., for the sources of this information.

steamers bound for England. Demand for the product, given the improved methods of co-operative factory dairy production, was the primary reason exportation had been strongly promoted by Wilson.

Based on Wilson's plans and articles of association, co-operative butter factories were formed in Victoria. The first was at Cobden which opened at the end of 1888, followed by factories at Koroit and Allansford. By 1890, 32 factories were operating throughout the state.

Other Dairy Factories in the Moorabool Shire

Butter and cheese factories were opened in the 1870s at Hopetoun and Bacchus Marsh in disused flour mills.[201] In 1893, Thomas Anderson built a butter factory at Bacchus Marsh that was acquired by the Bacchus Marsh Concentrated Milk Company in 1909.[202] The Dairymen's Co-operative Association formed at Bacchus Marsh in 1911 and commenced operations in a new factory off Main Street.[203] The manufacture of butter was soon replaced by the production of fresh pasteurised milk and table cream, given the high demand for these dairy products in Melbourne.[204] In c.1915, the Federal Milk Company was formed at Bacchus Marsh and it erected a new factory as an extension of the Co-operative plant off Main Street.[205] This and the other factories at Bacchus Marsh and Hopetoun no longer survive.[206]

At Myrniong, Gilman Goodrich Pierce purchased a butcher's shop, store and neighbouring land in 1877 and built a cheese factory.[207] In 1892, the factory, store, stables and a four roomed dwelling were purchased by the Myrniong Dairymen's Co-Operative.[208] New machinery was installed, and production commenced on 24 October 1892 with H.W. Athon as manager.[209] In 1909, the manager's house was relocated to higher ground because the adjoining Myrniong Creek was prone to flooding.[210] The Federal Milk Company purchased the Myrniong Co-operative Butter Factory in 1922, having leased the site since 1917.[211] The factory closed in 1942.[212] The building survives today at 61 Main Street. It has a steeply pitched gabled roof form (the front portion possibly being an addition), the ridge being surmounted by an elongated, gabled ventilator at the rear. There are broad skillion additions at the side and gabled additions at the front. The building is timber framed[213] with corrugated galvanised steel roof and wall cladding. The early brick chimney stack has been demolished.[214] Neighbouring the factory is the asymmetrical, Victorian styled dwelling. It has a hipped roof form that traverses the site, with a minor front projecting gable and a front post-supported verandah. Overall, the Myrniong factory complex is earlier than that at Wallace but the latter is of larger scale with more early surviving fabric. Both factories have experienced alterations and additions (a legacy of advancements in technology and demand for product).

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[201]   R. Peterson & D. Catrice, 'Bacchus Marsh Heritage Study Environmental History', prepared for the Shire of Bacchus Marsh, 1995, p.21.

[202]   H.C. Churches, 'Dairying at Bacchus Marsh' in *Journal of Agriculture*, Victoria, 10 May 1919, p.300. The Bacchus Marsh Concentrated Milk Company had formed in 1890 – see p.299.

[203]   Ibid., p.300.

[204]   Ibid.

[205]   Ibid., p.301.

[206]   Peterson & Catrice, op.cit.

[207]   R. Peterson & D. Catrice, 'Dairymen's Co-operative Milk Factory Myrniong Branch, Main Street, Myrniong' heritage citation (ref. 263) in the 'Bacchus Marsh Heritage Study', prepared for the Shire of Bacchus Marsh, 1995.

[208]   Ibid.

[209]   Ibid.

[210]   Ibid.

[211]   Ibid.

[212]   Ibid.

[213]   Ibid.

[214]   Ibid. The chimney is shown in an historical photograph included in the heritage citation.

Other Surviving late 19th and Early 20th Century Butter Factories[215]

Other surviving late 19th and early 20th century butter factories in rural Victoria include:

Former Apollo Bay Butter Factory, 4 Hardy Street, Apollo Bay

Constructed of brick in the 1930s, the complex as a rear gabled wing with typical elongated monitor light along the ridgeline, a front parapeted wing with a projecting, curved Moderne entrance bay and a rear tapered chimney stack that projects above the rooflines. Unlike the Wallace factory, the factory at Apollo Bay is intact to its original design and construction. Architecturally, there are similarities in the composition of the gabled forms with surmounting monitor lights, front parapeted wings and in the towering tapered chimney stacks.

Former Cobden Butter Factory, 129 Curdie Road, Cobden

The Cobden Butter Factory opened in 1888.[216] The factory continues to operate today and it houses the largest milk drying plant in Australia as part of the Fonterra Company.[217] The site is a substantial complex of industrial buildings, most being recent. On the east side is a single storey administration building having gambrel roof forms. This building appears to date from the early 20th century. Architecturally, the Cobden factory is not comparable to the factory at Wallace.

Former Coleraine Butter Factory, 24-26 Robertson Street, Coleraine

This butter factory was established in 1892[218] and it features a broad hipped roofed wing at the front, and narrower gabled wings towards the rear. They are clad in corrugated sheet metal roofing. The front wing has an elongated gabled monitor light and there is evidence of another of these monitor lights on the ridgeline of one of the rear wings. Adjacent to the factory building is a timber bungalow constructed in 1943 as the manager's residence. Stylistically, the former Coleraine Butter Factory is similar to the earlier fabric of the Wallace factory: in the broad roof forms with crowning monitor lights typical for late 19th and early 20th century industrial dairy buildings for lighting and especially ventilation. Both factory complexes have landmark brick chimney stacks and they were both established in the 1890s. The provision of residential quarters for staff is another similarity in the two factories.

Former Cowwarr Butter Factory, 2730 Traralgon-Maffra Road, Cowwarr

This highly intact and distinguished, two storey Arts and Crafts designed building of concrete construction was built in 1918 to replace an earlier cheese and butter factory structure. It is characterised by a main gambrel roof form with terra cotta roof tiles, a central projected stepped, parapeted bay and flanking parapeted windows. The main roof is surmounted by a ventilator in the form of dovecote. There is a landmark tapered face brick chimney stack that projects above the roofline. Stylistically, this building is not comparable to the Wallace factory.

Euroa Butter & Ice Factory, corner Boundary Road North, Euroa

A three storey gabled brick building with a prominent parapeted tower, the factory was built in 1901 as a replacement for an earlier timber building destroyed by fire. It is one of the most imposing butter factories in Victoria. It was also technologically advanced as one of the most highly regarded factories in the southern hemisphere. It also features a landmark chimney and an attached manager's residence. The building is more intact and substantial than the Wallace factory.

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[215]   Historical information taken for the Victorian Heritage Database online, 24 July 2015, unless otherwise referenced.

[216]   'Cobden Victoria', Wikipedia online, July 2015.

[217]   Ibid.

[218]   *The Argus,* 15 October 1892, p.10.

Glenormiston Butter and Cheese Factory, Mortlake Road, Noorat
This substantial complex of gabled brick buildings is one of the most intact in Victoria. It was built in 1924 and has an addition of 1936. The elegant design and detailing of the complex is s legacy of the added importance placed on the industry in the western district then. There is a landmark dichromatic brick chimney. Stylistically, the Glenormiston factory is not comparable to the factory at Wallace.

Leongatha Butter Factory, 1-15 Yarragon Road, Leongatha
This factory complex was built in 1905 to a design by R. Kerr. Built of brick, it is a moderately intact example of a butter factory, with a parapeted gabled roof form. The site also has later buildings indicating the expansion of the dairy industry in the 20th century. Stylistically, the Leongatha factory is not comparable to the Wallace factory.

Former Maffra Butter Factory, corner Bundalaguh Road & Railway Place, Maffra
Constructed in 1904,[219] the former Maffra Butter Factory is characterised by complex hipped and gabled roof forms. The central, more elevated wing has a broad gabled roof that is punctuated by a central elevated bay having a gambrel roof. The brick wall construction is articulated with projecting bays. More modest hipped and gabled wings and later additions are located at the front and side. Overall, the Maffra factory is not directly comparable to the factory at Wallace, although the combination of gambrel and gabled roof forms has a passing resemblance.

Former Marcorna Butter Factory, Macorna
Possibly built in the early 20th century, this modest gabled brick factory features a monitor ventilator along the roof ridgeline. This element – common for light and particularly ventilating dairies – is comparable to the Wallace factory.

Former Merino Butter Factory, Coleraine-Merino Road, Merino
The Merino Butter Factory, being the second butter factory in the town, was constructed in 1931. It is comprised of a series of brick gabled wings clad in corrugated sheet metal, with the ridge lines surmounted by gabled monitor lights. These characteristics are similar to the Wallace factory, being typical for industrial dairy buildings in the early 20tyh century, but the overall character of the Merino factory is different to that at Wallace.

Former Perfect Cheese Company, 523-525 Maroondah Highway, Lilydale
A brick gabled and parapeted building with a front façade comparable in design to the early postwar additions of the Wallace butter factory building, the Perfect Cheese Factory was established in the 1930s, and was one of the few operating in the Yarra Ranges district after World War One. It no longer functions for its original purpose.

Former Shepparton & District Co-operative Butter & Cheese & Ice Factory Ltd,
428-452 Wyndham Street & corner Sobroan Street, Shepparton
The butter and cheese factory was built was constructed in 1934. The broad, elongated gabled brick structure has a parapeted façade at the front, the parapeted being rendered. There is a projecting flat-roofed entrance porch supported by giant tapered columns on squat piers. A monitor light extends along the ridgeline. Architecturally, this building is more intact as a single building entity compared to the factory at Wallace, although both share similar compositional details in the broad roof form, projecting monitor and front parapeted wings.

Former Swan Hill Butter Factory, Curlewis Street, Swan Hill
The Swan Hill Butter Factory was built in brick in 1912, during the expansion of the dairy industry in Victoria. The symmetrically designed complex has gabled and hipped factory buildings recognisable for

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219   *Maffra Spectator*, 12 December 1904, p.3.

their former dairy use in their appearance and crowning monitor lights. These design features are partly comparable to the Wallace factory, although the Swan Hill factory is most comparable to the factories at Horsham and Maffra.

Warragul Butter Factory and Vermont Casein Factory, 121 Queen Street, Warragul
The Vermont Casein Factory was built in 1923 and the Warragul Buttery Factory was constructed in 1936. The broad gabled brick buildings with monitor ridge ventilators and projecting parapeted wings, having been incorporated within the newer factory complex. In this regard, the incorporation of built forms with later periods of development has a similarity to the Wallace factory.

Warrnambool Cheese and Butter Factory Company Ltd, Allansford Road, Allansford
The Warrnambool Cheese and Butter Factory Company Ltd, commonly known as the ACME factory, was first established on this site in 1896. At this time, simple pasteurising milk processes were established and in 1890 the first steam powered mechanical butter works was developed there. Architecturally, it is not comparable to the Wallace factory, although both sites share a similar history of evolution and expansion as revealed in the industrial vernacular architecture. At Allansford, the most notable building is a parapeted gabled wing at the front.

Former Wodonga Butter Factory, Lincoln Causeway, Wodonga
This brick factory complex was built in the 1920s, the main building have a broad gabled roof form surmounted by a gabled monitor light. There is parapeted wing at the front. These characteristics are directly comparable to the former butter factory at Wallace.

Former Yarram Butter Factory, Commercial Road, Yarram
Built in 1908 to a design by Crawley and Knights, the two storey rendered sandstone building has an elongated parapeted gabled wing, together with a broader and lower gabled wing that traverses the site towards the rear, and a parapeted flat-roofed entrance wing at the front. It has ornate lettering and makes an important visual contribution to the town streetscape. The building appears to be largely intact. Stylistically, it is not comparable to the Wallace factory.

Comparable Dwellings to the Butter Factory Houses in the Wallace District[220]
The brick and timber interwar Bungalows represent two of the few dwellings of this stylistic type in the Wallace area. Nearby at 40 Old Western Highway, Wallace, is a timber interwar Bungalow with a gabled roof form that traverses the site and a projecting gabled verandah at the front. A standard State Savings Bank Design of c.1929, the dwelling was relocated to the site from Essendon in 1978 and the western (right) of the dwelling represents an addition that was constructed at this time. There is a interwar Bungalow dwelling at 33 Westcotts Road, 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. This composition is comparable to that of the brick Bungalow at 10 Old Western Highway, although the brick dwelling appears to be more intact. At Bungaree, the dwelling at 243 Bungaree Wallace Road (BRE015), built in c.1928 for William Henry Chisholm, blacksmith, represents one of the more intact examples of surviving interwar Bungalows in the area. However, compositionally, it is a derivation of the Bungalow type and is therefore not directly comparable to the Bungalows at the butter factory. The timber Bungalow as part of the butter factory appears to be less intact that the brick Bungalow on the site and the Bungalow at 243 Bungaree Wallace Road by virtue of its poor condition (dilapidated and loss of early fabric).

The timber Late Victorian styled dwelling at 20 Old Western Highway is comparable architecturally to several similar hipped-roofed dwellings with front post-supported hipped, bullnosed verandahs having cast iron decoration. Some of the more comparable include:

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220   See specific heritage citations for further details.

- Dwelling, 231 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree (BRE14).
- Dwelling, 535-537 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree (BRE26-27).
- Dwelling, 634 Bungaree Wallace Road, Wallace (WAL03).
- Dwelling, 100 Murphys Road, Bungaree (BRE036).
- Clare Place, 64 Torpys Road, Bungaree (BRE039).

All of these other dwellings appear to be in good condition and moderate or moderate-high integrity. They also represent dwellings constructed insitu.

There are some Victorian dwellings that have been relocated to their existing sites and in this regard they are comparable to the dwelling at 20 Old Western Highway. The most comparable are the dwellings at 18 and 20 Lesters Road, Bungaree, and 537 Bungaree Wallace Road. These other dwellings appear to have higher integrity due in part of their fair-good condition. The dwelling at the butter factory site has been diminished as a consequence of its poor condition and the dilapidation and loss of early fabric.

Comparable Structures of Terra Cotta Construction
Historic Background to Terra Cotta Block Construction
The hollow terra cotta block construction of the tank at the former Millbrook, Wallace and District Butter Factory was not a new type of construction during the interwar (c.1920s-30s) period when the tank at Wallace appears to have been constructed. The manufacture of terra cotta lumber in Victoria began as early as the 1880s when the rights for this construction method were acquired by the Victoria Terra Cotta Company.[221] More locally, August (Otto) Steinkraus, a German potter, established wood-fired kilns at Ballarat known as Eureka Potteries about this time.[222] In 1914, the Ballarat architect, William Miller, 'discovered practicability of utilising abandoned slum heaps for manufacture locally of terra cotta ware.'[223] Steinkraus' Eureka Potteries business was sold to the architects, Clegg and Miller, from which the Eureka Terra Cotta and Tile Company was formed.[224]

Although it has been claimed that 'much less is heard of terra cotta lumber in the twentieth century', terra cotta lumber and hollow blocks were still advertised by the Eureka Terra Cotta and Tile Company and Hoffman Brick and Potteries Ltd.[225] The benefits and uses of terra cotta construction for agricultural and factory buildings was highlighted in 1919 in an article entitled 'Terra Cotta on the Farm' in the *Construction and Local Government Journal* (Sydney):

> We have already described the use of terra cotta blocks specially moulded, applied to silos, but there is a far greater application for this splendid material in farm buildings generally.
>
> For lasting properties and fire resistance, there is nothing that has ever been devised to equal well burnt clay.
>
> "Brick and Clay Record" calls attention to, and illustrates some of the purposes to which terra cotta blocks are being applied to farm work; thus for barns, dairy stables, milk and ice houses, etc., its non-conductivity, cleanness and strength leaves it without a rival, and simplicity in erection make it of prime importance where unskilled labor has to be employed. A carpenter with a trowel, a saw and

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221   M. Lewis, 'Terra Cotta Block & Lumber' in Australian Building: a cultural investigation, University of Melbourne online, 2015, p. 6.09.12.

222   See Lal Lal Heritage Precinct assessment for further details.

223   M. McCallum, *Ballarat and District 'Citizens and Sports' at Home and Abroad*, McCallum Press and Publishing Company, Ballarat, 1916, p.70.

224   See 'Eureka Terra-Cotta and Tile Co.' in *The Ballarat Courier*, 14 January 1914, p.8.

225   Lewis, op.cit.

the necessary plumbing and levelling instruments can cut, fit and direct the blocks into any required form, the cutting being done with a hand saw. Moreover nails may be driven directly into the material, or a small hole can be directed with a drill and a plug inserted.

For the farm residential buildings, the coolness of the material should form an added attraction to the farmer in the dry hot atmosphere of Australia's interior.

The foundations of buildings need only be small, as the weight of the hollow block is comparatively light, and only due to the cavity, but to the specific gravity of this tough and leathery material.

One matter which has always militated against the general use of plastic terra cotta for constructional purposes, is the use of lime mortar, which is unsatisfactory and cannot give the supporting bond which is essential for the best result. Set in cement, plastic wall blocks are ideal, and it is time that Australia with its wonderful varieties, and enormous quantities of clay, got to work on cheap production.

… A further ingenious use has been made of the hollow terra cotta silo building in the construction of the top thereof of a windmill, which may operate, either a ventilating system or a water pumping proposition.[226]

While the Eureka Terra Cotta Tile and Roofing Company changed its name in 1919 to the Eureka Terra-Cotta Tile Company and held a Melbourne office, terra cotta products continued to be manufactured at Ballarat throughout the 20th century. Although roofing tiles seemed to be the principal product made, hollowware in 3 inches, 4 inches and 6 inches was still advertised for sale in the early 20th century.[227]

Other Examples in the western region of the Moorabool Shire
Two other terra cotta block structures, possibly built during the interwar period, are known to survive in the western region of the Moorabool Shire. They include a round water tank of identical design as the tank at the Wallace Butter Factory. It is located off Mahers Road, Warrenheip. In Clarkes Hill Road, Clarkes Hill, is a gabled farm dwelling built in the same material. It is in poor condition.

Conclusions
Historically, the former Millbrook Wallace and District Butter Factory and Creamery is one of the earliest surviving rural dairy complexes in Victoria, the earliest being at Myrniong (established in 1877). Like the Wallace factory, the factory at Myrniong is no longer operating, the Wallace factory also being the larger complex. One of the most enduring factories still operating is that at Cobden but little (if any) original fabric appears to survive. The other early surviving butter factory complex is the ACME factory, Allansford, Warrnambool, established in 1896. Little early fabric appears to be extant at this site either.

Architecturally, the factory at Wallace is:

- One of many early 20th century industrial vernacular dairy factory complexes in Victoria, but the only surviving dairy factory complex in the western region of the Moorabool Shire.
- One of a number of early 20th century dairy complexes that have been altered and extended, reflecting the expansion of the dairy industry in the 1920s and 1930s in an effort to take advantage of export markets.
- Comparable to the former butter factories at Coleraine, Merino and Wodonga, in the broad gabled and/or hipped roof forms surmounted by ventilating monitor lights. The latter was a common functional necessity for late 19th and early 20th century dairy buildings. The Wodonga factory also shares a front parapeted wing. The Wallace factory is distinguished for its early

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[226] 'Terra Cotta on the Farm' in Construction and Local Government Journal (Sydney), 24 November 1919, p.19.

[227] The Argus, 18 June 1919, p.3.

(1908) broadly projecting post-supported gambrel roofed porte-cochere that provided weather protection for deliveries. The Coleraine factory also has a landmark chimney stack, the Wallace factory have similar tall brick chimney.

The interwar Bungalows on the factory site are considered to be some of the few dwellings of this type in the Wallace area. The timber dwellings on the factory site are considered to have lower integrity than other comparable houses due to their poor condition, the dilapidation and loss of early fabric having undermined their integrity.

The terra cotta tank on the factory site is one of only a few known surviving structures in the western region of the Moorabool Shire built of hollow terra cotta blocks. They were possibly manufactured by the Terra Cotta Tile Company of Ballarat during the interwar period.

PLACE NAME: Wallace Masonic Temple

Place No. WAL21

ADDRESS: 12 Westcotts Road, Wallace

Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

Historic Themes:
Theme 6.1: Building Towns
Theme 8.4: Community Organisations

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 former masonic temple at 12 Westcotts Road, Wallace, constructed in 1925, with the 1950 supper room addition is significant.

Other non-original alterations and additions are not significant.

How is it significant?
The former masonic temple, 12 Westcotts Road, Wallace, is of local historical, aesthetic and social significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?
The former masonic temple, 12 Westcotts Road, Wallace is the only predominantly intact, purpose-built masonic hall in the Moorabool Shire. A gabled supper room was added at the rear of the

building in the c.1950s. The significant fabric includes the original brick masonic temple including: the parapeted interwar Greek Revival two-bayed front façade defined by rendered Tuscan pilasters. The front façade also has a two-bayed parapet with fluted pilasters, rendered signage panels and a crowning moulded cornice. There are original small square window openings with concrete lintels. Other significant fabric includes the gabled roof form clad in corrugated galvanised steel, overhanging eaves with exposed timber rafters, brick piers, brick chimneys, door openings with concrete lintels and the vertically boarded doors. The rear gabled weatherboard wing, constructed c.1950s as a supper room, represents a later addition. It has contributory significance as a legacy of the progress of St. Sidwell's Lodge after World War Two when there was an increase in membership.

The former masonic temple has historical significance as one of only three surviving Masonic Lodges and the only purpose built masonic hall in the Moorabool Shire, others were generally situated in buildings originally constructed for an alternate purpose (such as 92 Inglis Street Ballan, built in 1910 as a hay and corn store). Constructed in 1925 for St. Sidwell's Masonic Lodge (the Lodge having been founded in Ballan in 1891 before relocating to Mt Egerton in 1908 and finally to Wallace in 1925), its relatively late date reflects the growth in the population around Wallace in the early twentieth century and Interwar period as a result of the dairying industry. The rear gabled supper room (c.1950) was constructed in response to a substantial increase in the membership of the Lodge following the second World War. It continuously served as the local masonic temple continuously until 2012. (Criterion A)

The former masonic temple at 12 Westcotts Road has architectural significance as the most intact surviving masonic hall in the Moorabool Shire, and particularly as a predominantly intact example of the Interwar Greek Revival style. The style is expressed through the parapeted Interwar Greek Revival two-bayed front façade defined by rendered Tuscan pilasters; the two-bayed parapet with fluted pilasters, rendered signage panels and crowning moulded cornice; and the original small square window openings with concrete lintels. Other significant fabric includes the gabled roof form clad in corrugated galvanised steel, overhanging eaves with exposed timber rafters, brick piers, brick chimneys, door openings with concrete lintels and the vertically boarded doors. The rear gabled weatherboard wing, constructed c.1950s as a supper room, represents a later addition. The design was possibly based on the Buninyong Masonic Lodge (built in 1906). The parapeted front facade of the Temple building at Wallace is a contemporary interpretation of the pedimented temple front of the Buninyong building, and more particularly a modest and streamlined translation of the Masonic Craft's esoteric architectural doctrine. (Criterion E)

The former masonic temple at 12 Westcotts Road has social significance as it is recognised by sections of the Wallace, Egerton, Bungaree and neighbouring communities for the role it played in the progress of freemasonry between 1924 and the early 21st century. (Criterion G)

West Moorabool Heritage Study (Stage 2a) Review, 2021
PLACE NAME: Wallace Masonic Temple
ADDRESS: 12 Westcotts Road, Wallace

Place No. WAL21
Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

Heritage Overlay Map
It is recommended that the heritage overlay is applied to the property as shown in the map (Photo 1).

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

DESCRIPTION:
The former Masonic Temple, 12 Westcotts Road, Wallace, is situated on a modest allotment surrounded by an open grassed area. There is a modest front setback and side setbacks to the front portion of the property.

The single storey, face red brick, interwar Greek Revival styled building features a two-bayed front façade defined by rendered Tuscan pilasters with a two-bayed parapeted having fluted pilasters crowned by a moulded rendered cornice and rendered rectangular capping. The main façade including the pilasters are set on a streamlined, rendered plinth. The brick bays are punctuated by two small square timber framed windows with original concrete lintels and sills. The windows have recently been altered (or replaced), with the original decorative stained glass and leadlight having been removed. It has also been in recent times when the original "Masonic Temple" lettering in the parapet bays and the masonic square and compass symbol on the central parapet pilaster have been removed and the parapet and parapet pilaster refaced.

Behind the main façade is a gabled roof form clad in early galvanised corrugated steel. On the north and south sides are modest eaves with exposed timer rafters. Two early face brick chimneys project from the roofline on both sides of the building. The side elevations are comprised of five bays defined by projecting face brick piers. There is also an external brick chimney breast (with rendered coping) and

flue on the north elevation. There are original double door openings with concrete lintels and vertically boarded doors. Towards the rear on the north side of the main building is a skillion lavatory addition.

At the rear of the main brick building is a gabled addition comprising the supper room. It has corrugated cement sheet roof cladding and timber weatherboard wall cladding (the upper weatherboards having recently replaced strapped cement sheet cladding). There are broad eaves and exposed timber rafters. On the east wall plane of the southern portion of the addition facing Westcotts Road is an early door opening with timer doors.

Photo 2: Masonic Temple, front (east) and side (north) elevations, 2014.

PLACE NAME: Wallace Masonic Temple

ADDRESS: 12 Westcotts Road, Wallace

Place No. WAL21

Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

Photo 3: Masonic Temple, front (east) and side (north) elevations, 2009, with original "Masonic Temple" lettering and masonic square and compass symbol on the parapet.

HISTORY:

Early History of Wallace[1]

The township of Wallace was originally surveyed and proclaimed as the township of Gordon as early as 1858. It was laid out as a grid of streets and avenues abutting the east bank of the western branch of the Moorabool River. The official township of Gordon (now Wallace) was proclaimed in 1862, just two years after tenders had been called to clear the road (old Melbourne Road), apparently from Ballan. This original surveyed township of 'Gordon' never transpired. In 1862 the Geelong to Ballarat Railway line opened and surveying for a railway line between Ballarat and Melbourne had commenced. While the survey was met with howls of protest because it originally bypassed both Bacchus Marsh and Ballan, further surveying took in these towns and a 'northern loop' took in Bungaree and Wallace.

The arrival of the northern railway loop was critical to the development of a 'new' Wallace township 1.5 miles further west of the original survey. A railway siding abutting the Melbourne to Ballarat Road was constructed as part of the Warrenheip to Gordon railway line which opened in 1879. With the Wallace settlement close to the Bullarook forest and an all-weather road from the siding into the heart of the forest completed, Wallace was destined to become one of the premier timber loading centres in Victoria as well as a farming centre. With only a population of 48 people soon after the railway had opened in 1881, this number increased rapidly to a township of 232 people by 1890.

Early Development of St. Sidwell's Masonic Lodge No. 168

The St. Sidwell's Masonic Lodge No. 168 was first established on 17 September 1891 at Ballan.[2] The name of the Lodge may have derived from the Parish of St. Sidwell, Devon, as several foundation

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[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]   *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 26 September 1891.

members came from Cornwall and Devon.[3] The occasion of the opening of the Lodge at Ballan was reported in the *Bacchus Marsh Express*:

The opening of a Masonic Lodge in Ballan took [place] on Thursday, 17th inst. The ceremony of dedication, consecration, and installation and investiture of officers was conducted by Bro. H. Jebb, P.G.J.W.; Bros. Batten, Miller, Stevenson, Cairns, and Bently, from Ballarat; Bro. Smith, Buninyong; Bros. Peterson, Bonn, Heath, from Bacchus Marsh. There were ten new members initiated, and the following are the officers of the New Lodge: Bro. Revd. J.C. Atkinson, W. M.; Bro. Dr. Day, S.W.; Bro. Hedderwick, J.W.; Bro. Dr. Marr, S.D.; Bro. Wootton, J.D.; Bro. Pung, Sec.; Bro. Elliot, I.G. After the ceremony of dedication a banquet was held in the Mechanics' Hall, which was most tastefully decorated with flowers and evergreens. The sumptuous repast was provided by Mr. Wootton, of Victoria Hotel, in his well-known style. The following toasts were honoured during the evening:- "The Queen and the craft;" "The M.W.G.M. and his officers;" "Success to the St. Sidwell lodge, and the newly installed Master;" "Constituting and Installing Officers;" "Sister Lodges;" "Officers of St. Sidwell's Lodge;" "Newly initiated;" "Tyler's toast." About forty sat down to table, but many more visitors would have been present only for the obstruction in the through line. A most enjoyable evening was spent by all.[4]

Lodge meetings were held in the Church of England Schoolroom at Ballan.[5]

In 1906, Worship Brother Tanner and several brethren proposed that St. Sidwell's Lodge relocate to Egerton.[6] A special meeting was held and a motion in favour of the relocation was carried fourteen to seven. A dispute ensured between some of the brethren of Ballan and Egerton.[7] In 1907, agreement was reach in that the brethren of Ballan resign their membership in St. Sidwell's Lodge and apply to the Grand Master for permission to form a new Lodge at Ballan; the brethren of Egerton take the necessary steps to have the meeting place of the Lodge changed to Egerton (to a building approved by the Grand Superintendent of Works); and the assets and property of St. Sidwell's Lodge be sold to the highest tender and the monies divided equally between St. Sidwell's and the new Lodge.

In 1908, the Duke of Abercorn Lodge was formed at Ballan. It was also on 15 January of that year when the first meeting of the St. Sidwell's Lodge was held in the new Lodge Room at Mt. Egerton. This Lodge continued to be the location of St. Sidwell's for the next 17 years.

On 9 February 1921, a special meeting of the Lodge was held to discuss a motion put forward by J.J Downey, A.A. Foster, C.S. Heading, J.E. Downey, W. Sterritt, W. Ellwood, N.T. Hutchins, J. Shearer and W.J. Howard that St. Sidwell's Lodge relocate to Wallace.[8] A building committee was formed to investigate the possible relocation of the Lodge.[9] An alternative to the relocation to Wallace that was proposed was the purchase of the former State School property at Bungaree.[10] Built in 1877, the building had become overcrowded and it was dilapidated.[11] While Thomas Hurley of the Education Department found the offer of St. Sidwell's Lodge to buy the school as reasonable, the sale did not proceed as the majority of the St. Sidwell's brethren did not support the proposal.[12] Consideration then turned to the original idea of relocating the Lodge to Wallace.

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[3]   'St. Sidwells Lodge No. 168 A.F. & A. Masons of Victoria 1891-1991 Centenary and Reconsecration Ceremony', history booklet, 1991, Bungaree & District Historical Society collection.

[4]   *Bacchus Marsh Express, op.cit*.

[5]   *Ibid*., 18 January 1908, p.2.

[6]   'St. Sidwells Lodge', op.cit.

[7]   Ibid.

[8]   Ibid.

[9]   Ibid.

[10]   W. Pearse, correspondent, 14 April 1922, 'Bungaree State School' public building file, VPRS 242/P0 Unit 51 PROV.

[11]   See heritage citation for the former school (BRE021) for further details.

[12]   T. Hurley to the Director, Education Department, 15 June 1922, 'Bungaree State School' public building file, op.cit.

History of St. Sidwell's Masonic Temple, 12 Westcotts Road

On 14 May 1924, the building committee reported to the St. Sidwell's brethren that a new building measuring 54 feet by 28 feet with walls 14 feet high could be constructed for no more than £1,000.[13] The views of Worshipful Brother Graham of the Buninyong Lodge were sought on his experience of recent building works there.[14] It was then decided to construct a new Masonic Temple at Wallace with the support of the majority of the brethren.

On 11 June 1924, plans and specifications for a new building at Wallace were received from the Grand Lodge and W.L. Coltman.[15] It is not known whether Coltman had been engaged to design the Temple or provide details on its construction. Wilfred Coltman was the son of W.F. Coltman, a prosperous timber merchant and home builder of Ballarat, and Worshipful Master of the Ballarat Mark Master Masons for many years.[16] After his death in 1921, Coltman's business was continued by his sons, O.H. Coltman and W.L. Coltman under the name W.F. Coltman Housing and Timber Co. Pty Ltd.[17] Yet, Wilfred Coltman had trained in building construction, drawing, practical geometry and architecture at the Ballarat School of Mines between 1914 and 1918, and it was also during these years that he worked in the office of P.S. Richards, Ballarat architect and friend of W.F. Coltman.[18] In 1914, P.S. Richards called tenders for the construction of the Masonic Temple at Learmonth,[19] which was possibly Coltman's first experience in the design of a Masonic temple. Constructed in face brick and render, the Edwardian Baroque design was contextually elaborate for Learmonth. Between 1918 and 1920 he was employed by Ballantyne and Hare, Melbourne architects,[20] before successfully completing a Diploma of Architecture at Melbourne University.[21] He was also a freemason (being installed as the Worshipful Master of the Hope Lodge at Buninyong in 1929)[22] and so it is likely that Coltman was responsible for the design of the building.

At Wallace, a small plot of land comprising part of Crown allotment 3 of Section 11 in the Parish of Warrenheip was acquired from Mrs Eleanor Foster (wife of the Lodge Secretary, Arthur Albert) on 13 August 1924.[23] The first Trustees of the land for St. Sidwell's Lodge at Wallace were William Mark

13   'St. Sidwells Lodge', op.cit.

14   Ibid.

15   Ibid. The booklet claims that it was W.F. Coltman who provided the plans. As W.F. Coltman died in 1921, it is therefore likely to have been his son, W.L. Coltman, architect.

16   *The Horsham Times*, 22 March 1921, p.4 & G. Sweeley, 'Historical Information on Federation Architects [Ballarat], unpublished manuscript, July 1999 (author's collection).

17   *Daily Commercial News and Shipping List* (Sydney), 5 January 1927, p.5.

18   Details on W.L. Coltman's studies at the Ballarat School of Mines are given in *The Ballarat Star*, 1 April 1915, p.6 & *The Ballarat Courier*, 2 January 1916, p.2 & 6, 18 January 1916, p.6, 5 February 1917, p.5, 15 February 1917, p.3 & 13 February 1918, p.1. His employment with P.S. Richards is listed in 'Coltman, Wilfred Lawrence' in Personal files of past members of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects, and the Royal Australian Institute of Architecture, Victorian Chapter, MS9454 box 86, envelope 7, State Library of Victoria. Gay Sweely in 'Historical Information on Federation Architects', unpublished manuscript, 18 July 1999, author's collection, states that Coltman was a friend of P.S. Richards.

19   The Ballarat Courier, 29 May 1914, p.8.

20   'Coltman, Wilfred Lawrence', op.cit.

21   'Golden Alumni: Faculty of Architecture, Building & Planning', list of alumni online, July 2015. According to the *Royal Victorian Institute of Architects Journal,* 1920, p.135, Coltman was elected an Associate of the Royal Victorian Institute of Architects. No other designs by Coltman have been identified. It is possible that he worked in the family firm and provided designs for clients. On 22 December 1914 for example, *The Ballarat Courier* reported that the firm built 'homes, not mere houses' and that 'Plans and specifications are provided free of cost.'

22   *The Argus*, 16 December 1929, p.18.

23   Certificate of Title, vol. 4066 fol. 168. For biographical details on Arthur and Eleanor Foster, see the Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, Department of Justice, Melbourne. Mrs Eleanor Foster was the daughter of Richard Carroll, pioneer farmer of Wallace.

Ellwood, farmer of Wallace; William John Howard, farmer of Bungaree; and Arthur Albert Foster, a manager of Wallace.[24]

Construction of the Temple commenced from July 1924, prior to the formal transfer of the land. While *The Argus* reported that the contractors for the building were Messrs. Nolan and Tournier,[25] it seems that much of the preparatory work was carried out by voluntary labour by the brethren headed up by contractor Brother Ellwood.[26] Reports on the building of the Temple were given by the Secretary, Worshipful Brother A.A. Foster:

> Contractor Wor. Bro. C. Kelly marked out the ground for the building of the Temple on 20th July 1924, and on the 23rd Wor. Bro. Ellwood and myself (Wor. Bro. A.A. Foster) started digging the trenches for the foundations and arranged for a working bee for the 26th to finish the trenches, and make a culvert in front of the Temple.

> Wor. Bro. Ellwood was ill on the 26th, but Wor. Bro. J.J. Downey with an assistant, Bros. I.T. Campbell, R. Linsdell, L.M. Trigg and myself put in the afternoon and finished the trenches. I then tried to arrange for bricks, gravel and sand to arrive here on Friday 1st August and called for volunteers for Saturday 2nd to cart material and mix and lay the foundations. One truck of gravel came three days too soon, and a truck of bricks two days too soon, so Wor. Bro. J.J. Downey with two assistants and myself with three horses and two drays got two trucks and a part of another landed on the ground.

> Saturday morning set in very wet with heavy showers of snow in the afternoon. Not withstanding this, Mr. W. Tinney with his man and two horses and dray and Bro. John Shearer with horse and dray spent the morning carting bricks. Bro. L.M. Trigg with two horses spent the morning carting spalls. Bro. W.W. Chapman came with a horse and dray and carted a couple of loads of posts. Wor. Bro. Heading, Bro. R. I.T. Campbell were assisting in the morning. The weather looked so bad at midday that Mr. Tinney and his man, Bro. Chapman and Bro. Linsdell went home, but the rest of us had dinner and worked all the afternoon at carting, mixing the concrete and laying the foundations.

> On Monday 4th August, we had another working bee and put in a hard days work with the following present – Wor. Bro. J. Downey with two horses and dray, Bro. J. Shearer with two horses and dray, Bro. L.M. Trigg with one horse and dray and Master E. Downey and myself. With the assistance of Wor. Bro. C. Kelly we finished the foundations. Bro. Kelly was with us on Saturday also. Wor. Bro. Ellwood had not recovered sufficiently to come and assist but is on his feet again.

> On Tuesday 5th, Bros. Linsdell and myself wheeled a truck of sand in off the road.

> On Saturday 9th, Bros. J. Shearer, J.J. Downey and assistant and W. Ellwood, each with horse and dray and Bros. W.J. Howard, R. Linsdell and myself carted 8,660 bricks down from the station. It was wet in the evening and as we were all wet through we decided not to have the rehearsal.

> On Tuesday 12th, put in half a day repairing the track into the building and I finished stacking the bricks.

> … The brick layers started at the Temple on 19th August and we expected a truck of bricks and one of sand on the 22nd. Bros. L.M. Trigg and R. Linsdell came to unload them but were disappointed as the trucks failed to arrive. On the 23rd, two trucks of bricks and one truck of sand arrived and the following put in a hard half day carting the 8.700 bricks: Bro. J. Shearer with horse and dray; Bro. W. Ellwood and son with horse and dray.

> Bros. I.T. Campbell, R. Linsdell, and Wor. Bro. W.J. Howard, Bro. Chapman sent a man, and Bro. J. Shearer lent his man, and Master E. Downey and Alf Bunting. Most of us got wet through and we had

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24   Ibid., vol. 4888 fol. 506.

25   *The Argus*, 23 October 1924, p.18.

26   'St. Sidwells Lodge', op.cit.

to leave the sand until the 25th when I, with Bro. Ellwood, his horse and dray and Bro. J. Shearer with his man and horse and dray, and Bro. Downey with horse and dray carted it down in the rain and tipped it on the road and Bro. R. Linsdell and myself wheeled it in on the 25th.

On Saturday 30th, another 8,700 bricks arrived and were carted down by Bro. J. Shearer and man with horse and dray, Bro. W. Ellwood with horse and dray, Bro. Downey with horse and dray, together with Bros. R. Linsdell, I.T. Campbell, W.J. Howard and myself also Master E. Downey and Alf Bunting.

On 6th September, Wor. Bro. J. Downey with two horses and wagon and Master E. Downey and Bro. I.T. Campbell carted a truck of timber to the Temple.[27]

At the meeting of 10 September 1924, the building committee reported that the Temple was almost completed.[28] The final meeting of St. Sidwell's Lodge at Egerton took place on 5 November 1925.[29] A dispute subsequently ensued between the brethren of Egerton and Wallace about the relocation, and that the number of candidates from Ballarat had increased with the prospect of the Lodge being at Wallace.[30]

Although the first meeting in the new Temple at Wallace took place on December 1924, it was not until 11 March 1925 when the Temple was dedicated and new officers installed.[31] J. Shearer was the first Worshipful Master, with Bro. A.A. Foster continuing as Secretary and Bro. W. Ellwood, Treasurer.[32] The new brick building had been constructed with a gabled roof, the front featuring a parapeted Greek Revival facade following the Masonic Craft's esoteric architectural doctrine.

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27   Ibid.
28   Ibid.
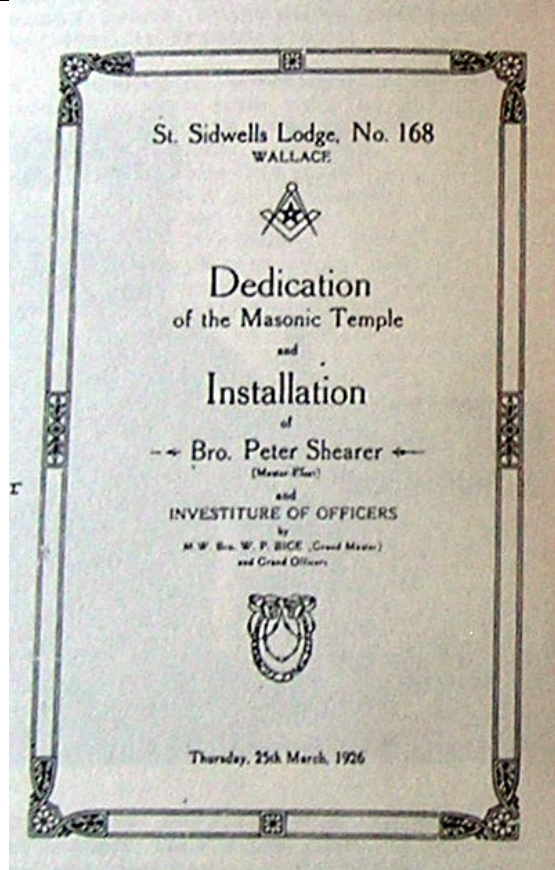29   Ibid.
30   Ibid.
31   Ibid.
32   Ibid.

Photo 4: Flyer of the Dedication of St. Sidwell's Masonic Temple, 25 March 1925.
Source: St. Sidwells Lodge No. 168 A.F. & A. Masons of Victoria 1891-1991 Centenary and Reconsecration Ceremony',
history booklet, 1991, Bungaree & District Historical Society collection.

Throughout the 20th century, St. Sidwell's had numerous Worshipful Masters. The Secretaries and Treasurers were longer serving. A.A. Foster was Secretary for 21 years until 1941 and on his resignation he was made a life member.[33]

Electric light was installed at the Masonic Temple in June 1925. It was sourced from the nearby Wallace Butter Factory plant with an annual charge of £6.10.0.[34] In the following year, 1926, an organ was purchased by Bro. Doug Barnes and five other brethren for £20.[35] In 1929, consideration was given to the purchase of the Bolwarrah Methodist Church and relocating it to the Temple to serve as a supper room.[36] At this time, there was inconvenience in the serving of supper as the carpets had to be rolled up and trestles carried in to the Temple after meetings.[37] While this proposal was not supported by the brethren at the time, it was not until the c.1950s when a gabled supper room (known as the south) was added to the west of the Temple.[38] It was during these postwar years when the Lodge enjoyed an influx of new members.[39]

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33   Ibid.
34   Ibid.
35   Ibid.
36   Ibid.
37   Ibid.
38   Ibid.
39   Ibid.

By the early 1970s, membership of St. Sidwell's Lodge appears to have been in decline. In 1974, W.J. Howard was the only surviving trustee and he was replaced with Harry Groves, a builder of Ballarat, Clarence Rumler, a farmer of Pootilla and Sydney Robinson, a retiree of Ballarat.[40] They were replaced in 1985 with William Rumler of Wattle Flat, Trevor Adams of Ballarat and Robert Trigg of Bungaree.[41] The Temple was reconsecrated as part of the centenary celebration of St. Sidwell's Lodge on 28 September 1991.[42] St. Sidwell's Lodge closed by 2010[43] and the Masonic Temple property was sold in 2012.[44]

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS
Note: places which were identified in the West Mooabool 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 Mooabool Heritage Study Stage 2A have no reference or identifier included.

Freemasonry: Contextual Background[45]
The development of a Masonic Lodge in Ballan formed part of a long freemasonic history that stretches back thousands of years. In the medieval age, operative masons belonged to a trade and craft organisation that had their special mythical history which emphasised the importance of their craft. Initially, they met in a lean-to workshop on the construction site, but this in time became a separate room or building known as the Lodge. This early period of Masonry contributed important aspects of later, speculative forms of the Craft (as it is called), including social welfare (benevolence), social events, religious and political tolerance and the necessity for high moral standards.

Freemasonry was initially based on the Old Charges, being the Constitutions of Masonry - the historical and regulatory manual of the Craft. They prescribed the seven liberal sciences (Grammar, Rhetoric, Logic, Arithmetic, Geometry, Music and Astronomy) as critical to the development of the Craft. Geometry was especially significant, because it was equated with Freemasonry. The Old Charges provided numerous theories about the origins of masonic-geometric legend. The most recognised is from the Cooke MSS, which claims that the Craft was founded by the sons of Lamech mentioned in Genesis in the Bible. Lamech's eldest son Jabal supposedly founded geometry and he and his brothers scribed their findings on pillars of stone (known as Jachin and Boaz), to withstand fire and flood. One was later thought to have been discovered by Pythagorus, the other by Noah's grandson, Hermes Trismegistus. From these pillars Pythagorus and Hermes educated humankind and so Freemasonry-geometry was spread to other lands, and especially to Egypt where Euclid became the master of all the sciences.

Masons believe that in later years in Jerusalem, King David and his son Solomon had masons build Solomon's Temple. Legend has it that Masons from around the world were involved in the Temple's construction and it became recognised as the first true Lodge of Freemasonry. By the 16th century, Freemasonic organisations accepted honorary members who did not practice the Craft in the physical sense. Speculative Freemasonry was thus established, which continued into the 19th and 20th centuries in the form of Masonic Lodges like St. Sidwell's Lodge, Wallace.

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40   Certificate of Title, op.cit.

41   Ibid.

42   Ibid.

43   Heather Trigg, Bungaree, email to the author, 15 July 2015.

44   Certificate of Title, vol. 11347 fol. 741.

45   Information taken from D. Rowe, 'Building a National Image: The Architecture of John Smith Murdoch, Australia's First Commonwealth Government Architect', PhD (Architecture) Thesis, Deakin University, 1997 & J.S. Curl, *The Art and Architecture of Freemasonry: An Introductory Study*, B.T. Batsford Ltd., London, 1991.

Buninyong Masonic Temple, 604 Warrenheip Street, Buninyong

The Wallace Masonic Temple is partly comparable to the Masonic Lodge at 604 Warrenheip Street, Buninyong (HO181 Buninyong Heritage Precinct, Ballarat City Council). The first wing was built in 1906,[46] the second wing of similar design being built in 1929 to a design by Clegg, Morrow and Cameron, Ballarat architects.[47] The face red brick gabled Grecian temple front façade of 1906 appears to have been the progenitor for the more rudimentary design at Wallace given that guidance on the design and construction of the Wallace Temple came from the brethren of the Buninyong Masonic Lodge.

Other Masonic Halls in Moorabool Shire

There are only two other surviving masonic halls in the Moorabool Shire. These are at:

- 86 Main Street, Bacchus Marsh: Built in 1907 by the Duke of Abercorn Lodge, No. 137,[48] freemasonry is continued in the gabled brick building to the present day. The building has been substantially altered and its integrity and character undermined by a postwar cream brick parapeted addition at the front. The Bacchus Marsh Heritage Study (1995) listed the building as having local interest.
- 92 Inglis Street, Ballan, (BA023): Built in 1910 as a hay and corn store, the building was converted into a masonic hall in 1927 for the Ballan Lodge No. 205.[49] They operated from this location until 2009. The Federation era brick building is moderately intact, and features a prominent brick front façade with a stepped parapet having an arched central bay.

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46   'Buninyong Freemasons' Lodge. The arrival of Freemasonry in Ballarat and the Goldfields' in Stuart-Buninyong United Lodge online, July 2015.

47   Coleman Sutherland Conservation Consultants, 'Buninyong Conservation Study', 1983 in HERMES online, July 2015.

48   *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 5 October 1907, p.4.

49   See heritage citation BA023 for further details.

PLACE NAME: Former Wallace Methodist Church

Place No. WAL22

ADDRESS: 30 Westcotts Road, Wallace

Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

Historic Themes: Theme 8.1: Spiritual Life	
Condition: Good	
Integrity: Moderate	
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 Wallace Methodist Church at 30 Westcotts Road, Wallace, constructed c.1898, and relocated to this site in 1915, is significant.

How is it significant?

The former Wallace Methodist Church, 30 Westcotts Road, Wallace, is of local historical, rarity and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?

The former Wallace Methodist Church, 30 Westcotts Road, Wallace, has historical significance for its associations with the establishment and development of the Methodist Church in the town from 1926, and particularly from 1929 when this building was relocated from Bolwarrah (where it had been built in c.1898 and relocated in c.1915 one kilometre further south). (Criterion A)

PLACE NAME: Former Wallace Methodist Church

Place No. WAL22

ADDRESS: 30 Westcotts Road, Wallace

Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

The former Wallace Methodist Church, 30 Westcotts Road, Wallace, has aesthetic significance for demonstrating early (and locally rare) design qualities of a Late Victorian Carpenter Gothic style. While the church building was altered in 1929 (with the construction of the strapped cement sheet gable infill and new porch doors), the composition of the steeply pitched gabled roof forms, pointed-arched timber framed windows and timber weatherboard wall cladding especially reflect the Victorian Carpenter Gothic style. (Criteria B and E)

Heritage Overlay Map

It is recommended that the heritage overlay is applied the portion of the property as shown in the following map (Photo 1).

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

DESCRIPTION:

The former Wallace Methodist Church, 30 Westcotts Road, Wallace, is located on a modest allotment having a small front setback. Views of the former church building are partially obscured from the road by a row of deciduous trees. There is a recent timber picket fence and gates along the front boundary that are in keeping with the character of the former church. To the north of the church building is a wide side setback with further trees, and there is a more modest setback on the south side. There is a large open grassed area at the rear with boundary trees in the north-west corner. In the rear yard are introduced outbuildings.

The timber weatherboard, Carpenter Gothic Revival styled former church building is characterised by a steeply pitched, gabled roof form clad in dark green corrugated colorbond. There is a minor gabled entrance porch at the front also clad in dark green corrugated colorbond. The roofs have broad eaves. The gable ends to the main and front porch roofs have early strapped cement sheet cladding. There is a ventilator in the upper main gable end, while the front porch has a modest pointed-arched window as well as a timber framed double door opening with vertically boarded door cladding and upper glazed panels on the north side. Flanking the porch on the main façade are early pointed arched timber framed windows. Similar timber framed pointed arched windows are located on the north and south facades of the building. There is diamond leadlighting and stained glass decoration in the lower sashes that has been introduced. Other early features include in the timber window and door architraves, and the timber window sills.

Overall, the former Wallace Methodist Church appears to be in good condition when viewed from the road. It has moderate integrity as while it has experienced some alterations and additions, they are recessive from the front and the early Carpenter Gothic design is clearly discernible.

Photo 2: Former Wallace Methodist Church, 30 Wallace Road, 2009, showing earlier timber post and woven wire fence (which had been introduced).
Source: Wendy Jacobs.

HISTORY:

Early History of Wallace[1]

The township of Wallace was originally surveyed and proclaimed as the township of Gordon as early as 1858. It was laid out as a grid of streets and avenues abutting the east bank of the western branch of the Moorabool River. The official township of Gordon (now Wallace) was proclaimed in 1862, just two years after tenders had been called to clear the road (old Melbourne Road), apparently from Ballan. This original surveyed township of 'Gordon' never transpired. In 1862 the Geelong to Ballarat Railway line opened and surveying for a railway line between Ballarat and Melbourne had commenced. While the survey was met with howls of protest because it originally bypassed both

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[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.

Bacchus Marsh and Ballan, further surveying took in these towns and a 'northern loop' took in Bungaree and Wallace.

The arrival of the northern railway loop was critical to the development of a 'new' Wallace township 1.5 miles further west of the original survey. A railway siding abutting the Melbourne to Ballarat Road was constructed as part of the Warrenheip to Gordon railway line which opened in 1879. With the Wallace settlement close to the Bullarook forest and an all-weather road from the siding into the heart of the forest completed, Wallace was destined to become one of the premier timber loading centres in Victoria as well as a farming centre. With only a population of 48 people soon after the railway had opened in 1881, this number increased rapidly to a township of 232 people by 1890.

Establishment of the Methodist Church in the Steiglitz Circuit

On 18 September 1865, a meeting was held in the Sunday School Hall of the Anglican Church at Steiglitz for the purpose of establishing a Wesleyan Church and chapel.[2] Soon after, the Steiglitz Circuit was formed, the area of the circuit being substantial and including Steiglitz, North Steiglitz, Maude, Emily Park, Morrisons, Bacchus Marsh, Ballan, Elaine, Mt. Mercer, Egerton, Gordon and Lal Lal.[3]

Following discoveries of gold at Mount Egerton and the establishment of a goldfield town in the 1850s and the later gold discoveries there from 1871,[4] Mount Egerton (or Egerton was it was also called) became the head of the Circuit in 1878.[5] Founding members of the Methodist Church at Egerton included the Trounce, Cocking, Watkinson, Hoskins, McKenzie, Harrison, Leslie, Yelland, Farrar, Hicks, Barclay, Knuckey, Hickson, Pickford, Tinney, Downey and Norton families.[6]

In c.1877,[7] Methodist services commenced at Millbrook in the home of Isaac Wescott, 'Lal Lal Gardens'.[8] In 1884, a timber church was built at Millbrook.[9] The Victorian Georgian timber building featured a steeply-pitched gabled roof and a projecting gabled front porch, together with round-arched timber framed windows.

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2   C.I. Benson, *A century of Victorian Methodism*, Melbourne Spectator, Melbourne, 1935, p.445.

3   *Ibid*.

4   Rowe, op.cit.

5   Benson, *op.cit*.

6   *Ibid*.

7   The obituary for the late John Tinney of Bungaree in 1917 stated that he was a founding member of the Millbrook Methodist Church '40 years ago' which suggests that the Millbrook Methodist Church was established in 1877. See the *Ballarat Star*, 18 October 1917, p.2.

8   Benson, *op.cit*.

9   *Ibid*.

PLACE NAME: Former Wallace Methodist Church   Place No. WAL22
ADDRESS: 30 Westcotts Road, Wallace   Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021

Photo 3: Millbrook Methodist Church and congregation, n.d. [c.1920].
Source: Illustrated presentation board to William Weir from the Millbrook Methodist Church Congregation & Pride Tent
I.O.R. Members, Wallace, n.d., in the collection of Heather Trigg, Bungaree

Following the depression in goldmining at Egerton in the 1890s and the decrease in population, Egerton was reduced to a probationer's Circuit in 1906 and in 1909 it became a home mission station.[10]

History of the Wallace Methodist Church
On 19 October 1926, George Frederick Holden, former chaff mill operator of Wallace and Member of the Legislative Assembly for the seat of Warrenheip – and a committed Methodist - transferred a small portion of his land (comprising part of allotment 3 of Section 11 in the Parish of Warrenheip) to the inaugural trustees of the newly established Wallace Methodist Church.[11] These trustees were John Jackson Downey, Peter Shearer, William Alfred Dehnert and William Mark Ellwood, Arthur Albert Foster, Albert Edward Tinney, and William Brereton Norton.[12] Apart from Arthur Foster (who was manager of the Wallace Millbrook and District Buttery Factory and Creamery), the trustees were all farmers of Wallace, Bungaree and Egerton.[13] Four the trustees were members of the Millbrook Methodist Church: J.J. Downey was the Senior Circuit Steward, with Foster and Tinney, Stewards, and Ellwood a Trustee.[14] Peter Shearer belonged to the Bolwarrah Methodist Church[15] and William Norton was choir conductor of the Egerton Methodist Church.[16]

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10   *Ibid*.

11   See Certificates of Title, vol. 2645 fol. 876 & vol. 5200 fol. 933. For biographic details on Holden, see heritage citation WAL04, 720 Bungaree Wallace Road, Wallace.

12   Certificate of Title, vol. 5200 fol. 933.

13   Ibid.

14   Details identified on illustrated presentation board to William Weir from the Millbrook Methodist Church Congregation & Pride Tent I.O.R. Members, Wallace, n.d. [c.1920], in the collection of Heather Trigg, Bungaree.

15   No documentary evidence has been identified that directly associates Shearer with the Bolwarrah Methodist Church. However, *The Argus*, 29 December 1926, p.11, reported on the marriage of his daughter, Miss Doris
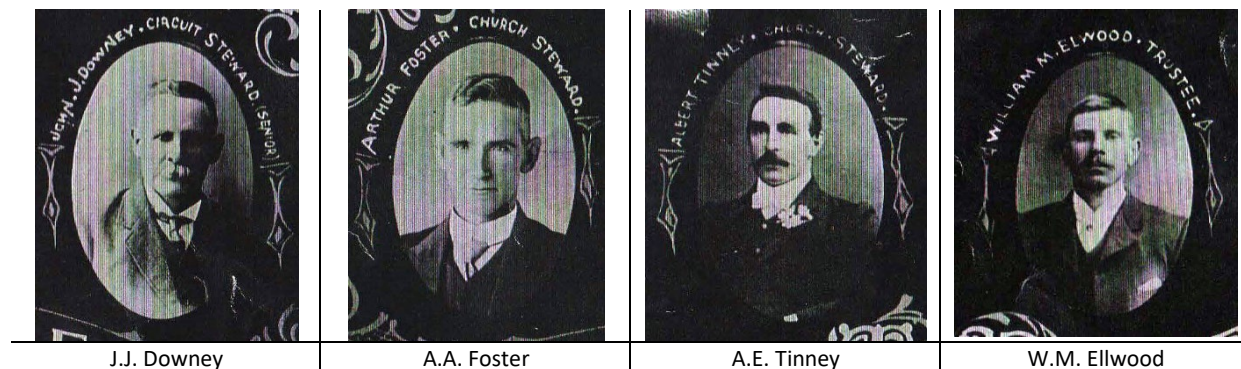
| J.J. Downey | A.A. Foster | A.E. Tinney | W.M. Ellwood |

Photo 4: Founding Trustees of the Wallace Methodist Church in 1926.
Source: Illustrated presentation board to William Weir from the Millbrook Methodist Church Congregation & Pride Tent I.O.R. Members, Wallace, n.d. [c.1920], in the collection of Heather Trigg, Bungaree

Although there had not previously been a Methodist Church at Wallace, there were direct associations with Methodism and other community organisations in the town. The founding Wallace Methodist Church trustees were involved in these other organisations and this may have been the impetus to establish the Methodist Church at Wallace. In 1915, the Pride of Wallace Tent of the Independent Order of Rechabites was formed.[17] J.J. Downey was the Chief Ruler and Secretary in the new Pride of Wallace Tent and William Ellwood was a foundation member.[18] In 1925, St. Sidwell's Masonic Lodge relocated from Mt Egerton to 10 Westcotts Road, Wallace.[19] Its long-serving secretary was Arthur Foster, and Downey and Ellwood were members.[20]

It seems that it was the strong associations with the Millbrook Methodist Church that brought about the relocation of the church building at Millbrook to the newly-acquired site at 30 Westcotts Road, Wallace in c.1926-27.

In 1929, *The Argus* announced that the 'Rev. A. Sussex has authorised the sale of the Methodist school hall at Egerton and the Methodist Church building at Bolarrah [sic.], near Egerton.'[21] Although the neighbouring St. Sidwell's Masonic Lodge considered acquiring the Bolwarrah Church as a supper room,[22] it was purchased by the Wallace Methodist Church[23] and relocated to the south of the old Millbrook Church at 30 Westcotts Road. It seems that the Bolwarrah Methodist Church was constructed in 1898 on part of allotment 52 previously owned by the pioneer settler, Lewis Gabriel.[24]

Shearer, 'who was a leading member of the Bolwarrah Methodist Church'. This suggests that Peter Shearer was a member of this Church. Peter Shearer had previously resided at Bolwarrah, having been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the Southern Bailiwick at Bolwarra in 1919. See *The Argus*, 12 November 1919, p.14.

16   *Gordon, Egerton & Ballan Advertiser*, 24 April 1914, p.4.

17   *Ballarat Star*, 9 January 1915.

18   *Ibid*.

19   See heritage citation WAL21, 12 Westcotts Road, Wallace.

20   'St. Sidwells Lodge No. 168 A.F. & A. Masons of Victoria 1891-1991 Centenary and Reconsecration Ceremony', history booklet, 1991, Bungaree & District Historical Society collection.

21   *The Argus*, 29 October 1929, p.14.

22   'St. Sidwells Lodge No. 168', op.cit.

23   Bungaree & District Historical Society Newsletter, no.48, May 2004, p.3 & oral information, Bungaree & District Historical Society community consultation, 17 November 2009.

24   *The Colac Herald*, 25 November 1898, p.3 reported that 'improvements had been effected to [Methodist] church properties at Drysdale, Newington, Colac, Queenscliff, Warrions, Barongarook West, Sebastopol, Linton, Newtown, Egerton, Gordons, Bolwarrah, and Ballan at a cost of £300 8s 3d.' See also The Argus, 24 June 1902, p.6, which listed the trustees of the Wesleyan Church, Bolwarrah, as owners of allotment 52, and E. Nathan, *Lost Waters: A History of a Troubled Catchment*, Melbourne University Press, Carlton, 2007, p.153.

The Late Victorian Carpenter Gothic styled church building appears to be shown in a photograph of 1914 in its original rural setting at Bolwarrah.
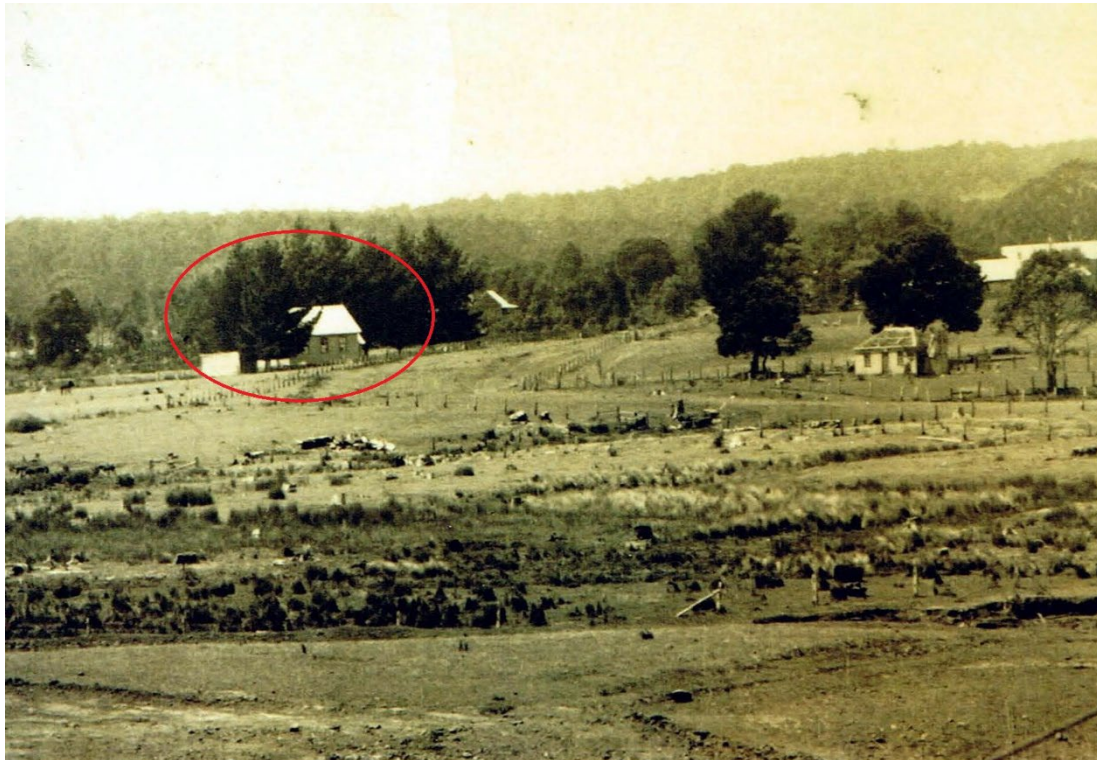

Photo 5: Bolwarrah, prior to the construction of the water reservoir, 1914. The Bolwarrah Methodist Church appears to be shown on the left in the middle ground (circled).
Source: Bungaree & District Historical Society collection.

The original church site at Bolwarrah may have been gifted by Lewis Gabriel who was a trustee of the Bolwarrah Methodist Church.[25] He had earlier established his property in 1866, which included 400 fruit trees, a butchery and a store.[26] Gabriel's land and the adjoining land totalling 12,891 acres had been temporarily reserved by the Ballarat Water Commission in 1866.[27] Although the commission had agreed to relinquish the land in 1873,[28] repossession was again negotiated in 1898 when Ballarat's water supply was threatened by drought.[29] After a storm of protest by local residents, the local M.L.A. and chaff mill operator of Wallace, George Holden, investigated the compensation claims and prepared a report in 1902, showing the entitlement amounts of compensation he considered were applicable for each of the land occupiers.[30] No compensation was offered to the Bolwarrah Methodist Church which was located within the water reservation.[31] Lewis Gabriel was offered £31.[32] The following year in 1915, he placed an advertisement in the *Ballarat Star* for the removal of 'buildings, baker's oven, forge, boiler and rails.'[33]

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25   *Ibid*. Nathan states that Gabriel was a trustee of the Wesleyan church at Bolwarrah that was located on the water reserve.

26   *Ibid*.

27   *The Argus*, 24 June 1902, p.6.

28   Nathan*, op.cit*., p.148.

29   *Ibid*., p.150.

30   *The Argus*, op.cit.

31   *Ibid*.

32   *Ibid*.

33   *The Ballarat Star*, 11 February 1915, p.5.

It also appears to have been in early 1915 when the Bolwarrah Methodist Church (including the original gabled timber building) was relocated about one kilometre further south to the re-established Bolwarrah township.[34] There, the Methodist Church continued to operate until at least 1926.[35]

The relocation of the Bolwarrah Methodist Church building to Wallace in 1929 also brought with it alterations to the church. Physical evidence suggests that the gable end was infilled with strapped cement sheeting, as was the interior coved ceiling internally. Strapped sheeting was also used to line the interior walls to dado height.

By 1965, the relocated church building from Bolwarrah had become the place of worship at Wallace.[36] The old Millbrook Church was demolished at this time and a single storey skillion rear addition was designed by M.F. Murray of Ballarat.[37] It was built by W.F. Feary and Sons, builders.[38] At this time, the Wallace Methodist Church was under the charge of the Rev. Longthorn, Minister of the Neil Street Methodist Church, Ballarat.[39]
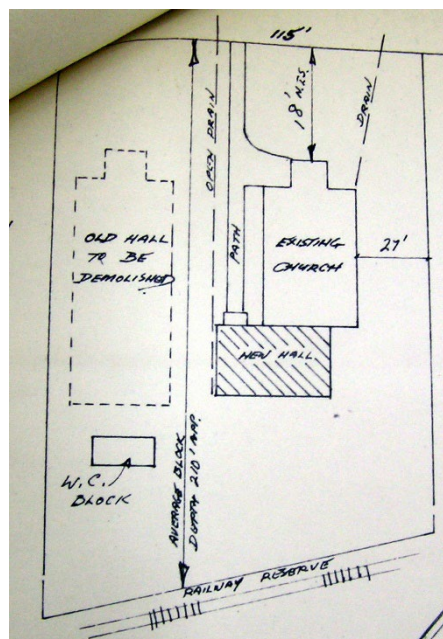

Figure 1: M.F. Murray, Site Plan of the Wallace Methodist Church showing 'old hall' (former Millbrook Methodist Church) proposed for demolition (right) and the rear addition to the Church building (former Bolwarrah Methodist Church), 1965. Source: Millbrook Methodist Hall Public Building file, VPRS 7882/P1 Unit 1693 PROV.

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[34]   'Excerpts from the Gordon Advertiser', 1914, illustrated manuscript, Bungaree & District Historical Society collection.

[35]   The Bolwarrah Methodist Church was still operating in 1926 as *The Argus*, 29 December 1926, p.11 reported on the impending marriage of 'Miss Doris Shearer of the Bolwarrah Methodist Church.'

[36]   See M.F. Murray, site plan, 'Proposed New Timber Hall for Wallace Methodist Church', Wallace Methodist Hall Public Building file, VPRS 7882/P1 Unit 1693 PROV.

[37]   Ibid.

[38]   Ibid., 'Application for the Approval of the Commission of Plans and Specifications for the Erection or Alteration of a Public Building, date-stamped 18 May 1965.

[39]   Ibid.

PLACE NAME: Former Wallace Methodist Church Place No. WAL22
ADDRESS: 30 Westcotts Road, Wallace Assessment Date: Feb 2016, updated May 2021
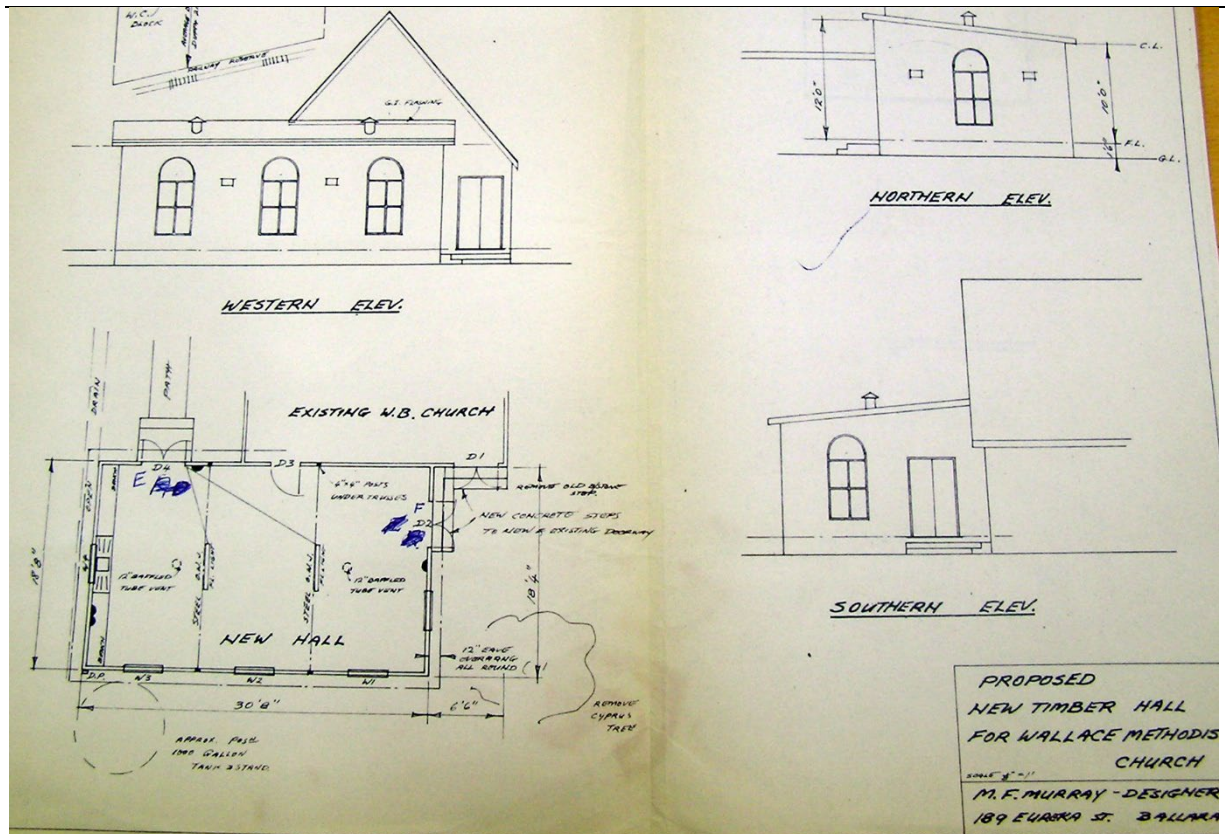

Figure 2: M.F. Murray, Floor Plan & Elevation drawings of the proposed additions to the Wallace Methodist Church, 1965. Source: Millbrook Methodist Hall Public Building file, VPRS 7882/P1 Unit 1693 PROV.

In 1977, the Uniting Church in Australia was formed from an amalgamation of the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational Churches and the Uniting Church in Australia Property Trust became owners of the Wallace Church site. By 1979, the church had closed and the property was sold into private ownership.[40] Extensions were subsequently made to the southern end of the additions that had been built in 1965, and a pergola was constructed on the north side of the church. In 1980, the former church allotment was subdivided into two allotments and the southern portion sold.[41]

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

40   Certificate of Title, op.cit.
41   Ibid., vol. 9389 fol. 095.

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).

The former Wallace Methodist Church is one of only two existing Methodist Church buildings in the western region of the Moorabool Shire. The only other Carpenter Gothic church in the study area associated with the Methodist Church is the Blackwood Uniting Church, 8 Martin Street, Blackwood (built in 1866 and enlarged in 1876 as the Barry's Reef Sunday School relocated to the present site as the Wesleyan Church in 1896).[42] This church is the only surviving timber Methodist Church in the study area still serving its original purpose.

Stylistically, in addition to the former Mt Egerton and Blackwood Methodist Churches, other surviving Victorian Carpenter Gothic buildings (with gabled roof forms and gabled porches) in the Shire include:

- All Saints' Anglican Church, 60 Byres Road, Blackwood (HO28) (Photo 6): built in 1865.[43]
- St. Malachy's Catholic Church, 72-74 Byres Road, Blackwood (recommended for inclusion in the Prayer Hill Heritage Precinct proposed in the West Moorabool Heritage Study):built in 1874.[44]
- St. John's Church of England Hall, 309 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree (BRE019) (Photo 7):built in 1867 as a day school in 1867.[45]
- Former St. Alban's Anglican Church, Elaine:built in 1889 and relocated to its current site at Clarendon in 1981 where it was altered and adapted into a dwelling.[46]
- Former St. Agnes Catholic Chapel, Old Melbourne Road, Millbrook: built c.1858 andrelocated to present site..[47]
- Former Uniting (Presbyterian) Church, 2 Church Street, Mount Egerton:built 1874-75.[48]
- Scotsburn Union Church, Yuulong Road, Scotsburn: built 1884.[49]

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[42]   Plan of the Parish of Blackwood, sheet 4, VPRS 16171 PROV & *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 20 June 1896

[43]   See the 'Blackwood Heritage Precinct' heritage citation.

[44]   Ibid.

[45]   H. Trigg, 'St. John's Bungaree' in N. Backhouse, H. Trigg & J. Huggins, *Our Journey: The Anglican Paroachial District of Ballan & Bungaree 1849-1999,* Anglican Parochial District of Ballan/Bungaree, 1998, pp.87-94.

[46]   M. Lewis (ed.), *Australian Architectural Index*, University of Melbourne, September 2009 & A. Beggs Sunter, Typescript of places in the Moorabool Shire, Buninyong & District Historical Society, November 2009.

[47]   Dennis Spielvogel, Bungaree & District Historical Society, February 2010.

[48]   *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 29 May 1875, p.3.

[49]   Beggs Sunter, op.cit.

Photo 6: St. Malachy's Catholic Church, 72-74 Byres Road, Blackwood, 2009. Source: David Rowe and Wendy Jacobs.	**Photo 7:** St. John's Anglican Church and Hall, 309 Bungaree Wallace Road, 2009. Source: David Rowe and Wendy Jacobs.

The former Wallace Methodist Church is therefore a representative (albeit partly altered) example of the Victorian Carpenter Gothic type in the west Moorabool region. It is a rare surviving example of a timber church building associated with the Methodist denomination.

PLACE NAME: Wellwood   Place No. WAL025
ADDRESS: 97 Westcotts Road, Wallace   Assessment Date: Feb 2016, Updated Oct 2016, Updated May 2021

Historic Themes:
Theme 4.1: Farming & Agriculture
Theme 6.2: Building Homes in the Shire

Condition: Good

Integrity: Moderately intact

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**

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?
Wellwood, a late Victorian farmhouse at 97 Westcotts Road, Wallace, constructed in 1892-93, is significant.

The outbuildings, trees, fences and non-original alterations and additions are not significant.

How is it significant?
Wellwood at 97 Westcotts Road, Wallace, is of local historical and aesthetic significance to the Moorabool Shire.

Why is it significant?
Historically, Wellwood at 97 Westcotts Road, Wallace is significant for its longstanding association with farming at Wallace in the late 19th and 20th centuries, during a time of great progress within the pastoral

district and settlement of Wallace. Built in 1892-93 as the family home of Mark and Elizabeth Ellmore, who farmed the surrounding land, the property was occupied by three generations of the Ellmore family, who continued farming the land until the late 20th century. The family also contributed much to local community life, as members of the Millbrook Methodist Church and foundation members of the Wallace Tent of the Independent Order of Rechabites. The family patriarch, Mark Ellwood, was also a foundation member of the Wallace Butter Factory, while the second owner, his son William Mark Wallace, was a Trustee of the Millbrook Methodist Church and an inaugural Trustee of the Methodist Church in 1926 as well as being a freemason of St. Sidwell's Lodge at Mt. Egerton from 1908. The property is one of a small number of farms owned and worked by successive generations of the one family. (Criterion A)

Wellwood at 97 Westcotts Road has aesthetic significance as an intact example of the Late Victorian style, and it is one of the more substantial and elaborate examples of its type in the Wallace area. It best demonstrates the Late Victorian design qualities in the hipped roof forms, return post-supported bullnosed verandah (with decorative cast iron valances and brackets), narrow eaves with timber brackets and diamond panelling, brick chimney, front timber framed doorway and timber framed double hung windows. It is most comparable with Clare Place, 64 Torpys Road, Bungaree, and the dwelling at 634 Bungaree Wallace Road, Wallace. (Criterion E)

Heritage Overlay Map
It is recommended that the heritage overlay is applied the portion of the property as shown in the aerial image below (Photo 1). This boundary adheres to the homestead yard fencing, and excludes all modern sheds to the east of the homestead.

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

DESCRIPTION:

Wellwood at 97 Westcotts Road, Wallace, is situated on a substantial rural site. It has a large front setback characterised by a central open grassed area with perimeter trees of varying species. The front boundary has a high, introduced, treated pine post and wire fence. On the side (north) boundary to McIvor Road is a row of mature Cypress trees. There are small modern outbuildings at the rear and side of the dwelling (as well as one outbuilding in front of the dwelling on the north side) and larger introduced agricultural farm buildings at the rear). A gravelled driveway is located on the south side of the dwelling. The remainder of the property is dominated by plantations of chestnut and walnut trees planted in more recent times (outside of the curtilage of the Heritage Overlay).

The asymmetrical, single storey, timber weatherboard, Late Victorian styled dwelling has a principal hipped roof form at the front, rear hipped wings and a minor projecting hipped wing on the south side. There is also a return post-supported bullnosed verandah. The roofs are clad in corrugated Colorbond. There are narrow eaves with paired decorative timber brackets with diamond panelling between. An early face red brick chimney with a corbelled top projects above the roofline on the south side. Other early features include the central front timber framed doorway and the flanking timber framed double hung windows, other timber framed double hung windows, moulded timber architraves and the timber window sills. A particular feature of the design is the return verandah. The square timber posts have replaced original square stop chamfered posts with moulded timber capitals and timber pedestals, but the cast iron valance and brackets are original.

Photo 2: 97 Westcotts Road, 2020.

Overall, the dwelling appears to be in good condition and has had only minor changes, retaining a moderate to high degree of integrity.

Photo 3: 97 Westcotts Road , 2009.

HISTORY:

Early History of Wallace[1]

The township of Wallace was originally surveyed and proclaimed as the township of Gordon as early as 1858. It was laid out as a grid of streets and avenues abutting the east bank of the western branch of the Moorabool River. The official township of Gordon (now Wallace) was proclaimed in 1862, just two years after tenders had been called to clear the road (old Melbourne Road), apparently from Ballan. This original surveyed township of 'Gordon' never transpired. In 1862 the Geelong to Ballarat Railway line opened and surveying for a railway line between Ballarat and Melbourne had commenced. While the survey was met with howls of protest because it originally bypassed both Bacchus Marsh and Ballan, further surveying took in these towns and a 'northern loop' took in Bungaree and Wallace.

The arrival of the northern railway loop was critical to the development of a 'new' Wallace township 1.5 miles further west of the original survey. A railway siding abutting the Melbourne to Ballarat Road was constructed as part of the Warrenheip to Gordon railway line which opened in 1879. With the Wallace settlement close to the Bullarook forest and an all-weather road from the siding into the heart of the forest completed, Wallace was destined to become one of the premier timber loading centres in Victoria as well as a farming centre. With only a population of 48 people soon after the railway had opened in 1881, this number increased rapidly to a township of 232 people by 1890.

History of the Dwelling at 97 Westcotts Road

On 3 March 1859, a land sale was held at the Survey Office in Sturt Street, Ballarat for country lots in the Parish of Warrenheip.[2] Crown allotment 3 of Section 13, comprising 159 acres, 1 rood and 13 perches (97 Westcotts Road), was purchased by Samuel Pixton, a farmer.[3] He was present at a public meeting at the Junction Hotel, Bungaree, in 1862 for the proposed establishment of the Bungaree Road Board.[4] Two years later in 1864, Pixton applied for a publican's license 'for a house situated at Moorabool Creek, containing two sitting rooms, four bedrooms' under the sign Spread Eagle.[5]

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[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]   *The Ballarat Star*, 4 March 1859.

[3]   *Ibid*.

[4]   *Ibid*., 3 October 1862.

[5]   *The Argus*, 25 June 1864.

Pixton's land at 97 Westcotts Road remained unimproved at the time of his death in 1872. It was valued at £318.14.0.[6] He had also acquired the adjoining allotment 4 that was valued at £289.2.6.[7] Pixton bequeathed both allotments to his wife, Mary Pixton (who was since deceased) and Isaac Westcott, a farmer, who had established the successful market garden, 'Lal Lal Garden's, at 10 Hennessys Road, Millbrook, in 1861.[8] In 1879, a portion of Westcott's land was acquired as a railway reserve as part of the construction of the branch railway line between Warrenheip and Gordon.[9]

In 1892, Westcott transferred allotments 3 and 4 in two parcels to the daughters of the late Samuel Pixton: the land west of the railway line (comprising 118 acres, 1 rood and 11 perches) was purchased by Mrs Elizabeth Ellwood (nee Pixton) of Wallace; and the land east of the railway line (comprising 102 acres, 2 roods and 18 perches) was acquired by Mrs Alice Lanyon (nee Pixton) of Boort.[10] Mrs Lanyon immediately transferred her land to Mark Ellwood (husband of Elizabeth Ellwood) on 6 October 1892.[11]

A farmer, Mark Ellwood was born at Cumberland, north-west of England, in 1854.[12] He married Miss Elizabeth Pixton (born in 1858 at Mt Egerton) in 1878 and they had seven children, the first two being registered at Warrenheip and the remainder at Millbrook: William Mark (born 1881), Elizabeth Grace (born 1889), John Thomas (born 1893), Allen (born 1895), Olive May (born 1897), Esther (born 1899) and Gladys (born 1902).[13]

The existing dwelling at 97 Westcotts Road was built for Mark and Elizabeth Ellwood as the family home in 1892-93 as Mark Ellwood was listed in the Buninyong Shire Rate Books as the owner of a house and land with a net annual value of £155 at this time.[14] At the property, Mark Ellwood grazed sheep, cattle and horses.[15] Ellwood and his family also contributed to community life in the district. They were members of the Millbrook Methodist Church[16] and from 1915 the children were foundation members of the Pride of Wallace Tent No. 515 for the Independent Order of Rechabites.[17] Mark Ellwood was a long-serving member of the Agricultural and Pastoral Society, a foundation member of the Wallace Butter Factory (in 1893), an inaugural member of the Wallace Public Hall Committee (1898) and an agitator for the annexation of the Wallace area to the Shire of Bungaree.[18] In 1900, his property suffered fire damage that was reported in the *Gordon Advertiser*:

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[6]   Samuel Pixton, Probate Administration files, 1872, VPRS 28/P2 Unit 13 PROV.

[7]   Ibid.

[8]   'Isaac Westcott & the "Lal Lal Gardens" Millbrook', in the *Bungaree and District Historical Society Newsletter*, no. 29, July 1998, p.3.

[9]   *Bungaree & District Historical Society Newsletter*, no.40, October 2001.

[10]   Certificates of Title, vol. 2422 fol. 356 & vol. 2452 fol. 373 & Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, Department of Justice, Melbourne.

[11]   Certificate of Title, vol. 2452 fol. 373.

[12]   Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, op.cit.

[13]   Ibid.

[14]   Buninyong Shire Rate Book (North Riding), 1892-93, VPRS 13490/P1 Unit 1 PROV (Ballarat).

[15]   *Horsham Times*, 4 August 1931.

[16]   See illustrated presentation board to William Weir from the Millbrook Methodist Church Congregation & Price Tent I.O.R. Members, Wallace, n.d. [c.1920], in the collection of Heather Trigg, Bungaree.

[17]   *Ballarat Star*, 9 January 1915, p.8 & *Gordon, Egerton & Ballan Advertiser*, 26 November 1917, p.4.

[18]   *Horsham Times, op.cit*. & *The Ballarat Star*, 28 November 1916.

Fire at Wallace
5 stacks destroyed, no insurance. On the property of Mr. Mark Ellwood, farmer of Wallace, 5
large stacks of hay, oats, peas and barley were destroyed. Number of Willing hands quickly on
scene with Mr. G.F. Holden's hose reel, but were unable to save anything.[19]

In 1917, Ellwood was almost killed by snake bite. As the *Bendigo Advertiser* outlined:

Snakes are prevalent at Wallace and Mr. Mark Ellwood, a leading farmer there, hade a narrow escape
on Thursday evening. He and his son had been pulling up weeds in the garden, and some time
afterwards the lad asked his father a question. Receiving no response, he looked across the garden
and saw his father lying down and breathing heavily. The son noticed that his father's right arm was
quite black, and concluded that he had been bitten by a snake. The boy ligatured and scarified the
area affected. Dr. Corrie, of Egerton, arrived later and the patient is recovering. The doctor discovered
two punctures from snakebite on Mr. Ellwood's arm. Today the arm is paralysed.[20]

Two years later in 1919, Mrs Elizabeth Ellwood passed away at the age of 61 years.[21] Her Probate
described her real estate (valued at £2366.7.6) as follows:

All that piece of land being part of Allotments 3 and 4 Section 13 Parish of Warrenheip County of Grant
containing 118 acres 1 rood 11 perches. The improvements consist of fencing post and 4 to 6 wires
and draining. The property is occupied by deceased's husband and is used for cultivation and grazing.[22]

The late Mrs Ellwood also held 20 shares in the Wallace Millbrook and District Buttery Factory Company
valued at £12.10.0.[23] Mrs Ellwood's real and personal estate passed to her husband, Mark Ellwood.[24] He
continued residing at the family farm until his death in 1931 which was reported in the *Horsham Times*:

The death has occurred of Mr. Mark Ellwood, of Wallace, father of Mrs. R. Watkin, of Rupanyup.
Deceased was a colonist of nearly 70 years, and lived practically all his life in the Ballarat district. He
was well known in agricultural circles as a breeder of high-class sheep, cattle and horses …[25]

Ownership of Ellwood's dwelling appears to have been transferred to his son, William, before his death
as it was not listed as part of his Estate.[26]

In 1949, the late Mark Ellwood's property was subdivided into three allotments and ownership was
transferred to his three sons, William Mark, John Thomas and Allan, farmers.[27] The northern-most
allotment, comprising 101 acres, 2 roods and 6 perches (which traversed the east and west sides of the
railway line and which included the family home) was transferred to W.M. Ellwood.[28] He had married
Miss Annie Eliza Howard (born c.1886) in 1907 and they had two children: Mavis Elizabeth (born 1910)
and William Howard (born 1913).[29] William Ellwood continued farming the family property throughout
the 20th century. He was a foundation member of the Wallace Tent of the Independent Order of

19   *Gordon Advertiser*, 10 February 1900, in *Bungaree & District Historical Society Newsletter*, no. 46, September 2003.
20   *Bendigo Advertiser*, 20 January 1917.
21   *The Argus*, May 1919 & Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, op.cit.
22   Elizabeth Ellwood, Probate Administration files, 1919, VPRS 28/P3 Unit 949 PROV.
23   Ibid.
24   Ibid., which includes the Will of Elizabeth Ellwood.
25   *Horsham Times, op.cit.*
26   Mark Ellwood, Probate Administration files, 1931, VPRS 28/P3 Unit 2242 PROV.
27   Certificate of Title, op.cit.
28   Ibid.
29   Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, op.cit.

Rechabites, a Freemason of St. Sidwell's Masonic Lodge, Mt Egerton, from 1908, a Trustee of the Millbrook Methodist Church and in 1926 an inaugural Trustee of the Wallace Methodist Church.[30]
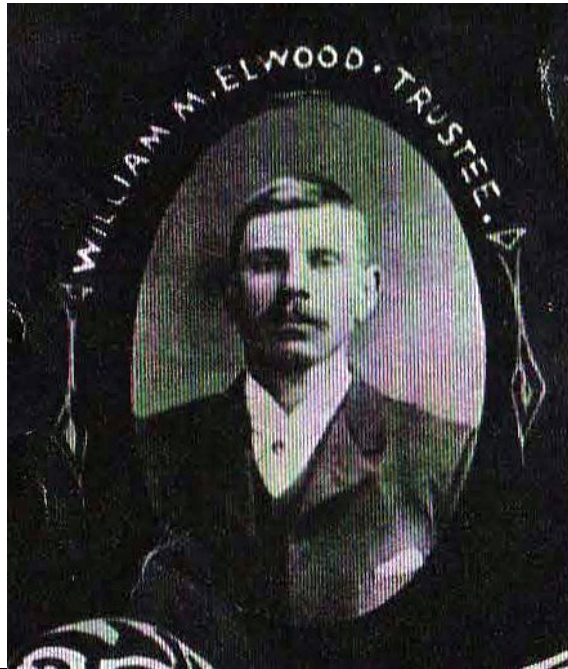

Photo 4: William M. Ellwood in the illustrated presentation board to William Weir from the Millbrook Methodist Church Congregation & Pride Tent I.O.R. Members, Wallace, n.d. [c.1920], in the collection of Heather Trigg, Bungaree

William Ellwood died on 19 June 1953 aged 72 years.[31] At this time, the property was valued at £5279.19.0 and described as 'a 6 roomed W.B. dwelling, storeroom, dairy and usual outbuildings.'[32]

Ellwood's property passed to his son, Howard William Ellwood, who had continued the family occupation tradition as a farmer.[33] Howard pursued farming and lived at the property before retiring to Ballarat in 1982.[34] After three generations of the family farming the land, the property was sold outside the family.

In recent times, the original verandah was in disrepair and was replaced to match existing.[35] The timber verandah floor is currently in poor condition and requires replacement.[36]

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[30]   *Ballarat Star*, 9 January 1915, presentation board to William Weir, op.cit., 'St. Sidwells Lodge No. 168 A.F. & A. Masons of Victoria 1891-1991 Centenary and Reconsecration Ceremony', history booklet, 1991, Bungaree & District Historical Society collection & Certificates of Title for the Wallace Methodist Church, 19 October 1926, vol. 2645 fol. 876 & vol. 5200 fol. 933.

[31]   Victorian Births, Deaths and Marriages Indexes, op.cit.

[32]   William Mark Ellwood, Probate Administration files, 1953, VPRS 28/P4 Unit 617 PROV.

[33]   Certificate of Title, vol. 7768 fol 102.

[34]   Ibid.

[35]   Information from current owners as part of a submission to the exhibition of the heritage study, 30 June 2016.

[36]   Ibid.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS[37]

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, the dwelling at 97 Westcotts Road represents one of a number of surviving farm properties established by pioneering farmers and/or continued by later generation farmers of pioneer families in the Ballan, Bungaree, Millbrook and Wallace areas. Other properties with similar associations to the area 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 the dwelling at 97 Westcotts Rad.
- 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 ensuring 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 97 Westcotts Road.
- Llandeilo, 1001 Ballan Gordon 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 97 Westcotts 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 some similar characteristics as the dwelling at 97 Westcotts Road, particularly the hipped roof forms, post supported return 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 directly comparable stylistically to the dwelling at 97 Westcotts 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 acres in 1861 by Isaac Westcott.[38] The dwelling at Lal Lal Gardens is comparable architecturally to the dwellings at 97 Westcotts Road the similar hipped roof forms, timber construction and post-supported return verandah.
- Former Ryan Family Farm, 91 Ryans Road, Millbrook (YEN014) (Photo 5): built in c.1906 for P.J. Ryan. 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 post-supported verandah (having decorative cast iron valances and brackets) is comparable to the dwelling at 97 Westcotts Road.

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[37]   Information taken from heritage citations in the West Moorabool Heritage Study Stage 2A unless otherwise referenced.

[38]   'Isaac Westcott & the "Lal Lal Gardens" Millbrook', op.cit.

- The Pines, 52 Sullivans Road, Millbrook (GOR025) (Photo 6): built c.1896 for James and Minnie Sullivan. James Sullivan was the son of the pioneer Irish Catholic farmers, Edmund and Elizabeth Sullivan. This dwelling is constructed of timber weatherboards and has projecting gabled wing at the rear, the northern gable possibly dating from the interwar era. The main hipped roofed portion with a return post-supported verandah is comparable to 97 Westcotts Road.
- Mayfield, 196 Lesters Road, Bungaree (BRE31) (Photo 7): 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 comparable to the dwelling at 97 Westcotts Road.
- Dwelling, 519 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree (BRE026) (Photo 8): 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 comparable to the dwelling at 97 Westcotts Road, although the latter is a more substantial example.
- Clare Place, 64 Torpys Road, Bungaree (BRE039) (Photo 9): built in 1908 for Thomas Torpy. The land was originally part of a larger farm established by his father, John Torpy, immigrant settler and farmer. Clare Place was continued to be farmed by Thomas Torpy's son, John Gallagher Torpy from 1944. Stylistically, the dwelling is directly comparable to the dwelling at 97 Westcotts Road in the similar hipped roofed forms, proportions, eaves detailing and post-supported return verandah with decorative cast iron brackets and valances.
- Farmhouse, 634 Bungaree Wallace Road (WAL03) (Photo 10), 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 97 Westcotts Road, in the similar main hipped roof forms, eaves detailing, and post-supported bullnosed verandah with decorative cast iron valances and brackets.

Photo 5: Former Ryan Family Farm, 91 Ryans Road, Millbrook, 2015. Source: David Rowe and Wendy Jacobs.	**Photo 6:** The Pines, 52 Sullivans Road, Millbrook, 2015. Source: David Rowe and Wendy Jacobs.

Photo 7: Mayfield, 196 Lesters Road, Bungaree, 2014. Source: David Rowe andf Wendy Jacobs.

Photo 8: Dwelling, 519 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree,2014. Source: David Rowe and Wendy Jacobs.

Photo 9: Clare Place, 64 Torpys Road, Bungaree, 2014. Source: David Rowe and Wendy Jacobs.

Photo 10: Farmhouse, 634 Bungaree Wallace Road, Bungaree, 2014. Source: David Rowe and Wendy Jacobs.

Architecturally as a type, Victorian and Late Victorian dwellings were common to the Bungaree, Millbrook and Wallace areas. There are a number of similar surviving dwellings as the dwelling at 97 Westcotts 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 (BRE026) (Photo 8)
- Dwelling, 634 Bungaree Wallace Road, Wallace (WAL03) (Photo 10): this dwelling has very similar eaves brackets and diamond panelling as the dwelling at 97 Westcotts Road
- Dwelling, 720 Bungaree Wallace Road, Wallace (WAL04-05): this dwelling has very similar eaves brackets and diamond panelling as the dwelling at 97 Westcotts Road.
- Mayfield, 196 Lesters Road, Bungaree (BRE31) (Photo 7)
- Dwelling, 18 Lesters Road
- Dwelling, 20 Lesters Road
- Clare Place, 64 Torpys Road, Bungaree (BRE039) (Photo 9)

Wellwood is a moderately intact example of a late Victorian dwelling in Wallan. It is comparable to several Victorian dwellings in the district, but is substantially more elaborate in design and is in good condition. The dwelling represents residential development in Wallace after the height of the gold rushes.