

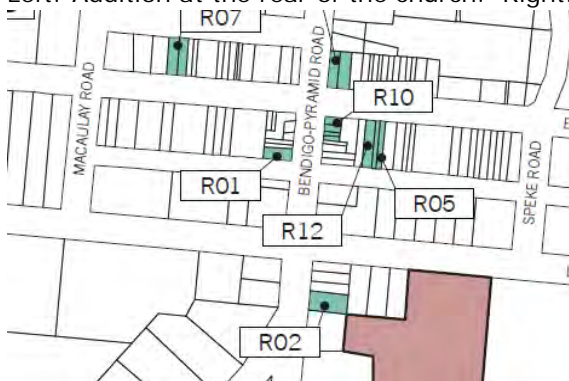
Name	St Mary's Anglican Church (former Congregational Church)	Reference in 1998 Marong Study	R1
Address	47-49 Sandhurst Street, Raywood	Map reference	VicRoads 44 E2
Building type	Church	Survey date	June 2010 (external inspection only)
Date of construction	Unknown (possibly 1870s)	Recommendation	Include in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay
Significance	St Mary's Anglican Church is of local historical, social and aesthetic/architectural significance.		



Left: West and north elevations. Note bell tower to the north (right) of the church. Right: West and south elevations.



Left: Addition at the rear of the church. Right: Aerial view, 2010 (Source: City of Greater Bendigo).



Proposed Heritage Overlay map. The subject site is shown as R01 (at centre of plan).

Intactness ✓ Good Fair Poor

History

The first Anglican services in Raywood, following the discovery of gold at Thunder Plains in October 1863, were conducted at the home of a Joseph Davies.¹ Reverend Horace F Tucker of the Campaspe Mission subsequently took Anglican services in the township, until he was succeeded by Reverend Elijah P Sutton in 1881. The present St Mary's Church was originally built for the Congregational Church, possibly in the 1870s. The original architect has not been identified. Following the decline of attendances at the Congregational Church during 1880,² the church was rented by the Salvation Army, before being sold to the Church of England for £120 some time after 1895.³ St Mary's was restored and redecorated prior to being reconsecrated at an Anglican church on 28 October 1962 by Bishop Richards.⁴

Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes

Victoria's themes and sub-themes:

- 8.1: Maintaining spiritual life

Description & Integrity

St Mary's Anglican Church (former Congregational Church) at Raywood occupies a rectangular allotment on the west side of Sandhurst Road, close to the Inglewood Street and Sandhurst Road intersection in the centre of the township. The brick church, which is believed to date to the 1870s, has a shallow and open set back to Sandhurst Road. There is a small bell tower to the north of the church.

St Mary's is a small brick and stuccoed church in the Gothic Revival manner, with gable ends and a steeply pitched roof form. There is a circular rose window to the front (east) gable surmounted by a large rendered relieving arch overlooking a buttressed porch. There are three buttressed bays to the nave with lancet arched windows. Each side lancet window has a rectangular surrounding panel of darker coloured brick, and sills with stub jambs.

The buttresses are two-step with double off-sets on the upper step and single-depth off-sets on the lower. At each corner they are angled. Their setbacks are expressed side-on as cement-rendered angled blocks, and the cement dressing continues upward at each corner to include a corbelled kneeler for the main gable. Each of these cement surfaces reads as cruciform in outline when seen from the street. The porch has a two-leaved entry door under a pointed arch. The main gable coping, as on the porch, is a set of flat plates. The roofs to the main gable and porch are clad with corrugated galvanised sheet steel, painted red. There are three vents to each face of the main gable roof.

There is a non-original gabled brick rear addition and relatively recent leadlight work to the rose window and the nave windows to both sides. The nave is anchored by three 'S' irons. A diagonal crack under the north springing line of the arch to the east gable has been re-mortared.

The building is sited in an informal open setting, with some post and wire boundary fencing.

Comparative Analysis

St Mary's Raywood reads as a dissenting church, which is appropriate given its Congregational origins. Externally it parallels Crouch and Wilson's essay for the Primitive Methodists at Chewton (1860), and their Wesleyan Church in Glen Iris (1862).⁵ The Chewton church had a front porch enclosed by two curving, angled flying buttresses that ascribe a pointed arch in profile. These buttresses have five off-sets each, expressed side-on as triangular blocks, just as the squared buttresses do at St Mary's Raywood. The Glen Iris church was more sedate but with a rose window similar to Raywood's and a similar entry porch flanked by diagonal buttresses. The deep buttresses on the Raywood church are paralleled in the diagonal corner buttresses at both Chewton and Glen Iris, and the gable kneelers at Chewton ascribe a partial crucifix in their intersection with the buttresses, as at St Mary's. Besides these two examples, churches with front gables with a large relieving arch in these proportions are comparatively rare in Australia. The best known outside Victoria are John Horbury Hunt's Anglican cathedrals at Armidale and Grafton, New South Wales (1871-8, 1880), where a brick sustaining arch circles a brick surface below with lancet and roundel windows, resembling a huge area of expanded

plate tracery. In Melbourne, North and Williams took Hunt's expanded plate tracery idea further with their brick quasi-relieving arch and huge concrete tympanum in St Peter's Eastern Hill Anglican Hall, East Melbourne (1913), again punctuated by grouped lancets.

In several respects, St Mary's Raywood parallels the Uniting Church (former Methodist Church, R2) nearby at 28 Sandhurst Street, built 1876. Comparable elements include the three-bay nave expressed by two-step buttresses, the squat entry porch with franking buttresses, and the flat plates used as main gable coping; otherwise the former Methodist Church's detailing is generally simpler.

Assessment Against Criteria

Amended Heritage Victoria Criteria

Criterion A: Importance to the course, or pattern, of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

St Mary's Anglican Church, Raywood, is of historical significance. It is believed to have been constructed in the 1870s, and as such dates to the earliest phase of development at Raywood, following the discovery of gold nearby in October 1863. It was built for the Congregational Church, and later rented to the Salvation Army, following the decline of Congregational attendances. Dissenting faiths, such as the Congregationalists, were common on the goldfields, and the presence of their churches helps emphasise the diversity of the various goldfields communities and populations. The property was sold to the Anglican Church after 1895; this take-over by one of the more mainstream churches was also a not uncommon outcome for the dissenting churches. The property is additionally significant for remaining in use, for over 140 years, as a church.

Criterion B: Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

St Mary's Anglican Church, Raywood, has a large relieving arch to its front (west) gable end which, in these proportions, is a comparatively rare architectural element.

Criterion C: Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

N/A

Criterion D: Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural places or objects.

N/A

Criterion E: Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics in the context of the municipality.

St Mary's Anglican Church, Raywood, is of aesthetic/architectural significance as a small brick and stuccoed church in the Gothic Revival manner. The large relieving arch to its front (west) gable end is a distinguishing element, demonstrative of St Mary's origins as a dissenting church. In several respects St Mary's parallels the Uniting Church (R2) at 28 Sandhurst Street, built 1876. Comparable elements include the three-bay nave expressed by two-step buttresses, the squat entry porch with franking buttresses, and the flat plates used as main gable coping. Externally, St Mary's is substantially intact as built. The modern addition at the rear has not significantly impacted on or affected the presentation of the building from Sandhurst Street. Churches with front gables with a large relieving arch in these proportions are also comparatively rare in Australia. In addition, the church is a prominent element on the main street of the township, by virtue of its height, limited setback, and picturesque steeply pitched roof form.

Criterion F: Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.

N/A

Criterion G: Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This includes the significance of the place to Indigenous peoples as part of their continuing and developing cultural traditions.

St Mary's Church, Raywood is of social significance as the focus of the local Anglican community, including being the building in which church services are held, since c. 1895. The restoration and redecoration of the church in 1962, and its reconsecration, emphasise its ongoing importance to the local community.

Criterion H: Special association with life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the City of Greater Bendigo's history.

N/A

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

St Mary's Anglican Church, estimated to date to the 1870s, occupies a rectangular allotment on the west side of Sandhurst Road, Raywood. It is a small brick and stuccoed church in the Gothic Revival manner, with gable ends and a steeply pitched roof. A circular rose window is in the front (east) gable, surmounted by a large rendered relieving arch overlooking a buttressed porch. There are three buttressed bays to the nave with lancet arched windows. The buttresses are two-step, with cement dressings, and angled at each corner. The porch has a two-leaved entry door under a pointed arch. The roofs to the main gable and porch are clad with corrugated galvanised sheet steel, painted red. There are three vents to each face of the main gable roof. The church has a shallow and open set back to Sandhurst Road, with a small bell tower to the north of the church.

How is it significant?

St Mary's Anglican Church, Raywood, is of local historical, social and aesthetic/architectural significance.

Why is it significant?

St Mary's Anglican Church, Raywood, is historically significant (Criterion A) for its association with the earliest phase of development at Raywood, following the discovery of gold nearby in October 1863. It was built for the Congregational Church and later rented to the Salvation Army, following the decline of Congregational attendances. Dissenting faiths, such as the Congregationalists, were common on the goldfields, and the presence of their churches helps emphasise the diversity of the various goldfields communities and populations. The take-over of the property by a more mainstream church, such as the Anglican Church after 1895, was also a not uncommon outcome for the dissenting churches. The property is additionally significant for remaining in use, for over 140 years, as a church. St Mary's Church is also of social significance (Criterion G) as the focus of the local Anglican community since c. 1895, including being the building in which church services were held over this period. The restoration and redecoration of the church in 1962, and its reconsecration, emphasise its ongoing importance to the local community.

In terms of the local aesthetic/architectural significance (Criterion E), St Mary's is a substantially intact small brick and stuccoed church in the Gothic Revival manner. The large relieving arch to its front (west) gable end is a distinguishing element, demonstrative of its origins as a dissenting church. Other elements of note include the three-bay nave expressed by two-step buttresses, squat entry porch with franking buttresses, rose window to the front (east) gable, and the flat plates used as main gable coping. Churches with front gables with a large relieving arch in these proportions are also comparatively rare in Australia (Criterion B). In addition, the church is a prominent element on the main street of the township, by virtue of its height, limited setback, and picturesque steeply pitched roof form.

Recommendations

The property is recommended for inclusion in the Schedule to the Greater Bendigo Heritage Overlay, to the extent as shown in the Overlay map above. The focus of significance is on the original church building, in its informal setting, with a curtilage around the building. The face brick should remain unpainted. The rear addition is of no heritage significance, and can be adapted, removed or retained as required.

External Paint Colours	No
Internal Alterations Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Outbuildings and fences exemptions	No
Victorian Heritage Register	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated plan	No
Aboriginal heritage place	No

Identified By

Andrew Ward, 1998.

References

Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Volume 1, Crown Castleton Publishers, 2003.

Marie H Manning (ed), *Back-To Raywood and District Souvenir Booklet*, 1973.

Andrew Ward *et al*, City of Greater Bendigo Heritage Study (Marong) Study Area, Stage 2, 1998.

Specific:

¹ Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Volume 1, Crown Castleton Publishers, 2003, p. 327.

² Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Volume 1, Crown Castleton Publishers, 2003, p. 327.

³ Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Volume 1, Crown Castleton Publishers, 2003, p. 327.

⁴ Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Volume 1, Crown Castleton Publishers, 2003, p. 327.

⁵ Miles Lewis (ed., contrib.), *Victorian Churches*, National Trust, Melbourne, 1991, p. 135, item 324 (Chewton); p. 63, item 63 (Glen Iris).

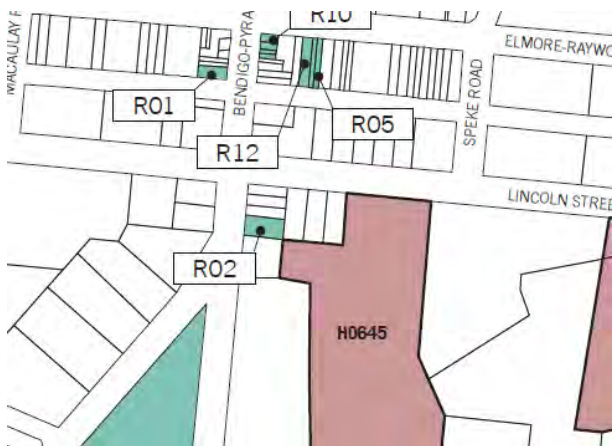
Name	Uniting Church (former Methodist Church)	Reference in 1998 Marong Study	R2
Address	28 Sandhurst Street (Bendigo-Pyramid Road), Raywood	Map reference	VicRoads 44 E 2
Building type	Church	Survey date	June 2010
Date of construction	1876	Recommendation	Include in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay
Significance	The Uniting Church is of local historical, social and aesthetic/architectural significance.		



Left: Looking south-east. Right: South elevation, note addition to the rear (east).



Left: Church entrance. Right: Aerial view, 2010 (Source: City of Greater Bendigo). Below: Proposed Heritage Overlay map, with the subject site highlighted.



Proposed Heritage Overlay map with the subject site shown as R02.

Intactness	✓ Good	Fair	Poor
Existing Heritage Status	HV	AHC	NT

History

A Dr Stilwell, a Wesleyan, is believed to have conducted the first Wesleyan service in the township of Raywood, at Gunn's Hotel in January 1864 (Dr Stilwell later converted to Methodism).¹ It would be another decade before the first Methodist minister, a Reverend A Grewer, was appointed to Raywood, in 1874.² The present brick church, formerly a Methodist Church but now a Uniting Church, sited to the north of the school reserve, was opened in 1876 at a cost of £700.³ The church was refurbished internally in 2003⁴ and has been extended at the rear with meeting rooms and toilets.

Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes

Victoria's themes and sub-themes:

- 8.1: Maintaining spiritual life

Description & Integrity

The Uniting Church (former Methodist Church) at Raywood occupies a small site to the east of Sandhurst Street (Bendigo-Pyramid road), north of the school reserve. The gabled brick church building has a porch to the front and a modern addition to the rear. The building is located in the centre of the lot, setback from Sandhurst Street. A row of mature trees marks the rear boundary.

The Uniting Church is a small Gothic Revival bichrome brick church with a three-bay nave expressed with buttresses and lancet windows. Its steeply pitched roof has a single ridge and is clad in painted corrugated galvanised steel. Its liturgical west front comprises a low or squat gabled porch with buttresses, again clad in painted corrugated galvanised steel, and a two-leaf porch door set in a pointed opening and flanked by alternating cream brick headers and stretchers, to generate a quoin-like effect. Above the porch, on the main front gable, is a recessed, blind lancet arch set in a gabled breakfront with surmounting oculus vent and a quatrefoil surround inside the vent. The gable above has a flat plate coping, as does the rear (liturgical east) gable. There are no windows to the front gable. Splayed gable kneelers, two on each main gable, are expressed as paired and corbelled blocks with a double *cyma recta* outer moulding linking each block. All buttresses are two-step with cement rendered off-sets. The porch buttresses are squatter. The body of the church is constructed of rich brown brick, varied in colour gradation. The building appears to be in generally sound condition.

The single-storey rear addition reads as a later element, being built of pale bricks and having a shallow pitched roof. It is of similar width to the brick church building.

Comparative Analysis

Several aspects of this church are paralleled in St Mary's Anglican Church on the opposite side of Sandhurst Road (R1), including the three-bay nave, squat porch with flanking buttresses and the flat plate gable coping. The use of bichrome brick to generate quoin imagery can be seen much earlier: in Holy Trinity Anglican Church, Oakleigh (1858), through to Crouch and Wilson's Congregational Church and Hall, South Melbourne (1867-8), and S H Lugg's Bible Christian Church in Ballarat (1866-7). In the Bendigo area bichrome brick is evident at St Luke's Anglican Church at White Hills (1863), a W C Vahland design. The device was still current in 1876, as seen in Charles Webb's former John Knox Church in Brighton.⁵ In buttressed Gothic churches, the blind west front of the subject building, apart from the porch, is unusual. It appears in a few other protestant churches in Victoria, such as the former St John's Catholic Church, Sutherlands Creek (1858), Hamilton's Lutheran Church (1861), St Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Peshurst (1865), and St John's Anglican Church, Diamond Creek (1867-70).⁶

Assessment Against Criteria

Amended Heritage Victoria Criteria

Criterion A: Importance to the course, or pattern, of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

The Uniting Church (former Methodist Church) at Raywood, built 1876, is of historical significance. The first Methodist service at Raywood was held in January 1864 at Gunn's Hotel, conducted by Wesleyan preacher Dr Stilwell. Twelve years later the present brick church was built, reflecting the strength of the Methodist congregation among the goldfields population. The presence of the Methodists also underscores the diversity of religious communities on the nineteenth century goldfields, which in turn has resulted in the rich collection of church buildings scattered throughout the Bendigo region. The brick building has been the centre of Methodist (now Uniting Church) worship at Raywood for over 130 years, and remains in use.

Criterion B: Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

The Uniting Church has a blind west front gable (without windows), which is an unusual architectural treatment for a small Gothic church.

Criterion C: Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

N/A

Criterion D: Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural places or objects.

N/A

Criterion E: Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics in the context of the municipality.

The Uniting Church (former Methodist Church) at Raywood is of aesthetic/architectural significance as a substantially externally intact 1870s small gabled Gothic Revival church. Elements of note include the rich brown brick walling, with varied colour gradation, the squat and buttressed gabled entrance porch with two-leaf door in a pointed opening, flanked by brick quoining, and the gabled breakfront above the porch in the main gable with a recessed blind lancet arch, and surmounting oculus vent with quatrefoil. The use of bichrome brick to generate quoin imagery in Victorian churches dates to at least 1858; the blind west front of the building, apart from the porch, is also unusual. The modern addition at the rear has not significantly affected the presentation of the building from Sandhurst Street. The church is additionally a prominent element in the streetscape, with the steeply pitched roof having picturesque qualities. The informal landscape setting is also typical of numerous churches on the goldfields.

Criterion F: Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.

N/A

Criterion G: Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This includes the significance of the place to Indigenous peoples as part of their continuing and developing cultural traditions.

The Uniting Church at Raywood is of local social significance as the focus of Methodist (and now Uniting Church) services since 1876, and as a prominent historic building in the local community context.

Criterion H: Special association with life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the City of Greater Bendigo's history.

N/A

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Uniting Church (former Methodist Church) was built in 1876, and occupies a small site to the east of Sandhurst Street (Bendigo-Pyramid road), Raywood. A row of mature trees marks the rear boundary. It is a small Gothic Revival bichrome brick church with a three-bay nave expressed with buttresses and lancet windows. The body of the church is constructed of rich brown brick, varied in colour gradation. Its steeply pitched roof has a single ridge and is clad in painted corrugated galvanised steel. Its liturgical west front comprises a low or squat gabled porch with buttresses, and a two-leaf porch door flanked by alternating cream brick headers and stretchers which generate a quoin-like effect. Above the porch, on the main front gable, is a recessed, blind lancet arch; there are no windows to the front gable. All buttresses are two-step with cement rendered off-sets; the porch buttresses are squatter.

How is it significant?

The Uniting Church (former Methodist Church) is of local historical, social and aesthetic/architectural significance.

Why is it significant?

The Uniting Church is historically significant (Criterion A) as the centre of Methodist (now Uniting Church) worship at Raywood for over 130 years and retains this use. The first Methodist service at Raywood was held in January 1864 at Gunn's Hotel, conducted by Wesleyan preacher Dr Stilwell. Twelve years later the present brick church was built, reflecting the strength of the Methodist congregation among the goldfields population. The presence of the Methodists also underscores the diversity of religious communities on the nineteenth century goldfields, which in turn has resulted in the rich collection of church buildings scattered throughout the Bendigo region. The Uniting Church is also of local social significance (Criterion G), as the focus of Methodist (and now Uniting Church) services since 1876, and as a prominent historic building in the local community context. Aesthetically and architecturally (Criterion E), the Raywood Uniting Church is significant as a substantially externally intact 1870s small gabled Gothic Revival church. Elements of note include the rich brown brick walling, with varied colour gradation; the squat and buttressed gabled entrance porch with two-leaf door in a pointed opening, flanked by brick quoining; and the gabled breakfront above the porch in the main gable with a recessed blind lancet arch, and surmounting oculus vent with quatrefoil. The use of bichrome brick to generate quoin imagery in Victorian churches dates to at least 1858; the blind west front of the building, apart from the porch, is also unusual (Criterion B). The church is additionally a prominent element in the streetscape, with the steeply pitched roof having picturesque qualities. The informal landscape setting is also typical of numerous churches on the goldfields.

Recommendations

The property is recommended for inclusion in the Schedule to the Greater Bendigo Heritage Overlay. The recommended extent of the Overlay is illustrated in the above map. The focus of significance is on the 1870s church building, and its simple setting and presentation, as seen from Sandhurst Street. The brick walling should remain unpainted. The rear addition is of no heritage significance and can be adapted, removed or retained as required.

External Paint Colours	No
Internal Alterations Controls	No
Tree Controls	No

Outbuildings and fences exemptions	No
Victorian Heritage Register	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated plan	No
Aboriginal heritage place	No

Identified By

Andrew Ward, 1998.

References

Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Volume 1, Crown Castleton Publishers, 2003.

Marie H Manning (ed), *Back-To Raywood and District Souvenir Booklet*, 1973.

Andrew Ward *et al*, City of Greater Bendigo Heritage Study (Marong) Study Area, Stage 2, 1998.

Specific:

¹ Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Volume 1, Crown Castleton Publishers, 2003, p. 326.

² Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Volume 1, Crown Castleton Publishers, 2003, p. 326.

³ 'Uniting Church' citation, Andrew Ward *et al*, City of Greater Bendigo Heritage Study (Marong) Study Area, Stage 2, 1998.

⁴ Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Volume 1, Crown Castleton Publishers, 2003, p. 326.

⁵ Miles Lewis (ed., contrib.), *Victorian Churches*, National Trust, Melbourne, 1991, pp. 78, item 115 (Oakleigh); 86, item 144 (South Melbourne) 95, item 172 (Ballarat), 105, item 208 (White Hills) and 60, item 52 (Brighton).

⁶ Lewis, pp. 99, item 186 (Sutherlands Creek) 116, item 251 (Diamond Creek), 124, item 282 (Hamilton) 138, item 334 (Penshurst), and 103, item 203 (Bendigo).

Name	Raywood Primary School, no. 1844	Reference in 1998 Marong Study	R03
Address	18 Sandhurst Street ¹ , Raywood	Map reference	VicRoads 44 E2
Building type	School	Survey date	August 2010
Date	1877	Recommendation	Include in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay
Significance	The brick school building at Raywood Primary School is of local historical, social and aesthetic/architectural significance.		



Left: West² elevation, with the school room (1877) to the rear of the porch (1912). Right: North elevation, note modified windows to school room.



Left: Rear (east) elevation. Right: Soldier's memorial at the school entrance.



Left: Aerial view, 2010, with the brick school room indicated by the arrow (Source: City of Greater Bendigo). Right: Proposed Heritage Overlay map (R03).

Intactness ✓ Good Fair Poor

History

Raywood School no. 1844 replaced an earlier school, no. 761, which was established in 1864 by the Catholic Church authorities as a non-vested Common School under the Board of Education.³ By c. 1874, the school was overcrowded and dilapidated, and parents lobbied the Education Department for a new State school.⁴ The present site, at the southern entrance to the township, was gazetted on 30 April 1875, and tenders were called in June 1876 for the construction of the present brick building, measuring 15m (50ft) by 6m (20ft). The successful tenderer was Longstaff and Moriarty, for £552.⁵ The school opened on 27 February 1877 under head teacher John Poer. A ceiling was installed in 1882-83, and the school was connected to the water mains in 1886. The school was remodelled in 1912, with improvements to the lighting and ventilation, the removal of the original gallery and the construction of a hat and cloakroom (the present porch to the front). A five-room timber residence for the head teacher was also constructed in 1912. School attendances were steady at around 100, dropping during the interwar years as local mining activity diminished, and rising again after World War II, when surrounding holdings were subdivided for soldier settlers.⁶ The school remains in use for its original intended function.

Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes

Victoria's themes and sub-themes:

- 8.2: Educating people
- 9.5: Advancing knowledge

Description & Integrity

Raywood Primary School, the earliest component of which dates to 1877, occupies a large triangular allotment to the east of the Bendigo-Pyramid Road at the southern entrance to Raywood. The school property comprises a number of buildings of which the central brick component is the oldest and tallest. This structure, which has a later 'hat and cloakroom' (porch) to the west side, is the focus of the following description. The building is oriented at a diagonal to true north. For ease, the front elevation facing the Bendigo-Pyramid Road is described as the west elevation below.

The brick building comprises a single large room space, has a pitched roof and gables at each end, and an asymmetrically placed (alter) porch at the west end. The walls are in local face brick set in English bond, varying between a rich tan and umber in colour. These are on a sandstone base set as random coursed rubble. There is a chimney on the south side, with cornice and neck shaped by setting brick courses out from the stack. The roof, which was originally slate-clad, has been replaced with corrugated galvanised steel with timber fascias and bargeboards, two ridge vents and a triple skylight. The gables have boarded soffits. The window and gable vent sills are in cut stone, overpainted at the west gable end and at the south-east end. An earlier rear door at the east end,

with a cambered soffit, is now bricked in. The four windows on the north elevation of the school, each with cambered soffits, have been bricked in above their sills and left with two-pane high-mounted windows, of which two have been filled in with air-conditioning units. The fanlit windows at the two ends are double hung sashes, four at the east end and two at the west end. A rendered panel with lettering reading 'Raywood P S No. 1844' is located over the window to the west end. The entrance is through the later porch, which has red face brick walls set in stretcher-bond and a hipped roof clad in painted corrugated galvanised steel with a single ridge vent and exposed rafters. The windows on the porch have overpainted lintels and sills, with a four-paned high-mounted window set between two piers facing the street. Its rendered central panel has a decorative font and a wave-pattern mural with the label 'Raywood P S 1844'. The property appears to be in generally sound condition.

A memorial gate, located at the entrance off Bendigo-Pyramid Road⁷ and on axis with a flagpole and the front of the 1870s school building, is constructed of granite and stone and commemorates former pupils of the school who were involved in wars; it is a twentieth century addition. The external shelter area and all the adjacent buildings are later, including of more recent origin. There is no evidence of the 1912 timber teacher's residence.

Comparative Analysis

The Raywood School dates from 1877, after the Common Schools were taken over by the Colonial Education Department, and architecturally it reflects the persistence of earlier plan forms. For instance, the plan resembles a type VIII layout for Common Schools, of which extant examples include Muckleford South (1870-3).⁸ As with Muckleford South, Raywood School originally had a 'gallery' of raised seating and integral desks along one side. Raywood also resembles Lawrence Burchell's illustration of a standard early brick State school with attached quarters, where the chimneys, bargeboards, English bond brickwork, gable vent and original window heads and sills are all similar.⁹ The later 1912 entry porch is similar in detailing and fenestration to schools from the Cohen period in the Public Works (c. 1900-1909), as at Canterbury.

Assessment Against Criteria

Amended Heritage Victoria Criteria

Criterion A: Importance to the course, or pattern, of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

The brick school building at Raywood Primary School, in Sandhurst Street, Raywood, is historically significant. The school when built in 1877 replaced an earlier Common School, which was dilapidated and overcrowded, and despite fluctuating attendances throughout its history, Raywood Primary School has remained in operation for over 130 years. It has been the principal centre of State funded education at Raywood since 1877. The requirement for a new school at that time also demonstrates the growth of Raywood following the gold rushes of the 1860s, when settlements such as this continued to consolidate. The porch was an enhancement of 1912; the war memorial at the entrance was a later addition again, emphasising the importance of the school within the local community.

Criterion B: Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

N/A

Criterion C: Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

N/A

Criterion D: Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural places or objects.

The 1877 brick school building at Raywood Primary School is of is a surviving example of a Common School building type, built to standard plans by the Colonial Education Department during the 1870s.

Extant features and elements that are characteristic of this building type include the rectilinear footprint, chimneys, bargeboards, English bond brickwork and gable vent.

Criterion E: Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics in the context of the municipality.

The 1877 brick school building at Raywood Primary School is of aesthetic/architectural significance. The building is an example of a Common School building type, built to standard plans by the Colonial Education Department during the 1870s. Shared elements include the single-room space, rectilinear footprint, gabled form and the chimneys, bargeboards, English bond brickwork, gable vent and window heads and sills. The 1912 porch, while part-concealing and modifying the original building frontage, is significant as a long-standing addition which enhanced the facilities through introducing a hat and cloakroom space. Although modified, notably through the addition of the porch to the west, and through the bricking in of windows, the 1870s component still generally presents externally as built, and its simple gabled form and massing remain readable.

Criterion F: Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.

N/A

Criterion G: Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This includes the significance of the place to Indigenous peoples as part of their continuing and developing cultural traditions.

Raywood Primary School is of social significance in the local context, as the principal educational institution in Raywood for over 130 years. The associated war memorial at the entrance to the school, enhances this aspect of significance.

Criterion H: Special association with life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the City of Greater Bendigo's history.

N/A

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The brick building at Raywood Primary School, which dates to 1877, is the oldest and most prominent component of the Primary School, which was originally established in 1864. The brick building comprises a single large room space, has a pitched roof and gables at each end, and an asymmetrically placed (later) porch at the west end. The walls are in local face brick set in English bond, varying between a rich tan and umber in colour. These are on a sandstone base set as random coursed rubble. There is a chimney on the south side, with cornice and neck shaped by setting brick courses out from the stack. The roof, which was originally slate-clad, has been replaced with corrugated galvanised steel. The war memorial at the entrance was added during the twentieth century.

How is it significant?

The brick school building at Raywood Primary School, in Sandhurst Street, Raywood, is of local historical, social and aesthetic/architectural significance.

Why is it significant?

The brick school building at Raywood Primary School is historically significant (Criterion A) for being the principal centre of State funded education at Raywood since 1877. It replaced, when built, an earlier Common School which was dilapidated and overcrowded. The requirement for a new school at that time also demonstrates the the growth of Raywood following the gold rushes of the 1860s, when settlements such as this continued to consolidate. Despite fluctuating attendances throughout its

history, Raywood Primary School has remained in operation for over 130 years. The porch was an enhancement of 1912; the war memorial at the entrance was a later addition again, emphasising the importance of the school within the local community. Raywood Primary School is also of social significance (Criterion G), as the principal educational institution in Raywood for over 130 years. The associated war memorial at the entrance to the school, enhances this aspect of significance. Aesthetically and architecturally (Criterion E), the original brick building is a surviving example of a Common School building type, built to standard plans by the Colonial Education Department during the 1870s. Shared elements include the single-room space, rectilinear footprint, gabled form and the chimneys, bargeboards, English bond brickwork, gable vent and window heads and sills (Criterion D). The 1912 porch, while part-concealing and modifying the original building frontage, is significant as a long-standing addition which enhanced the facilities through introducing a hat and cloakroom space. Although modified, notably through the addition of the porch to the west, and through the bricking in of windows, the 1870s component still generally presents externally as built, and its simple gabled form and massing remain readable.

Recommendations

The property is recommended for inclusion in the Schedule to the Greater Bendigo Heritage Overlay. The extent of Overlay indicated in the above map covers the entirety of the school property; however the focus of significance is on the 1877 brick school building and attached porch, and its immediate curtilage and setting to Sandhurst Street. The Heritage Overlay area could be reduced to cover only these elements. The face brickwork should remain unpainted. Significant elements of the property also include the war memorial.

External Paint Colours	No
Internal Alterations Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Outbuildings and fences exemptions	No
Victorian Heritage Register	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated plan	No
Aboriginal heritage place	No

Identified By

Andrew Ward, 1998.

References

Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Volume 1, Crown Castleton Publishers, 2003.

Marie H Manning (ed), *Back-To Raywood and District Souvenir Booklet*, 1973.

Andrew Ward *et al*, City of Greater Bendigo Heritage Study (Marong) Study Area, Stage 2, 1998.

Specific:

- ¹ Removed 'the Bendigo-Pyramid Road at Raywood' from *Heritage Policy Citations Review*, 2011. November 2011.
- ² All references to 'east' changed to 'west' and 'west' changed to 'east' from *Heritage Policy Citations Review*, 2011. November 2011.
- ³ *Vision and Realisation*, Victorian Government, Melbourne, 1973, v. 2, p. 450.
- ⁴ Raywood Primary School, 1877, Centenary Celebrations sheet, p. 2: History.
- ⁵ Raywood Primary School, 1877, Centenary Celebrations sheet, p. 2: History.
- ⁶ *Vision and Realisation*, Victorian Government, Melbourne, 1973, v. 2, p. 506.
- ⁷ Changed from 'Sandhurst Street' *Heritage Policy Citations Review*, 2011. November 2011.

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- ⁸ Lawrence Burchell, *Victorian Schools: a Study in Colonial Government Architecture 1837-1900*, University Press, Melbourne, 1980, p. 72.
- ⁹ Lawrence Burchell, *Victorian Schools: a Study in Colonial Government Architecture 1837-1900*, University Press, Melbourne, 1980, p. 115, Fig. 147. *State* is taken to mean built in the secular post-Common School period.

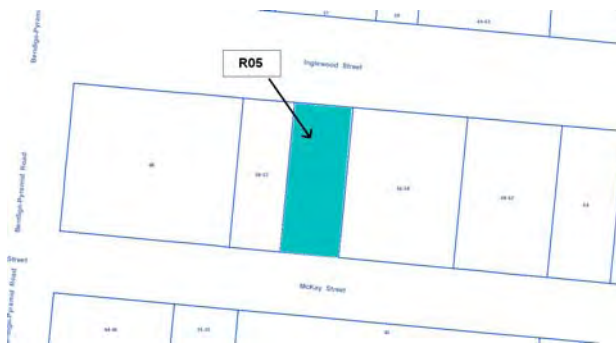
Name	Former Morgans's Store	Reference in 1998 Marong Study	R05
Address	54 Inglewood Street, Raywood	Map reference	VicRoads 44 E2
Building type	Private residence (former stores)	Survey date	June and August 2010
Date of construction	1920s	Recommendation	Include in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay
Significance	The former Morgan's Store is of local historical, social and aesthetic/architectural significance.		



Left: North and west elevations of the former store (pair of shops). Right: North and east elevations.



Left: Shopfronts, note two doors and signage ('Confectionary' and 'Soft Drinks') to upper windows. Right: Aerial view, 2010 (Source: City Greater Bendigo).



Proposed Heritage Overlay map, with the subject site shown as R05.¹

Intactness ✓ Good Fair Poor

History

The pair of timber shops with rear quarters at 54 Inglewood Street, directly to the east of the former Town Hall (R12), was erected by Bill Morgan during the 1920s.² Morgan had previously owned the 'Higgie's Fancy Goods' store on the opposite side of Inglewood Street (R06). Subsequent owners of the shops at 54 Inglewood Street were the Wodetski family, Frank and Mary Scarce and Stuart McGregor, for approximately 40 years from the 1960s.³ In 2005, the property was acquired by the present owners and adapted to a private residence.⁴

Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes

Victoria's themes and sub-themes:

- 5.3: Marketing and retailing
- 5.8: Working

Description & Integrity

The property at 54 Inglewood Street, Raywood comprises a 1920s single-storey parapeted timber building, with two former stores to the street frontage, beneath a verandah over the footpath, and premises to the rear. The property was inspected externally, but excluding outbuildings to the rear. References to the interior in the following are based on the previous survey carried out in 1998,⁵ and correspondence from the present owners.⁶

The shop frontage is asymmetrically arranged and comprises two entrances. To the east is a recessed entry with a pair of door leafs flanked by display windows and surmounted by a fanlight, and to the west is a single door leaf flush with the display windows. The display windows have large square panes divided by timber glazing bars. Two upper lights display the lettering 'Confectionery' and 'Soft Drinks'. These are recent and sympathetic replacements of original windows, with the works undertaken by the present owners.⁷ There is pressed metal sheeting to the stall boards. The high stepped parapet also has a sheet metal lining. All roof areas, including the pitched roof of the main house and the skillion roofs of the simply-detailed timber posted verandah and a small addition to the east, are clad with corrugated galvanised sheet steel. There is a brick chimney to the east. The side walls, and presumably the rear, are weatherboard. All external areas are painted a neutral pale colour, with the window frames in a light blue. In 1998 it was noted that the wall linings to the easternmost shop were intact, along with the counter and scales. The scales have been removed, and the counters are in storage. There is an open/garden area at the rear of the property, accessed from McKay Street.

The property appears to be in generally sound condition.

Comparative Analysis

To the extent of the symmetrical stepped parapet and timber-posted verandah, the property at 54 Inglewood Street, Raywood, is similar to many single-storey shops constructed all over Victoria, from the later nineteenth century through to the 1920s, albeit utilising a variety of frontage forms and materials. Many surviving examples are also of brick or masonry construction. The asymmetrically arranged shop front for this building, with two entrances, was presumably a response to the particular programmatic requirements of the original retail businesses. The presentation of the shops and building to the street, including the generous verandah over the public footpath, is also consistent with numerous historic shop buildings, and commercial streetscapes, in Victorian goldfields towns.

Assessment Against Criteria

Amended Heritage Victoria Criteria

Criterion A: Importance to the course, or pattern, of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

The former Morgan's Store, with dual shops and rear quarters at 54 Inglewood Street, Raywood, built in the 1920s, is of historical significance. The shops, which closed in c.2005, were among the last-surviving retail premises in Raywood, and operated for over 80 years. The property's location near

the intersection of Inglewood Street and the Bendigo-Pyramid Road, and adjacent to the Town Hall, also recalls the historic centre of the township.

Criterion B: Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

N/A

Criterion C: Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

N/A

Criterion D: Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural places or objects.

The former Morgan's Store, at 54 Inglewood Street, Raywood, displays some of the principal characteristics of retail buildings constructed in Victoria during the early twentieth century. These include its prominent main street siting, the zero setback and generous verandah over the public footpath, which are typical of numerous historic shop buildings, and commercial streetscapes, in Victorian goldfields towns.

Criterion E: Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics in the context of the municipality.

The former Morgan's Store, at 54 Inglewood Street, Raywood, is of aesthetic/architectural significance as a substantially externally intact early twentieth century retail building in the township. The high stepped parapet and deep verandah are particularly expressive of the building's retail origins. Other elements of note include the asymmetrically arranged shop frontage with dual entrances, one of which is recessed; the display windows with large square panes; and stall boards with pressed metal sheeting. The property is additionally prominently sited next to the former Town Hall (R12).

Criterion F: Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.

N/A

Criterion G: Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This includes the significance of the place to Indigenous peoples as part of their continuing and developing cultural traditions.

The former Morgan's Store, at 54 Inglewood Street, Raywood, is of social significance as a store which was used for its original purpose from the 1920s to 2005. The social significance of the building is enhanced by its large scale and prominent siting in Raywood's historic town centre.

Criterion H: Special association with life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the City of Greater Bendigo's history.

N/A

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The property at 54 Inglewood Street, Raywood comprises a 1920s single-storey parapeted timber building, with two former stores to the street frontage, beneath a timber-posted verandah over the footpath, and premises to the rear. The parapet has a high stepped form and the shop frontage is asymmetrical, with two entrances, and large display windows divided by timber glazing bars. The significant components include the 1920s building, the two stores and premises to the rear.

How is it significant?

The 1920s former Morgan's Store, with dual shops and rear quarters at 54 Inglewood Street, Raywood, is of local historical, social and aesthetic/architectural significance.

Why is it significant?

The former Morgan's Store is historically significant (Criterion A) for being among the last-surviving retail premises in Raywood, which operated for over 80 years before closing in c.2005. The property's location near the intersection of Inglewood Street and the Bendigo-Pyramid Road, and adjacent to the Town Hall, also recalls the historic centre of the township. The property is of social significance (Criterion G) as a store which was used for its original purpose from the 1920s to 2005. The social significance of the building is enhanced by its large scale and prominent siting in Raywood's historic town centre. The former store is also of aesthetic/architectural significance (Criterion E) as a substantially externally intact early twentieth century retail building in the township. The prominent main street siting of the property, and the presentation of the shops and building to the street, including the zero setback and generous verandah over the public footpath, are typical of numerous historic shop buildings, and commercial streetscapes, in Victorian goldfields towns (Criterion D). The high stepped parapet and deep verandah are particularly expressive of the building's retail origins. Other elements of note include the asymmetrically arranged shop frontage with dual entrances, one of which is recessed, the display windows with large square panes; and stall boards with pressed metal sheeting.

Recommendations

The subject property is recommended for inclusion in the Schedule to the Greater Bendigo Heritage Overlay. The extent of the Overlay is illustrated in the above map, although the focus of significance is on the 1920s building incorporating the two stores and premises to the rear. The outbuildings to the rear were not inspected.

External Paint Colours	No
Internal Alterations Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Outbuildings and fences exemptions	No
Victorian Heritage Register	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated plan	No
Aboriginal heritage place	No

Identified By

Andrew Ward, 1998.

References

Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Volume 1, Crown Castleton Publishers, 2003.

Marie H Manning (ed), *Back-To Raywood and District Souvenir Booklet*, 1973.

Andrew Ward *et al*, City of Greater Bendigo Heritage Study (Marong) Study Area, Stage 2, 1998.

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- 1 Changed map from *Heritage Policy Citations Review, 2011*. November 2011.
 - 2 Marie H Manning (ed), *Back-To Raywood and District Souvenir Booklet*, 1973, pp. 5-6; and
'McGregor's Store' citation, Andrew Ward *et al*, City of Greater Bendigo Heritage Study
(Marong) Study Area, Stage 2, 1998.
 - 3 'McGregor's Store' citation, Andrew Ward *et al*, City of Greater Bendigo Heritage Study
(Marong) Study Area, Stage 2, 1998.
 - 4 Pers comm, Prue Hawkey, Bendigo City Council and present owners, 19 July 2010.
 - 5 'McGregor's Store' citation, Andrew Ward *et al*, City of Greater Bendigo Heritage Study
(Marong) Study Area, Stage 2, 1998.
 - 6 Pers comm, Prue Hawkey, Bendigo City Council and present owners, 19 July 2010.
 - 7 Pers comm, Prue Hawkey, Bendigo City Council and present owners, 19 July 2010.

Name	Former store and premises	Reference in 1998 Marong Study	R06
Address	57 Inglewood Street, Raywood	Map reference	Vicroads 44 E2
Building type	Private residence (former store)	Survey date	June 2010
Date of construction	1890s	Recommendation	Not recommended for the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay
Significance	The former store and premises is not of local heritage significance, and is not recommended for inclusion in the Heritage Overlay.		



Left: Higgle's Saddlery, c. 1880s, later destroyed by fire (Source: Marie H Manning (ed), *Back-To Raywood and District Souvenir Booklet*, 1973, p. 6). Right: south (front) and west elevations of the brick former store, built .c 1890s.



Left: South and east elevations. Right: Aerial view, 2010 (Source: City of Greater Bendigo).

Intactness Good ✓ Fair Poor

History

There were at least four saddlers operating in Raywood in the 1870s,¹ one of whom, David Higgle, had timber premises on Inglewood Street, almost directly opposite the Town Hall. Higgle's small single storey shop front and premises had a gable roof and a timber posted verandah that extended over the footpath, and was located adjacent to a large double-height gabled timber building, possibly a stable or store (see page 1). Higgle's saddlery is first mentioned in the Shire of Marong rate books in 1878 with a net asset value of £10.² The timber structure was destroyed by fire in the 1880s or 1890s. The present brick building was commissioned by David's widow, Alicia, who lived there with her two daughters and second husband, Colin McKenzie – the date and cause of David Higgle's death are not known. They were living in the building by 1896.³ Alicia ran Higgle's Fancy Goods Store from the

building. It later became McKenzie's Drapery⁴ and was subsequently sold to Bill Morgan, who also built the shop opposite at 54 Inglewood Street (R5).⁵ The subject building is now a private residence.

Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes

Victoria's themes and sub-themes:

- 5.3: Marketing and retailing
- 5.8: Working

Description & Integrity

The former store at 57 Inglewood Street, almost directly opposite the Town Hall, is believed to date to the 1890s. It was built following a fire to a timber saddlery that previously occupied the site.

The former store is a single storey gabled brick building; it has bi-chrome brick treatment to the corners (resembling quoins) of the facade (south elevation), with a pronounced serpentine parapet which returns to the east and west corners. There is a band of cream bricks to the bracketed cornice of the parapet and directly below, possibly indicating the springing point for the former verandah (demolished). A band of projecting cream bricks forms the upper course to the parapet. The face brick to the walls varies between a rich tan and umber in colour. The south elevation has also been extensively modified. As existing, it comprises two non-original large metal-framed sliding windows with concrete sills. The cambered headers of the two original windows (removed) are evident to either side of the former central door, which has also been removed and is indicated by a cambered brick header. The entrance is now to the west elevation, with a modern timber-posted verandah. Windows are generally modern replacements, although there is a double-hung sash with two panes to each sash to the west elevation, which appears to be of long standing. There is a brick chimney at north-east of the building, with a damaged corbel. The pitched roof of the main building is clad with corrugated galvanised sheet steel. There are skillion roofed timber additions to the north and west.

The building appears to be in generally sound condition, with some evidence of structural movement.

Comparative Analysis

As originally built, the former store at 57 Inglewood Street, Raywood was similar to many single-storey parapet-fronted shops all over Victoria, built from the later nineteenth century and into the 1920s in various forms and materials. These buildings were generally marked by symmetrical shopfronts, verandahs and parapets with a recess or panel set out for signage. The modifications to the subject building, however, have impacted on its original form and presentation, and diminished the attributes which locate the building within this group.

Assessment Against Criteria

Amended Heritage Victoria Criteria

Criterion A: Importance to the course, or pattern, of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

The former c.1890s store and premises at 57 Inglewood Street, Raywood is of some historical interest. It is associated with an earlier 1870s timber saddlery business, owned by David Higgle, which was destroyed by fire. Higgle's widow ran a fancy goods store, and later a drapery operated out of the subject building before it was eventually adapted as a private residence, reflecting the changing economics of the town. The location of the property, opposite the Town Hall (1878, R12), and close to the main intersection of Inglewood Street and the Bendigo-Pyramid Road, is also of interest as it recalls the historic centre of the town.

Criterion B: Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

N/A

Criterion C: Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

N/A

Criterion D: Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural places or objects.

N/A

Criterion E: Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics in the context of the municipality.

The subject building retains some aesthetic/architectural interest, through the serpentine parapet, the bichrome brickwork and use of varied brick colours, and the overall gabled building form and massing which helps recall its commercial origins. However, the modifications to the building have impacted on its original presentation, and have diminished the architectural value of the structure.

Criterion F: Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.

N/A

Criterion G: Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This includes the significance of the place to Indigenous peoples as part of their continuing and developing cultural traditions.

N/A

Criterion H: Special association with life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the City of Greater Bendigo's history.

N/A

Statement of Significance

The former c.1890s store and premises at 57 Inglewood Street, Raywood is of some historical interest. It is associated with an earlier 1870s timber saddlery business, owned by David Higgle, which was destroyed by fire. Higgle's widow ran a fancy goods store, and later a drapery operated out of the subject building before it was eventually adapted as a private residence, reflecting the changing economics of the town. The location of the property, opposite the Town Hall (1878, R12), and close to the main intersection of Inglewood Street and the Bendigo-Pyramid Road, is also of interest as it recalls the historic centre of the town. In terms of the aesthetic/architectural values, the modifications to the building have impacted on its original presentation, and have diminished the architectural value of the structure.

Recommendations

The property is not recommended for inclusion in the Schedule to the Greater Bendigo Heritage Overlay. The building, while having some historical interest, has been modified to the extent that it is considered to fall below the threshold of local significance.

External Paint Colours	-
Internal Alterations Controls	-
Tree Controls	-
Outbuildings and fences exemptions	-
Victorian Heritage Register	-
Prohibited uses may be permitted	-

Incorporated plan	-
Aboriginal heritage place	-

Identified By

Andrew Ward, 1998.

References

Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Volume 1, Crown Castleton Publishers, 2003.

Marie H Manning (ed), *Back-To Raywood and District Souvenir Booklet*, 1973.

Andrew Ward *et al*, City of Greater Bendigo Heritage Study (Marong) Study Area, Stage 2, 1998.

Specific:

¹ Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Volume 1, Crown Castleton Publishers, 2003, p. 329.

² 'Higgie's Saddlery, Higgie's Fancy Goods,' citation, Andrew Ward *et al*, City of Greater Bendigo Heritage Study (Marong) Study Area, Stage 2, 1998.

³ 'Higgie's Saddlery, Higgie's Fancy Goods,' citation, Andrew Ward *et al*, City of Greater Bendigo Heritage Study (Marong) Study Area, Stage 2, 1998, source uncited.

⁴ Marie H Manning (ed), *Back-To Raywood and District Souvenir Booklet*, 1973, p. 6.

⁵ 'Higgie's Saddlery, Higgie's Fancy Goods,' citation, Andrew Ward *et al*, City of Greater Bendigo Heritage Study (Marong) Study Area, Stage 2, 1998, source uncited.

Name	Post Office and Quarters	Reference in 1998 Marong Study	R07
Address	33-37 Inglewood Street, Raywood	Map reference	VicRoads 44 E2
Building type	Post office	Survey date	June 2010
Date of construction	1902 (quarters); 1912(post office)	Recommendation	Include in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay
Significance	Raywood Post Office and Quarters is of local historical and aesthetic/architectural significance.		



Left: Post office entrance, at east of property. Right: Verandah at west of property.



Left: West elevation, as viewed from Inglewood Street. Right: Aerial view, 2010 (Source: City of Greater Bendigo).



Proposed Heritage Overlay map, with the subject site shown at R07.

Intactness ✓ Good Fair Poor

History

Within a few weeks of the October 1863 gold strike at Thunder Plains that led to the establishment of Raywood, local storekeepers sent a petition for a post office to Melbourne.¹ A room at Gunn's Hotel (R10) served as the town's first post office, from 4 January 1864.² Prior to that, Raywood's mail was despatched from the Elysian Flat (Neilborough) post office by the Cobb and Co coaches that ran from Sandhurst (Bendigo) to Huntly, Elysian Flat, Raywood and Sebastian before returning to Sandhurst.³ Later, a separate building was erected as a post office approximately opposite the present post office on Inglewood Street.⁴ In 1902, Isabelle McPhee commissioned the construction of the present property on the north side of Inglewood Street, adding the post office in 1912.⁵ McPhee was postmaster from c. 1902 until at least 1930.⁶ The building is not believed to have been built by the Commonwealth Government, as there is no mention of a post office at Raywood constructed during this period in the Department of Home Affairs reports covering post and telegraph offices.⁷ The building also does not conform to the Postmaster General Department's designs of the period. The post office remains in use.

Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes

Victoria's themes and sub-themes:

- 3.7: Establishing and maintaining communications
- 5.3: Marketing and retailing
- 5.8: Working

Description & Integrity

The timber post office and quarters at 33 Inglewood Street, Raywood were built in 1912 and 1902 respectively. The main component of the property was inspected externally; additions to the rear and outbuildings on the property were not inspected.

Raywood Post Office is a single-storey timber structure built in the Queen Anne manner, with hipped and gabled roof forms and a return verandah. The post office component comprises a gabled wing projecting forward of the main building line at the east side of the building. The south wall of this wing, which comprises a pair of double hung sash windows with a metal hood above, is given emphasis externally by its king post gable decoration and oculus vent. The entrance is in a faceted bay to the east, with a hipped roof. An overpainted brick chimney is located to the north of the entrance porch, projecting from the east elevation. The pitched roof of the post office wing is clad with corrugated galvanised sheet metal. The residence, to the west, has a timber posted bull nosed return verandah with cast iron lace enrichment to the south and west. Windows are generally double hung sashes. There is another projecting bay to the north-west. The hipped roof of the residence is clad in corrugated galvanised sheet metal, there are picturesque bracketed eaves. The building is clad with weatherboards and painted a dark green. It appears to be in generally sound condition.

Comparative Analysis

In a general sense, the subject building compares to many single-storey timber buildings in Victoria in the Queen Anne style, and utilises typical elements of the style including the picturesque gables and return verandah with cast iron lacework. The 1902 building departs from the more common form and arrangement of these dwellings, however, in incorporating the post office component of 1912. While there are many timber post offices in Australia, dating from the 1900-1915 period, these were purpose-built post office buildings many of which incorporated quarters in their original design and construction. The Raywood Post Office and quarters is therefore distinctive in this group. Together with the former McGregor's Store at 54 Inglewood Street, Raywood Post Office and Quarters is also a timber commercial building of long standing in the township.

Assessment Against Criteria

Amended Heritage Victoria Criteria

Criterion A: Importance to the course, or pattern, of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

Raywood Post Office and Quarters, built in 1912 and 1902 respectively, is of historical significance. The original part of the building was constructed in 1902, for the postmaster Isabelle McPhee, before the post office component was added in 1912. The building has served as a post office since that time although postal services were established at Raywood as early as 1864. McPhee held the job of postmaster from c. 1902 until at least 1930, which is also a matter of interest, shedding light on one of the public positions available for women in this period, when career opportunities were generally limited.

Criterion B: Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the City the of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

N/A

Criterion C: Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

N/A

Criterion D: Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural places or objects.

N/A

Criterion E: Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics in the context of the municipality.

Raywood Post Office and Quarters is of aesthetic/architectural significance as a substantially externally intact timber 1902/1912 building in the Queen Anne style, which combined an earlier residence with a later post office. In this way the building departs from many purpose-built post office buildings of a similar period, which incorporated quarters in their original design and construction. The building also utilises elements typical of the style including the picturesque gables and return verandah with cast iron lacework. The post office component, to the east, is given prominence by its projecting gabled wing, king post gable decoration, oculus vent and the faceted entrance porch to the east. Together with the former McGregor's Store at 54 Inglewood Street, Raywood Post Office and Quarters is additionally a timber commercial building of long standing in the township.

Criterion F: Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.

N/A

Criterion G: Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This includes the significance of the place to Indigenous peoples as part of their continuing and developing cultural traditions.

N/A

Criterion H: Special association with life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the City of Greater Bendigo's history.

N/A

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Raywood Post Office is a single-storey timber structure built in the Queen Anne manner, with hipped and gabled roof forms and a return verandah. The post office component (built 1912) comprises a gabled wing projecting forward of the main building line at the east side of the building. The south wall of this wing, which comprises a pair of double hung sash windows with a metal hood above, is

given emphasis externally by its king post gable decoration and oculus vent. The entrance is in a faceted bay to the east, with a hipped roof. The residence to the west (built 1902) has a timber posted bull nosed return verandah with cast iron lace enrichment to the south and west. The hipped roof of the residence is clad in corrugated galvanised sheet metal, there are picturesque bracketed eaves. The building is clad with weatherboards and painted a dark green.

How is it significant?

Raywood Post Office and Quarters is of local historical and aesthetic/architectural significance.

Why is it significant?

Raywood Post Office and Quarters, built in 1912 and 1902 respectively, of 33 Inglewood Street, Raywood is of local historical and aesthetic/architectural significance. The property is historically significant (Criterion A), with the original part of the building constructed in 1902, for the postmaster Isabelle McPhee, before the post office component was added in 1912. The building has subsequently served as a post office for nearly 100 years, although postal services were established at Raywood as early as 1864. McPhee held the job of postmaster from c. 1902 until at least 1930, which is also a matter of interest shedding light on one of the public positions available for women in this period, when career opportunities were generally limited. Raywood Post Office and Quarters is also of aesthetic/architectural significance (Criterion E) as a substantially externally intact timber 1902/1912 building in the Queen Anne style, which combined an earlier residence with a later post office. In this way the building departs from many purpose-built post office buildings of a similar period, which incorporated quarters in their original design and construction. The building also utilises elements typical of the style including the picturesque gables and return verandah with cast iron lacework. The post office component, to the east, is given prominence by its projecting gabled wing, king post gable decoration, oculus vent and the faceted entrance porch to the east. Together with the former McGregor's Store at 54 Inglewood Street, Raywood Post Office and Quarters is additionally a timber commercial building of long standing in the township.

Recommendations

The property is recommended for inclusion in the Schedule to the Greater Bendigo Heritage Overlay. The extent of the Overlay is illustrated in the above map, although the focus of significance is on the 1902/1912 building components. The additions to the rear and outbuildings on the property were not inspected.

External Paint Colours	No
Internal Alterations Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Outbuildings and fences exemptions	No
Victorian Heritage Register	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated plan	No
Aboriginal heritage place	No

Identified By

Andrew Ward, 1998.

References

Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Volume 1, Crown Castleton Publishers, 2003.

Marie H Manning (ed), *Back-To Raywood and District Souvenir Booklet*, 1973.

Andrew Ward *et al*, City of Greater Bendigo Heritage Study (Marong) Study Area, Stage 2, 1998.

Specific:

- ¹ Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Volume 1, Crown Castleton Publishers, 2003, p. 325.
- ² Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Volume 1, Crown Castleton Publishers, 2003, p. 325.
- ³ Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Volume 1, Crown Castleton Publishers, 2003, p. 325.
- ⁴ 'Post Office and Quarters' citation, Andrew Ward *et al*, City of Greater Bendigo Heritage Study (Marong) Study Area, Stage 2, 1998.
- ⁵ 'Post Office and Quarters' citation, Andrew Ward *et al*, City of Greater Bendigo Heritage Study (Marong) Study Area, Stage 2, 1998.
- ⁶ Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Volume 1, Crown Castleton Publishers, 2003, p. 325.
- ⁷ 'Post Office and Quarters' citation, Andrew Ward *et al*, City of Greater Bendigo Heritage Study (Marong) Study Area, Stage 2, 1998.

Name	Former railway gatekeeper's house (Departmental Residence no. 927) and water supply ruins	Reference in 1998 Marong Study	R08
Address	9 Inglewood Street, Raywood	Map reference	VicRoads 44 E2
Building type	Private residence (former railway gatehouse and water supply ruins)	Survey date	June 2010 (external inspection only)
Date of construction	c. 1882	Recommendation	Include in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay
Significance	The former railway gatekeeper's house is of local historical significance.		



Left: South elevation. Note infilled verandah to the west of the projecting gable. Right: west elevation, with the rail track in the foreground.



Left: East elevation. Right: East elevation, with grain silo at rear.



Left: Aerial view, 2010 (Source: City of Greater Bendigo). Right: Proposed Heritage Overlay map, with the subject site shown as R08.¹

Intactness Good ✓ Fair Poor

History

The line between Eaglehawk and Raywood was opened on 15 December 1882 and extended to Mitiamo on 21 June 1883. The following contracts were let for the construction of gatekeepers' cottages on the Eaglehawk-Kerang line: Johnson and Garrett, eight cottages, 3 February 1882; W E Brown, nine cottages, 11 August 1882; B Jensen, eight cottages, 17 November 1882 (Jensen was contracted on the same day to construct the station building at Raywood); and John Gibbs, one cottage, 17 August 1883; N Irwin, cottages and fencing, 21 December 1883.

Raywood was a watering station for locomotives. The water supply installation at Raywood consisted of a 20,000-gallon tank, pipe track, engine house, boiler and pumping engine. It was similar to the Sebastian installation provided by L McPherson and Co on 1 December 1882.

From 1 July 1896 to 30 June 1900, the Railway Department relocated 268 gatekeepers' cottages where they restricted the view of approaching trains, using them to provide accommodation for employees. During the post-war period, Departmental Residence no. 927 (the subject building) was used as a repairer's residence.² It is now a private residence,

Raywood railway station has been demolished.

Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes

Victoria's themes and sub-themes:

- 3.3: Linking Victorians by rail

Description & Integrity

The former railway gatekeeper's residence at 9 Ingelwood Street, Raywood is located to the east of the rail line, towards the west end of Inglewood Street. It was originally built in c. 1882, following the completion of the line from Eaglehawk to Raywood. The property was inspected externally. The remnants of the former water supply system were not inspected and are believed to be outside the subject property boundary. References to the water supply installation in the following description are derived from the previous survey carried out in 1998.³

The single-storey house is a standard departmental T-shaped timber residence of the late nineteenth century. As built there was a verandah to the west of the south elevation. This has been filled in (c. 1960s), including the installation of a modern door and a highlight window. A gabled wing – possibly a later addition – projects to the north, and there is a skillion roofed infill to the north-west. The majority of visible windows to the house are not original, having been replaced by modern metal-framed sliding windows. There are remnants of king post decorations to the projecting gable ends and triangular gable end vents. The roof areas are clad with corrugated galvanised sheet steel, painted red. There are two painted brick chimneys, with different widths, dimensions and corbels, one to the north of the rear gable and one to the centre of the building, aligned with the original rear (north) building line.

The property is set back from Inglewood Street behind an open landscaped setting, with a mature palm tree to the east. There is a timber post and metal mesh fence and cyclone wire gates to the driveway. A line of trees/plantings defines the rear (north) boundary. There are a number of outbuildings (not inspected) and a water store (swimming pool?) to the rear of the property, and a carport to the west.

The ruins of the water supply installation consist of a brick lined pit with timber copings (presumably decked over at one time) with iron pipe and valves situated near the grade crossing.

Comparative Analysis

As noted in the history (above), at least 27 contracts for the construction of gatekeeper's cottages on the Eaglehawk-Kerang line, built to standard Departmental plans, were issued between December 1882 and December 1883. The number of other surviving examples, either on this line or more broadly in Victoria, has not been established. However, notwithstanding this, the Raywood building is

a modified structure and not particularly distinguished or distinctive when compared with other later nineteenth century timber dwellings.

Assessment Against Criteria

Amended Heritage Victoria Criteria

Criterion A: Importance to the course, or pattern, of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

The former railway gatekeeper's residence (Departmental Residence no. 927) at 9 Ingelwood Street, Raywood is historically significant as a surviving example of one of a number (at least 27) of purpose-built early 1880s railway residences associated with the Eaglehawk-Kerang line. It was also historically associated with the Raywood railway station and locomotive water supply installation, both of which have been demolished, albeit the ruins of the water supply reputedly remain outside the boundary of the subject property. While the building could be considered to provide some evidence of the (now depleted) railway operations at Raywood, this evidence is generally limited to the subject property, in its altered state.

Criterion B: Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the City the of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

N/A

Criterion C: Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

N/A

Criterion D: Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural places or objects.

N/A

Criterion E: Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics in the context of the municipality.

N/A

Criterion F: Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.

N/A

Criterion G: Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This includes the significance of the place to Indigenous peoples as part of their continuing and developing cultural traditions.

N/A

Criterion H: Special association with life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the City of Greater Bendigo's history.

N/A

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The single-storey house is a standard departmental T-shaped timber residence of the late nineteenth century. As built there was a verandah to the west of the south elevation. This has been filled in,

including the installation of a modern door and a highlight window. A gabled wing – possibly a later addition – projects to the north, and there is a skillion roofed infill to the north-west. The majority of visible windows to the house are not original, having been replaced by modern metal-framed sliding windows. There are remnants of king post decorations to the projecting gable ends and triangular gable end vents.

How is it significant?

The former railway gatekeeper's house is of local historical significance.

Why is it significant?

The former railway gatekeeper's residence (Departmental Residence no. 927) at 9 Ingelwood Street, Raywood is historically significant (Criterion A) as a surviving example of a number (at least 27) of purpose-built early 1880s railway residences associated with the Eaglehawk-Kerang line. It was also historically associated with the Raywood railway station and locomotive water supply installation, both of which have been demolished, albeit the ruins of the water supply reputedly remain outside the boundary of the subject property. The building provides some evidence of the (now depleted) railway operations at Raywood. In its original form, the former railway gatekeeper's residence would have demonstrated the principal characteristics of a standard (i.e. mass produced) Railways Department T-shaped timber residence of the late nineteenth century. Although extensively modified, the building retains some original elements, including remnants of king post decorations to the projecting gable ends and triangular gable end vents.

Recommendations

The property is recommended for inclusion in the Schedule to the Greater Bendigo Heritage Overlay. In recognition of the property's historical association with the demolished Raywood railway station and locomotive water supply installation, and through that with Raywood's original role on the Eaglehawk-Kerang line, consideration could also be given to introducing a small interpretative element or making reference to the property and Raywood's railway history, in an historical pamphlet or similar.

It is also recommended that further investigation be undertaken into the (reputedly extant) water supply installation ruins, to establish the condition and extent of these elements. All ruins (including archaeological remains, footings, artefacts, etc) older than 50 years in Victoria are also covered by the statutory provisions of the *Victorian Heritage Act 1995*.

External Paint Colours	No
Internal Alterations Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Outbuildings and fences exemptions	No
Victorian Heritage Register	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated plan	No
Aboriginal heritage place	No

Identified By

Andrew Ward, 1998.

References

Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Volume 1, Crown Castleton Publishers, 2003.

Marie H Manning (ed), *Back-To Raywood and District Souvenir Booklet*, 1973.

Andrew Ward *et al*, City of Greater Bendigo Heritage Study (Marong) Study Area, Stage 2, 1998.

Specific:

¹ Changed map from *Heritage Policy Citations Review, 2011*. November 2011.

² The history for the former railway gatehouse is derived from the citation for the 'Former gatehouse and railway water supply ruins' prepared by Andrew Ward *et al*, City of Greater Bendigo Heritage Study (Marong) Study Area, Stage 2, 1998. Ward cites, *Annual Reports of the Board of Land and Works: Victorian Railways*, as his primary source.

³ 'Former gatehouse and railway water supply ruins' citation, Andrew Ward *et al*, City of Greater Bendigo Heritage Study (Marong) Study Area, Stage 2, 1998.

Name	Former McKay farmhouse	Reference in 1998 Marong Study	R9
Address	3536 Elmore-Raywood Road, at Oxleys Road intersection, Raywood	Map reference	VicRoads 44 E2
Building type	Private residence	Survey date	August 2010. Note: access to the site was not permitted. The survey was limited to views from Oxleys Road.
Date of construction	Built by 1864; extended c. 1916	Recommendation	Include in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay.
Significance	The former McKay farmhouse is of local historical and aesthetic/architectural significance.		



West elevation, viewed from Oxleys Road. The c. 1864 brick dwelling is pictured left. The larger weatherboard structure was relocated from the nearby New Nil Desperandum Mine in c. 1916.



Left: Aerial view, 2010, with the historic farmhouse highlighted (Source: City of Greater Bendigo). Right: Proposed Heritage Overlay map. The subject site is designated R09. The extent of the HO boundary is indicative only.

Intactness Good ✓ Fair Poor

History

Nathaniel McKay occupied the original brick dwelling at the McKay farmhouse by 1864, the year after the discovery of alluvial gold by Joseph Woodward on the edge of nearby Thunder Plains.¹ The humble property was almost certainly the birthplace of Hugh Victor McKay (1865-1926), inventor of the Sunshine harvester and one of Australia's most successful industrialists.²

Hugh McKay was the fifth of 12 children born to Nathaniel McKay and his wife Mary. Nathaniel McKay was an Irish settler who had been a stonemason and a miner before becoming a small farmer at Raywood. In the early 1870s the family moved to a selection at Drummartin, north-east of Raywood. Hugh grew up to become an efficient ploughman and was manager of the Drummartin farm by the age of 18. He used a reaper and binder and later a stripper on his father's holding where, with other members of his family, he designed and built a machine that would gather, thresh and clean the grain as it went through the crop. It was successfully trialled on the farm in February 1884. Hugh McKay subsequently built machines for sale in Ballarat and from 1906 in Braybrook (later Sunshine). McKay built up the largest agricultural implement factory in the southern hemisphere. He was noted for his stand on unionism and the wages board regulations established by Victorian Premier Allan McLean in 1900.³

The later timber section of the farmhouse, facing the Elmore-Raywood Road, was relocated from the New Nil Desperandum mine on Lincoln Street, Raywood (Heritage Inventory number H7724-0208). The New Nil Desperandum was the town's last quartz reef mine, closing in 1916.⁴ The property was originally a mine manager's house and may have been the home of Mr R Eddy, manager of the New Nil Desperandum.

Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes

Victoria's themes and sub-themes:

- 4.1: Living off the land
- 4.3: Grazing and raising livestock
- 4.5: Gold mining

Description & Integrity

The former McKay farmhouse occupies a large landholding at the corner of the Elmore-Raywood Road and Oxleys Road, approximately two kilometres east of Raywood. The property includes multiple farm outbuildings and two dwellings, being the original property (built by 1864 and extended c. 1916) and a smaller mid-twentieth century property. The original property, which is the subject of this assessment, is located at the north end of the driveway.

The historic dwelling consists of two elements. The original c. 1864 component, facing Oxleys Road to the north is a small brick structure with rendered walls. It has a hipped roof clad with corrugated galvanised sheet metal and two brick chimneys. There is a timber posted verandah to the west and north, enclosed by a sheet metal balustrade. There is a single door to the west elevation, a double hung window with glazing bars, and an addition extending from the north-east corner. The 1864 building is effectively obscured from view by additions and the return verandah.

The property was extended, presumably after 1916, by the addition of a weatherboard house from the New Nil Desperandum mine at Raywood. The latter building is also a single-storey structure, on a square plan, and is turned 'side-on' to the earlier building. It has a hipped roof, with two lesser hips, clad with corrugated galvanised sheet steel, and two brick chimneys. A bull nosed post supported verandah with a ladder frame frieze is attached at the south end, facing the Elmore-Raywood Road. The west elevation has a double hung sash window with a pair of panes to each sash. The detail of the elevation beneath the verandah is not available. This building is connected to the original property by a narrow skillion roofed timber linking element.

A row of trees, possibly a wind break, is planted close to the south verandah of the timber addition. Trees are also planted to the east, obscuring views from the driveway.

Comparative Analysis

In its simple materials and humble scale the original 1864 farmhouse compares with dwellings built all over Victoria during the early years of settlement. The former mine manager's house, relocated to the McKay farm house presumably after 1916, is a weatherboard structure whose planning and form also appears typical of the late nineteenth century. While neither building is necessarily distinguished, the combination of the two, and their survival here in an (apparently) externally intact form is of some note.

Assessment Against Criteria

Amended Heritage Victoria Criteria

Criterion A: Importance to the course, or pattern, of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

The former McKay farmhouse near Raywood, built from c. 1864, is historically significant as the birth place of Hugh Victor McKay (1865-1926), inventor of the Sunshine harvester and one of Australia's most successful industrialists. The McKay family occupied the property prior to moving to a selection at Drummartin in the early 1870s. The original 1864 component of the property is also significant for its capacity to recall the earliest phase of settlement at Raywood following the gold strike at Thunder Plains in 1863. The property was extended in the early twentieth century through the addition of the former manager's residence from the nearby New Nil Desperandum mine, which was Raywood's last quartz reef mine, closing in 1916.

Criterion B: Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the City the of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

N/A

Criterion C: Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

N/A

Criterion D: Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural places or objects.

The original farmhouse, built c. 1864, is a structure of simple materials and humble scale with limited architectural pretension, typical of many rural dwellings built all over Victoria during the early years of settlement in the 1850s-60s. The former mine manager's house, relocated to the McKay farm house presumably after 1916, is a weatherboard structure whose planning and form are also typical of late nineteenth century design. While neither buildings are necessarily distinguished, the combination of the two, and their survival here in an (apparently) externally intact form is of some note.

Criterion E: Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics in the context of the municipality.

N/A

Criterion F: Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.

N/A

Criterion G: Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This includes the significance of the place to Indigenous peoples as part of their continuing and developing cultural traditions.

N/A

Criterion H: Special association with life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the City of Greater Bendigo's history.

The former McKay farmhouse is significant as the birth place of Hugh Victor McKay (1865-1926), inventor of the Sunshine harvester and one of Australia's most successful industrialists. The McKay family occupied the property prior to moving to a selection at Drummartin in the early 1870s.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The former McKay farmhouse consists of two elements: the original c. 1864 component, facing Oxleys Road to the west, and a weatherboard addition to the south, which is believed to have been added after 1916. The original building is a small brick structure with rendered walls. It has a hipped roof clad with corrugated galvanised sheet metal and two brick chimneys to the north. There is a timber posted verandah to the west and north, enclosed by a sheet metal balustrade. The c. 1916 addition is also a single-storey structure, on a square plan. It has a hipped roof, with two lesser hips, clad with corrugated galvanised sheet steel, and two brick chimneys. A bull nosed post supported verandah with a ladder frame frieze is attached at the south end. The 1864 dwelling was the birth place of Hugh Victor McKay (1865-1926), inventor of the Sunshine harvester and one of Australia's most successful industrialists.

How is it significant?

The former McKay farmhouse is of local historical and aesthetic/architectural significance.

Why is it significant?

The former McKay farmhouse (built c. 1864 and extended c. 1916) at the corner of the Elmore-Raywood Road and Oxleys Road is of local historical and aesthetic/architectural significance. It is historically significant (Criteria A and H) as the birthplace of Hugh Victor McKay (1865-1926), inventor of the Sunshine harvester and one of Australia's most successful industrialists. The McKay family occupied the property prior to moving to a selection at Drummartin in the early 1870s. The original 1864 component of the property is also significant for its capacity to recall the earliest phase of settlement at Raywood following the gold strike at Thunder Plains in 1863. The property was extended in the early twentieth century through the addition of the former manager's residence from the nearby New Nil Desperandum mine, which was Raywood's last quartz reef mine, closing in 1916. The former McKay farmhouse near Raywood is also significant for its capacity to demonstrate (Criterion D) characteristics of relatively humble twentieth century dwellings. The original farmhouse, built c. 1864, is a structure of simple materials and small scale with limited architectural pretension, typical of many rural dwellings built all over Victoria during the early years of settlement in the 1850s-60s. The former mine manager's house, relocated to the McKay farm house presumably after 1916, is a weatherboard structure whose planning and form are also typical of late nineteenth century design. While neither buildings is necessarily distinguished in its own right, the combination of the two, and their survival here in an (apparently) externally intact form is of some note.

Recommendations

The property is recommended for inclusion in the Schedule to the Greater Bendigo Heritage Overlay. The extent of the Overlay is indicated above, however, the focus of significance is on the (c. 1864) original dwelling and the weatherboard addition relocated here in c.1916. Given this focus, the extent of the Heritage Overlay could be reduced to cover these structures and the setback to Elmore-Raywood Road. Given the historical significance of the property, as the birthplace of Hugh Victor McKay, consideration could also be given to introducing a plaque to this effect in an appropriate location on the property boundary or entrance.

External Paint Colours	No
Internal Alterations Controls	No

Tree Controls	No
Outbuildings and fences exemptions	No
Victorian Heritage Register	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated plan	No
Aboriginal heritage place	No

Identified By

Andrew Ward, 1998.

References

Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Volume 1, Crown Castleton Publishers, 2003.

Marie H Manning (ed), *Back-To Raywood and District Souvenir Booklet*, 1973.

Andrew Ward *et al*, City of Greater Bendigo Heritage Study (Marong) Study Area, Stage 2, 1998.

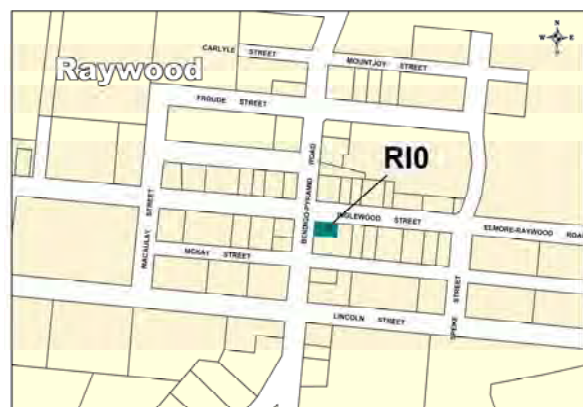
Specific:

- ¹ Shire of Marong rate book, 1864, cited in citation for 'McKay Farm House,' Andrew Ward *et al*, City of Greater Bendigo Heritage Study (Marong) Study Area, Stage 2, 1998.
- ² John Lack's entry 'McKay, Hugh Victor (1865 - 1926)' in the *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, Volume 10, Melbourne University Press, 1986, pp 291-294, notes that Hugh Victor McKay was born at Raywood on 21 August 1865.
- ³ John Lack, 'McKay, Hugh Victor (1865 - 1926)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, Volume 10, Melbourne University Press, 1986, pp 291-294.
- ⁴ Pers comm., Mrs Oxley, long-time Raywood resident and then owner of the property, interview with Andrew Ward and Ray Wallace, 6 August, 1998, cited in citation for 'McKay Farm House,' Andrew Ward *et al*, City of Greater Bendigo Heritage Study (Marong) Study Area, Stage 2, 1998.

Name	Raywood Hotel (former Gunn's Raywood Hotel)	Reference in 1998 Marong Study	R10
Address	48 Sandhurst Street, at the south-east corner of Inglewood Street (Elmore-Raywood Road) and Sandhurst Street (Bendigo-Pyramid Road) ¹	Map reference	VicRoads 44 E2
Building type	Hotel	Survey date	June 2010 (external inspection only)
Date of construction	After 1870s	Recommendation	Include in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay
Significance	The former Gunn's Hotel is of historical, social and aesthetic/architectural significance.		



Raywood Hotel looking south-east. The residential entrance is to the north elevation (left of picture), denoted by arch in the parapet.



Left: Aerial view, 2010 (Source: City of Greater Bendigo). Right: Proposed heritage overlay with the subject site shown as R10.²

Intactness ✓ Good Fair Poor

History

On 22 October 1863, Joseph Woodward found alluvial gold on the edge of Thunder Plains. He named the area Raywood after the town of his birth in England. The Borough of Raywood, including Elysian Flat (Neilborough), was proclaimed in 1865. A number of municipal and commercial buildings were constructed during the 1860s and 1870s, including the original Gunn's Hotel and the first police station (both demolished). A Common School, and post office, located in Gunn's Hotel, followed in 1864. The Town Hall was completed in 1878.³ Late nineteenth century development at Raywood was driven both by mining, and the town's status and a centre for the surrounding agricultural district. It was not until 1915 it was amalgamated with the Shire of Marong.⁴

The original Gunn's Hotel was built close to the site of the present Town Hall, a short distance to the east of the present hotel.⁵ It was operated by William Gunn (1828-1885), who had previously established the first hotel in Kangaroo Flat, the Glasgow Arms, in 1854. Gunn had subsequently been elected to the Marong and District Roads Board, in 1861, giving up this post to move to the nascent gold field of Raywood. It is believed that his original hotel at Raywood was operational only nine days after Joseph Woodward's gold strike.⁶ In the early years, Gunn's Hotel was the centre of the growing community, being used as premises for church services, Cobb and Co's mail delivery and meetings of the Borough Council. It was also used as the venue for the Raywood Royal Theatre, operated by Mrs Gunn.

The present hotel, at the corner of Elmore-Raywood Road (Inglewood Street at Raywood) and Bendigo-Pyramid Road, was built in the 1870s, during William Gunn Junior's tenure as landlord,⁷ on the site of the Bank of New South Wales.⁸ The original name of the property survived until 1947.⁹ It is now known as the Raywood Hotel. Gunn's Hotel outlived the c. 23 hotels and shanties established at Raywood in the 1860s-80s,¹⁰ including the former White Horse Hotel, on the north-east corner of the Elmore-Raywood Road and Bendigo-Pyramid Road intersection. The hotel was for sale at the time of the site inspection.

William Gunn Snr was also a founding member of the Raywood Progress League, in 1864. In 1871 he resigned to stand for parliament. William Gunn Jnr was elected a councillor for the Borough of Raywood and was elected mayor on five occasions.¹¹

Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes

Victoria's themes and sub-themes:

- 5.6: Entertaining and socialising
- 5.8: Working

Description & Integrity

The former Gunn's Hotel at Raywood is located to the south-east of the Elmore-Raywood Road (Inglewood Street) and Bendigo-Pyramid Road intersection, in the centre of the town. It was built after 1874, replacing an earlier Gunn's Hotel, located nearby to the east. The hotel was not inspected internally.

The single-storey hotel is built of timber; has a contiguous timber-posted verandah to the north and west elevations, which extends over (and covers) the public footpath, a corner splay with doors, and a high asbestos cement lined parapet. The west elevation has another door to the bar, and the north elevation has a door to the residential entry. The leadlight work to the residential entrance has 'Gunn's' in the fanlight. Windows are generally double-hung sashes, with two panes to each sash. There are timber shutters, painted green. The parapet, which is not original, comprises regular-sized panels with strapping, has a modern sign reading 'Raywood Hotel' to the west elevation, and an arch that surmounts the residential entrance.

The building is comprised of two principal components, an L-shaped wing with hipped roof to the corner, and a longer wing, aligned north-south, to its east. It is possible that this longer wing was a later addition. All the roof areas are clad with galvanised corrugated sheet steel. There is a garden area to the rear.

Comparative Analysis

Timber hotels were once a common feature of the former Shire of Marong and the Central Victorian goldfields generally. Examples include the Shamrock Hotel and Store at Neilborough (N1), the Camp Hotel in the Whipstick, at Woodvale (W6), the Royal Hotel, Woodvale (W1) and the Marong Hotel (M5). Many of these timber hotel buildings were razed by fire and replaced with brick structures. Of these examples, the original Shamrock Hotel and Store (built 1860s) at nearby Neilborough parallels the present Raywood Hotel in addressing the corner site with its generally low, spreading proportions, and deep verandah over the footpath.

Assessment Against Criteria

Amended Heritage Victoria Criteria

Criterion A: Importance to the course, or pattern, of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

The former Gunn's Hotel at Raywood, built after 1874, is historically significant as a long-standing hotel in the town, associated with an even earlier Gunn's Hotel located nearby to the east, which was reputedly opened (presumably in shanty form) within days of the first gold strike at Raywood in 1863. The present building, constructed during the tenure of William Gunn Jnr as landlord, was renamed the Raywood Hotel in 1947. It was the longest lasting of the c. 23 hotels and shanties in the township, and remains in use for its original purpose. William Gunn Snr was a pioneering settler and played a prominent role in civic affairs.

Criterion B: Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the City the of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

Gunn's at Raywood is a rare surviving example of a timber hotel, which were once a common feature of the former Shire of Marong and the Central Victorian goldfields generally. Examples include the Shamrock Hotel and Store at Neilborough (N1), the Camp Hotel in the Whipstick, at Woodvale (W6), the Royal Hotel, Woodvale (W1) and the Marong Hotel (M5). Many of these timber hotel buildings were razed by fire and replaced with brick structures.

Criterion C: Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

N/A

Criterion D: Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural places or objects.

Gunn's Hotel demonstrates some of the principal characteristics of historic single-storey hotels in the area. These include its low spreading proportions, chamfered corner with door and irregularly-spaced openings.

Criterion E: Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics in the context of the municipality.

The former Gunn's Hotel at Raywood is of aesthetic/architectural significance as a c.1870s hotel building on a prominent corner site in the centre of Raywood. Although modified, including through the addition of the current asbestos cement lined parapet, the Raywood Hotel nevertheless recalls nineteenth century hotel buildings on the goldfields, through addressing the corner site with its generally low, spreading proportions, and deep verandah over the footpath. Many of the historic timber hotels have been destroyed by fire or otherwise replaced, and the Raywood Hotel is therefore distinguished in its longevity, both as a building type and an hotel operation. The leadlight work to the residential entrance, with the lettering 'Gunn's' in the fanlight, recalls the hotel's origins.

Criterion F: Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.

N/A

Criterion G: Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This includes the significance of the place to Indigenous peoples as part of their continuing and developing cultural traditions.

Gunn's Hotel at Raywood is of social significance in the local context as a hotel as a place of meeting and congregation since the 1870s. The building's social significance is enhanced by its large scale and prominent siting at the major intersection in the town centre.

Criterion H: Special association with life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the City of Greater Bendigo's history.

N/A

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Gunn's Hotel (built 1870s) is a single-storey, corner-sited structure built of timber. It has a contiguous timber-posted verandah to the north and west elevations, which extends over (and covers) the public footpath, a corner splay with doors, and a high asbestos cement lined parapet. The west elevation has another door to the bar, and the north elevation has a door to the residential entry. The leadlight work to the residential entrance has 'Gunn's' in the fanlight. Windows are generally double-hung sashes, with two panes to each sash. There are timber shutters, painted green. The parapet, which is not original, comprises regular-sized panels with strapping, has a modern sign reading 'Raywood Hotel' to the west elevation, and an arch that surmounts the residential entrance.

How is it significant?

The former Gunn's Hotel is of historical, social and aesthetic/architectural significance.

Why is it significant?

The former c.1870s Gunn's Hotel at the corner of Inglewood and Sandhurst streets, Raywood, is of historical, aesthetic/architectural and social significance. It is historically significant (Criterion A) as a long-standing hotel in the town, associated with an even earlier Gunn's Hotel located nearby to the east, which was reputedly opened (presumably in shanty form) within days of the first gold strike at Raywood in 1863. The original Gunn's Hotel was also an early centre of community activities, being the destination for mail deliveries, a venue for church services and also serving as the Raywood Royal Theatre. The present building, constructed during the tenure of William Gunn Jnr as landlord, was renamed the Raywood Hotel in 1947. It was the longest lasting of the c. 23 hotels and shanties in the township, and remains in use for its original purpose. William Gunn Snr was a pioneering settler, and played a prominent role in civic affairs. Gunn's Hotel is of social significance (Criterion G) in the local context as a hotel as a place of meeting and congregation since the 1870s. The building's social significance is enhanced by its large scale and prominent siting at the major intersection in the town centre. The hotel at Raywood is also of aesthetic/architectural significance (Criterion E) as a c.1870s hotel building on a prominent corner site in the centre of Raywood. Although modified, including through the addition of the current asbestos cement lined parapet, the Raywood Hotel nevertheless recalls nineteenth century hotel buildings on the goldfields, through addressing the corner site with its generally low, spreading proportions, and deep verandah over the footpath (Criterion D). Many of the historic timber hotels have been destroyed by fire or otherwise replaced, and the Raywood Hotel is therefore distinguished in its longevity, both as a building type and through its hotel operation (Criterion B). The leadlight work to the residential entrance, with the lettering 'Gunn's' in the fanlight, recalls the hotel's origins.

Recommendations

The property is recommended for inclusion in the Schedule to the Greater Bendigo Heritage Overlay. The extent of the Overlay is indicated in the above map. The focus of significance is on the 1870s hotel building, including its corner presentation. As the hotel was not inspected internally, nor was it examined in detail to the rear, there may be elements of the building's two principal components (the

L-shaped wing with hipped roof to the corner, and a longer wing aligned north-south to its east) which are of lesser significance. This would require confirmation.

External Paint Colours	No
Internal Alterations Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Outbuildings and fences exemptions	No
Victorian Heritage Register	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated plan	No
Aboriginal heritage place	No

Identified By

Andrew Ward, 1998.

References

Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Volume 1, Crown Castleton Publishers, 2003.

Marie H Manning (ed), *Back-To Raywood and District Souvenir Booklet*, 1973.

Andrew Ward *et al*, City of Greater Bendigo Heritage Study (Marong) Study Area, Stage 2, 1998.

Specific:

¹ Address changed from 48 Inglewood Street, *Heritage Policy Citations Review*, 2011. November 2011.

² Map changed from *Heritage Policy Citations Review*, 2011. November 2011.

³ Victorian Government Gazette: 6 – 17/01/1865 and <http://raywood.vic.au/history-of-raywood>

⁴ Victorian Government Gazette: 115 – 15/09/1915

⁵ Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Volume 1, Crown Castleton Publishers, 2003, p. 332.

⁶ Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Volume 1, Crown Castleton Publishers, 2003, p. 332.

⁷ Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Volume 1, Crown Castleton Publishers, 2003, p. 332 and p. 338.

⁸ 'Gunn's Raywood Hotel' citation, Andrew Ward *et al*, City of Greater Bendigo Heritage Study (Marong) Study Area, Stage 2, 1998.

⁹ Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Volume 1, Crown Castleton Publishers, 2003, p. 332.

¹⁰ Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Volume 1, Crown Castleton Publishers, 2003, p. 332.

¹¹ Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Volume 1, Crown Castleton Publishers, 2003, p. 338.

Name	Former White Horse Hotel	Reference in 1998 Marong Study	R11
Address	49 Inglewood Street, at the north-east corner of Inglewood Street (Elmore-Raywood Road) and the Bendigo-Pyramid Road (Sandhurst Street), Raywood	Map reference	VicRoads 44 E2
Building type	Private residence (former hotel)	Survey date	June 2010 (external inspection only)
Date of construction	c. 1870s	Recommendation	Not recommended for the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay
Significance	The Former White Horse Hotel is not of local heritage significance, and is not recommended for inclusion in the Heritage Overlay.		



Left: West elevation of the former White Horse Hotel. Right: South elevation.



Left: Aerial view, 2010 (Source: City of Greater Bendigo).

Intactness Good ✓ Fair Poor

History

Raywood was established following the discovery of gold at Thunder Plains on 22 October 1863. The Borough of Raywood, including Elysian Flat (Neilborough), was proclaimed in 1865. A number of municipal and community buildings were constructed during the 1860s and 1870s, including the original Gunn’s Hotel and the first police station (both demolished). A Common School, and post office, located in Gunn’s Hotel, followed in 1864. The Town Hall was completed in 1878.¹ Raywood developed as a centre for the surrounding agricultural district. It was not until 1915 that the mining centre was amalgamated with the Shire of Marong.²

A Mr Malloy owned the Shamrock Hotel in 1863 before it passed to the publican, Thomas Draper who ran two hotels in Inglewood Street during the 1860s, known as the Shamrock and the White Horse.³ The former was closed in the 1870s, Draper retaining the White Horse Hotel which he renamed the White Horse and Shamrock in 1879. It is possible that the present building was constructed during the 1870s. The hotel, generally referred to as the former White Horse Hotel, was sold to the Eeles family during the late 1920s for £150, and the rooms were let out.⁴ The property has been adapted as a private residence.

There were an estimated 23 hotels and shanties established at Raywood in the 1860s-80s.⁵ In 1865, Raywood's hotels provided approximately 30 per cent of the Borough's rate revenue.⁶ The Raywood Hotel (former Gunn's Hotel, see R10) on the south-east corner of the Inglewood Street and Bendigo-Pyramid Road intersection is the last operational hotel in the town.

Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes

Victoria's themes and sub-themes:

- 5.6: Entertaining and socialising
- 5.8: Working

Description & Integrity

The former White Horse Hotel at Raywood is located at the north-east of the Inglewood Street and Bendigo-Pyramid Road intersection, in the centre of the township. It was not inspected internally.

The single-storey brick residence is L-shaped in plan, with the shorter wing to Inglewood Street. The roof of this component is taller than the north wing. All the roof areas are hipped, and clad with corrugated galvanised sheet steel, and there is a brick chimney to each wing. There is also a corner splay, with a door and a fanlight above the door which is of long standing. A single door is also located to each of the south and west elevations. The windows are double hung sashes with a single pane to each sash, cast sills and cambered headers. The windows to east end of the east wing differ in form and are two pairs of double-hung sashes, multi-paned to the upper sash. This component is also rendered. These works were carried out in the 1990s.⁷ The balance of the west and south elevations are unpainted face brick. Irregularly spaced plain brick pilasters are evident to the west elevation and flanking the splay door. It is believed that there was previously a verandah.⁸ However, no evidence of this survives, although the narrow setback to the south and west sides would have been consistent with the historical use of a deep verandah over the public footpath. There is some evidence of structural movement.

The former hotel occupies a large allotment, with a large garden area to the north and east, and a freestanding car port to the east.

Comparative Analysis

In its essential massing and details, with a corner splay entrance, irregularly spaced openings, camber headed double-hung sash windows and generally low, spreading proportions the former White Horse Hotel at Raywood parallels brick hotels built during the later Victorian period across the Bendigo goldfields. Examples include the former Royal Hotel at Woodvale (W1), the former Weighbridge Hotel at Kangaroo Flat (KF2) and the former Camp Hotel and Store on the Neilborough-to-Eaglehawk Road in the Whipstick (W6). The absence of a parapet to this building is also unusual. However, in the comparative context, the former White Horse Hotel at Raywood is less externally intact than the hotels referred to above; it is also a less detailed building, and architecturally unremarkable.

Assessment Against Criteria

Amended Heritage Victoria Criteria

Criterion A: Importance to the course, or pattern, of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

The former White Horse Hotel at Raywood is of historical interest for its association with the heyday of Raywood, in the period 1860s-1880 when there were c. 23 shanties and hotels in the town, and

following the discovery of gold at Thunder Plains in October 1863. The former hotel, also previously known as the Shamrock, and the White Horse and Shamrock, is estimated to date to the 1870s. However, the building has long ceased to operate as a hotel, unlike the Raywood Hotel (former Gunn's Hotel, see R10) of a similar period, having been adapted to a private residence. The subject building has also been altered.

Criterion B: Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the City the of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

N/A

Criterion C: Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

N/A

Criterion D: Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural places or objects.

The former White Horse Hotel at Raywood is without some of the typical elements of comparable goldfields hotels, including a parapet and verandah. The building is additionally a less detailed building than comparable historic local hotels.

Criterion E: Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics in the context of the municipality.

The former White Horse Hotel at Raywood is of limited aesthetic value. While it retains some legibility as an historic hotel building, through the corner splay, irregularly spaced openings and location at the principal intersection in the centre of the township, the building has been altered and is architecturally undistinguished.

Criterion F: Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.

N/A

Criterion G: Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This includes the significance of the place to Indigenous peoples as part of their continuing and developing cultural traditions.

N/A

Criterion H: Special association with life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the City of Greater Bendigo's history.

N/A

Statement of Significance

The former White Horse Hotel at Raywood is of historical interest, and limited aesthetic value. The former hotel is of historical interest for its association with the heyday of Raywood, in the period 1860s-1880 when there were c. 23 shanties and hotels in the town, and following the discovery of gold at Thunder Plains in October 1863. The former hotel, also previously known as the Shamrock, and the White Horse and Shamrock, is estimated to date to the 1870s. However, the building has long ceased to operate as a hotel, unlike the Raywood Hotel (former Gunn's Hotel, see R10) of a similar period, having been adapted to a private residence. The subject building has also been altered.

The former White Horse Hotel is of limited aesthetic value. While it retains some legibility as an historic hotel building, through the corner splay, irregularly spaced openings and location at the principal intersection in the centre of the township, the building has been altered and is architecturally undistinguished. It is also without some of the typical elements of comparable goldfields hotels, including a parapet and verandah. The building is additionally a less detailed building than comparable historic local hotels.

Recommendations

The property is not recommended for inclusion in the Schedule to the Greater Bendigo Heritage Overlay.

External Paint Colours	
Internal Alterations Controls	
Tree Controls	
Outbuildings and fences exemptions	
Victorian Heritage Register	
Prohibited uses may be permitted	
Incorporated plan	
Aboriginal heritage place	

Identified By

Andrew Ward, 1998.

References

Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Volume 1, Crown Castleton Publishers, 2003.

Marie H Manning (ed), *Back-To Raywood and District Souvenir Booklet*, 1973.

Andrew Ward *et al*, City of Greater Bendigo Heritage Study (Marong) Study Area, Stage 2, 1998.

Specific:

- ¹ Victorian Government Gazette: 6 – 17/01/1865 and <http://raywood.vic.au/history-of-raywood>
- ² Victorian Government Gazette: 115 – 15/09/1915
- ³ 'Former White Horse Hotel' citation, Andrew Ward *et al*, City of Greater Bendigo Heritage Study (Marong) Study Area, Stage 2, 1998, citing Borough of Raywood rate books, 1864.
- ⁴ Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Volume 1, Crown Castleton Publishers, 2003, p. 332.
- ⁵ Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Volume 1, Crown Castleton Publishers, 2003, p. 332.
- ⁶ 'Former White Horse Hotel' citation, Andrew Ward *et al*, City of Greater Bendigo Heritage Study (Marong) Study Area, Stage 2, 1998, citing Borough of Raywood rate books.
- ⁷ 'Former White Horse Hotel' citation, Andrew Ward *et al*, City of Greater Bendigo Heritage Study (Marong) Study Area, Stage 2, 1998.
- ⁸ Pers comm., Dennis Mannering, proprietor of Raywood General Store, 47 Inglewood Street, Raywood and Adam Mornement, Lovell Chen, 24 June 2010.

Name	Former Raywood Town Hall	Reference in 1998 Marong Study	R12
Address	50 Inglewood Street, Raywood	Map reference	VicRoads 44 E2
Building type	Public hall (former town hall)	Survey date	June 2010 (external inspection only)
Date of construction	1878	Recommendation	Include in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay
Significance	The former Raywood Town Hall is of local historical, social and aesthetic/architectural significance.		



Left: Raywood Town Hall north elevation, c. late-19th century (Source: Marie H Manning, *Back-To Raywood and District Souvenir Booklet*, 1973, p. 5). Right: North elevation, 2010.



Left: East elevation. Right: View looking north-east; note west addition at right.



Left: Aerial view, 2010 (Source: City of Greater Bendigo). Right: Proposed Heritage Overlay map. The subject site is shown as R12.¹

Intactness ✓ Good Fair Poor

History

Raywood was declared a Borough in 1865, following representations from the local progress association at a time when it was a part of the Marong District Roads Board area. The first Council elections were held on 21 March 1865, and the first councillors were Messrs Emmett, Pendlebury, Molloy, Ratcliffe, McKay, Tatchell, Gunn, Emery and Page. George Emmett was the founding mayor and George Hall the first secretary.² The first council meeting was held at Gunn's Hotel on 5 April 1865. Thomas Draper, a publican (see former White Horse Hotel citation, R11), previously owned the land on which the present building was erected, and James Wilcox occupied a hut on the land.³

The subject building was constructed in 1878, and was designed by Henry Edmeades Tolhurst. The successful Eaglehawk architect also designed the Manchester Arms Hotel, Long Gully; and the Bank of Victoria, the Camp Hotel and the Oriental Bank at Eaglehawk, and three of Eaglehawk's Protestant Churches.⁴ Tolhurst was Eaglehawk's town clerk and Borough surveyor, and he engineered lake Neangar in Canterbury Park (VicRoads 603 N8). The Raywood Town Hall was built by J Herbert of Eaglehawk for the sum of £351 5 shillings. The public debt incurred was considerable and the loan was still being paid off in 1887. By this time alluvial mining had ceased and after a number of difficult years the Borough was united with the Marong Shire on 1 October 1915.⁵ The building has since been used as a public hall and meeting place.

Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes

Victoria's themes and sub-themes:

- 7.1: Developing institutions of self-government and democracy
- 7.2: Struggling for political rights

Description & Integrity

The former Raywood Town Hall occupies a narrow allotment running between Inglewood Street (as the Elmore-Raywood Road is known at Raywood) and McKay Street to the rear. It was inspected externally.

The former town hall is a small building, albeit with a high volume, of brick construction with a hipped roof and symmetrical break-fronted (north) facade in tuck-pointed bichrome brick; a pediment surmounts the projecting central section, which has deeply recessed entrance doors. The hipped roof is clad in corrugated galvanised steel and has two broad-corniced chimneys with conspicuous bases and bichrome stacks. The eaves are boxed with a single line of vent perforations around the sides and front. There are three recessed signage panels with a stucco base to the north elevation, reading 'TOWN' and 'HALL' over the front windows and '1878' over the front door. The windows are double-hung sashes, the lower panes being frosted. The two door leafs and fanlight are replacements – the original fanlight had a central glazing bar. The windows and the front door have cambered headers. The contrasting cream bricks are arranged in a quoin effect by being set in an alternating extra header's width every four courses.

There is a later and lower-scale addition to the west, linked to the original building by a recessed glazed vestibule. It has red brick walling of a later and differing brick and a hipped roof.

The former town hall has a shallow set back from Inglewood Street and is set to the rear of a timber picket fence. This is a sympathetic replacement of the original picket fence. The red letter box on the pavement to the east of the entrance is of long standing.

The property is braced east-west with S bars, but appears to be in generally sound condition.

Comparative Analysis

Raywood's is one of several small brick shire halls in the Bendigo region, the others including W C Vahland and John Beebe's hall at Marong (M3), John O'Dwyer's design for Huntly (1867), George

Steane's design for Strathfieldsaye (1869),⁶ and a series further afield at Chewton (1861), Maldon (1859) and Newstead (1860). O'Dwyer and Steane were shire engineers. Henry Tolhurst, architect of Raywood Town hall, was a prominent architect based in Eaglehawk, who had designed three churches, two banks, a hotel and numbers of houses there, and had been active in Bendigo since c. 1861.⁷ The bichrome brickwork, window to wall proportions and the elegant hipped roof link it to other public buildings in Central Victoria, especially to smaller post offices and court houses, most of which were completed earlier. These generally had arched windows, but the material usage and elegant proportions were similar. Court house examples include Creswick (1859), F E Kawerau's at Maldon (1861), J J Clark's at Newstead (1865), Talbot (1866), A T Snow's at Inglewood (1868), H Williams' at Eaglehawk (1869), Woodend (1871) and Huntly (1874).⁸ Broadly, these were Italianate designs readjusted to present symmetrically to their street entrances, with subtly prominent eave lines. Most were in an exposed red brick similar to the halls at Raywood, Marong and Strathfieldsaye. The court house plans obviously differed, with high windows for the court wings and a flanking lower wing or pavilions for the ancillary rooms. The three shire halls in the Bendigo region also opted for tripartite facades: either three façade bays, as at Raywood, or three-arched entries as at Huntly, Strathfieldsaye and Marong.

Assessment Against Criteria

Amended Heritage Victoria Criteria

Criterion A: Importance to the course, or pattern, of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

The former Raywood Town Hall (1878), located on Inglewood Street, Raywood, is historically significant for its capacity to recall the confidence and aspirations of Raywood during its late nineteenth century heyday; the building also provides evidence of the role of the township as a centre of local administration. The first Council elections were held in 1865, 13 years before the completion of the Town Hall, at the nearby Gunn's Hotel and Theatre (demolished). The high cost of the new building (£351 5 shillings) resulted in considerable public debt. The building was used for its intended purpose from 1878 until 1915, when the Borough of Raywood united with the Marong Shire. It is one of a number of surviving modestly-sized former shire and town halls which recall the spread of local government in the goldfields region and the civic independence of often small centres in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, prior to later municipal amalgamations. The association with Henry Edmeades Tolhurst, successful Eaglehawk architect, is also of note.

Criterion B: Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the City the of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

N/A

Criterion C: Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

N/A

Criterion D: Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural places or objects.

The former Raywood Town Hall demonstrates some of the principal characteristics of a number of small brick shire halls in the Bendigo area, including examples at Marong and Strathfieldsaye. All of these three buildings has a tripartite façade. The building's bi-chrome brickwork, window to wall proportions and the elegant hipped roof link it to other public buildings in Central Victoria, especially to smaller post offices and court houses, most of which were completed earlier.

Criterion E: Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics in the context of the municipality.

The former Raywood Town Hall (1878) is of aesthetic/architectural significance as an externally intact, elegantly designed and executed, and prominently located former town hall. It was designed by the noted Eaglehawk architect Henry Edmeades Tolhurst. Although a small building, its high volume,

symmetrical facade, prominent break-fronted entry bay with recessed doors, bichrome brick walling with contrasting brick quoining, central pediment and tall broad-corniced chimneys, all add vigour to the building's presentation. The former town hall also reads as a civic or municipal building, which further distinguishes the structure in its streetscape. It is additionally significant as one of a number of surviving small brick shire and town halls in the Bendigo region, with others at Marong, Huntly (1867), and Strathfieldsaye (1869). The public presentation of the building to the north is substantially as designed in 1878. The modern wing to the west is recessive and defers to the earlier building in height and setback.

Criterion F: Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.

N/A

Criterion G: Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This includes the significance of the place to Indigenous peoples as part of their continuing and developing cultural traditions.

The former Raywood Town Hall is of local social significance as a venue for public meetings and congregations since 1915. The building's prominent location, and its capacity to recall Raywood's heyday during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century enhance this aspect of its significance.

Criterion H: Special association with life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the City of Greater Bendigo's history.

N/A

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The former Raywood Town Hall is a small building of brick construction located on a narrow allotment in the heart of the town. The building has a hipped roof and symmetrical break-fronted (north) facade in tuck-pointed bi-chrome brick. A pediment surmounts the projecting central section, which has deeply recessed entrance doors. The hipped roof is clad in corrugated galvanised steel and has two broad-corniced chimneys with conspicuous bases and bi-chrome stacks. The eaves are boxed with a single line of vent perforations around the sides and front. There are three recessed signage panels with a stucco base to the north elevation, reading 'TOWN' and 'HALL' over the front windows and '1878' over the front door. The windows are double-hung sashes, the lower panes being frosted.

How is it significant?

The former Raywood Town Hall is of local historical, social and aesthetic/architectural significance.

Why is it significant?

The former Raywood Town Hall (1878), located on Inglewood Street, Raywood, is of local historical and aesthetic/architectural significance. It is historically significant (Criterion A) for its capacity to recall the confidence and aspirations of Raywood during its late nineteenth century heyday; the building also provides evidence of the role of the township as a centre of local administration. The first Council elections were held in 1865, 13 years before the completion of the Town Hall, at the nearby Gunn's Hotel and Theatre (demolished). The high cost of the new building (£351 5 shillings) resulted in considerable public debt. The building was used for its intended purpose from 1878 until 1915, when the Borough of Raywood united with the Marong Shire. The former Raywood Town Hall is of local social significance (Criterion G) as a venue for public meetings and congregations since 1915. The building's prominent location, and its capacity to recall Raywood's heyday during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century enhance this aspect of its significance. The former Town Hall is one of a number of surviving modestly-sized former shire and town halls which recall the spread of local government in the goldfields region, and the civic independence of often small centres in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, prior to later municipal amalgamations. The association with Henry Edmeades Tolhurst, successful Eaglehawk architect, is also of note. The former town hall

is also of aesthetic/architectural significance as an externally intact, elegantly designed and executed, and prominently located former town hall (Criterion E). Although a small building, its high volume, symmetrical facade, prominent break-fronted entry bay with recessed doors, bichrome brick walling with contrasting brick quoining, central pediment and tall broad-corniced chimneys, all add vigour to the building's presentation. The former town hall also reads as a civic or municipal building, which further distinguishes the structure in its streetscape, and demonstrates some of the principal characteristics of a number of small brick shire halls in the Bendigo area, including examples at Marong and Strathfieldsaye (Criterion D). All of these three buildings have a tripartite façade. It is additionally significant as one of a number of surviving small brick shire and town halls in the Bendigo region, with others at Marong, Huntly (1867), and Strathfieldsaye (1869).

Recommendations

The property is recommended for inclusion in the Schedule to the Greater Bendigo Heritage Overlay. The extent of the Overlay is indicated in the above map, with the focus of significance on the 1878 building. The brickwork should remain unpainted. The modern wing to the west is of no heritage significance and can be maintained or demolished as required.

External Paint Colours	No
Internal Alterations Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Outbuildings and fences exemptions	No
Victorian Heritage Register	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated plan	No
Aboriginal heritage place	No

Identified By

Andrew Ward, 1998.

References

Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Volume 1, Crown Castleton Publishers, 2003.

Marie H Manning (ed), *Back-To Raywood and District Souvenir Booklet*, 1973.

Andrew Ward *et al*, City of Greater Bendigo Heritage Study (Marong) Study Area, Stage 2, 1998.

Specific:

- ¹ Map changed from *Heritage Policy Citations Review, 2011*. November 2011.
- ² Marie Manning, *Back to Raywood and District*, Back to Committee, 1973, p.5.
- ³ 'Raywood Town Hall' citation, Andrew Ward *et al*, City of Greater Bendigo Heritage Study (Marong) Study Area, Stage 2, 1998.
- ⁴ Mike Butcher and Gill Flanders, *Bendigo Historic Buildings*, National Trust, Bendigo, 1987, pp. 117-27 (Eaglehawk), 106 (Long Gully), 128 (Lake Neangar).
- ⁵ 'Raywood Town Hall' citation, Andrew Ward *et al*, City of Greater Bendigo Heritage Study (Marong) Study Area, Stage 2, 1998.
- ⁶ Butcher and Flanders, p. 160-161 (Huntly), 163 (Strathfieldsaye).
- ⁷ Butcher and Flanders, pp. 117-127.
- ⁸ Michael Challenger, *Historic Court Houses of Victoria*, Pallisade, Melbourne, 2001, pp. 71 (Creswick), 74 (Huntly), 79 (Eaglehawk), 102 (Inglewood), 121 (Maldon), 143 (Newstead), 182 (Talbot), 198 (Woodend).

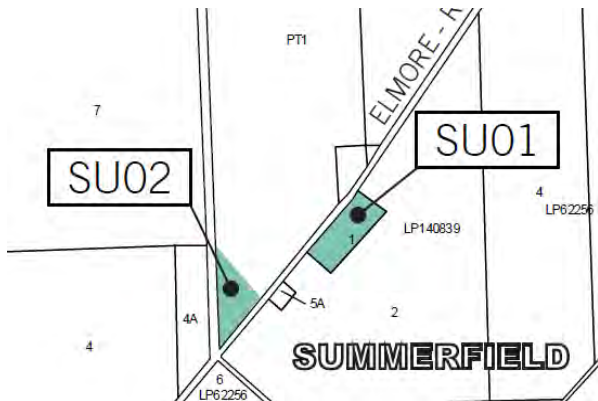
Name	<i>Viewbank (ruin)</i>	Reference in 1998 Marong Study	SU2
Address	2856 Elmore-Raywood Road , north-east of intersection with Ludemans Road, Raywood ¹	Map reference	VicRoads 44 F2
Building type	Timber ruin, presumed to be a food store	Survey date	August 2010
Date of construction	After 1882	Recommendation	Include in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay
Significance	The log ruin is of local historical and technological significance.		



Left: South side of the former store, with the fireplace of the former house at right. Right: The entry to the former larder (east face).



Left: Embanked earth at the rear of former food store. Right: Detail of south face.



Left: Aerial view, 2010, with the approximate site of the timber ruin indicated (Source: City of Greater Bendigo). Right: Proposed Heritage Overlay map, with the subject site shown as SU02. Note, the extent of the property boundary is indicative only.

Intactness Good Fair ✓ Poor

History

The area of open, gently undulating farming country approximately eight kilometres east of Raywood was first settled in the 1860s, by William Waugh.² The only road through the area was the Kamarooka Road, now the Elmore-Raywood Road. Subsequent settlers, including the Frazier, Hocking, Brown and Farnald families, named the settlement Summerfield.³ It was renamed Neilborough North in 1901, reverting to Summerfield in 1924, in response to an outcry from residents.⁴ The timber school at Summerfield was constructed in 1876, and a church (demolished) was constructed in 1888.⁵

Thomas Hocking (1836-1896) was born in Cornwall and arrived in Victoria in 1852, initially mining at White Hills.⁶ He was an early selector at Summerfield, taking up 130ha (320 acres) in 1882.⁷ He subsequently built this log building, a presumed food store, on his selection and named the property *Viewbank*. He also built a house on the landholding. It remained in the Hocking family until its purchase from Miss Florence Hocking by Peter Ludeman in the 1990s.⁸ Hocking and his wife Margaret also selected land at Tandarra, where they built another house of bark and mud.⁹

Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes

Victoria's themes and sub-themes:

- 4.1: Living off the land
- 5.8: Working
- 6.8: Living on the fringes

Description & Integrity

The collapsed log structure at *Viewbank*, a property on the north side of the Elmore-Raywood Road at Summerfield, is of massive construction, and comprises double thickness logs walls with the cavities filled with earth. There is a rammed earth embankment at the rear (west). The logs have chocked corners fixed with iron pins. The corner posts have U shaped terminations accommodating cross beams. There is evidence of notches cut for a cross beam to carry the roof in the centre of both sides. The remnant roof structure comprises beams oriented east-west. It is possible that the roof was pugged with earth as a sealant. No evidence survives of the original entry.

The location of the former farmhouse (demolished) is indicated by the brick fireplace approximately three metres from the entrance to the larder. Former farm outbuildings survive in poor condition. An avenue of gums leads to the former farmhouse from the Elmore-Raywood road at the south.

Comparative Analysis

In the early years of European settlement, log construction was the preferred method of building police lock-ups in Victoria. In situations where brick or stone were unavailable, it was a means of constructing secure buildings. Surviving Victorian log lock-ups include an example at Eaglehawk, approximately 25km south of Summerfield. Miles Lewis, Professor in the Faculty of Architecture, Building & Planning at the University of Melbourne, suggests that the use of log construction by the police was a factor in log buildings gaining some currency on the goldfields.¹⁰ A number of log-built diggers' huts are recorded at the Bendigo goldfields in 1852. A contemporary description records the structures as, '... built of solid trunks of trees laid horizontally ... The logs are notched at the corners, and the interstices daubed with clay ... The roofs of these are almost flat, covered with sheets of bark, with logs on the bark to keep it down'.¹¹ Other recorded log cabins in the area include an example built by William Sinclair at the junction of Derwent and Long gullies in 1854¹² and another at Neilborough East, built by brothers Harry and John Mountjoy (undated).¹³ Professor Lewis notes that log construction became more common after 1870, following the Land Acts (Selection Acts) which forced settlers into heavily forested land. The requirement of the selection leases to clear sites for habitation and cultivation was a factor in the increasing use of timber as a construction material from this time.¹⁴

Extant examples of log constructions in the Bendigo region include Francis Harritable's log buildings at Sebastian and the Eaglehawk lock-up. Harritable's stores (also in a ruinous condition) were originally gable roofed buildings with logs laid horizontally, the corners formed by notches cut out of the ends and gaps between the logs pugged with mud and broken bricks. The lock-up is of comparatively

refined construction and survives in good condition. The former food store at *Viewbank* is a comparatively crude construction, of massive proportions.

Assessment Against Criteria

Amended Heritage Victoria Criteria

Criterion A: Importance to the course, or pattern, of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

The log ruin at Viewbank (built after 1882), on the Elmore-Raywood Road at Summerfield, is historically significant. It provides evidence of a farmstead at Summerfield, a small farming community east of Raywood, which was settled from the 1860s. The property was occupied by Thomas Hocking and his family from 1882, and the Hocking family retained ownership of the site until the 1990s. The ruin demonstrates an innovative approach to the building of a food store on an isolated farm, making use of available materials and vernacular construction. Thomas Hocking, although apparently a settler of limited means, was inventive and resourceful in his approach to this building. This is demonstrated through the use of the massive timbers and other construction techniques which remain evident, such as the double thickness log walls with earth-filled cavities, and the use of the rammed earth embankment to the rear. Hocking also built another house of bark and mud at Tandarra.

Criterion B: Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

The log ruin at Viewbank is significant as a rare surviving example, albeit in a depleted state, of a log structure in the Bendigo goldfields region. Log construction was recorded in the region from the early 1850s. Aside from the timber lock-up at Eaglehawk, only one other complex of log structures is known to survive (Harritables at Sebastian). The subject ruin is also rare for the use of such massive timbers in its construction and as a surviving (and assumed to be) purpose-built food store originally associated with a 1880s selection.

Criterion C: Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

N/A

Criterion D: Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural places or objects.

N/A

Criterion E: Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics in the context of the municipality.

N/A

Criterion F: Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.

The Viewbank ruin, presumed to have been a food store, is of technical significance in demonstrating an approach to the use of locally available materials (timber and earth) in the construction of a domestic farm building in the 1880s; and for the use of particularly large timbers in the construction, as well as earth-filled cavities and the utilisation of the rammed earth embankment. These aspects of the design would also have provided insulating benefits.

Criterion G: Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This includes the significance of the place to Indigenous peoples as part of their continuing and developing cultural traditions.

N/A

Criterion F: Special association with life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the City of Greater Bendigo's history.

N/A

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The collapsed log structure at Viewbank is of massive construction, and comprises double thickness logs walls with the cavities filled with earth. There is a rammed earth embankment at the rear (west). The logs have chocked corners fixed with iron pins. The corner posts have U shaped terminations accommodating cross beams. There is evidence of notches cut for a cross beam to carry the roof in the centre of both sides. The remnant roof structure comprises beams oriented east-west. It is possible that the roof was pugged with earth as a sealant. No evidence survives of the original entry.

How is it significant?

The log ruin is of local historical and technological significance.

Why is it significant?

The log ruin at Viewbank (built after 1882), on the Elmore-Raywood Road at Summerfield, is of local historical and technological significance. It is historically significant (Criterion A) for providing evidence of a farmstead at Summerfield, a small farming community east of Raywood, which was settled from the 1860s. The property was occupied by Thomas Hocking and his family from 1882, and the Hocking family retained ownership of the site until the 1990s. The ruin demonstrates an innovative approach to building a food store on an isolated farm, making use of available materials and vernacular construction. Thomas Hocking, although apparently a settler of limited means, was inventive and resourceful in his approach to this building. This is demonstrated through the use of the massive timbers and other construction techniques which remain evident, such as the double thickness log walls with earth-filled cavities, and the use of the rammed earth embankment to the rear. Hocking also built another house of bark and mud at Tandarra. The log ruin at Viewbank is also significant as a rare surviving example (Criterion B), albeit in a depleted state, of a log structure in the Bendigo goldfields region, where log construction was recorded from the early 1850s. The subject ruin is additionally rare for the use of the massive timbers in its construction and as a surviving (and assumed to be) purpose-built food store originally associated with a 1880s selection. Technologically (Criterion F), the Viewbank ruin is significant for demonstrating an approach to the use of locally available materials (timber and earth) in the construction of a domestic farm building in the 1880s and for the use of particularly large timbers in the construction, as well as earth-filled cavities and the utilisation of the rammed earth embankment. These aspects of the design would also have provided insulating benefits.

Recommendations

The log ruin at Viewbank is recommended for inclusion in the Schedule to the Greater Bendigo Heritage Overlay. While the map above illustrates an extent of Overlay coverage (following indicative allotment boundaries) it is recommended that this be reduced to the historic ruin with a curtilage around it of in the order of 10 metres. The focus of significance is on the ruined log structure. In preference, maintain the log ruin in its existing condition, although 'benign neglect' may be a reasonable future outcome. In this situation, where the ruin will likely continue to deteriorate, it is recommended that the structure be photographically recorded. Ruinous structures, including those on sites with the potential to yield artefacts and other material remains relating to the historical use of the property, can also be considered for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Inventory (VHI). The process of recommending a site for the VHI is typically undertaken by an archaeologist, who inspects the site and completes a 'Heritage Inventory Site Card' to be filed with Heritage Victoria. Details of the process are at, www.dpcd.vic.gov.au/heritage, 'Archaeology and Heritage Inventory'.

External Paint Colours	No
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Internal Alterations Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Outbuildings and fences exemptions	No
Victorian Heritage Register	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated plan	No
Aboriginal heritage place	No

Identified By

Andrew Ward, 1998.

References

Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Volume 1, Crown Castleton Publishers, 2003.

Andrew Ward *et al*, City of Greater Bendigo Heritage Study (Marong) Study Area, Stage 2, 1998.

Specific:

- ¹ Changed suburb from Summerfield, from *Heritage Policy Citations Review*, 2011. November 2011.
- ² Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Volume 1, Crown Castleton Publishers, 2003, p. 345.
- ³ Marie Manning, *Back to Raywood and District*, Raywood and District Back To Committee, 1973, p.12.
- ⁴ Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Volume 1, Crown Castleton Publishers, 2003, p. 345.
- ⁵ Marie Manning, *Back to Raywood and District*, Raywood and District Back To Committee, 1973, p.12.
- ⁶ Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Volume 1, Crown Castleton Publishers, 2003, p. 352.
- ⁷ Shire of Marong rate book, 1882.
- ⁸ Pers comm., Peter Ludeman, interview with Ray Wallace, 14 August, 1998.
- ⁹ Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Volume 1, Crown Castleton Publishers, 2003, p. 352.
- ¹⁰ Miles Lewis, 'Lock-Ups,' Section 2.02 of *Australian Building: A Cultural Investigation*, viewed online at mileslewis.net, accessed 16 July 2010.
- ¹¹ William Howitt, *Land, Labour and Gold, or Two Years in Victoria*, Longman Brown, London, 1858, p. 377, cited in Miles Lewis, 'The Goldfields,' Section 2.02 of *Australian Building: A Cultural Investigation*, viewed online at mileslewis.net, accessed 16 July 2010.
- ¹² Ralph W Birrell and James A Lerk, *Bendigo's Gold Story*, Golden Square 2001, p. 59.
- ¹³ Marie Manning, *Back to Raywood and District*, Raywood and District Back To Committee, 1973, p.12.
- ¹⁴ Miles Lewis, 'Other Log Buildings,' Section 2.02 of *Australian Building: A Cultural Investigation*, viewed online at mileslewis.net, accessed 16 July 2010.

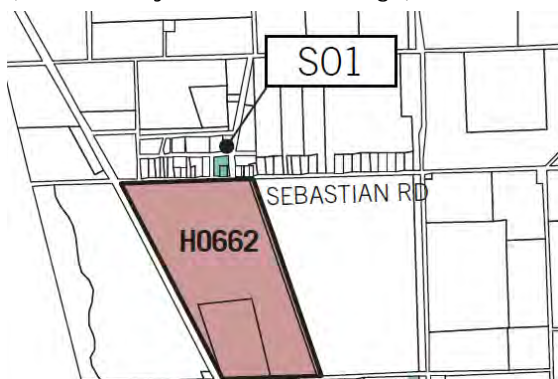
Name	Little Sebastian Hotel	Reference in 1998 Marong Study	S1
Address	102 Main Street, Sebastian	Map reference	VicRoads 44 3D
Building type	Hotel	Survey date	June and August 2010
Date of construction	1879-80	Recommendation	Include in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay
Significance	The Little Sebastian Hotel is of local historical, social and aesthetic/architectural significance.		



Left: White Horse Hotel, c. 1860s, before the fire of the 1870s (Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Volume 1, Crown Castleton Publishers, 2003, p. 295). Right: Little Sebastian Hotel south elevation.



Left: Rear view of the Little Sebastian, as seen from Vogeles Road. Right: Aerial view, 2010 (Source: City of Greater Bendigo).



Proposed Heritage Overlay map, with the subject site shown as S01. Note H0662 is the Frederick the Great Mine and Cyanide Works.

Intactness ✓ Good Fair Poor

History

Sebastian Schmidt discovered gold in the area south of Raywood in 1863. The town that bears Schmidt's name was established shortly afterwards. Its fortunes rose and fell with the Frederick the Great Mine, around which Sebastian was built. Gold extraction began in 1864, when landholder Hugh Glass granted Messrs Charlton and Co, comprising Robert Charlton, Francis Harritable, Hart and Price, the right to erect a 12-head crushing plant at the Frederick the Great Mine.¹ The mine finally closed some 70 years later, by which time it had yielded over 170,000 ounces of gold.² During the boom years of the late nineteenth century, the mine employed over 400 men. By 1879, the year construction of the Little Sebastian Hotel began, Main Street, to the north of the mine, boasted a Mechanic's Institute, State school, timber church (Primitive Methodists) and portable police building.³ There were also numerous hotels and wine shanties, including the White Horse Hotel, established by 1865 and run by Misses Vogele: the All Nations, Commercial, Criterion, Garbarinas, Nerring, Sebastian and Traveller's Rest.⁴ The present Little Sebastian Hotel was built in 1879-80, following a fire to the earlier Vogele's White Horse Hotel.

The Little Sebastian Hotel was built by Francis Harritable (1820-1916), a Spanish seaman who arrived in Melbourne in 1858,⁵ on the site of the fire-razed White Horse.⁶ Harritable followed the diggings, travelling to Mclvor (Heathcote)⁷ before arriving at Sebastian by 1864. He was a member of the 'Messrs Charlton and Co' consortium (see above) and later became a director of the Frederick the Great Mine. In 1873, Harritable acquired 14ha (35 acres) south of the Frederick the Great Mine, on the present Rothackers Road. There he built a dwelling for his growing family and a complex of outbuildings of log construction, some of which survive. He subsequently purchased the adjacent 55ha (136 acre) block and land in nearby Campbell's Forest.

By the early 1890s, there were four pubs (hotel) operating in Sebastian.⁸ Today, the Little Sebastian Hotel stands alone as a commercial building on Sebastian's former main street, a relic of the town's gold rush heyday. The Bryden family were prominent and long-standing licensees of the hotel during the twentieth century.⁹ The property still operates as a hotel.

Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes

Victoria's themes and sub-themes:

- 4.5: Gold mining
- 5.6: Entertaining and socialising
- 5.8: Working

Description & Integrity

The Little Sebastian Hotel, built 1879-80, is a symmetrical single-storey hotel of bi-chrome brick construction located on Sebastian's main street, opposite the Frederick the Great Mine. The hotel occupies a large site, at the corner of Main Street and Vogele Road. There is a garden area to the east, as well as rear additions and outbuildings. The following description focuses on the main original building component to the south of the site; the east and north (rear) elevations are largely obscured in views from Main Street and Vogele Road.

The subject building is a richly detailed nineteenth century hotel. The front (south) elevation is distinguished by a tall, central gable in the hipped roof. The gable end has an oculus vent; a plaster panel in the form of a cartouche, reading 'Little Sebastian Hotel'; a finial; and intricately fretted barge boards in the Carpenters' Gothic tradition. The barge boards to the balance of the roof are comparatively plain. The hipped roof, over the front component of one (large) room depth, is clad with corrugated sheet steel. There is a timber posted verandah with timber frieze rail and cast iron lacework. Cream brick relieves the red face brick at the corners, resembling quoins, and to the window and door surrounds. The openings – two sets of double doors and four windows – to the front elevation are irregularly spaced. All appear to be original and are double hung sashes, with a single pane to each sash, and projecting sills. Another double-hung window, also with a cream brick surround, is located to the north end of the west elevation. The north elevation also has a painted 'HOTEL' sign. The paired timber doors are not original.

There are north-south running wings to the rear of the main original component, also of brick construction, with hipped roofs and chimneys. These appear to be of long standing, although apparently modified with elements such as skillion additions, awnings and timber pergolas added. Another wing/addition attached on an east-west alignment to the rear of the latter wings, appears to be later again.

The hotel is set back from the street behind a shallow brick paved area. There is a pre-cast concrete horse trough and pitched drain to the west of the entrance to the 'Front Bar'. The hotel appears to be in generally sound condition.

Comparative Analysis

In its essential form as a symmetrical, single-storey hotel of brick construction with hipped roof and front verandah, the Little Sebastian Hotel (1879-80) does not conform to the prevailing Bendigo goldfields convention of hotels of low, spreading proportions, with parapeted frontages and no verandahs (see, for instance, the former Royal Hotel on the Loddon Valley Highway, and the former Weighbridge Hotel in Kangaroo Flat). Rather, the Little Sebastian's pronounced central gable and the rich detailing to the gable barge boards and cast iron lacework gives it an air of Boom era ebullience. In its application of bichrome brick, the Little Sebastian Hotel also corresponds with a number of contemporaneous buildings in the area, including the former Nerring School no. 1531 at Woodvale, designed by H R Bastow, senior architect with the Department of Public Works, and completed in 1875; and the brick school building, c. 1870s, at the Marong School no. 400.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion A: Importance to the course, or pattern, of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

The Little Sebastian Hotel, built 1879-80, is of historical significance. It is a prominent commercial building located on Main Street, Sebastian, facing the long-running and highly productive Frederick the Great Mine. The hotel contributes to the surviving evidence of Sebastian's gold producing heyday in the latter decades of the nineteenth century. In the 1890s the Little Sebastian was one of four hotels in the township; today it is the only survivor, and one of few still operating hotels in the area with gold rush-era origins. It is also the last remaining commercial building in the original centre of Sebastian. The hotel additionally derives significance from its association with the earlier White Horse Hotel (c. 1860s, demolished 1870s), on which site it is located. The association with Francis Harritable is also of note; Harritable, a Spanish immigrant, constructed the hotel and was also a member of the consortium which established the Fredrick the Great mine in 1864. Harritable became a prominent member of the local community, and his sons farmed the family land on Rothackers Road well into the twentieth century.

Criterion B: Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

N/A

Criterion C: Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

N/A

Criterion D: Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural places or objects.

N/A

Criterion E: Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics in the context of the municipality.

The Little Sebastian Hotel, built in 1879-80, is of aesthetic/architectural significance. The subject building, which is comparatively externally intact, has unusually rich detailing for a hotel on the

Bendigo goldfields. Details of note include the tall central gable to the hipped roof, the oculus vent, intricately fretted barge boards in the Carpenters' Gothic tradition, and finial to the gable end, the timber posted verandah with timber frieze rail and cast iron lacework, and the contrasting cream brick quoining to the building's corners and window and door surrounds. This somewhat exuberant design could be seen to reflect the confidence and prosperity of Sebastian at the height of the gold rush. The building is also unusual in that it does not conform to the prevailing Bendigo goldfields convention of hotels of low, spreading proportions, with parapeted frontages and no verandahs. Modifications and additions have generally been located to rear, with minimal impacts on the road-facing principal elevation.

Criterion F: Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.

N/A

Criterion G: Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This includes the significance of the place to Indigenous peoples as part of their continuing and developing cultural traditions.

The Little Sebastian Hotel is of social significance in the local context as place of meeting and congregation for the Sebastian community since 1879. The building's social significance is enhanced by its rich architectural detailing and location opposite the Frederick the Great Mine on the heart of the township.

Criterion H: Special association with life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the City of Greater Bendigo's history.

The association of the Little Sebastian Hotel and Francis Harritable, who oversaw its construction, is additionally of note. Harritable, a Spanish immigrant, constructed the hotel and was also a member of the consortium which established the Fredrick the Great mine in 1864. Harritable became a prominent member of the local community, and his sons farmed the family land on Rothackers Road well into the twentieth century.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Little Sebastian Hotel, built 1879-80, is a symmetrical single-storey hotel of bi-chrome brick construction located on Sebastian's main street, opposite the Frederick the Great Mine. The richly detailed south elevation is distinguished by a tall, central gable in the hipped roof. The gable end has an oculus vent; a plaster panel in the form of a cartouche, reading 'Little Sebastian Hotel'; a finial; and intricately fretted barge boards in the Carpenters' Gothic tradition.

Why is it significant?

The Little Sebastian Hotel, built 1879-80, is of local historical, social and aesthetic/architectural significance.

How is it significant?

The Little Sebastian Hotel is historically significant (Criterion A) as a prominent commercial building located on Main Street, Sebastian, facing the long-running and highly productive Frederick the Great Mine. The hotel contributes to the surviving evidence of Sebastian's gold producing heyday in the latter decades of the nineteenth century. In the 1890s the Little Sebastian was one of four hotels in the township; today it is the only survivor, and one of few still operating hotels in the area with gold rush-era origins. It is also the last remaining commercial building in the original centre of Sebastian. The hotel additionally derives significance from its association with the earlier White Horse Hotel (c. 1860s, demolished 1870s), on which site it is located. The Little Sebastian Hotel is of social significance (Criterion G) in the local context as place of meeting and congregation for the Sebastian community since 1879. The building's social significance is enhanced by its rich architectural detailing and location opposite the Frederick the Great Mine on the heart of the township. The association

(Criterion H) with Francis Harritable is additionally of note. Harritable, a Spanish immigrant, constructed the hotel and was also a member of the consortium which established the Fredrick the Great mine in 1864. Harritable became a prominent member of the local community, and his sons farmed the family land on Rothackers Road well into the twentieth century.

The Little Sebastian Hotel is also of aesthetic/architectural significance (Criterion E). The subject building, which has a high degree of intactness externally, has unusually rich detailing for a hotel on the Bendigo goldfields. Details of note include the tall central gable to the hipped roof; the oculus vent, intricately fretted barge boards in the Carpenters' Gothic tradition, and finial to the gable end; the timber posted verandah with timber frieze rail and cast iron lacework; and the contrasting cream brick quoining to the building's corners and window and door surrounds. This somewhat exuberant design could be seen to reflect the confidence and prosperity of Sebastian at the height of the gold rush. The building is also unusual in that it does not conform to the prevailing Bendigo goldfields convention of hotels of low, spreading proportions, with parapeted frontages and no verandahs.

Recommendations

The property is recommended for inclusion in the Schedule to the Greater Bendigo Heritage Overlay. The extent of the Overlay is indicated in the above map. The focus of significance is on the original hotel component, and the original or early wings, albeit the degree to which these could be considered contributory elements would require further investigation (to date the wings and assess their intactness). The bi-chrome brickwork should remain unpainted; the signage should also be retained.

External Paint Colours	No
Internal Alterations Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Outbuildings and fences exemptions	No
Victorian Heritage Register	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated plan	No
Aboriginal heritage place	No

Identified By

Andrew Ward, 1998.

References

Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Volume 1, Crown Castleton Publishers, 2003.

Ray Wallace, *Sydney Flat Gold to Woodvale Green*, Woodvale Progress Association, 1984.

Andrew Ward *et al*, City of Greater Bendigo Heritage Study (Marong) Study Area, Stage 2, 1998.

Specific:

- ¹ Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Crown Castleton, Bendigo, 2003, p. 283.
- ² *Vision and Realisation*, Victorian Government, Melbourne, 1973, v. 2, p. 478.
- ³ Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Volume 1, Crown Castleton Publishers, 2003, p. 281; and F F Bailliere, in the *Victorian Gazetteer and Road Guide*, 1879, p. 421.
- ⁴ Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Crown Castleton, Bendigo, 2003, p. 295.
- ⁵ Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Crown Castleton, Bendigo, 2003, p. 299.
- ⁶ Ray Wallace, *Sydney Flat Gold to Woodvale Green*, Woodvale Progress Association, 1984, p. 22.
- ⁷ Ray Wallace, *Sydney Flat Gold to Woodvale Green*, Woodvale Progress Association, 1984, p. 22.

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- ⁸ Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Crown Castleton, Bendigo, 2003, p. 295.
- ⁹ John D Bryden, *Sebastian Back to and School Centenary*, Back To Committee, 1975.

Name	Engi farmhouse and outbuildings	Reference in 1998 Marong Study	S3
Address	5 Sebastian Road, south-west of the intersection with the Bendigo Pyramid Road	Map reference	VicRoads 4 E3
Building type	House and farm buildings	Survey date	June 2010 (external inspection only)
Date of construction	1896	Recommendation	Not recommended for inclusion in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay
Significance	The Engi farmhouse complex is not of local heritage significance, and is not recommended for inclusion in the Heritage Overlay.		



Front (east) elevation of the Engi farmhouse, with outbuilding to the south (left).



Rear of the Engi farmhouse property, viewed from Sebastian Road to the north.



Left: Aerial view, 2010 (Source: City of Greater Bendigo).

Intactness Good ✓ Fair Poor

History

The abandoned house and farm buildings at 5 Sebastian Road were built by the Engi family, Italian settlers who arrived in Sebastian in 1896.¹ The Engis farmed the land, producing dairy products and cultivating vines.² The house is built of mud brick, a construction technique often referred to as 'German' in the Bendigo area (see 'Comparative Analysis' below). 'German brick houses' were often associated with settlers of limited means, including farmers, who used vernacular building traditions and locally available materials to construct buildings and provide shelter for their families and livestock. Subsequent owners of the property included the Pollocks and the Dows. Andy Dow sold the property in the mid-1960s. The railway, which is located to the east of the house, predates the house, being extended north to Raywood in 1882.

Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes

Victoria's themes and sub-themes:

- 4.1: Living off the land
- 4.4: Farming
- 6.8: Living on the fringes

Description & Integrity

The property at 5 Sebastian Road comprises a 1890s mud brick cottage with a double hipped roof, with outbuildings to the south and west. The house faces the railway line to the east. Access to the triangular allotment is from Sebastian Road to the north. The house is a symmetrical, single-storey mud brick cottage with verandah carried on timber posts to the east. The verandah is recent (post 1998). The mud brick is rendered with ashlar markings. There is a central door to the east elevation, flanked by windows. All are sheeted over with corrugated sheet steel. The hipped roof is clad with corrugated steel. There are three brick chimneys. The former dairy, to the south of the house, is a stud framed structure with gable roof, internal asbestos cement linings and a ventilated concrete floor. There are corrugated sheet metal clad additions at the rear of the farm house. Mature pepper trees are located to the south and east of the property. The farm house appears to be in generally sound condition.

Comparative Analysis

Despite widespread application from at least the 1820s, adobe (mud brick) construction is one of Australia's least clearly documented vernacular building materials.³ In a discussion of Victorian examples, Professor Miles Lewis, Professor in the Faculty of Architecture, Building & Planning at the University of Melbourne identifies examples built in the 1860s at Eltham, in the Hamilton area, at Werribee, a ruin of c. 1870 at Badaginnie near Violet Town, and another deteriorated example on the Sandy Creek Road near Maldon. He also notes that, 'mud brick buildings are fairly common in the Bendigo area of Victoria'.⁴

In the Bendigo area and in parts of South Australia and New South Wales, adobe constructions were often referred to as 'German' houses. German settlers in South Australia are known to have used adobe from the 1830s.⁵ The term 'German brick' was also used in Cornish settlements in South Australia, to describe a brick of wet earth, limestone and straw in moulds of approximately 230mm x 380mm. The connection between the Cornish miners of South Australia and the Bendigo goldfields is well documented, and may explain the introduction of mud brick building techniques to the area.

Professor Lewis notes that relatively few mud brick buildings were constructed in Australia following World War I, suggesting that the high tide of this vernacular building technique occurred around the 1890s (as is consistent with the subject building).

The Engi farmhouse is one of a number of mud brick structures in the north of the former Shire of Marong. These include the Kelly farmhouse and outbuilding (c. 1902) on Caldwell Road, Woodvale; the former dairy (c. 1880s) at the Monmore farm on Bayliss Road, Woodvale;⁶ and two small mud brick structures (1890s and early 1900s) at the Flett farmstead, Woodvale. In terms of scale, form and age, the Engi farmhouse is most directly comparable with the Kelly farm house on Caldwell Road,

although the modifications to the building diminish its comparable value. Other examples survive at abandoned properties at the corner of Fitzpatrick's Road and Three Chain Road south of Sebastian, and on the Neilborough East Road, between Neilborough and Summerfield (Neilborough North). The provenance and history of these latter two examples is not known, and it is possible that comparable examples of mud brick buildings survive elsewhere in the district. Further research and investigation would be required to establish this.

Assessment Against Criteria

Amended Heritage Victoria Criteria

Criterion A: Importance to the course, or pattern, of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

The Engi farmhouse (1896) and outbuildings at 5 Sebastian Road, south of Sebastian, is of historical interest. The property provides evidence of local development in the later nineteenth century, where farmers of limited means built low cost dwellings using vernacular construction methods and locally available materials. Mud brick dwellings of this type were often referred to as 'German' houses in the Bendigo area, where they were common; the description may owe its origins to the German settlers of South Australia who used adobe construction from the 1830s. It is also possible that mud brick building techniques were introduced to the Victorian goldfields via the diggers from California.

Criterion B: Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

N/A

Criterion C: Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

N/A

Criterion D: Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural places or objects.

N/A

Criterion E: Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics in the context of the municipality.

The Engi farmhouse (1896) is of some aesthetic interest for its simple building form with a double hipped roof and mud brick construction. Unlike other surviving examples of mud brick buildings in the vicinity, however, the Engi farmhouse is cement rendered, reducing its capacity to present as an adobe construction. There is also some aesthetic interest in its informal setting, adjacent to the railway.

Criterion F: Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.

N/A

Criterion G: Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This includes the significance of the place to Indigenous peoples as part of their continuing and developing cultural traditions.

N/A

Criterion H: Special association with life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the City of Greater Bendigo's history.

N/A

Statement of Significance

The Engi farmhouse (1896) and outbuildings at 5 Sebastian Road, south of Sebastian, is of some historical and aesthetic interest but is not considered to reach local heritage significance. The property provides evidence of local development in the later nineteenth century, where farmers of limited means built low cost dwellings using vernacular construction methods and locally available materials. Mud brick dwellings of this type were often referred to as 'German' houses in the Bendigo area, where they were common; the description may owe its origins to the German settlers of South Australia who used adobe construction from the 1830s. It is also possible that mud brick building techniques were introduced to the Victorian goldfields via the diggers from California. Aesthetically, the farmhouse of interest for its simple building form with a double hipped roof and mud brick construction. Unlike other surviving examples of mud brick buildings in the vicinity, however, the Engi farmhouse is rendered, reducing its capacity to present as an adobe construction. There is also some aesthetic interest in its informal setting, adjacent to the railway.

Recommendations

The property is not recommended for inclusion in the Schedule to the Greater Bendigo Heritage Overlay. While there is some heritage interest in the property and building, as outlined above, this is not considered sufficient to justify an individual Heritage Overlay control.

External Paint Colours	
Internal Alterations Controls	
Tree Controls	
Outbuildings and fences exemptions	
Victorian Heritage Register	
Prohibited uses may be permitted	
Incorporated plan	
Aboriginal heritage place	

Identified By

Andrew Ward, 1998.

References

Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Volume 1, Crown Castleton Publishers, 2003.

Ray Wallace, *Sydney Flat Gold to Woodvale Green*, Woodvale Progress Association, 1984.

Andrew Ward *et al*, City of Greater Bendigo Heritage Study (Marong) Study Area, Stage 2, 1998.

Specific:

- ¹ Shire of Marong rate book, 1896
- ² Pers comm, Mrs Horace Engi, wife of descendant of the original owners, and Ray Wallace (historian), 1998.
- ³ Miles Lewis, 'Adobe or Clay Lump,' *Australian Building: A Cultural Investigation*, Sections 3.02.2 & 3.02.15, viewed online at mileslewis.net, accessed 30 August 2010.
- ⁴ Miles Lewis, 'Adobe or Clay Lump,' *Australian Building: A Cultural Investigation*, Sections 3.02.10, viewed online at mileslewis.net, accessed 30 August 2010.
- ⁵ Miles Lewis, 'Adobe or Clay Lump,' *Australian Building: A Cultural Investigation*, Sections 3.02.12, viewed online at mileslewis.net, accessed 30 August 2010.

⁶ Access to the Monmore site, on Bayliss road, was not possible, however a substantial mud brick dairy, with walls c.60cm thick, was extant in 2003, see Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Volume 1, Crown Castleton Publishers, 2003, p. 405.

Name	Francis Harritable's log buildings (ruins)	Reference in 1998 Marong Study	S05
Address	3a Rothackers Road (accessed from Fitzpatrick's Road), near Sebastian	Map reference	VicRoads 44 D3
Building type	Former stores and dwelling	Survey date	June and August 2010
Date of construction	c.1860s-70s (stores); c. 1890s (dwelling)	Recommendation	Include in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay
Significance	The log structures (ruins) are of local historical and technological significance.		



July 1994 – Left: East end of eastern store. Right: View of the two stores from the north (Source: Andrew Ward, courtesy of City of Greater Bendigo).



June 2010 – Left: View of site from Rothackers Road (west). Right: The eastern store, viewed from the south-west.



June 2010 – Left: Raised floor and remnant mud and brick pugging to the eastern store. Right: View of site from north-west, with the former dwelling at left.



Left: Aerial view, 2010, with the stores and stables circled (Source: City of Greater Bendigo). Right: Proposed Heritage Overlay map, with the subject site shown as S05. Note, the extent of the overlay is indicative.

Intactness Good Fair ✓ Poor

History

Francis (Frank) Harritable (1820-1916) was a Spanish seaman who arrived in Melbourne in 1858.¹ Harritable followed the diggings, travelling to McIvor (Heathcote)² before arriving at Sebastian by 1864. In September of that year, local landholder Hugh Glass granted Messrs Charlton and Co – comprising Robert Charlton, Francis Harritable, Hart and Price – consent to erect a 12-head crushing plant at the Frederick the Great Mine in Sebastian.³ Harritable later became a director of the mine, which finally closed in the 1930s, by which time it had yielded over 170,000 ounces of gold.⁴

In 1865, Harritable married Alice Ann (1845-1919), at which time Sebastian was described as a ‘tiny hamlet ... nearly deserted’.⁵ The first of the Harritables’ many children, David, was born in 1867.⁶ In 1873, Harritable acquired 14ha (35 acres) south of the Frederick the Great Mine, on the present Rothackers Road, a short distance west of Myers Creek. He subsequently purchased the adjacent 55ha (136 acre) block and land in nearby Campbell’s Forest. In 1879-80 he built the White Horse Hotel at Sebastian (now the Little Sebastian). Aside from the Frederick the Great Mine, at which mining had temporarily ceased, local industry at the time included a saw mill, located ‘two miles from the township’.⁷

The Harritable property on Rothackers Road, oriented north-south parallel with the road, comprised a house (demolished) and two stores built of logs.⁸ A later log building, to the east of the stores, is believed to have been built as a dwelling for Robert Harritable (born 1878).⁹ Following their father’s death, the Harritable sons continued to work the land. They were mixed farmers, growing grain, mainly wheat and some oats and raising sheep for meat and wool production.¹⁰

Victoria’s Framework of Historical Themes

Victoria’s themes and sub-themes:

- 2.4: Arriving in a new land
- 2.5: Migrating and making a home
- 4.1: Living off the land
- 4.3: Grazing and raising livestock
- 4.5: Gold mining
- 4.6: Exploiting other mineral, forest and water resources
- 5.8: Working
- 6.8: Living on the fringes

Description & Integrity

The surviving structures at the Harritable property are two log stores and a log dwelling. All are built of Cypress Pine and in a ruinous condition. The broader complex previously included a dwelling (demolished), dam (extant), an earth closet with facilities for adults and children (the location is indicated by a bramble thicket to the north of the timber stores) and brick pathways.

The stores are gable roofed log structures, built of un-split logs laid horizontally, with the corners formed by notches cut out of the ends. The eastern store retains part of its sawn timber roof frame and some gable end weatherboards at its eastern end. Corrugated sheet metal, the former roofing material, is located around the base of the buildings. The gaps between the logs are pugged internally with mud and brick fragments – some pugging survives. The logs to the north sides of the stores, facing the former farmhouse, are sawn to give more of a refined finish. To the south side, the logs are rough (unsawn). The western store has a wide ground level opening to the north and an upper level opening to the east. There is evidence that the store originally had a raised timber floor. The eastern store has a raised timber floor with two doors, one to the lower level (north) and the other to the upper level (east). The floor is carried on stumps and joists, oriented north-south. A semi circular gutter bracket is located to the south wall. When the site was inspected in the 1990s, the two stores were connected by a sawn timber framed link section (no longer extant). The smaller structure to the east of the site, believed to have been built as a dwelling by Robert Harritable (see 'History') is approximately square in plan, and in an advanced state of decay. A low doorway is to the west wall.

Aside from the timber stores and dwelling, evidence of early settlement at the site includes a riveted iron tank, the post of a former post and rail fence, brick paths and mature trees.

Comparative Analysis

In the early years of European settlement, log construction was the preferred method of building police lock-ups in Victoria. In situations where brick or stone were not readily available, it was a means of constructing secure buildings. Surviving Victorian log lock-ups include an example at nearby Eaglehawk. Miles Lewis, Professor in the Faculty of Architecture, Building & Planning at the University of Melbourne, suggests that the use of log construction by the police was a factor in log buildings gaining some currency on the goldfields.¹¹ A number of log-built diggers' huts are recorded at the Bendigo goldfields in 1852. A contemporary description records the structures as, '... built of solid trunks of trees laid horizontally ... The logs are notched at the corners, and the interstices daubed with clay ... The roofs of these are almost flat, covered with sheets of bark, with logs on the bark to keep it down'.¹² With exception of the flat roof, the subject buildings generally conform to this description. Other recorded log cabins in the area include an example built by William Sinclair at the junction of Derwent and Long gullies in 1854¹³ and another at Neilborough East, built by brothers Harry and John Mountjoy (undated).¹⁴ Professor Lewis notes that log construction became more common after 1870, following the land selection Acts which forced settlers into heavily forested land. The requirement to clear sites of trees and vegetation for habitation and cultivation was a factor in the increasing use of timber as a construction material from this time.¹⁵

Extant examples of log constructions in the Bendigo region include a former food store at *Viewbank* in Summerfield and the Eaglehawk lock-up. The former food store at *Viewbank* is a comparatively crude construction, utilising logs of massive dimensions; it is also in a ruinous state. The lock-up is of comparatively refined construction and survives in good condition.

Assessment Against Criteria

Amended Heritage Victoria Criteria

Criterion A: Importance to the course, or pattern, of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

The log structures (ruins) at Francis Harritable's property south of Sebastian are of historical significance. The two stores are presumed to have been constructed in the 1860s-70s by Spaniard Francis Harritable, an early settler in Sebastian who invested in the successful Frederick the Great Mine. Harritable acquired extensive land in the region, and also constructed the present Little Sebastian Hotel. The smaller log construction to the east of the site is believed to have been built as a dwelling by Harritable's son, Robert, and possibly dates to the 1890s. The Harritable's were associated with the site for at least two generations from the 1860s to the early twentieth century. The structures also help demonstrate an approach to building on isolated farms, making use of available materials and vernacular construction.

Criterion B: Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

The log structures (ruins), albeit in a depleted state, are comparatively rare surviving log buildings in the Bendigo goldfields region. Log construction is believed to have been relatively common in the goldfields from the 1850s, although few are known to survive. Known examples include the Eaglehawk lock-up and the former food store at *Viewbank*, Summerfield.

Criterion C: Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

N/A

Criterion D: Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural places or objects.

N/A

Criterion E: Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics in the context of the municipality.

N/A

Criterion F: Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.

The log structures (ruins) at Francis Harritable's property south of Sebastian are of technological significance for demonstrating an approach to the use of a locally available resource (timber) in the construction of vernacular dwellings for storage and human habitation, in this case in the 1860s-70s (stores) and 1890s (dwelling). The surviving internal pugging, with mud and brick fragments, enhances the technological value of the structures.

Criterion G: Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This includes the significance of the place to Indigenous peoples as part of their continuing and developing cultural traditions.

N/A

Criterion H: Special association with life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the City of Greater Bendigo's history.

The association of the log ruins with Francis Harritable is additionally of note. Harritable, a Spanish immigrant, was a prominent member of the local community. He oversaw the construction of the Little Sebastian Hotel (S01) and was also a member of the consortium which established the Fredrick the Great mine in 1864.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The surviving structures at the Harritable property are two log stores and a log dwelling. All are built of Cypress Pine. The stores are gable roofed log structures, built of un-split logs laid horizontally, with the corners formed by notches cut out of the ends. The eastern store retains part of its sawn timber roof frame and some gable end weatherboards at its eastern end. The gaps between the logs are pugged internally with mud and brick fragments – some pugging survives. The western store has a wide ground level opening to the north and an upper level opening to the east. There is evidence that the store originally had a raised timber floor. The eastern store has a raised timber floor with two doors, one to the lower level (north) and the other to the upper level (east). The smaller structure to the east of the site is believed to have been built as a dwelling. It is approximately square in plan, and in an advanced state of decay.

How is it significant?

The log structures (ruins) at Francis Harritable’s property south of Sebastian are of local historical and technological significance.

Why is it significant?

The log structures (ruins) at Francis Harritable’s property south of Sebastian are of local historical and technological significance. The log structures are of historical significance (Criterion A), being constructed in the 1860s-70s by Spaniard Francis Harritable, an early settler in Sebastian who invested in the successful Frederick the Great Mine. Harritable acquired extensive land in the region, and also constructed the present Little Sebastian Hotel. The smaller log construction to the east of the site is believed to have been built as a dwelling by Harritable’s son, Robert, and possibly dates to the 1890s. The Harritables were associated with the site for at least two generations from the 1860s to the early twentieth century. The association (Criterion H) of the log ruins with Francis Harritable is also of note. Harritable, a Spanish immigrant, was a prominent member of the local community. He oversaw the construction of the Little Sebastian Hotel (S01) and was also a member of the consortium which established the Fredrick the Great mine in 1864. The log structures (ruins), albeit in a depleted state, are comparatively rare (Criterion B) surviving log buildings in the Bendigo goldfields region. Log construction is believed to have been relatively common in the goldfields from the 1850s, although few are known to survive. Technologically (Criterion F), the log structures (ruins) at Francis Harritable’s property are significant for demonstrating an approach to the use of a locally available resource (timber) in the construction of vernacular dwellings for storage and human habitation, in this case in the 1860s-70s (stores) and 1890s (dwelling). The surviving internal pugging, with mud and brick fragments, enhances the technological value of the structures.

Recommendations

Francis Harritable’s log buildings are recommended for inclusion in the Schedule to the Greater Bendigo Heritage Overlay. The Overlay area is illustrated above, with the focus of significance on the log ruins. A reduced extent of Heritage Overlay could be considered, which captures the significant elements only, a curtilage around them of in the order of 10 metres, and the setback to Rothackers Road.

In preference, maintain the ruins in their existing condition, although ‘benign neglect’ may be a reasonable future outcome. In this situation, where the ruins will likely continue to deteriorate, it is recommended that the structures be photographically recorded. Ruinous structures, including those on sites with the potential to yield artefacts and other material remains relating to the historical use of the property, can also be considered for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Inventory (VHI). The process of recommending a site for the VHI is typically undertaken by an archaeologist, who inspects the site and completes a ‘Heritage Inventory Site Card’ to be filed with Heritage Victoria. Details of the process are at, www.dpced.vic.gov.au/heritage, ‘Archaeology and Heritage Inventory’.

External Paint Colours	No
Internal Alterations Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Outbuildings and fences exemptions	No
Victorian Heritage Register	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated plan	No
Aboriginal heritage place	No

Identified By

Andrew Ward, 1998.

References

Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Crown Castleton, Bendigo, 2003.

F F Bailliere, *Victorian Gazetteer and Road Guides*, 1865 and 1879.

Ray Wallace, *Sydney Flat Gold to Woodvale Green*, Woodvale Progress Association, 1984.

Andrew Ward *et al*, *City of Greater Bendigo Heritage Study (Marong) Study Area, Stage 2*, 1998.

Specific:

¹ Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Crown Castleton, Bendigo, 2003, p. 299.

² Ray Wallace, *Sydney Flat Gold to Woodvale Green*, Woodvale Progress Association, 1984, p. 22.

³ Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Crown Castleton, Bendigo, 2003, p. 283.

⁴ *Vision and Realisation*, Victorian Government, Melbourne, 1973, v. 2, p. 478.

⁵ F F Bailliere, in the *Victorian Gazetteer and Road Guide*, 1865 (p. 334).

⁶ Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Crown Castleton, Bendigo, 2003, p. 299.

⁷ F F Bailliere, *Victorian Gazetteer and Road Guide*, 1879, p. 421.

⁸ It has been suggested that the western log building was a stable (Ray Wallace, *Sydney Flat Gold to Woodvale Green*, Woodvale Progress Association, 1984, p. 22). However, the evidence of a former raised floor would appear to suggest that it was a store.

⁹ Ray Wallace, *Sydney Flat Gold to Woodvale Green*, Woodvale Progress Association, 1984, p. 22.

¹⁰ Ray Wallace, *Sydney Flat Gold to Woodvale Green*, Woodvale Progress Association, 1984, p. 22.

¹¹ Miles Lewis, 'Lock-Ups,' Section 2.02 of *Australian Building: A Cultural Investigation*, viewed online at mileslewis.net, accessed 16 July 2010.

¹² William Howitt, *Land, Labour and Gold, or Two Years in Victoria*, Longman Brown, London, 1858, p. 377, cited in Miles Lewis, 'The Goldfields,' Section 2.02 of *Australian Building: A Cultural Investigation*, viewed online at mileslewis.net, accessed 16 July 2010.

¹³ Ralph W Birrell and James A Lerk, *Bendigo's Gold Story*, Golden Square 2001, p. 59.

¹⁴ Marie Manning, *Back to Raywood and District*, Raywood and District Back To Committee, 1973, p.12.

¹⁵ Miles Lewis, 'Other Log Buildings,' Section 2.02 of *Australian Building: A Cultural Investigation*, viewed online at mileslewis.net, accessed 16 July 2010.

Name	Pierce's eucalyptus distillery	Reference in 1998 Marong Study	S06
Address	257 Pierce's Road, Sebastian	Map reference	VicRoads 44 E3
Building type	Industrial site	Survey date	July and August 2010
Established	1911 (ceased operations early 1990s ¹)	Recommendation	Include in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay
Significance	The Pierce eucalyptus distillery is of local historical and technological significance.		



Left: Label for J W Pierce & Sons 'Wallaby Brand' (Source: Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Volume 1, 2003, p. 95). Right: The Pierce eucalyptus distillery, viewed from Pierces Road.



Left: Section of the timber retaining wall. Right: Brick vats adjacent to the stack.



Left: Aerial view of 257 Pierces Road, 2010 (Source: City of Greater Bendigo). Right: Proposed Heritage Overlay map, with the subject property shown as S06.²

Intactness Good Fair ✓ Poor

History

Eucalyptus oil was one of the first primary products exported from Australia; Governor Philip sent a sample to Sir Joseph Banks in 1790. In 1852, Government botanist Ferdinand Von Mueller recommended that the distillation of eucalyptus oil may have commercial potential.³ Two years later Joseph Bosisto (1824-1896), a chemist, parliamentarian and friend of Von Mueller, established the first eucalyptus distillery ('still') in Victoria.⁴ Bosisto used the oil in a variety of medicinal concoctions, including cold remedies and inhalants. The product was also regarded as a source of fuel: in 1858, the town of Kyneton was illuminated by gas from eucalyptus oil.⁵ Eucalyptus oil has also been used as an ingredient in perfumes, disinfectants, germicides and industrial lubricants. By the mid-1880s, the eucalyptus distilling industry was established throughout Victoria.

The first eucalyptus oil producer in Bendigo was German chemist Richard Sandner. In 1876, working in partnership with his two sons, Sandner operated a plant and refinery in Bridge Street, Bendigo.⁶ The business thrived, and Sandner later opened a branch in Chicago, run by his son Carl.⁷ Other early producers included Albert Hartland and Matthew Hodgson at Huntly North in 1890,⁸ and Jack Shadbolt, who operated a distillery at the base of the Flagstaff Hill, north of the Camp Hotel (W6) in the Whipstick from the 1890s.⁹ The boom years of the local industry began in about 1900, and lasted until the 1940s. By the outbreak of World War I, the Whipstick and surrounding area was the premier eucalyptus oil-producing region in Victoria. During the Depression of the 1930s, there were an estimated 50 distilleries in operation, with the epicentre of the industry being the Whipstick.¹⁰ The rise of eucalyptus distilling coincided with the decline of mining. During the early years of the twentieth century, large tracts of auriferous-class land in the area north of Bendigo were opened for selection, and workers looked to 'eucy' as a source of employment while their blocks were cleared and prepared for agriculture in compliance with the Lands Act.¹¹

Eucalyptus distilleries are typically improvised utilitarian constructions built of readily available materials and making use of recycled machinery and equipment. No two are exactly alike. However, there are some fundamental commonalities, including vats, a crane to lift the vat lids, a boiler, chimney stack, metal pipe work and a condensing dam. In traditional (pre-mechanisation) eucalyptus oil distillation, leaves are stacked in in-ground brick-lined vats, typically around 3.6m (12ft) deep and 2.1m (7ft) in diameter,¹² and steam from the boiler is released into the bottom of the vat. The oil-heavy steam is channelled through a metal pipe at the top of the vats that runs through the adjacent condensing dam, where the steam evaporates leaving the oil to be collected in a receiving pot at the side of the dam. The extraction process takes approximately four hours for green growth, and two hours for dry leaves.¹³

Eucalyptus distilling is physically demanding and lonely work, and almost exclusively male. Cutters harvest leaves, and transport them to the distillery, where they are processed by the distillers.¹⁴ Historically, rates of pay for cutters depended on the amount of oil yielded by each vat. The industry was never unionised and even during the good times, profits were marginal.¹⁵ In the Whipstick, as in other areas, the industry typically attracted itinerant or short-term workers.¹⁶

The industry was partially mechanised in the post-World War II period, notably with the introduction of portable vats mounted on the back of trucks, which were larger than brick vats, and could be stacked at the point of collection. Today, the Australian eucalyptus industry barely survives. The last operational distillery in the Whipstick was Hooper's, near Neilborough (PF1), which closed in 2009. The Hartland plant at Huntly survives primarily as a tourist destination. Today Spain, Portugal and Israel are among the leading international producers of eucalyptus oil.

John Wiseman Pierce of Flora Hill, south of Bendigo, ran a butchers shop near the Bulls Head Hotel before moving to Sebastian in 1911. He established this distillery in that year, building his house and outbuildings a little further west on the other side of what became known as Pierce's Road. It was at this distillery that Pierce produced his 'Wallaby Brand' (see page 1) eucalyptus oil. He died in 1942 and his two sons, James and Thomas, took over.¹⁷ Thomas closed the plant in the early 1990s and the machinery removed in a clearance sale¹⁸. The site was subsequently acquired by local couple, the Lands, who have established the site as a conservation area.¹⁹

Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes

Victoria's themes and sub-themes:

- 4.6: Exploiting other mineral, forest and water resources
- 5.1: Processing raw materials
- 5.2: Developing a manufacturing capacity
- 5.3: Marketing and retailing
- 5.8: Working

Description & Integrity

Pierce's eucalyptus distillery is located to the north of Pierce's Road, approximately 2km from the Bendigo-Pyramid Road to the west. Operations at the distillery ceased in the early 1990s. At that time, the site included the following machinery and equipment:

- A Cornish boiler in brick housing, including pressure gauges – the boiler had been relocated from the Nell Gywnne mine;
- Brick stack;
- Two brick lined vats with concrete covers;
- A derrick crane with winch and engine;
- Pipework to condensing dam and glazed terra cotta collection point for eucalyptus oil to the west of the dam;
- Four pumps for raising water from the dam to boiler. The manufacturers' details were: Miller and Co. Machinery Pty. Ltd, South Melbourne and Bendigo; Blakes Patent No.4, Boston and New York; Geo. F. Blake Manufacturing Co, New York and Boston; and the Austral Otis Engineering Coy. Ltd., Melbourne;
- An ash dump; and
- Hut of corrugated galvanised sheeting.²⁰

Much of the above was removed in a clearance sale prior to the present owners, the Lands, purchasing the block. Today, all that survives is the stack, the dam, the circular brick-lined vats, brick water race, and some pipework.

The brick stack, square in plan and tapering in four stages, is unusually tall, and includes a fire hole to the north. The stack is adjacent to the two brick vats (the tops of which are visible on the ground), one of which is filled with debris; the other retains its concrete lid, inscribed with the date 15 September 1971. A timber retaining wall is located beneath the vats and stack, and forms the north bank of the condensing dam. A brick water race and some pipework also survive. North of the dam, stacks and where the ash dump was located, whose extent is demonstrated by the absence of any natural growth, a result of the acidity of the burned eucalyptus leaves.

Comparative Analysis

In the Whipstick, the eucalyptus distilling industry flourished from the 1890s, following the decline of gold mining, to World War II. During the Depression of the 1930s, there were approximately 50 eucalyptus distilleries in the area. By 1986, only four operational distilleries survived. Of these, all are closed, although the Hartland distillery at Huntly operates as a tourist attraction. The trajectory of the Pierce distillery was typical, in having been founded in 1911, and operated by two generations of the family for a period of over 80 years.

Eucalyptus distilleries are characterised by the inventive application of available materials and equipment, typically in isolated bush settings. They necessarily include a boiler (for sites in the Whipstick, these are often gold mining-era equipment), stack, vats, means of lifting vat lids and a dam, and often include some form of accommodation and evidence of a post-World War II mechanised production processes. Despite the removal of machinery and equipment, the former Pierce eucalyptus distillery retains the capacity to demonstrate its original function, including through the retention of the tall chimney, brick-lined vats, brick water race and the dam. Of comparable sites in the local area, the Flett eucalyptus distillery at Leatherarse Gully, Woodvale (W7) has a higher degree of intactness than the Pierce distillery; it includes its boiler, crane derrick, pipework, sleeping quarters and some associated equipment, such as a eucalyptus dray. The former Hooper distillery near

Neilborough (PF1) also retains its iron stack and evidence of two distillation processes, traditional and mechanised. However, as with the Pierce site, the boiler has been removed. The former Scott's distillery, on Scott's Road near Neilborough also generally compares with the Pierce site, and retains its stack and dam.

Assessment Against Criteria

Amended Heritage Victoria Criteria

Criterion A: Importance to the course, or pattern, of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

Pierce's eucalyptus distillery on Pierce's Road, Sebastian, is of historical significance for its capacity to recall aspects of an industry that played a significant role in the economy of the Whipstick, and broader areas of regional Victoria, from the 1890s to the late twentieth century. John Wiseman Pierce established the distillery in 1911, and passed it to his two sons who operated the plant until the late-1990s. The harvesting and distilling of eucalyptus was an important source of employment for workers in the goldfields following the decline of mining and became particularly important during the Depression of the 1930s, when there were an estimated 50 distilleries in the Whipstick. The latter was the epicentre of eucalyptus distilling in Victoria, where the industry has only recently died out. As with the earlier years of gold mining, small-scale operators with limited capital were able to exploit a naturally occurring resource in the area.

Criterion B: Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

Pierce's eucalyptus distillery is a rare surviving example of an industrial operation which was once relatively common in the Whipstick, and in regional areas across Victoria. In the 1930s, there were an estimated 50 'stills' in Whipstick area. By 1986, four operational distilleries survived. Although machinery has been removed from the site, it retains the ability to demonstrate aspects of the production process.

Criterion C: Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

N/A

Criterion D: Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural places or objects.

Pierce's eucalyptus distillery is significant for its ability to demonstrate the industrial operation of the site through its retention of some essential components of the distilling process, including its chimney stack, condensing dam and circular in-ground brick vats.

Criterion E: Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics in the context of the municipality.

N/A

Criterion F: Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.

The Pierce eucalyptus distillery, although depleted by the removal of machinery and equipment, is of technological significance for its capacity to demonstrate aspects of a distilling operation that ran from 1911 to the 1990s. Elements which remain on site include the tall brick chimney, brick-lined vats, brick water race and the dam, and some pipework. The site, with its remnant elements, remains within the environs of the Whipstick which in turn evokes the original natural and isolated setting of the distilling operation.

Criterion G: Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This includes the significance of the place to Indigenous peoples as part of their continuing and developing cultural traditions.

N/A

Criterion H: Special association with life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the City of Greater Bendigo's history.

N/A

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Pierce's eucalyptus distillery ceased operations in the 1990s. Extant elements include the square brick stack, dam, circular brick-lined vats, brick water race, and some pipework. The site is located to the north of Pierce's Road, approximately 2km from the Bendigo-Pyramid Road to the west.

How is it significant?

The Pierce eucalyptus distillery is of local historical and technological significance.

Why is it significant?

The Pierce eucalyptus distillery, on Pierce's Road east of Sebastian, is of local historical and technological significance. It is historically significant (Criterion A) for its capacity to recall aspects of an industry that played a significant role in the economy of the Whipstick and broader areas of regional Victoria, from the 1890s to the late twentieth century. John Wiseman Pierce established the distillery in 1911, and passed it to his two sons who operated the plant until the late-1990s. The harvesting and distilling of eucalyptus was an important source of employment for workers in the goldfields following the decline of mining and became particularly important during the Depression of the 1930s, when there were an estimated 50 distilleries in the Whipstick. Today, only five survive, with varying levels of intactness (Criterion B). The Whipstick was the epicentre of eucalyptus distilling in Victoria, where the industry has only recently died out. As with the earlier years of gold mining, small-scale operators with limited capital were able to exploit a naturally occurring resource in the area. Technologically (Criterion F), the Pierce eucalyptus distillery, although depleted by the removal of machinery and equipment, is significant for its capacity to demonstrate aspects of a distilling operation that ran from 1911 to the 1990s. Elements which remain on site include the brick chimney stack, dam, circular brick-lined vats, and some pipework (Criterion D). The site, with its remnant elements, remains within the environs of the Whipstick which in turn evokes the original natural and isolated setting of the distilling operation.

Recommendations

The property is recommended for inclusion in the Schedule to the Greater Bendigo Heritage Overlay. The above map illustrates the proposed Overlay area, although the focus of significance is on the tall brick chimney, brick-lined vats, brick water race and the dam, and the pipework. The setting of the site, including the enclosing Whipstick forest, is also significant. A reduced extent of Heritage Overlay could be considered, which captures the significant elements only, and their immediate curtilage.

External Paint Colours	No
Internal Alterations Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Outbuildings and fences exemptions	No
Victorian Heritage Register	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated plan	No
Aboriginal heritage place	No

Identified By

Andrew Ward, 1998.

References

Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Volume 1, Crown Castleton Publishers, 2003.

Andrew Ward *et al*, *City of Greater Bendigo Heritage Study (Marong) Study Area*, Stage 2, 1998.

Specific:

- 1 Changed from 2000s as per owner, communication 11 September 2011.
- 2 Changed map from *Heritage Policy Citations Review*, 2011. November 2011.
- 3 Ray Wallace, *As Aussie As a Gum Leaf, A Brief History of the Eucalyptus Industry in Bendigo*, Australian Farm Management Society, Bendigo Branch, p. 1.
- 4 Deirdre Morris, 'Mueller, Sir Ferdinand Jakob Heinrich von [Baron von Mueller] (1825 - 1896)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, Volume 5, Melbourne University Press, 1974, pp 306-308.
- 5 Ray Wallace, *As Aussie As a Gum Leaf, A Brief History of the Eucalyptus Industry in Bendigo*, Australian Farm Management Society, Bendigo Branch, p. 1
- 6 See, www.land.vic.gov.au/DSE/nrenfor.nsf/childdocs/489D890EF4F9EFA14A256AA40011BFEF-C744C5604A8870504A256AA40011D6A4-21B9A0AF6E36F3ACCA2574580017AEC4?open
- 7 Ray Wallace, *As Aussie As a Gum Leaf, A Brief History of the Eucalyptus Industry in Bendigo*, Australian Farm Management Society, Bendigo Branch, p. 1
- 8 Jan Neil, *The Golden Age Retraced*, Mullaya, Victoria, 1973, p. 58.
- 9 Ray Wallace, *Sydney Flat to Woodvale Green*, Woodvale Progress Association, 1984, p. 48.
- 10 Ray Wallace, *As Aussie As a Gum Leaf, A Brief History of the Eucalyptus Industry in Bendigo*, Australian Farm Management Society, Bendigo Branch, p. 2.
- 11 Ray Wallace, *As Aussie As a Gum Leaf, A Brief History of the Eucalyptus Industry in Bendigo*, Australian Farm Management Society, Bendigo Branch, p. 1.
- 12 Jan Neil, *The Golden Age Retraced*, Mullaya, Victoria, 1973, p. 58.
- 13 Ray Wallace, *As Aussie As a Gum Leaf, A Brief History of the Eucalyptus Industry in Bendigo*, Australian Farm Management Society, Bendigo Branch, p. 2; and Jan Neil, *The Golden Age Retraced*, Mullaya, Victoria, 1973, pp. 58-59.
- 14 Eucalyptus typically takes 20 years to mature, and can be harvested once a year. While maturing, eucalyptus can be harvested every 18-2 months. Ray Wallace, *As Aussie As a Gum Leaf, A Brief History of the Eucalyptus Industry in Bendigo*, Australian Farm Management Society, Bendigo Branch, p. 2.
- 15 Ray Wallace notes that in the early 1920s the price for eucalyptus oil fluctuated from 1 shilling and twopence to 1 shilling and threepence per pound, and during the Depression down to 9 pence per pound. By the Second World War, the price had risen to 8 shillings per pound. See, Flett's Eucalyptus Distillery' citation, Andrew Ward *et al*, *City of Greater Bendigo Heritage Study (Marong) Study Area*, Stage 2, 1998.
- 16 Ray Wallace, *As Aussie As a Gum Leaf, A Brief History of the Eucalyptus Industry in Bendigo*, Australian Farm Management Society, Bendigo Branch, p. 2; also pers comm., Ray Wallace and Adam Mornement, Lovell Chen, 9 August 2010.
- 17 Pers comm., Thomas Pierce, and Ray Wallace, local historian, 11 August 1998.
- 18 Changed from *removed by the Lands*, based on personal communication from John Land, 11 September 2011.
- 19 'Pierce's Eucalyptus Distillery' citation, Andrew Ward *et al*, *City of Greater Bendigo Heritage Study (Marong) Study Area*, Stage 2, 1998.
- 20 'Pierce's Eucalyptus Distillery' citation, Andrew Ward *et al*, *City of Greater Bendigo Heritage Study (Marong) Study Area*, Stage 2, 1998.

Name	Farm complex	Reference in 1998 Marong Study	WL01
Address	550 McKenzie Road, Shelbourne ¹	Map reference	VicRoads 44 C6
Building type	Private residence/farm	Survey date	July 2010 (external inspection only)
Date of construction	Barn/store, after 1857; villa, c. 1870s	Recommendation	Include in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay
Significance	The farm complex is of local historical and aesthetic/architectural significance.		



Left: Front (south) elevation of the red brick villa. Right: Rear elevation.



Left: Barn/store to the north of the house. Right: Mature trees to the front garden.



Left: Aerial view, 2010 (Source: City of Greater Bendigo). Right: Proposed Heritage Overlay map, with the subject site shown as WL01.

Intactness ✓ Good Fair Poor

History

Woodstock on Loddon, south-east of Marong, was a horse changing point on the Bendigo-Tarnagulla mail run. Land was subdivided here from the late 1860s, with a school being established by 1865.² The district was primarily agricultural and pastoral.³ Michael Bourke of County Galway was an early farmer and businessman in the area, arriving in 1857. He was involved in the hotel industry, butter and cheese manufacture, bacon curing, viticulture and dairying, regularly advertising produce from his cheese factory in the *Bendigo Advertiser* during the 1880s, prior to its sale to Cocks and Co.⁴ Bourke lived on a 1.2ha (3 acre) allotment of his larger 650ha (1,600 acre) property. A red brick villa and bluestone barn/store are surviving elements of what is believed to have been a much larger farm complex. It is assumed that the barn/store was used for the preparation and storage of his produce. Michael Bourke was elected to Council for the Shire of Marong in 1877, serving as president in 1884.⁵

Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes

Victoria's themes and sub-themes:

- 4.3: Grazing and raising livestock
- 4.4: Farming
- 5.3: Marketing and retailing
- 5.8: Working
- 6.8: Living on the fringes

Description & Integrity

The mid Victorian farm complex at 550 McKenzie Road, Marong includes a single-storey red brick villa, a two-storey bluestone store/barn and mature trees in a landscaped garden to the south. The property is located approximately 5km south-east of Marong, near the border of Loddon Shire. The site slopes from the north towards McKenzie Road at the south. The buildings were not inspected internally; references to internal elements in the following derive from the 1998 survey.⁶

House and landscape

The brick dwelling is square in plan and built on bluestone base walls. The south elevation (principal façade) is symmetrical, with a central door flanked by a window to each side. The windows are double-hung sashes, with a single pane to each sash, and projecting sandstone sills. There is a timber-post verandah, with concave roof, timber frieze rail and grapevine lacework. The verandah is accessed by a flight of three steps. The steeply pitched hipped roof of the main house is almost pyramidal; there are brick chimneys with corbels to the east and west sides of the roof ridgeline. The house has not been dated through documentary evidence, but in composition and details is estimated to date to the 1870s (see also 'Comparative Analysis'). As such, it is assumed to be a replacement of an earlier residence on the property. There are two brick skillion-roofed secondary wings directly to the rear of the main house, each with a tall brick chimney; these are early if not original elements which are flanked to the east and west by later brick additions with skillion roofs. A verandah of recent origin extends across the rear of the property and wraps around to the east and west elevations of the main house. All the roof areas of the property are clad with corrugated galvanised sheet steel (green), which appears recent and in good condition. There is a cellar and a well (covered over) at the rear. The front driveway is landscaped with mature Monkey Puzzle trees and Moreton Bay figs, which are of long-standing and assumed to have been planted by Michael Bourke.

Barn/store

To the rear of the house is a substantial gable-roofed two-storey bluestone barn with tooled joints to the front (south) only, and double sliding timber doors, diagonally lined. The barn is undated, but may be a remnant of Bourke's early occupation of the site from the late-1850s. The east and west walls are battered, for stability. The loft is accessed by an external timber staircase and entered by a timber door surmounted by a long timber lintel. There is an oculi surrounded by rubbed white bricks in the centre of the south facing gable. Ventilation at the lower levels is by narrow slits. The roof is clad with corrugated galvanised sheet steel. Inside, the main beams are adzed (i.e they show evidence of having been cut with a steel cutting blade, or adze) attached at right angles to a wooden handle, used for dressing timber and span approximately six metres. There is a well at the rear and associated timber-framed outbuildings. The barn appears to be in generally sound condition, albeit with some evidence of structural movement.

Other elements

Attached to both the east and west elevations of the barn are later corrugated galvanised steel clad additions, with skillion roofs and large timber barn-style doors. To either side of these again, flanking the barn but projecting further forward (as 'wings'), are two gable-ended steel clad sheds, on rectilinear footprints. These components, with the barn at the centre, form a complementary group of working/storage buildings. Neither the additions to the barn, or the flanking sheds, have been investigated in detail but may be of long standing.

An additional ruin, referred to in the 1998 survey, was not found during the site visit. This brick structure, measuring approximately 15m x 4m on plan was set into a nearby hill and partially submerged.

Comparative Analysis

As a farm complex with a farmhouse and associated outbuildings related to food production, the property at 550 McKenzie Road compares with the former Monmore Vineyard and Butter Factory at Woodvale (not inspected for this survey). The Monmore complex is later than the Bourke property, dating to the 1880s. Seen in isolation the house compares with Woodville at 2 Olympic Parade, Kangaroo Flat (KF22, built 1872) and 24 Chapel Street, Kangaroo Flat (KF20, built 1872), being a symmetrical, unpretentious, red brick property with a steeply pitched hipped roof and concave verandah – Woodville's verandah has been modified. The barn or store is unusual in the district, with regard to its battered walls, presumed to be for stability, and in having two storeys, there being relatively few two-storey buildings of any description in the area.

Assessment Against Criteria*Amended Heritage Victoria Criteria*

Criterion A: Importance to the course, or pattern, of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

The mid Victorian farm complex at 550 McKenzie Road, Marong is of historical significance for its associations with early settlement at Woodstock on Loddon and for its capacity to demonstrate aspects of the agricultural and pastoral practices of Michael Bourke, a local politician and major dairy, meats and wine producer in the Bendigo hinterland from the late-1850s. The significance is enhanced by the survival of the unusual bluestone barn/store, believed to date to the late-1850s. The combination of house, barn and mature trees, all dating from the Bourke period of ownership and operation, is additionally of note.

Criterion B: Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the City the of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

The barn or store at the farm complex is unusual in the district, with regard to its battered walls, presumed to be for stability, and in having two storeys, there being relatively few two-storey buildings of any description in the area.

Criterion C: Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

N/A

Criterion D: Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural places or objects.

N/A

Criterion E: Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics in the context of the municipality.

The farm complex at 550 McKenzie Road is of aesthetic/architectural significance. The red brick house is a largely intact example of a simply detailed mid Victorian villa, with a steeply pitched hipped roof,

symmetrical façade, timber-post verandah with concave roof, and grape motifs to the cast iron verandah lacework which refer to the viticultural activities of the historic property. The c. 1850s gabled bluestone barn is a comparatively rare example of this type of structure in the area with its battered walls and two storey massing. The building is enhanced by its stone construction, double sliding timber doors, oculi in the centre of the south facing gable, and loft with external access. The mature trees in the landscaped garden setting, including Monkey Puzzle trees and Moreton Bay figs, further enhance the aesthetic significance.

Criterion F: Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.

N/A

Criterion G: Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This includes the significance of the place to Indigenous peoples as part of their continuing and developing cultural traditions.

N/A

Criterion H: Special association with life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the City of Greater Bendigo's history.

N/A

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The mid-Victorian farm complex at 550 McKenzie Road, Marong includes a single-storey red brick villa, a two-storey bluestone store/barn and mature trees in a landscaped garden to the south. The brick dwelling (c. 1870s) is square in plan and built on bluestone base walls. The south elevation (principal façade) is symmetrical, with a central door flanked by a window to each side. The windows are double-hung sashes, and there is a timber-post verandah, with concave roof, timber frieze rail and grapevine lacework. To the rear of the house is a substantial gable-roofed two-storey bluestone barn (c. 1850s) whose east and west walls are battered. The loft is accessed by an external timber staircase and entered by a timber door surmounted by a long timber lintel. Additional elements at the site include single-storey skillion-roofed additions to the east and west of the barn, and two gable-ended steel clad sheds, which form a complementary group of working/storage buildings. The mature trees in the landscaped garden at the south of the property include Monkey Puzzle trees and Moreton Bay figs.

How is it significant?

The farm complex is of local historical and aesthetic/architectural significance.

Why is it significant?

The farm complex at 550 McKenzie Road, approximately 5km south-east of Marong, is of local historical and aesthetic/architectural significance. The property is of historical significance (Criterion A) for its associations with early settlement at Woodstock on Loddon, and for its capacity to demonstrate aspects of the agricultural and pastoral practices of Michael Bourke, a local politician and major dairy, meats and wine producer in the Bendigo hinterland from the late-1850s. The significance is enhanced by the survival of the unusual bluestone barn/store, believed to date to the late-1850s. The combination of house, barn and mature trees, all dating from the Bourke period of ownership and operation, is additionally of note. The property is also of aesthetic/architectural significance (Criterion E). The red brick house is a largely intact example of a simply detailed mid Victorian villa, with a steeply pitched hipped roof, symmetrical façade, timber-post verandah with concave roof, and grape motifs to the cast iron verandah lacework which refer to the viticultural activities of the historic property. The 1850s gabled bluestone barn is a comparatively rare example of this type of structure in the area with its battered walls and two storey massing (Criterion B). The building is enhanced by

its stone construction, double sliding timber doors, oculi in the centre of the south facing gable, and loft with external access. The mature trees in the landscaped garden setting, including Monkey Puzzle trees and Moreton Bay figs, further enhance the aesthetic significance.

Recommendations

The property is recommended for inclusion in the Schedule to the Greater Bendigo Heritage Overlay. The Overlay area is indicated in the above map, although the focus of significance is on the red brick villa and bluestone barn, and the landscaped area to the south, including the Monkey Puzzle trees and Moreton Bay figs. The red brick and stone materials to the buildings should remain unpainted. The brick secondary wings to the dwelling, with the tall chimneys, are contributory elements of the house. The skillion-roofed additions to the east and west elevations of the barn, and the flanking sheds, are also potentially contributory elements, pending further investigation and confirmation.

External Paint Colours	No
Internal Alterations Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Outbuildings and fences exemptions	Yes
Victorian Heritage Register	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated plan	No
Aboriginal heritage place	No

Identified By

Andrew Ward, 1998.

References

Mike Butcher and Gill Flanders, *Bendigo Historic Buildings*, National Trust of Australia (Victoria) 1987.

Ruth Hopkins, *Moving Forward, Looking Back, The History of the Marong Shire*, Shire of Marong, 1985.

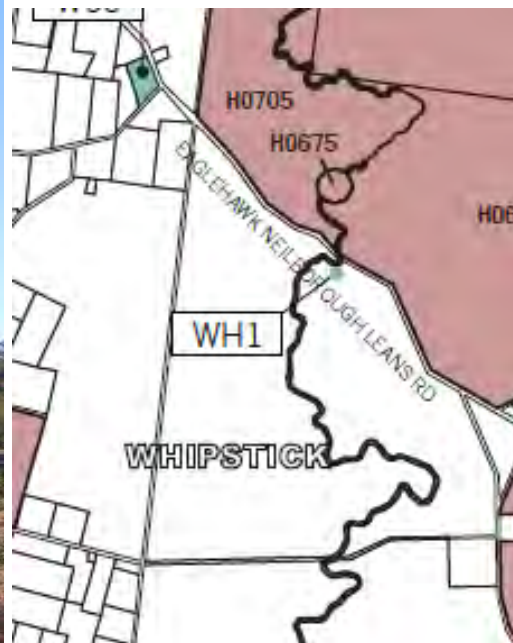
David Horsfall (ed), *Shire of Marong 1864-1964*, Shire of Marong.

Andrew Ward *et al*, City of Greater Bendigo Heritage Study (Marong) Study Area, Stage 2, 1998.

Specific:

- ¹ Changed suburb from Marong, *Heritage Policy Citations Review, 2011*. November 2011.
- ² Andrew Ward, City of Greater Bendigo (Marong District) Heritage Study, Stage 1 Report, 1994, unpaginated.
- ³ F F Bailliere, *Victorian Gazetteer and Road Guide*, 1879, p. 515
- ⁴ Ruth Hopkins, *Moving Forward, Looking Back, The History of the Marong Shire*, Shire of Marong, 1985, p. 75.
- ⁵ 'Farm complex,' citation for 550 McKenzie Road, Andrew Ward *et al*, City of Greater Bendigo Heritage Study (Marong) Study Area, Stage 2, 1998.
- ⁶ 'Farm complex,' citation for 550 McKenzie Road, Andrew Ward *et al*, City of Greater Bendigo Heritage Study (Marong) Study Area, Stage 2, 1998.

Name	Roy Roger's Tree (<i>Eucalyptus tricarpa</i>)	Reference in 1998 Marong Study	WH1
Address	Eaglehawk-Neilborough Road, near Notley's picnic ground, the Whipstick	Map reference	VicRoads 44 E3
Building type	N/A	Survey date	June 2010
Date of construction	N/A	Recommendation	Include in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay
Significance	'Roy Roger's Tree' is of local historical significance.		



Left: Roy Roger's Tree, viewed from the north (Source: Deon Marks, Parks Victoria). Right: Proposed Heritage Overlay map with the tree indicated (WH1).

Intactness Good Fair Poor

History

In the 1950s, many parts of the Bendigo Whipstick were logged as 'firewood blocks'.¹ One such area was just west of Notley's eucalyptus distillery, which is today a popular picnic reserve. As the designated area was being logged, the then local Forest Officer of the former Forests Commission of Victoria, Roy Rogers, determined that a good remnant specimen tree of the Red Ironbark (*Eucalyptus tricarpa*) forest should be preserved and saved from logging.² That tree stands on the side the Neilborough-Eaglehawk Road today, and is a prominent landscape feature as viewed from the north and south. The specimen is known locally known as 'Roy Roger's Tree'.

Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes

Victoria's themes and sub-themes:

- 1.6: Appreciating and protecting Victoria's natural wonders

Description & Integrity

'Roy Roger's Tree' is the largest mature specimen of Red Ironbark (*Eucalyptus tricarpa*) located on the Neilborough-Eaglehawk Road and reputedly one of the oldest surviving specimens in the Whipstick. It is a remnant of the indigenous Ironbark forest vegetation of the Whipstick and goldfields areas, which was historically heavily forested and is clearly distinguished from the surrounding Mallee scrubland, and some secondary Ironbark growth, by its height of approximately 21m and even canopy spread of approximately 15m. Its diameter at breast-height measurement is approximately 1m. 'Roy Roger's Tree' appears to be in good condition, with no obvious signs of distress. The tree is located within the Whipstick State Park, which forms part of the Greater Bendigo National Park.

Comparative Analysis

N/A

Assessment Against Criteria

Amended Heritage Victoria Criteria (based on Heritage Victoria Landscape Assessment Criteria, updated January 2009)

Criterion A: Importance to the course, or pattern, of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

'Roy Roger's Tree' on the Neilborough-Eaglehawk Road in the Whipstick is of historical significance as a substantial and mature specimen of Red Ironbark (*Eucalyptus tricarpa*), and a remnant of the indigenous Ironbark forest vegetation of the Whipstick and goldfields areas. It is significant for being deliberately selected and retained by Forests Officer, Roy Rogers during the 1950s, as a memento of the indigenous forest flora a time when many parts of the Bendigo Whipstick were being heavily logged. Today, conspicuous by its height, 'Roy Roger's Tree' is a well known local landmark.

Criterion B: Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the City the of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

N/A

Criterion C: Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

N/A

Criterion D: Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural places or objects.

N/A

Criterion E: Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics in the context of the municipality.

N/A

Criterion F: Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.

N/A

Criterion G: Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This includes the significance of the place to Indigenous peoples as part of their continuing and developing cultural traditions.

N/A

Criterion F: Special association with life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the City of Greater Bendigo's history.

N/A

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

'Roy Roger's Tree' is a mature specimen of Red Ironbark (*Eucalyptus tricarpa*), and a conspicuous remnant of the indigenous forest vegetation of the Whipstick and goldfields areas. It is located within the Whipstick State Park, which forms part of the Greater Bendigo National Park.

How is it significant?

'Roy Roger's Tree' is of local historical significance.

Why is it significant?

'Roy Roger's Tree' on the Neilborough-Eaglehawk Road in the Whipstick is of local historical significance (Criterion A) as a substantial and mature specimen of Red Ironbark (*Eucalyptus tricarpa*) and remnant of the indigenous Ironbark forest vegetation of the Whipstick and goldfields areas. It is significant for being deliberately selected and retained by Forests Officer, Roy Rogers during the 1950s, as a memento of the indigenous forest flora a time when many parts of the Bendigo Whipstick were being heavily logged. Today, conspicuous by its height, 'Roy Roger's Tree' is a well known local landmark.

Recommendations

'Roy Roger's Tree' is recommended for inclusion in the Schedule to the Greater Bendigo Heritage Overlay.

External Paint Colours	No
Internal Alterations Controls	No
Tree Controls	Yes
Outbuildings and fences exemptions	No
Victorian Heritage Register	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated plan	No
Aboriginal heritage place	No

Identified By

Andrew Ward

References

Andrew Ward *et al*, City of Greater Bendigo Heritage Study (Marong) Study Area, Stage 2, 1998.

Leon Costermans, *Trees of Victoria and Adjoining Areas*, Costermans Publishing, Frankston, 1994, p. 115.

Specific:

¹ Pers comm, William Perry, author, and Ray Wallace, local historian, 1986, cited in 'Ropy Roger's Tree' citation, Andrew Ward *et al*, City of Greater Bendigo Heritage Study (Marong) Study Area, Stage 2, 1998.

² Pers comm, Roy Rogers, and Ray Wallace, local historian, 1970, , cited in 'Ropy Roger's Tree' citation, Andrew Ward *et al*, City of Greater Bendigo Heritage Study (Marong) Study Area, Stage 2, 1998.

Name	Former Royal Hotel	Reference in 1998 Marong Study	W01
Address	Loddon Valley Highway, north of the Three Chain Road and Riley's Road intersection, Woodvale	Map reference	VicRoads 44 E4
Building type	Private residence (former hotel)	Survey date	June 2010 (external inspection only)
Date of construction	c. 1912	Recommendation	Include in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay
Significance	The former Royal Hotel is of local historical and aesthetic/architectural significance.		



Left: South and west elevations, viewed from the Loddon Valley Highway. Right: Rear (east) of the former Royal Hotel.



Left: Aerial view, 2010; the former Royal Hotel is circled (Source: City of Greater Bendigo). Right: Proposed Heritage Overlay map, with the subject site shown as W01.

Intactness Good ✓ Fair Poor

History

Hotels and shanties were a feature of the Bendigo goldfields from the earliest days of the rushes. Over time, at least 12 hotels operated at Woodvale (originally regarded as part of Myers Creek, later Myers Flat, and known as Sydney Flat from 1852¹), a dispersed area located approximately 6km north of Eaglehawk.² The date of construction of the original Royal Hotel, overlooking the Loddon Valley Highway north of the intersection with Rileys Road and Three Chain Road, at the western edge of Woodvale, is not known. The present structure was constructed in c. 1912, following a fire to its

predecessor. The Steward brewing family owned the Royal in 1926, but it was delicensed prior to the 1930s. Some of the licensees included the Shadbolts family and 'Widder' Malone, both well known locally.³

As was typical of the era, the rebuilt hotel offered stabling, as evidenced in the lettering to one of the cement panels below the parapet. This demonstrates the continuing importance, well into the twentieth century, of horses as a means of transport for travelling in country areas. This in turn led to a demand for hotels and stabling at frequent intervals on the road system. The former Royal Hotel is approximately 1km from the former Old House at Home Hotel and is one of several hotels that formerly existed on the Loddon Valley Highway, including the Swan Hill Road Hotel, the Campbell's Forest and the Royal Mail, all within a 15km stretch. In its present form, long since adapted as a private residence, the former Royal Hotel is relatively isolated in the landscape. However, passing trade notwithstanding, this part of Woodvale previously had sufficient population to support two incarnations of the Royal Hotel.

Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes

Victoria's themes and sub-themes:

- 5.6: Entertaining and socialising
- 5.8: Working

Description & Integrity

The former Royal Hotel is a single storey red brick hotel with a splayed corner, essentially rectangular in plan, overlooking the Loddon Valley Highway north of the intersection with Rileys Road and Three Chain Road. It is located in generally flat open countryside at the western edge of Woodvale. The former stables have been removed (date unknown), and the hotel has been adapted as a private residence, including modifications and additions at the rear.

The building, oriented at a diagonal to true north, addresses both the Loddon Valley Highway and Three Chain Road, an unsealed track to the south. These elevations have narrow setbacks from the property edge. The splayed corner, which faces directly south, retains its original paired timber door leaves. There are two window openings to each of the principal elevations, at irregular intervals. These are double hung sashes, with two panes per sash. The original window and door openings have cambered brick soffits. Works have been carried out to the easternmost window on the Three Chain Road elevation, including a new lintel. However, the timber window frame appears original. There are also two door openings to the elevation facing the Loddon Valley Highway, an opening with a cambered soffit, timber door and highlight, and a later round headed opening to its south. At the top of the two walls are recessed cement panels, with the words 'Royal' and 'Stabling' legible. The parapet has a simple stepped cornice and frieze with brackets formed by brick ends. There is no physical evidence that there was originally a verandah to the principal elevations. There are two short brick chimneys, unrendered. A red brick addition has been constructed at the rear of the hotel, with a skillion-roofed enclosure, possibly used as a car park. The former Royal Hotel appears to be in generally sound condition.

Comparative Analysis

Although built in 1912, the former Royal Hotel takes its presentational and stylistic cues from the earlier established Bendigo hotel typology of the nineteenth century, including brick constructions of low, spreading proportions with splayed corners, simple recessed parapets and no verandahs. In this regard, the former Royal Hotel parallels a number of other single-storeyed former hotels in the former Rural City of Marong, including the former Weighbridge Hotel in Kangaroo Flat and the former Camp Hotel on the Neilborough-Eaglehawk Road in the Whipstick. The recessed cement panels at the top of the walls of the former Royal Hotel are, however, an unusual feature.

Assessment Against Criteria

Amended Heritage Victoria Criteria

Criterion A: Importance to the course, or pattern, of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

The former Royal Hotel (built c. 1912), on the Loddon Valley Highway, Woodvale, north of the intersection with Rileys Road and Three Chain Road, is historically significant. The hotel replaced a fire damaged predecessor, and as such continued an earlier hotel operation on this site in a general locale (Woodvale) where at least 12 hotels have been documented over time. The offering of stabling in 1912 (albeit the stables have been removed) also provides evidence of the enduring importance in country areas of horses as a means of transport; this in turn led to a demand for hotels and stabling at frequent intervals on the road network. The isolated former Royal Hotel is approximately 1km from the former Old House at Home Hotel, and is one of several hotels that formerly existed on the Loddon Valley Highway within a 15km stretch.

Criterion B: Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

N/A

Criterion C: Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

N/A

Criterion D: Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural places or objects.

The former Royal Hotel retains some of the principal characteristics of historic single-storey hotels in the area. These include its low spreading proportions, splayed corner, simple recessed parapets and the absence of a verandah.

Criterion E: Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics in the context of the municipality.

The former Royal Hotel is of aesthetic/architectural significance as a largely externally intact hotel of the early twentieth century, albeit one which is essentially Victorian in character, taking its stylistic and presentational cues from the established Bendigo hotel typology of the nineteenth century. These include brick constructions of low, spreading proportions with splayed corners, simple recessed parapets and no verandahs. In this regard, the former Royal Hotel also parallels a number of other historic surviving single-storeyed hotels in the former Rural City of Marong, and retains the capacity to demonstrate its original function. The recessed cement panels at the top of the walls are an unusual feature. The location on the Loddon Valley Highway, at the intersection with Three Chain Road and Rileys Road, also provides a high degree of prominence to the historic building in the flat and generally open surrounding landscape.

Criterion F: Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.

N/A

Criterion G: Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This includes the significance of the place to Indigenous peoples as part of their continuing and developing cultural traditions.

N/A

Criterion H: Special association with life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the City of Greater Bendigo's history.

N/A

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The former Royal Hotel is a single storey red brick hotel with a splayed corner. It is located on the Loddon Valley Highway, and also addresses Three Chain Road to the south. These elevations have narrow setbacks from the property edge. The splayed corner, which faces directly south, retains its original paired timber door leaves. There are two window openings to each of the principal elevations, at irregular intervals. These are double hung sashes, with two panes per sash. The original window and door openings have cambered brick soffits. Works have been carried out to the easternmost window on the Three Chain Road elevation, including a new lintel. However, the timber window frame appears original. There are also two door openings to the elevation facing the Loddon Valley Highway, an opening with a cambered soffit, timber door and highlight, and a later round headed opening to its south. At the top of the two walls are recessed cement panels, with the words 'Royal' and 'Stabling' legible. The parapet has a simple stepped cornice and frieze with brackets formed by brick ends. There are two short brick chimneys, unrendered.

How is it significant?

The former Royal Hotel is of local historical and aesthetic/architectural significance.

Why is it significant?

The former Royal Hotel at Woodvale, on the Loddon Valley Highway north of the Riley's Road intersection, is of local historical and aesthetic/architectural significance. Historically (Criterion A), the hotel replaced a fire damaged predecessor and as such continued an earlier hotel operation on this site in a general locale (Woodvale) where at least 12 hotels have been documented over time. The offering of stabling in 1912 (removed) also provides evidence of the enduring importance in country areas of horses as a means of transport; this in turn led to a demand for hotels and stabling at frequent intervals on the road network. The isolated former Royal Hotel is approximately 1km from the former Old House at Home Hotel and is one of several hotels that formerly existed on the Loddon Valley Highway within a 15km stretch. In terms of the aesthetic/architectural significance (Criterion E), the former Royal Hotel is a largely externally intact hotel of the early twentieth century, albeit one which is essentially Victorian in character, taking its stylistic and presentational cues from the established Bendigo hotel typology of the nineteenth century (Criterion D). These include brick constructions of low, spreading proportions with splayed corners, simple recessed parapets and no verandahs. In this regard, the former Royal Hotel also parallels a number of other historic surviving single-storeyed hotels in the former Rural City of Marong, and retains the capacity to demonstrate its original function. The recessed cement panels at the top of the walls are an unusual feature. The location on the Loddon Valley Highway, at the intersection with Three Chain Road and Rileys Road, also provides a high degree of prominence to the historic building in the flat and generally open surrounding landscape.

Recommendations

The property is recommended for inclusion in the Schedule to the Greater Bendigo Heritage Overlay. The extent of the Overlay is indicated in the above map, with the significance focused on the 1912 building and its corner presentation to the adjacent roads.

External Paint Colours	No
Internal Alterations Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Outbuildings and fences exemptions	No
Victorian Heritage Register	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated plan	No

Aboriginal heritage place	No
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Identified By

Andrew Ward, 1998.

References

Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Volume 1, Crown Castleton Publishers, 2003.

Ray Wallace, *Shades of the Past: A History of Campbell's Forest and Yarraberb*, Back To Committee, 1993.

Ray Wallace, *Sydney Flat Gold to Woodvale Green*, Woodvale Progress Association, 1984.

Andrew Ward *et al*, City of Greater Bendigo Heritage Study (Marong) Study Area, Stage 2, 1998.

Specific:

¹ See 'History' at www.woodvale.vic.au

² Ray Wallace, *Sydney Flat to Woodvale Green*, Woodvale Progress Association, 1984, pp. 50-51.

³ Ray Wallace, *Sydney Flat to Woodvale Green*, Woodvale Progress Association, 1984, pp. 50-51.

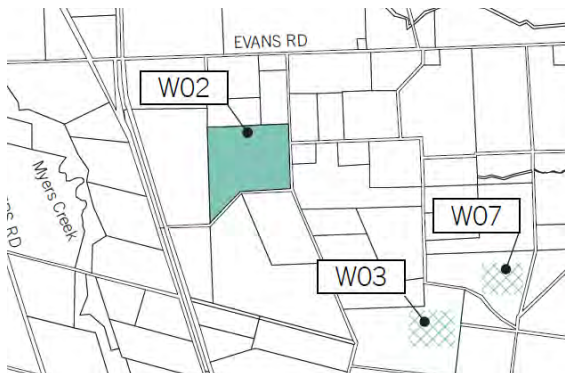
Name	Monmore Vineyard and Butter Factory	Reference in 1998 Marong Study	W02
Address	Bayliss Road, Woodvale	Map reference	VicRoads 44 E3
Building type	Remnants of the former wine making facilities and dairy	Survey date	November 2011
Date of construction	The former vineyard and dairy were established by the 1870s	Recommendation	Include in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay ¹
Significance	The Monmore Vineyard and Butter Factory property is of local historical and technological significance.		



Left: The former farmhouse. Right: Mud brick structure, possibly the 'cooling chamber' of the former dairy. (Source: Both pictures are dated 22 July 1994 and supplied by the City of Greater Bendigo.)



Left: Ruined former farm building, pictured 22 July 1994. Right: Aerial view of the site, 2010 (Source: City of Greater Bendigo).



Proposed Heritage Overlay map, with the subject site shown as W02. Note: the location of the HO has not been confirmed and is indicative only.

Intactness Good Fair Poor (Intactness not known)

History

The Bayliss family is believed to have arrived at Sydney Flat (Woodvale)² during the 1860s, having emigrated from Staffordshire, England in 1856 and arriving at Melbourne in 1857.³ Sydney Flat was initially established as a gold mining settlement, with the majority of alluvial miners moving on by the 1860s-70s. From that point, the district became one of mixed farming, dairying, vineyards and orchards.⁴ In 1871, Edward Bayliss (1847-1900), established a farm on 8.9ha (22 acres) of land at Allotment 18 Section 3 at Sydney Flat, close to Sebastian.⁵ Over the next 20 years, Bayliss expanded his landholding and established significant dairy and viticulture operations. This expansion coincided with the extension of the railway to Sydney Flat in 1882. To secure access to a reliable water supply, Bayliss reputedly acquired a tract of land 1.8m (6ft) wide and two miles long, to build a water race to connect with the main Whipstick water race.⁶ It is not known if this survives. By 1892 Bayliss owned 162ha (400 acres). During the 1870s and 1880s, dairying was Bayliss' principal activity, with the mechanised dairy being based on British models. As well as producing his own 'Monmore' brand of butter, Bayliss also processed milk from other local producers. A substantial mud-brick 'cooling chamber' (which is the focus of this citation) with 600mm thick walls provided a regular temperature for the storage of butter.⁷ Bayliss did expand into wine-making, with 4.5ha (11 acres) of his landholding being under vines by 1887.⁸ The property also became known as the Monmore vineyard, producing 1,600 gallons of wine annually. He obtained first prize at the Bendigo Grand National show in 1892 as well as internationally.⁹ In November 1893, Bayliss acquired the Railway Station Hotel at Woodvale.¹⁰

Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes

Victoria's themes and sub-themes:

- 4.3: Grazing and raising livestock
- 4.4: Farming
- 5.2: Developing a manufacturing capacity
- 5.8: Working
- 6.8: Living on the fringes

Description & Integrity

The focus of this citation is on the early mud brick building (believed to be the former 'cooling chamber' and perhaps the earliest house on the site). The condition in November 2011 indicates that the building is in a poor structural state, subject to water damage. There are large structural cracks throughout. Sections of the rear external wall which contained an external window has collapsed and some internal walls have also collapsed. The upper timber loft area is in a poor condition and in need of stabilisation.¹¹

The former Monmore vineyard and dairy is a complex of ruinous buildings and machinery including the former farmhouse and associated kitchen, now demolished, two dairies of varying dates, a wine cellar, filled in, and blacksmith's shed. Many of the moveable items, machinery and outbuildings are no longer on site. A photographic record of all items was completed by Robyn Ballinger in 2005 as a condition of the demolition permit for the timber house.¹² The timber-framed house was demolished in 2005. It had a gable roof with fretted barges and a projecting wing, presenting with an asymmetrical aspect to the roadway. The three rooms and a vestibule connecting with the collapsed mud brick kitchen wing have all been demolished. The earliest dairy is of mud brick construction with 60cm [2ft] thick ventilated walls, double doors, fireplace and chimney [Note: This may be the 'cooling chamber' referred to in the 'History' and is still extant.¹³ The dairy had a hipped roof and evidence of white wash to the upper sections of the walls. The later brick dairy, alongside is presumed to have been built during the interwar period and is of red brick. The winery is ruinous and consists of a cellar, now filled in, which was surmounted by a former Railway Department gatekeeper's cottage ('no.7'), now demolished. This was a small timber lined building with coved ceilings and has the number 7 in faded paint on the gable end. The smithy's is a bush pole shed with vertical slabs, riveted iron forge, metal implements and anvil base and is extant. There are large extant machinery sheds nearby in bush pole and part mud brick and timber construction. Machinery that was recorded on site in 1993

within the vicinity of the buildings included a steam driven butter churn and there was at least one line of cable and posts with remnants of the grape vines. These have now largely been removed from site

14

Comparative Analysis

As a complex of farm and agricultural buildings related to the production of foodstuffs, the former Monmore Vineyard and Butter Factory at Woodvale is comparable with the property at 550 McKenzie Road, Woodstock-on-Loddon (WL01), developed by Michael Bourke from the 1850s. However, the Monmore property is both later (1870s) and composed primarily of timber and mud brick buildings.

The former dairy building (possibly the 'cooling chamber'), which is believed to survive at the site, is an early surviving example of a mud brick building in this area. Despite widespread application from at least the 1820s, adobe (mud brick) construction is one of Australia's least clearly documented vernacular building materials.¹⁵ Professor Miles Lewis, Professor in the Faculty of Architecture, Building & Planning at the University of Melbourne, suggests that, '... we cannot be sure that any mud brick was used in Australia before the gold rushes, and we therefore do not know whether it reached us only through the influence of California'.¹⁶ Professor Lewis also notes that, 'mud brick buildings are fairly common in the Bendigo area of Victoria'.¹⁷ Aside from the two examples at the former Kelly property on Caldwell Road (W08), local examples of mud brick constructions include two small buildings (1890s and early 1900s) at the nearby Flett farmstead, off Daly Road (W03), which demonstrate two different construction techniques, and the former Engi farmhouse at Sebastian (1896). Other examples survive at abandoned properties at the corner of Fitzpatrick's Road and Three Chain Road south of Sebastian, and on the Neilborough East Road, between Neilborough and Summerfield (Neilborough North). The provenance and history of these two latter examples is not known, and it is possible that comparable examples of mud brick buildings survive elsewhere in the district.

Assessment Against Criteria

Amended Heritage Victoria Criteria (the following is in note form only)

Criterion A: Importance to the course, or pattern, of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

The Monmore Vineyard and Butter Factory is historically significant for its capacity to recall aspects of the history of agriculture in Woodvale, including mixed farming, dairying and vineyards. Edward Bayliss, who had arrived from England in 1856, and established the farm in the 1870s, built up the property into a successful dairying and viticulture operation in the latter nineteenth century, producing his own brand of 'Monmore' butter. The reputed construction of a two mile-long water race by Bayliss, to connect up with the Whipstick water race, also emphasises the difficulties experienced by early settlers in securing access to water, and their resourcefulness in obtaining it.

Criterion B: Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

N/A

Criterion C: Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

N/A

Criterion D: Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural places or objects.

N/A

Criterion E: Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics in the context of the municipality.

N/A

Criterion F: Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.

The early mud brick dairy building (possibly the 'cooling chamber') at the Monmore Vineyard and Butter Factory is technologically significant as an early surviving example of a mud brick structure in the Bendigo region, representing a type of vernacular construction which was once more common in this area. The cooling chamber was built with particularly thick walls (c. 60cm), to provide an insulated and cool temperature environment for the storage of dairy products, including butter.

Criterion G: Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This includes the significance of the place to Indigenous peoples as part of their continuing and developing cultural traditions.

N/A

Criterion H: Special association with life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the City of Greater Bendigo's history.

N/A

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The early mud brick building (believed to be the former dairy 'cooling chamber') is extant and consists of a cooling chamber of mud brick construction with 60cm [2ft] thick ventilated walls, double doors, fireplace and chimney and loft space. The dairy is believed to have a hipped roof and evidence of white wash to the upper sections of the walls. The later dairy alongside is presumed to have been built during the interwar period and is of brick.

How is it significant?

The Monmore Vineyard and Butter Factory property is of local historical and technological significance.

Why is it significant?

The Monmore Vineyard and Butter Factory property is historically significant (Criterion A) for its capacity to recall aspects of the history of agriculture in Woodvale, including mixed farming, dairying and vineyards. Edward Bayliss, who had arrived from England in 1856, and established the farm in the 1870s, built up the property into a successful dairying and viticulture operation in the latter nineteenth century, producing his own brand of 'Monmore' butter. The reputed construction of a two mile-long water race by Bayliss, to connect up with the Whipstick water race, also emphasises the difficulties experienced by early settlers in securing access to water and their resourcefulness in obtaining it. Technologically (Criterion F), the early mud brick dairy building (possibly the 'cooling chamber') is of significance as an early surviving example of a mud brick structure in the Bendigo region, representing a type of vernacular construction which was once more common in the area. The cooling chamber was built with particularly thick walls (c. 60cm), to provide an insulated and cool temperature environment for the storage of dairy products, including butter.

Recommendations

The property was inspected in November 2011 and the inclusion of the mud brick former dairy and adjacent smaller red brick dairy as a place of local historical and technological significance is confirmed. On the basis of this confirmation the property should be recommended for inclusion in the Schedule to the Greater Bendigo Heritage Overlay. The extent of the Overlay is indicated in the above map, although the focus of significance is on the early mud brick building and brick dairy described above as the 'cooling chamber', which is believed to be adjacent to Bayliss Road (as per the aerial image above). Consideration could be given to reducing the extent of the Overlay to cover this structure only, including a curtilage around the building and land in the setback to the road.

External Paint Colours	No
Internal Alterations Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Outbuildings and fences exemptions	No
Victorian Heritage Register	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated plan	No
Aboriginal heritage place	No

Identified By

Andrew Ward, 1998.

References

Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Volume 1, Crown Castleton Publishers, 2003.

Ray Wallace, *Sydney Flat Gold to Woodvale Green*, Woodvale Progress Association, 1984.

Andrew Ward *et al*, City of Greater Bendigo Heritage Study (Marong) Study Area, Stage 2, 1998.

Specific:

- ¹ Place was provisionally recommended in *Heritage Policy Citations Review, 2011* due to inability to conduct a site visit. That was remedied in November 2011 by City of Greater Bendigo Heritage Advisor, Amanda Jean and is recommended for inclusion.
- ² From 1845, the area was regarded as part of Myers Creek, later Myers Flat, and became known as Sydney Flat from 1852, with the present name, Woodvale, being adopted in the 1920s. See, 'History,' www.woodvale.vic.au, accessed 16 November 2010.
- ³ Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Volume 1, Crown Castleton Publishers, 2003, p. 404.
- ⁴ See 'History,' at www.woodvale.vic.au, accessed 16 November 2010.
- ⁵ Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Volume 1, Crown Castleton Publishers, 2003, p. 404.
- ⁶ Ray Wallace, *Sydney Flat Gold to Woodvale Green*, Woodvale Progress Association, 1984, p. 24.
- ⁷ Ray Wallace, *Sydney Flat Gold to Woodvale Green*, Woodvale Progress Association, 1984, p. 24. The thickness of the wall was measured on site in November 2011 and the original dimension of 600mm was confirmed by Mandy Jean, heritage architect.
- ⁸ Ray Wallace, *Sydney Flat Gold to Woodvale Green*, Woodvale Progress Association, 1984, p. 24.
- ⁹ Ray Wallace, *Sydney Flat Gold to Woodvale Green*, Woodvale Progress Association, 1984, p. 25.
- ¹⁰ Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Volume 1, Crown Castleton Publishers, 2003, p. 404. Pers com and local knowledge is that Bayliss also entered his wine into international exhibitions, Mandy Jean with M. Surplice, Nov 2011.
- ¹¹ Mandy Jean, heritage architect, carried out a site inspection of the mud building with M. Surplice in November 2011.
- ¹² Photographic record of the whole site was carried out by Robyn Ballinger in 2005, a copy of the document was submitted to the City of Greater Bendigo as part of the Building Permit for demolition.
- ¹³ The site inspection in November 2011 carried out by Mandy Jean with M. Surplice confirmed the dimension of mud brick wall of the former dairy as being 600mm thick. It was also confirmed on site that the former timber house and wine cellar was filled in and the timber structure above it had been demolished in accordance with

the building permit issued by the City of Greater Bendigo Council. Other moveable items had been removed from site while the original harvesters and other miscellaneous agricultural machinery remain as well as the remnant water race and original fig trees that marked the location of each vine row in the vineyard.

14

Ibid.

15

Miles Lewis, 'Adobe or Clay Lump,' *Australian Building: A Cultural Investigation*, Sections 3.02.2 & 3.02.15, viewed online at mileslewis.net, accessed 30 August 2010.

16

Miles Lewis, 'Adobe or Clay Lump,' *Australian Building: A Cultural Investigation*, Sections 3.02.9, viewed online at mileslewis.net, accessed 30 August 2010.

17

Miles Lewis, 'Adobe or Clay Lump,' *Australian Building: A Cultural Investigation*, Sections 3.02.10, viewed online at mileslewis.net, accessed 30 August 2010.

Name	Mud brick huts at Flett farmstead	Reference in 1998 Marong Study	W03
Address	11a Daly's Road, Woodvale	Map reference	VicRoads 44 E4
Building type	Sleeping quarters and dairy	Survey date	June 2010
Date of construction	c. 1890s (mud brick hut); early 1900s (dairy)	Recommendation	Include in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay
Significance	The mud brick huts at the Flett farmstead are of local historical, technological and aesthetic/architectural significance.		



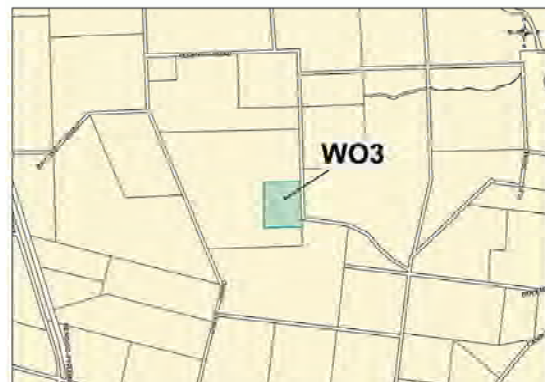
Dairy (left) and mud brick hut (right).



Left: Dairy, south and east walls, note fallen mud bricks to the entrance. Right: Dairy interior.



Left: Sleeping quarters, looking north-east. Right: West wall. Note damage to protective enclosure caused by a falling branch.



Left: Aerial view, 2010, with the Flett farmstead highlighted (Source: City of Greater Bendigo). Right: Proposed Heritage Overlay map, with the Flett farmstead shown as W03. The extent of the overlay is indicative only.¹

Intactness Good ✓ Fair Poor

History

Nicol Flett (1825-1906) was born in Birsay, Orkney Islands, arriving at Port Phillip in 1848. He married early in April 1853 to Frances Germyn. The couple’s only son, Nicholas, was born in 1854.² The family’s whereabouts during the 1850s and 1860s is not known, and it has been suggested that they ‘wandered around the gold fields’,³ most likely following the diggings. By c. the 1870s, Flett father and son had selected 30 ha (68 acres) at Sydney Flat (Woodvale), located approximately half a kilometre south of the present Daly’s Road.⁴ The land was made freehold in 1884, and the landholding later expanded by a further 27 ha (60 acres).⁵ Nicholas Flett went to school in Myer Flat and later married Jessie Louisa Ingham in 1878. The couple had nine children, between 1878 and 1900.⁶

Among the buildings at the Flett farmstead were a farmhouse (demolished), a mud brick shelter as accommodation for the three boys, another shelter for the girls (c. 1890s) and a dairy, also built of mud brick (early 1900s).⁷ The boy’s mud brick quarters were built by ‘German Charlie’,⁸ about whom nothing is known. The term ‘German’ is likely to be a reference to the mud brick construction rather

than the builder's nationality (see 'Comparative Analysis'). Of the built structures at the farmstead, only the boy's quarters and the dairy survive. The location of the farmhouse is indicated by a brick chimney.

The Flett farmstead at Woodvale provided a marginal existence. The men of the family are known to have supplemented their income through cutting timber and clearing land. From 1921, Robert Magnus Flett (1891-1972, son of Nicholas Flett junior), in partnership with a 'Jim' Borserio, established a eucalyptus distillery in woodland to the east of the farmstead.⁹ Flett had learned the trade working at Jack Shadbolt's distillery near Flagstaff Hill.¹⁰ From that point the former boy's quarters was used as accommodation for eucalyptus cutters. The property remains in the ownership of the Flett family.

Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes

Victoria's themes and sub-themes:

- 4.1: Living off the land
- 4.4: Farming
- 4.6: Exploiting other mineral, forest and water resources
- 5.1: Processing raw materials
- 6.8: Living on the fringes

Description & Integrity

The Flett farmstead is located in a circular copse at the east of a field, approximately half a kilometre east of Daly's Road. The farmstead, which is enclosed by a post and wire fence of recent origin, is entered from the west. The site's nineteenth century agricultural origins are evident in rusted farm machinery, the brick chimney of the former farmstead and two small mud brick structures, both of which measure approximately 3m x 2m.

The earlier of the two mud brick buildings, at the south of the site, was built in the 1890s as accommodation for the Flett boys. The single room hut has a sawn timber-framed gable roof clad with corrugated sheet metal. The exposed mud brick walls show some evidence of weathering but are in generally good condition. The bricks are c. 500mm long and c. 20mm high, and of uniform consistency, including mud mixed with limestone rubble. Simple bargeboards are fixed to both gabled ends. An external chimney breast is located to the north, with the chimney removed, possibly as a consequence of weathering or damage caused by falling trees limbs. A timber door is to the east, with a window to the west wall. A protective shield of corrugated sheet metal carried on a steel frame was erected in the 1990s, to protect the hut. The roof enclosure, which was constructed by John (Jack) Flett,¹¹ has already demonstrated its value, with the western face bearing the brunt of a falling tree (see page 2).

The second hut, to the south of the entrance to the farmstead, was built as a dairy in the early twentieth century. The walls are of mud bricks, of slightly smaller dimensions than the 1890s hut. The bricks are of softer consistency than the 1890s hut, with evidence of weathering, particularly to the north and west walls. The south half of the east wall has collapsed, and a push pole has been inserted as a prop to support the bricks to the upper part of the wall. Large cracks are evident elsewhere to the east wall. Evidence of a limewash remains to the front (east) wall and to the internal walls. The shallow pitched gabled roof, carried on bush poles, is clad with corrugated metal sheet roof. There is a timber entrance door (five planks fixed vertically) to the east. There are no windows. Internally, the dairy has an exposed earthen floor.

The two mud brick structures at the Flett farmstead demonstrate two different construction techniques. The bricks of the 1890s hut, built by 'German Charlie' have weathered well, and the walls carry the roof. The dairy, c. early 1900s, has not weathered so well, and the roof is carried on an external bush pole frame.

Other structures at the site include a red painted timber railway goods van.

Comparative Analysis

The preparation of sun-dried rectangular mud bricks (adobes) in timber moulds can be traced to about 3000BC in Mesopotamia.¹² Adobe construction was later adopted by the Romans and remains one of the world's most common building technologies, with a multitude of regional variations. In Australia, despite widespread application from at least the 1820s, it is one of the country's least clearly documented and most commonly applied vernacular building materials.¹³ The oldest surviving example in Australia may be a schoolhouse of sun-dried bricks with stone quoins at Wilberforce in New South Wales, which is estimated to have been built in 1819-20.¹⁴ Other early examples dating to the 1820s and 30s have not been corroborated as mud brick buildings and for this reason Professor Miles Lewis, Professor in the Faculty of Architecture, Building & Planning at the University of Melbourne, suggests that, '... we cannot be sure that any mud brick was used in Australia before the gold rushes, and we therefore do not know whether it reached us only through the influence of California'.¹⁵ In a discussion of Victorian examples, Lewis identifies examples built in the 1860s in Eltham, near Hamilton and at Werribee, a ruin c. 1870, at Badaginnie near Violet Town and another deteriorated example on the Sandy Creek Road near Maldon. He also notes that, 'mud brick buildings are fairly common in the Bendigo area of Victoria'.¹⁶

In the Bendigo area and parts of South Australia and New South Wales, adobe constructions were often referred to as 'German' houses. German settlers in South Australia are known to have used adobes from the 1830s.¹⁷ The term 'German brick' was also used in Cornish settlements in South Australia, to describe a brick of wet earth, limestone and straw in moulds of approximately 230mm x 380mm. The connection between the Cornish miners of South Australia and the Bendigo goldfields is well documented and may explain the introduction of mud brick building techniques to the area.

Lewis notes that relatively few mud brick buildings were constructed in Australia following World War I, suggesting that the high tide of this vernacular building technique occurred around the 1890s. In the 1911 census, 6,333 sun-dried brick buildings were identified in Australia, accounting for 0.69% of the total building stock, an apparently small figure but greater than the number built of bark, wattle and daub or other vernacular building techniques.¹⁸

Aside from the two examples at the Flett farmstead, mud brick buildings survive at the nearby former Kelly farm house (1902), on Caldow Road and the former Engi farmhouse at Sebastian (1896). There is also a substantial dairy (c. 1880s) at the former Monmore dairy site on Bayliss Road.¹⁹ Other examples of mud brick buildings survive at abandoned properties at the corner of Fitzpatrick's Road and Three Chain Road south of Sebastian, and on the Neilborough East Road, between Neilborough and Summerfield (Neilborough North). The provenance and history of these two examples is not known. It is also probable that comparable examples of mud brick buildings survive elsewhere in the district. Further research and investigation is required to establish this.

With regard to extant examples of mud brick buildings in the Woodvale vicinity, the structures at the Flett farmstead are of smaller scale than the Kelly and Engi farmhouses, and the 'Monmore' dairy. The Flett farmstead compares to the Kelly farm house in terms of there being two mud brick buildings at a single site.

Assessment Against Criteria

Amended Heritage Victoria Criteria

Criterion A: Importance to the course, or pattern, of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

The two humble adobe structures (1890s and early 1900s) at the Flett farmstead, Woodvale are of historical significance. The Fletts farmed the land to the east of Daly's Road from the 1870s, generally living a marginal existence. The former boys' sleeping quarters and dairy, both of vernacular construction, reflect the evolution of the farm from the late nineteenth century, and also the resourcefulness of farmers of limited means who built, or commissioned, low cost structures using vernacular construction methods and locally available materials. The two buildings also provide evidence of two approaches to adobe construction, one of which has been described as 'German'. The 1890s hut was also used as accommodation for eucalyptus cutters working at the Flett's nearby

distillery established in 1921. Both the farmstead and the eucalyptus distillery remain in the ownership of the Flett family.

Criterion B: Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

N/A

Criterion C: Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

N/A

Criterion D: Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural places or objects.

N/A

Criterion E: Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics in the context of the municipality.

The 1890s and early 1900s mud brick buildings at the at the Flett farmstead, Woodvale, have some aesthetic value deriving from their simple forms and presentation, in an informal treed setting (circular copse).

N/A

Criterion F: Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.

The two adobe structures (1890s and early 1900s) at the Flett farmstead, Woodvale are of technological significance as largely unaltered examples of vernacular mud brick buildings of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The mud brick huts were built at different times and demonstrate different techniques. The bricks of the 1890s hut have weathered better, and have remained more structurally sound, than the bricks of the later early 1900s dairy. The buildings also provide evidence of the ongoing local use of these construction techniques decades after they were first used for buildings in the Bendigo goldfields region.

Criterion G: Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This includes the significance of the place to Indigenous peoples as part of their continuing and developing cultural traditions.

N/A

Criterion H: Special association with life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the City of Greater Bendigo's history.

N/A

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

There are two mud brick buildings at the Flett farmstead, located in a circular copse approximately half a kilometre east of Daly's Road. The earlier building, at the south of the site, was built in the 1890s as accommodation for the Flett boys. The single room hut has a sawn timber-framed gable roof clad with corrugated sheet metal. The exposed mud brick walls show some evidence of weathering but are in generally good condition. The bricks are c. 500mm long and c, 20mm high, and of uniform consistency, including mud mixed with limestone rubble. Simple bargeboards are fixed to both gabled ends. An external chimney breast is located to the north, with the chimney removed,

possibly as a consequence of weathering or damage caused by falling trees limbs. A timber door is to the east, with a window to the west wall. A protective enclosure of corrugated sheet metal carried on a steel frame was erected in the 1990s. The second hut, to the south of the entrance to the farmstead, was built as a dairy in the early twentieth century. The walls are of mud bricks, of slightly smaller dimensions than the 1890s hut. The bricks are of softer consistency than the 1890s hut, with evidence of weathering, particularly to the north and west walls. The south half of the east wall has collapsed, and a bush pole has been inserted as a prop to support the bricks to the upper part of the wall. Large cracks are evident elsewhere to the east wall. Evidence of a limewash remains to the front (east) wall and to the internal walls. The shallow pitched gabled roof, carried on push poles, is clad with corrugated metal sheet roof. There is a timber entrance door (five planks fixed vertically) to the east. There are no windows. Internally, the dairy has an exposed earthen floor.

How is it significant?

The mud brick huts at the Flett farmstead are of local historical and technological significance.

Why is it significant?

The two adobe structures at the Flett farmstead are historically significant (Criterion A) for their association with the Flett family who have farmed the surrounding landholding from the 1870s. The former boys' sleeping quarters and dairy, both of vernacular construction, reflect the evolution of the farm from the late nineteenth century and also the resourcefulness of farmers of limited means who built, or commissioned, low cost structures using vernacular construction methods and locally available materials. The two buildings also provide evidence of two approaches to adobe construction, one of which has been described as 'German'. The 1890s hut was additionally used as accommodation for eucalyptus cutters working at the Flett's nearby distillery established in 1921. Both the farmstead and the eucalyptus distillery remain in the ownership of the Flett family. The two adobe structures are also of technological significance (Criterion F) as largely unaltered examples of vernacular mud brick buildings of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The mud brick huts were built at different times and demonstrate different techniques. The bricks of the 1890s hut have weathered better and have remained more structurally sound than the bricks of the later early 1900s dairy. The buildings also provide evidence of the ongoing local use of these construction techniques decades after they were first used for buildings in the Bendigo goldfields region. The mud brick buildings additionally derive some aesthetic value (Criterion E) from their simple forms and presentation, in an informal treed setting (circular copse).

Recommendations

The mud brick buildings are recommended for inclusion in the Schedule to the Greater Bendigo Heritage Overlay, to the extent of the two adobe structures and their immediate curtilage. In preference, any works to the buildings should seek to retain and restore existing original materials, without introducing new materials or interventions which detract from the simple form and presentation. However, accepting that the structures may continue to deteriorate, a recording program is recommended, including one which documents the materials, construction approach and methods in more detail.

External Paint Colours	No
Internal Alterations Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Outbuildings and fences exemptions	No
Victorian Heritage Register	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated plan	No
Aboriginal heritage place	No

Identified By

Andrew Ward, 1998.

References

Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Volume 1, Crown Castleton Publishers, 2003.

Ray Wallace, *Sydney Flat Gold to Woodvale Green*, Woodvale Progress Association, 1984.

Andrew Ward *et al*, City of Greater Bendigo Heritage Study (Marong) Study Area, Stage 2, 1998.

Specific:

¹ Changed map from Lovell Chen, *Heritage Policy Citations Review, 2011*. November 2011.

² Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Volume 1, Crown Castleton Publishers, 2003, p. 411-12. Pers. com. with the current owner, John Flett, Nov. 2011.

³ Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Volume 1, Crown Castleton Publishers, 2003, p. 412.

⁴ From 1845, the area was regarded as part of Myers Creek, later Myers Flat, and became known as Sydney Flat from 1852, with the present name, Woodvale, being adopted in the 1920s. See, 'History,' www.woodvale.vic.au

⁵ Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Volume 1, Crown Castleton Publishers, 2003, p. 412.

⁶ Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Volume 1, Crown Castleton Publishers, 2003, p. 412. Pers. com. with the current owner, John Flett, Nov. 2011.

⁷ Pers comm., John (Jack) Flett, great grandson of Nicholas Flett (1825-1906), and Adam Mornement (Lovell Chen), 21 June 2010.

⁸ Pers comm., John (Jack) Flett, great grandson of Nicholas Flett (1825-1906), and Adam Mornement (Lovell Chen), 21 June 2010.

⁹ Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Volume 1, Crown Castleton Publishers, 2003, p. 412.

¹⁰ Ray Wallace, *Sydney Flat Gold to Woodvale Green*, Woodvale Progress Association, 1984, p. 48-49, and 'Flett's Eucalyptus Distillery' citation, Andrew Ward *et al*, City of Greater Bendigo Heritage Study (Marong) Study Area, Stage 2, 1998.

¹¹ Pers comm., John (Jack) Flett, great grandson of Nicholas Flett (1825-1906), and Adam Mornement (Lovell Chen), 21 June 2010.

¹² Miles Lewis, 'Adobe or Clay Lump,' *Australian Building: A Cultural Investigation*, Section 3.02.1, viewed online at mileslewis.net, accessed 30 August 2010.

¹³ Miles Lewis, 'Adobe or Clay Lump,' *Australian Building: A Cultural Investigation*, Sections 3.02.2 & 3.02.15, viewed online at mileslewis.net, accessed 30 August 2010.

¹⁴ Miles Lewis, 'Adobe or Clay Lump,' *Australian Building: A Cultural Investigation*, Sections 3.02.9, viewed online at mileslewis.net, accessed 30 August 2010.

¹⁵ Miles Lewis, 'Adobe or Clay Lump,' *Australian Building: A Cultural Investigation*, Sections 3.02.9, viewed online at mileslewis.net, accessed 30 August 2010.

¹⁶ Miles Lewis, 'Adobe or Clay Lump,' *Australian Building: A Cultural Investigation*, Sections 3.02.10, viewed online at mileslewis.net, accessed 30 August 2010.

¹⁷ Miles Lewis, 'Adobe or Clay Lump,' *Australian Building: A Cultural Investigation*, Sections 3.02.12, viewed online at mileslewis.net, accessed 30 August 2010.

¹⁸ Miles Lewis, 'Adobe or Clay Lump,' *Australian Building: A Cultural Investigation*, Sections 3.02.15, viewed online at mileslewis.net, accessed 30 August 2010.

¹⁹ Access to the Monmore site, on Bayliss Road, was not possible, however the dairy. However, a substantial structure mud brick dairy, with walls c.60cm thick, was extant in 2003, see Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Volume 1, Crown Castleton Publishers, 2003, p. 405.

Name	Woodvale Hall (former school, no. 1531)	Reference in 1998 Marong Study	W04
Address	Daly's Road, near Bendigo-Pyramid Road intersection, Woodvale	Map reference	VicRoads 44 4E
Building type	Public hall (former school)	Survey date	June 2010
Date of construction	1875	Recommendation	Include in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay
Significance	Woodvale Hall (former school) is of local historic, social and aesthetic/architectural significance.		



Left: Woodvale School, pictured c. 1895 (Source: Ray Wallace, *Sydney Flat Gold to Woodvale Green*, Woodvale Progress Association, 1984, p. 38). Right: West and north elevations.



Left: Rear (south) and east elevations, note skillion addition at left of picture. Right: War memorial to the north of the public hall grounds.



Left: Aerial view, 2010 (Source: City of Greater Bendigo). Right: Proposed Heritage Overlay map, with the subject site shown as W04.

Intactness ✓ Good Fair Poor

History

As with many gold rush settlements, early community life at Sydney Flat (Woodvale¹) was frenzied, haphazard and notable for transient and predominantly male populations. Despite this, by 1858 there were three schools at Woodvale, in the area between Nuggetty and Poverty Gullies and on Sydney Flat near the Old House at Home Hotel. There was another school at nearby Myer's Flat to the west, reflecting the size of the local population by that time.²

By 1873, a James Wood was lobbying the Board of Education for a school at Woodvale. The following year tenders were called for the present school building, located on Daly's Road, a short distance north of Woodvale's historic centre and close to the Old House at Home Hotel. The contract was won by Bendigo builder, F Button, for the sum of £632, 5/10.³ The original specifications and plans were for a much larger school. The completed school (the subject building) with a capacity for 100 pupils, had a shingle roof, deal floorboards and was built of bricks carted from Eaglehawk. It opened on 1 June 1875 with George Whitfield as head teacher. Shortly afterwards, Whitfield erected a residence in the grounds (demolished).⁴ By 1877, the average attendance was 77. At that time the school was known as the Nerring School no. 1531,⁵ the name changing to Sydney Flat School in 1902 and Woodvale School in 1936.⁶

Water storage and the provision of clean water were notable problems in the early years; a 370-gallon tank proved inadequate, and the shingles tainting the supply of storm water.⁷ The issue was resolved with the provision of an underground tank. The shingle roof was replaced by corrugated sheet metal after 1890. Renovations (unspecified) were carried out in 1912, at a cost of £137. Further works in 1914 saw the removal of the internal gallery and original desk platforms.⁸ The school community and local residents planted cypress trees as a memorial to seven former students who fell in World War I. Tablets were fixed to each of the trees in 1926. Electricity was installed in 1955, and the school finally closed on 15 January 1962.⁹ In recent years the former school has been restored. The building, now used as a public hall for meetings and functions, is maintained by a local community association.

Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes

Victoria's themes and sub-themes:

- 8.2: Educating people
- 9.5: Advancing knowledge

Description & Integrity

The former Woodvale School is a standard gabled bichrome brick school room of the late Victorian period, with an entrance porch to the south and a skillion-roofed lean-to addition to the east. The building is located in the approximate centre of a large, gently sloping and partly treed allotment on the south side of Daly's Road, close to the Bendigo-Pyramid Road intersection.

The school has a sandstone plinth laid in random (irregular) coursed rubble, bluestone sills and bichrome window heads with cambered soffits. The red brick walls on the front (south) elevation are laid in English bond with a two-course strip in cream brick running round the building and its porch. The gable vents are bullseyes, with bichrome surrounds to the south face. The roofs of the original components (main school room and porch) are simple gables, clad in corrugated galvanised steel; the main roof has three gablet vents to the west. The brick chimney is original. The bargeboards have long finials, with the main upper finial supported on a cross-beam and the porch finial serving as a flagpole. Timber finials are not original. The porch bargeboard is supported on two projecting purlins. Toothed brickwork at the north end anticipates an extension never built – as noted in the history (above), the original plans and specifications were for a much larger building. The windows to the north elevation have four sashes in two bays, probably added in the Federation period. Inside, the coved and painted timber ceiling linings and decorative ceiling vents are intact, as are the roll of honour, blackboard and fireplace. The lean-to addition may date to the 1960s, although its windows appear earlier indicating they may have been relocated during the construction works.

There is a white-painted timber toilet to the east of the allotment, twinned with no internal division. To the south of the entrance are the memorials to the seven former pupils, with a row of recently replanted cypress trees behind. The allotment is enclosed to the south by a low wire and post fence.

The cast iron entrance gates, painted green, were installed in 2004. These were a donation by Neil M and Dagmar V Daly, members of the fourth generation of Dalys in the Woodvale community and dedicated to the memory of Roy and Janet Daly (nee Bayliss).

The former school appears to be in sound condition.

Comparative Analysis

The bichrome structural detailing and the gablet vents evident at the former Woodvale school building are hallmarks of a number of schools of the late-Victorian period designed by H R Bastow, senior architect with the Department of Public Works. The chimney corncicing in exposed corbelled brick, its single relieving course line in cream brick, the window heads, entry gable gablet vents and cross-braced finial are identical with those on Bastow's Helen Street School at Northcote, also 1874.¹⁰ These details are also largely identical with those on Bastow's Mount Pleasant School at Ballarat, also 1874, except that the window-heads there are surrounded by dog-toothed drip moulds.¹¹

Assessment Against Criteria

Amended Heritage Victoria Criteria

Criterion A: Importance to the course, or pattern, of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

The former Woodvale School (no. 1531), completed in 1875, on Daly's Road at Woodvale is of local historical significance. It provides evidence of the consolidation of Sydney Flat (Woodvale) as a community in the 1870s, following the frenzy of the early gold rushes of the 1850s. Its use for nearly a century, from 1875 to 1962, demonstrates the size and longevity of the local community into the second half of the twentieth century. The former school remains in use as a public hall, maintained by a local community association.

Criterion B: Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the City the of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

N/A

Criterion C: Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

N/A

Criterion D: Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural places or objects.

The former Woodvale School demonstrates a number of characteristics of schools of the late-Victorian period designed by H R Bastow of the Department of Public Works. These include the bichrome structural detailing, gablet vents, chimney corncicing in exposed corbelled brick, the single relieving course line in cream brick, the window heads, entry gable gablet vents and cross-braced finial.

Criterion E: Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics in the context of the municipality.

The former Woodvale School (no. 1531) is of local aesthetic/architectural significance. It is a largely externally intact example of a late-Victorian bichrome brick gabled school building, which is similar in form and details to a number of contemporaneous (1870s) schools in Victoria designed by H R Bastow, senior architect with the Department of Public Works. Excepting the rear lean-to addition, and the windows to the north elevation which were probably added in the Federation period, the school presents externally predominantly as built. Elements of note include the bichrome window heads, chimney corncicing, gablet vents and cross-braced finial. The steeply pitched roof also has picturesque qualities, giving the building considerable prominence in its informal treed landscape setting; the row of memorials is also significant.

Criterion F: Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.

N/A

Criterion G: Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This includes the significance of the place to Indigenous peoples as part of their continuing and developing cultural traditions.

The former Woodvale School is of social significance, as a focus of the local community for nearly a century. Former students who perished in World War I are commemorated by the memorials and replanted trees in the grounds, while the recently planted cypress trees maintain this approach, emphasizing the local importance of the property and echoing those originally planted by the school community after the war. The former school is also valued for remaining in use as a public hall, maintained by a local community association.

Criterion H: Special association with life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the City of Greater Bendigo's history.

N/A

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The former Woodvale School is a standard gabled bi-chrome brick school room of the late Victorian period, with an entrance porch to the south and a skillion-roofed lean-to addition to the east. The building is located in the approximate centre of a large, gently sloping and partly treed allotment on the south side of Daly's Road, close to the Bendigo-Pyramid Road intersection. The school has a sandstone plinth laid in random (irregular) coursed rubble, bluestone sills and bi-chrome window heads with cambered soffits. The red brick walls on the front (south) elevation are laid in English bond with a two-course strip in cream brick running round the building and its porch. The gable vents are bullseyes, with bichrome surrounds to the south face. The roofs of the original components (main school room and porch) are simple gables, clad in corrugated galvanised steel; the main roof has three gable vents to the west. The brick chimney is original. The bargeboards have long finials, with the main upper finial supported on a cross-beam and the porch finial serving as a flagpole. The timber finials are not original. The porch bargeboard is supported on two projecting purlins. The windows to the north elevation have four sashes in two bays, probably added in the Federation period. Inside, the coved and painted timber ceiling linings and decorative ceiling vents are intact, as are the roll of honour, blackboard and fireplace. The lean-to addition may date to the 1960s, although its windows appear earlier indicating they may have been relocated during the construction works.

How is it significant?

The former Woodvale School is of local historic, social and aesthetic/architectural significance.

Why is it significant?

The former Woodvale School no. 1531, in Daly's Road, Woodvale, and completed in 1875, is of local historic significance (Criterion A), for providing evidence of the consolidation of Sydney Flat (Woodvale) as a community in the 1870s, following the frenzy of the early gold rushes of the 1850s. Its use for nearly a century, from 1875 to 1962, demonstrates the size and longevity of the local community into the second half of the twentieth century. The former school also remains in use as a public hall, maintained by a local community association. The property is of social significance (Criterion G), as a focus of the local community for nearly a century. Former students who perished in World War I are commemorated by the memorials and replanted trees in the grounds, while the recently planted cypress trees maintain this approach, emphasizing the local importance of the property and echoing those originally planted by the school community after the war. The former school is also valued for remaining in use as a public hall. The property is also of local aesthetic/architectural significance (Criterion E), as a largely externally intact example of a late-

Victorian bichrome brick gabled school building, which is similar in form and details to a number of contemporaneous (1870s) schools in Victoria designed by H R Bastow, senior architect with the Department of Public Works. Excepting the rear lean-to addition, and the windows to the north elevation which were probably added in the Federation period, the school presents externally predominantly as built. Elements of note include the bichrome window heads, chimney corncing, gablet vents and cross-braced finial. The steeply pitched roof also has picturesque qualities, giving the building considerable prominence in its informal treed landscape setting; the row of memorials is also significant.

Recommendations

The subject property is recommended for inclusion in the Schedule to the Greater Bendigo Heritage Overlay. The extent of the Overlay is indicated in the above map. The focus of significance is on the 1870s school building; the skillion addition is not significant. The brick walling should remain unpainted. The setting to the school is also significant, including the informal treed landscape, and the memorials. The 2004 cast iron entrance gates are not historical elements, but may have contemporary value to the community.

External Paint Colours	No
Internal Alterations Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Outbuildings and fences exemptions	No
Victorian Heritage Register	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated plan	No
Aboriginal heritage place	No

Identified By

Andrew Ward, 1998.

References

Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Volume 1, Crown Castleton Publishers, 2003.

Ray Wallace, *Sydney Flat Gold to Woodvale Green*, Woodvale Progress Association, 1984.

Andrew Ward *et al*, City of Greater Bendigo Heritage Study (Marong) Study Area, Stage 2, 1998.

Specific:

- ¹ From 1845, the area was regarded as part of Myers Creek, later Myers Flat, and became known as Sydney Flat from 1852, with the present name, Woodvale, being adopted in the 1920s. See, 'History,' www.woodvale.vic.au
- ² Ray Wallace, *Sydney Flat Gold to Woodvale Green*, Woodvale Progress Association, 1984, p. 33.
- ³ Ray Wallace, *Sydney Flat Gold to Woodvale Green*, Woodvale Progress Association, 1984, p. 33.
- ⁴ *Vision and Realisation*, Victorian Government, Melbourne, 1973, v. 2, p. 482.
- ⁵ Nerring derives from the Aboriginal name for the area.
- ⁶ Ray Wallace, *Sydney Flat Gold to Woodvale Green*, Woodvale Progress Association, 1984, pp. 34-36.
- ⁷ Ray Wallace, *Sydney Flat Gold to Woodvale Green*, Woodvale Progress Association, 1984, p. 34.
- ⁸ Ray Wallace, *Sydney Flat Gold to Woodvale Green*, Woodvale Progress Association, 1984, pp. 34-46, and *Vision and Realisation*, Victorian Government, Melbourne, 1973, v. 2, p. 482.

⁹ *Vision and Realisation*, Victorian Government, Melbourne, 1973, v. 2, p. 482.

¹⁰ Lawrence Burchell, *Victorian Schools: A Study in Colonial Government Architecture 1837 1900*, University Press-Victorian Education Department, Melbourne, 1980, p. 107.

¹¹ Burchell, p. 109, Fig. 142.

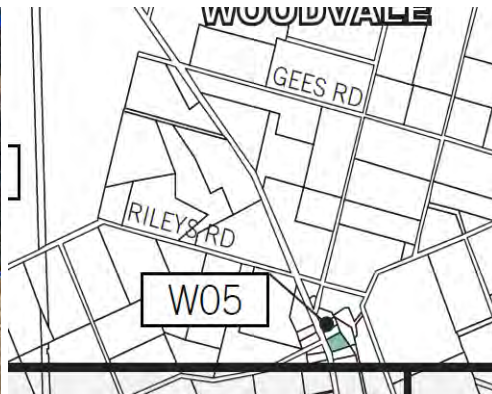
Name	Former Old House at Home Hotel	Reference in 1998 Marong Study	W05
Address	610 Bendigo-Pyramid Road, opposite Quinn's Road, Woodvale ¹	Map reference	VicRoads 44 E4
Building type	Private residence (former hotel)	Survey date	June 2010 (external inspection only)
Date of construction	A hotel on the site of the former Old House at Home Hotel was in existence during the 1860s	Recommendation	Include in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay
Significance	The former Old House at Home Hotel is of local historical and aesthetic/architectural significance.		



Left: The former Old House at Home Hotel, c. 1870s (Source: Ray Wallace, *Sydney Flat Gold to Woodvale Green*, Woodvale Progress Association, 1984, p. 55). Right: The former hotel pictured in August 2008 (Source: Flickr, www.flickr.com, photography by Ken Whelan, dated 18 August 2008).



Left: West elevation, note tall corrugated sheet metal boundary fence. Right: North elevation, viewed from Camp Road.



Left: Aerial view, 2010 (Source: City of Greater Bendigo). Right: Proposed heritage overlay map, with the subject site shown as W05.

Intactness ✓ Good Fair Poor

History

Hotels and shanties were a feature of the Bendigo goldfields from the earliest days of the gold rushes. Over time, at least 12 hotels operated at Sydney Flat (Woodvale),² a dispersed settlement approximately 6km north of Eaglehawk.³ Historically, this was Woodvale's 'town centre'. Other buildings in the vicinity included the former Red Lion Hotel to the south and a butcher's shop directly opposite. The date of construction of the subject Old House at Home Hotel, which overlooks the Pyramid-Bendigo Road, opposite Quinn's Road, is not known. It has been suggested that there was a hotel in this location during the 1860s, at the time of the rush to the Red Flag diggings on the flat at the rear,⁴ and Stephen Ingham, the first publican, was operating from this site in 1868. Ingham left in the 1870s to run the butcher's shop opposite. Another record identifies a James Elliott as the owner of the hotel on 27 May 1869.⁵ William Bruce, an entrepreneur and businessman with a ginger beer factory next to his property at Eaglehawk Flat, took over the license from Ingham, appointing, a Mr Crawford as publican from 1875.⁶ There was a timber stable at the rear of the hotel in the 1870s.

'Ma' Burke ran the hotel during the interwar period and was responsible for its high profile in the community at that time. Following Burke's death in 1961, the pub was taken over by Jack Harris, who was the last publican at the Old House at Home. The hotel being delicensed in March 1970, Jack Harris subsequently adapted the hotel to a private residence. The Old House at Home Hotel was the last of the Woodvale pubs to operate for its original purpose, the majority of others having been delicensed by 1930.⁷

Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes

Victoria's themes and sub-themes:

- 5.6: Entertaining and socialising
- 5.8: Working

Description & Integrity

The former the Old House at Home Hotel is a single-storey brick hotel that is believed to have 1860s origins, albeit some later modifications to the building frontage/facade. The hotel is located to the south-west of a large landholding in generally flat open countryside on the east side of the Pyramid-Bendigo Road, opposite Quinn's Road at Woodvale. Since 2008, a tall corrugated sheet metal fence has been erected around the property, obscuring views from publically accessible vantage points. Only the parapet, pediment, verandah roof, chimney and some sections of the external walls are visible. A second structure, possibly the stables, is screened from view.

The brickwork of the former hotel building is stuccoed to the west (front), north and south elevations, with a recessed panel for signage in the parapet and a prominent surmounting pediment with acroteria. The north (side) wall has a stepped profile; the south (side) wall does not. The west elevation has a central door and flanking windows. The (non-original) southern window opening comprises three double-hung sashes; the northern window is a single double-hung sash with a projecting sill. Despite the modification to the southern window, the parapet, pediment and central door give the building a sense of symmetry. The verandah was previously supported on square concrete columns and pedestals (possibly timber), dating to the inter-war period. The present verandah, the top of whose square timber posts are visible above the tall fence, has been installed since 2008.

The hotel was adapted as a private residence in 1970 and appears to have been extended at the rear. Evidence indicates that the brick and stone stables referred to in the 1998 citation are extant. However, the corrugated iron fence obscures views.

Comparative Analysis

In a number of respects, the former Old House at Home Hotel is anomalous as compared to surviving nineteenth century hotels in the former Rural City of Marong. It is not located on a corner; it is compact and symmetrical rather than having the low, spreading proportions of so many hotels in the area, including the nearby former Royal Hotel on the Loddon Valley Highway (W01) and the former Camp Hotel and Store (W06) in the Whipstick; and it has a deep recessed frieze, with surmounting

pediment, that was designed to carry signage. For these reasons, the former Old House at Home Hotel is more comparable to single-storey parapet-fronted retail and commercial buildings in goldfields towns and elsewhere in Victoria, built from the 1860s into the early twentieth century. As with the pharmacy at 116 High Street, Kangaroo Flat (KF07), and the 'Victoria Store' at 143-45 High Street (KF09), also at Kangaroo Flat (prior to additions), these were typically distinguished by symmetrical frontages, and parapets which often had a recess or panel to carry signage.

Assessment Against Criteria

Amended Heritage Victoria Criteria

Criterion A: Importance to the course, or pattern, of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

The former Old House at Home Hotel (built from the 1860s), on the Bendigo-Pyramid Road opposite Quinn's Road at Woodvale, is of local historical significance. It is associated with the gold rushes that underpinned European settlement of the area from the 1850s, being established to service miners at the nearby Red Flag diggings. The former hotel is approximately 1km from the former Royal Hotel, and is one of several hotels that once existed on the Bendigo-Pyramid Road. The location of the hotel also provides evidence of the historic centre of Woodvale; other buildings in the vicinity included the former Red Lion Hotel to the south and a butcher's shop directly opposite (both demolished). The former Old House at Home Hotel was the last operational hotel in Woodvale, being delicensed in 1970. The majority of hotels in the area had been delicensed by 1930.

Criterion B: Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

N/A

Criterion C: Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

N/A

Criterion D: Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural places or objects.

N/A

Criterion E: Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics in the context of the municipality.

The former the Old House at Home Hotel (built from the 1860s), is of aesthetic/architectural significance. It is a compact and symmetrical brick building with a pronounced parapet and prominent triangular pediment; the deep recessed frieze and pediment were designed to carry signage. In these respects it is not typical of historic hotels, but relates more to single-storey parapet-fronted retail and commercial buildings in goldfields towns and elsewhere in Victoria, built from the 1860s into the early twentieth century. Modifications, including the replacement verandah, have not significantly compromised the capacity of the building to demonstrate the original design intent. The former hotel is also prominently located on the Bendigo-Pyramid Road, opposite the intersection with Quinn's Road.

Criterion F: Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.

N/A

Criterion G: Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This includes the significance of the place to Indigenous peoples as part of their continuing and developing cultural traditions.

N/A

Criterion H: Special association with life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the City of Greater Bendigo's history.

N/A

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The former the Old House at Home Hotel is a single-storey brick hotel that is believed to have 1860s origins. The brickwork is stuccoed to the west (front), north and south elevations, with a recessed panel for signage in the parapet and a prominent surmounting pediment with acroteria. The north (side) wall has a stepped profile; the south (side) wall does not. The west elevation has a central door and flanking windows. The (non-original) southern window opening comprises three double-hung sashes; the northern window is a single double-hung sash with a projecting sill. Despite the modification to the southern window, the parapet, pediment and central door give the building a sense of symmetry. The verandah was previously supported on square concrete columns and pedestals (possibly timber), dating to the inter-war period. The present verandah, the top of whose square timber posts are visible above the tall fence, has been installed since 2008.

How is it significant?

The former Old House at Home Hotel is of local historical and aesthetic/architectural significance.

Why is it significant?

The former Old House at Home Hotel (built from the 1860s), on the Bendigo-Pyramid Road opposite Quinn's Road at Woodvale, is of local historical and aesthetic/architectural significance. It is historically significant (Criterion A) through its association with the gold rushes that underpinned European settlement of the area from the 1850s, being established to service miners at the nearby Red Flag diggings. The former hotel is approximately 1km from the former Royal Hotel and is one of several hotels that once existed on the Bendigo-Pyramid Road. The location of the hotel also provides evidence of the historic centre of Woodvale; other buildings in the vicinity included the former Red Lion Hotel to the south and a butcher's shop directly opposite (both demolished). The former Old House at Home Hotel was the last operational hotel in Woodvale, being delicensed in 1970. The majority of hotels in the area had been delicensed by 1930. Aesthetically and architecturally (Criterion E), the former hotel is significant as a compact and symmetrical brick building with a pronounced parapet and prominent triangular pediment, with a deep recessed frieze and pediment designed to carry signage. In these respects it is not typical of historic hotels, but relates more to single-storey parapet-fronted retail and commercial buildings in goldfields towns and elsewhere in Victoria, built from the 1860s into the early twentieth century. Modifications, including the replacement verandah, have not significantly compromised the capacity of the building to demonstrate the original design intent. The former hotel is also prominently located on the Bendigo-Pyramid Road, opposite the intersection with Quinn's Road.

Recommendations

The property is recommended for inclusion in the Schedule to the Greater Bendigo Heritage Overlay. The extent of the Overlay is illustrated in the above map, with the focus of significance on the original 1860s hotel component. The stables of the former hotel may survive; if so they also form part of the significance of the property. Extensions to the rear, if confirmed to date from the 1970s, are not of significance. Desirably, the tall corrugated steel fence would be replaced with a lower fence, to enhance the presentation of the property to the Bendigo-Pyramid Road.

External Paint Colours	No
Internal Alterations Controls	No

Tree Controls	No
Outbuildings and fences exemptions	No
Victorian Heritage Register	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated plan	No
Aboriginal heritage place	No

Identified By

Andrew Ward, 1998.

References

Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Volume 1, Crown Castleton Publishers, 2003.

Ray Wallace, *Shades of the Past: A History of Campbell's Forest and Yarraberb*, Back To Committee, 1993.

Ray Wallace, *Sydney Flat Gold to Woodvale Green*, Woodvale Progress Association, 1984.

Andrew Ward *et al*, City of Greater Bendigo Heritage Study (Marong) Study Area, Stage 2, 1998.

Specific:

¹ Changed address from Pyramid-Bendigo Road, *Heritage Policy Citations Review*, 2011. November 2011.

² From 1845, the area was regarded as part of Myers Creek, later Myers Flat, and became known as Sydney Flat from 1852, with the present name, Woodvale, being adopted in the 1920s. See, 'History,' www.woodvale.vic.au

³ Ray Wallace, *Sydney Flat to Woodvale Green*, Woodvale Progress Association, 1984, pp. 50-51.

⁴ 'Old House at Home Hotel' citation, Andrew Ward *et al*, City of Greater Bendigo Heritage Study (Marong) Study Area, Stage 2, 1998, source uncited.

⁵ Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Volume 1, Crown Castleton Publishers, 2003, p. 399.

⁶ Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Volume 1, Crown Castleton Publishers, 2003, p. 399.

⁷ Ray Wallace, *Sydney Flat to Woodvale Green*, Woodvale Progress Association, 1984, pp. 50-51.

Name	Former Camp Hotel and Store	Reference in 1998 Marong Study	W06
Address	889 Eaglehawk-Neilborough Road, at intersection with Camp Road, Woodvale ¹	Map reference	VicRoads 44 E/F4
Building type	Private residence	Survey date	June 2010 (external inspection only)
Date of construction	1868	Recommendation	Include in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay
Significance	The former Camp Hotel is of local historical and aesthetic/architectural significance and is recommended for inclusion in the Heritage Overlay. It is also recommended for nomination to the Victorian Heritage Register.		



Left: Former Camp Hotel and Store c. 1880s. The lady in black at centre may be Mrs Dolman (Source: North Goldfields Library, image no. 000287). Right: The former hotel and store, undated (Source: William Perry, *Tales of the Whipstick*, Eaglehawk, 1978).



Left and right: East elevation of the former Camp Hotel and Store.



Left: South elevation (view from Camp Road), note addition to the west. Right: Barns and outbuildings to the north of the hotel.



Left: Aerial view, 2010 (Source: City of Greater Bendigo). Right: Proposed Heritage Overlay map, with the subject site shown as W06.

Intactness ✓ Good Fair Poor

History

Hotels and shanties were a feature of the Bendigo goldfields from the earliest days of the gold rushes. Over time, at least 12 hotels² operated at Sydney Flat (Woodvale),³ a far-flung settlement approximately 6km north of Eaglehawk. A hotel was established in this location, south of Flagstaff Hill, in 1857. Mary Deeming, an elderly Englishwoman with mining interests, was granted a license by the District Licensing Branch on 20 May.⁴ The hotel was a slab hut and became the social centre for an estimated local population of 1,000 people.⁵ On 7 February 1861, Deeming and five miners drinking at the hotel were reputedly attacked by a group of armed men, with Deeming robbed of her gold. The incident incited criticism of the local police and inspired local residents to hold a fundraising concert for Deeming. It also marked the end of Deeming's time in the Whipstick.⁶ In 1862, she sold the Camp Hotel to John Dolman, an Englishman then recently convicted of 'sly grogging', a crime for which he was fined the substantial sum of £50.⁷ Dolman commissioned Irish architect Robert Alexander Love (1814-c.1876) to design the present Camp Hotel in the mid-1860s.

Love, a Donegal-born architect and engineer, arrived in Australia, via America, in 1858. He designed a large number of buildings for a variety of private, commercial and ecclesiastical clients, the majority in and around Bendigo and Stawell. His Bendigo works include St Paul's Anglican Church, the View Street Temperance Hall lodge room, the Anne Caudle Centre building, St Jude's Church, the Benevolent Asylum and the Anchor Brewery. In Marong he designed State School No. 744 at North Lockwood; the Bible Christian Church, California Gully; and the Chapel of Ease, also at North Lockwood.⁸ Love was one of the first architects known to have used cavity wall construction in Australia,⁹ and has been credited with introducing the technique to the Bendigo and Stawell areas by at least 1868, the year the Camp Hotel was built.¹⁰ The hotel was built of bricks manufactured at a nearby kiln and designed to be both hotel and store.

Dolman died in 1878, and his widow carried on the business for a number of years, with the licence passing to a Mr Evans between 1895 and 1904.¹¹ The hotel was delicensed on 31 December 1910, and the former hotel and store is now a private residence. It is one of few surviving nineteenth century brick structures in the heart of the Whipstick and the only surviving former hotel on the Neilborough-to-Eaglehawk Road, and is a well known local landmark.¹²

The complex also included a vertical slab barn and stables (now altered), and a metal lined shed with Morewood and Rogers tiles, all of unknown date but possibly associated with the original 1857 hotel. The stables provide evidence of the importance of horses as a means of transport, which in turn led to a demand for hotels and stabling at frequent intervals on the road system.

Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes

Victoria's themes and sub-themes:

- 4.5: Gold mining
- 5.3: Marketing and retailing
- 5.6: Entertaining and socialising
- 5.8: Working
- 6.8: Living on the fringes

Description & Integrity

The former Camp Hotel and Store, built 1868, is a single-storey construction in exposed red brick, with a twin hipped roof form, located in an isolated woodland setting at the intersection of two unsealed roads, the Neilborough-Eaglehawk Road and Camp Road. Although sited at a corner, the building's principal presentation is to the east (the Neilborough-Eaglehawk Road), with the Camp Road elevation being comparatively plain. There are a number of barns and outbuildings to the north of the hotel and a red brick toilet to the west (rear). The former hotel and store appears in excellent condition. Externally, it is also predominantly intact as built.

The building has a double hipped roof clad with corrugated galvanised steel sheeting. There are four chimneys in exposed brick, including one with a double-width stack. The chimney cornices are in corbelled brick set on headers that act as cornice brackets. The walls have a sandstone base and there are granite thresholds and cement window sills. The east elevation comprises regular intervals of five courses of stretchers for each header course, decreasing to two courses between headers under the front eave. The side walls have a row of headers between every four courses of stretchers, except near the eave line where the interval increases to one header row in every five stretcher courses.

The east elevation has seven irregularly-spaced openings, three doors and four windows, all with cambered brick soffits. Two of the doors are standard width with fanlights; the third has a fanlight and coupled sidelights. The number of doors reflects the original uses of the building, incorporating the hotel, store and also presumably a residence.

The lantern adjacent to the second doorway of the façade matches the one which is evident in the 1880s image. It is not known if this is original or a reproduction, but if the former, it is a rare nineteenth century hotel signifier. The windows are double-hung sashes with two panes per sash. There is no verandah and there are no indications of anchorage points for a verandah frame, where it was customary to have the verandah roof springing from just below the eave line. There is also no verandah shown in the 1880s image. There is, however, a sealed surface area of ground in front of the façade, to about verandah depth.

A recent timber-framed gabled structure has been added at the rear (west), clad in corrugated galvanised steel. The outhouse at the west of the allotment has an asbestos-cement roof and is also a later addition. To the north the former vertical slab barn and stables (now altered with corrugated external cladding)¹³, and a metal lined shed with Morewood and Rogers roof tiles. It is possible that these tiles were recycled from the original slab hut Camp Hotel (built 1857). An internal inspection in 1998 noted that there is a cellar below the building, and the original configuration of rooms survives, including the store, bar and dining room.¹⁴

Comparative Analysis

The 1868 former Camp Hotel and Store corresponds with a number of historic hotels in the Bendigo goldfields region, with regard to its height-to-width proportions, single-storey form, rectilinear plan, sequence of multiple doors interspersed with sash windows, brick corbelled chimney cornices and simple block sills. The most direct comparisons are with the former Weighbridge Hotel at 12 Lockwood Road, Kangaroo Flat; and the former Liverpool Arms at 182 High Street, also at Kangaroo Flat, both of which were built before 1884; and the nearby former Royal hotel (built c. 1912), on the Loddon Valley Highway. The only other hotel known to have been designed by Robert Love in the Bendigo area is the former Foundry Arms at Golden Square, which is comparatively ornate with an elaborate castellated parapet and verandah with cast iron lacework. In this comparable context, the former Camp Hotel and Store at Woodvale is remarkably externally intact.

Assessment Against Criteria

Amended Heritage Victoria Criteria

Criterion A: Importance to the course, or pattern, of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

The former Camp Hotel and Store, built 1868, at the intersection of the Neilborough-Eaglehawk Road and Camp Road, Woodvale, is of historical significance. The hotel and store, which retains a high level of intactness, was built to serve the substantial mining population present at Sydney Flat from the early gold rushes. The existing brick structure replaced an earlier (1857) slab hut construction. The survival of this building in its isolated setting at the intersection of two unsealed roads in the heart of the Whipstick forest is also evocative of the goldfields conditions. It is additionally one of very few surviving nineteenth century brick buildings in the Whipstick, the only surviving former hotel on the Neilborough-to-Eaglehawk Road, and a well known local landmark. The survival of outbuildings, one of which may be a stable, provides evidence of the importance of horses as a means of transport, which in turn led to a demand for hotels and stabling at frequent intervals on the road system. It is also possible that the outbuildings and the Morewood and Rogers tiles to the metal lined shed date to the earlier 1850s Camp Hotel, built under the ownership of the original proprietor, Mary Deeming.

Criterion B: Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

N/A

Criterion C: Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

N/A

Criterion D: Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural places or objects.

The former Camp Hotel and Store retains some of the principal characteristics of historic single-storey hotels in the area. These include its height-to-width proportions, single-storey form, rectilinear plan, sequence of multiple doors interspersed with sash windows, brick corbelled chimney cornices and simple block sills.

Criterion E: Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics in the context of the municipality.

The former Camp Hotel and Store is of aesthetic/architectural significance as a highly intact and substantial 1860s brick hotel, which retains its original 1860s presentation to the Neilborough-Eaglehawk Road, and its setting within the Whipstick. The single-storey red brick construction demonstrates key characteristics of gold rush era hotels in the Bendigo region, including the height-to-width proportions, single-storey form, rectilinear plan, sequence of multiple doors interspersed with sash windows, brick corbelled chimney cornices and simple block sills. The number of doors reflects the original uses of the building, incorporating the hotel, store and also presumably residence. The hotel's picturesque setting in isolated country at the intersection of two unsealed roads enhances its aesthetic qualities.

Criterion F: Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.

N/A

Criterion G: Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This includes the significance of the place to Indigenous peoples as part of their continuing and developing cultural traditions.

N/A

Criterion H: Special association with life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the City of Greater Bendigo's history.

The former Camp Hotel and Store is additionally of significance for having been designed by Irish architect Robert Alexander Love (1814-c.1876). Love was a prolific designer in the Bendigo and Stawell regions during the 1860s, and was responsible for a number of churches, halls, the Bendigo Benevolent Asylum and the Anchor Brewery. He was also one of the first architects to use cavity wall construction in Australia but not necessarily in relation to the subject building.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The former Camp Hotel and Store, built 1868 is located in an isolated woodland setting at the intersection of the unsealed Neilborough-Eaglehawk Road and Camp Road, Woodvale. It is a single-storey building constructed in exposed red brick, with a twin hipped roof form and four brick chimneys. The walls have a sandstone base, with granite thresholds and cement window sills. The east elevation has seven irregularly-spaced openings, three doors and four windows, all with cambered brick soffits. Two of the doors are standard width with fanlights; the third has a fanlight and coupled sidelights. The number of doors reflects the original uses of the building, incorporating the hotel, store and also presumably a residence. The windows are double-hung sashes with two panes per sash. There are a number of barns and outbuildings to the north of the hotel and a red brick toilet to the west (rear). The former hotel and store appears in excellent condition. Externally, it is also predominantly intact as built.

How is it significant?

The former Camp Hotel and Store is of historical and aesthetic/architectural significance. Its association with a prominent local designer is also significant.¹⁵ The property is of at least local significance and may be of significance in the State-wide context.

Why is it significant?

It is historically significant (Criterion A) as a hotel and store built to serve the substantial mining population present at Sydney Flat from the early gold rushes. The existing brick structure replaced an earlier (1857) slab hut construction. The survival of this building, which has a high level of intactness, in its isolated setting at the intersection of two unsealed roads in the heart of the Whipstick forest is evocative of the goldfields conditions. It is also one of very few surviving nineteenth century brick buildings in the Whipstick, the only surviving former hotel on the Neilborough-to-Eaglehawk Road, and a well known local landmark. The survival of outbuildings, one of which may be a stable, provides evidence of the importance of horses as a means of transport, which in turn led to a demand for hotels and stabling at frequent intervals on the road system. It is also possible that the outbuildings and the Morewood and Rogers tiles to the metal lined shed date to the earlier 1850s Camp Hotel, built under the ownership of the original proprietor, Mary Deeming.

The former Camp Hotel and Store is also of aesthetic/architectural significance (Criterion E) as a highly intact and substantial 1860s brick hotel, which retains its original 1860s presentation to the Neilborough-Eaglehawk Road, and its setting within the Whipstick. The single-storey red brick construction demonstrates key characteristics (Criterion D) of gold rush era hotels in the Bendigo region, including the height-to-width proportions, single-storey form, rectilinear plan, sequence of multiple doors interspersed with sash windows, brick corbelled chimney cornices and simple block sills. The number of doors reflects the original uses of the building, incorporating the hotel, store and also presumably residence. The hotel's picturesque setting in isolated country enhances its aesthetic qualities. The association (Criterion H) with Irish architect Robert A Love is also significant. Love was a prolific designer in the Bendigo and Stawell regions during the 1860s, and was responsible for a number of churches, halls, the Bendigo Benevolent Asylum and the Anchor Brewery. He was also one of the first architects to use cavity wall construction in Australia, but not necessarily in relation to the subject building. Modifications and additions to the Camp Hotel have generally been located to rear,

with minimal impacts on the principal façade and its historic presentation. The lantern to the east elevation, which may be original, is a signifier of nineteenth century hotel buildings.

Recommendations

The property is recommended for inclusion in the Schedule to the Greater Bendigo Heritage Overlay. The extent of the Overlay is indicated in the above map, with the focus of significance on the original 1860s building, its setting and presentation to the Eaglehawk-Neilborough Road, the historic outbuildings/stables to the north, being the vertical slab barn and stables, and metal lined shed with Morewood and Rogers roof tiles.

It is possible that the former Camp Hotel and Store is also of technological significance as an early example in Australia of cavity wall construction. The architect Robert A Love is credited with introducing the technique to the Bendigo area by 1868, the year that the Camp Hotel was built. Further research and more detailed investigation of the building would be required to confirm this.

Given the potential State-level significance, consideration could be given to nominating the property to the Victorian Heritage Register.

External Paint Colours	No
Internal Alterations Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Outbuildings and fences exemptions	Yes
Victorian Heritage Register	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated plan	No
Aboriginal heritage place	No

Identified By

Andrew Ward, 1998.

References

Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Volume 1, Crown Castleton Publishers, 2003.

Ray Wallace, *Sydney Flat Gold to Woodvale Green*, Woodvale Progress Association, 1984.

Andrew Ward *et al*, City of Greater Bendigo Heritage Study (Marong) Study Area, Stage 2, 1998.

Specific:

¹ Changed address from Neilborough-Eaglehawk Road, *Heritage Policy Citations Review, 2011*. November 2011.

² Ray Wallace, *Sydney Flat to Woodvale Green*, Woodvale Progress Association, 1984, pp. 50-51.

³ From 1845, the area was regarded as part of Myers Creek, later Myers Flat, and became known as Sydney Flat from 1852, with the present name, Woodvale, being adopted in the 1920s. See, 'History,' www.woodvale.vic.au

⁴ Ray Wallace, *Sydney Flat to Woodvale Green*, Woodvale Progress Association, 1984, p. 53; see also Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Volume 1, Crown Castleton Publishers, 2003, p. 400.

⁵ Mike Butcher and Gill Flanders, *Bendigo Historic Buildings*, National Trust, Bendigo, 1987, p. 130.

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- ⁶ Ray Wallace, *Sydney Flat to Woodvale Green*, Woodvale Progress Association, 1984, pp. 53-54.
- ⁷ Ray Wallace, *Sydney Flat to Woodvale Green*, Woodvale Progress Association, 1984, p. 54.
- ⁸ A list of projects attributed to Love is at, <http://trove.nla.gov.au/work/32925867>
- ⁹ Cavity wall construction was developed in Britain from the 1820s, gaining widespread use from the 1850s. The technique provided insulation and additional rigidity to buildings.
- ¹⁰ Miles Lewis, 'R A Love and the Bendigo connection,' Section 6.03 of *Australian Building: A Cultural Investigation*, viewed online at mileslewis.net, accessed 27 August 2010.
- ¹¹ Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Volume 1, Crown Castleton Publishers, 2003, p. 400.
- ¹² The majority of local histories refer to the Camp Hotel. See for instance, Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Volume 1, Crown Castleton Publishers, 2003, p. 400, which describes the Camp hotel as the 'best known' in Woodvale.
- ¹³ Changed noted by owner, David Vaughan. Damage during storms in January 2011 led to a need to stabilise the structure. Many posts were beyond repair. Steel posts were used to replace timber ones and recycling the materials that could be used, timber slabs replaced with corrugated iron. From email correspondence 20 September 2011.
- ¹⁴ 'House Dunedin' citation (Camp Hotel), Andrew Ward *et al*, City of Greater Bendigo Heritage Study (Marong) Study Area, Stage 2, 1998.
- ¹⁵ Changed from *Heritage Policy Citations Review, 2011*. November 2011.

Name	Flett's eucalyptus distillery	Reference in 1998 Marong Study	W07
Address	11a Daly's Road, Leatherarse Gully, Woodvale	Map reference	VicRoads 44 E4
Building type	Industrial site	Survey date	August 2010
Established	1921 (ceased operations 1980)	Recommendation	Include in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay
Significance	Flett's eucalyptus distillery is of local historical and technological significance and is recommended for inclusion in the Heritage Overlay. It is also recommended for nomination to the Victorian Heritage Register.		



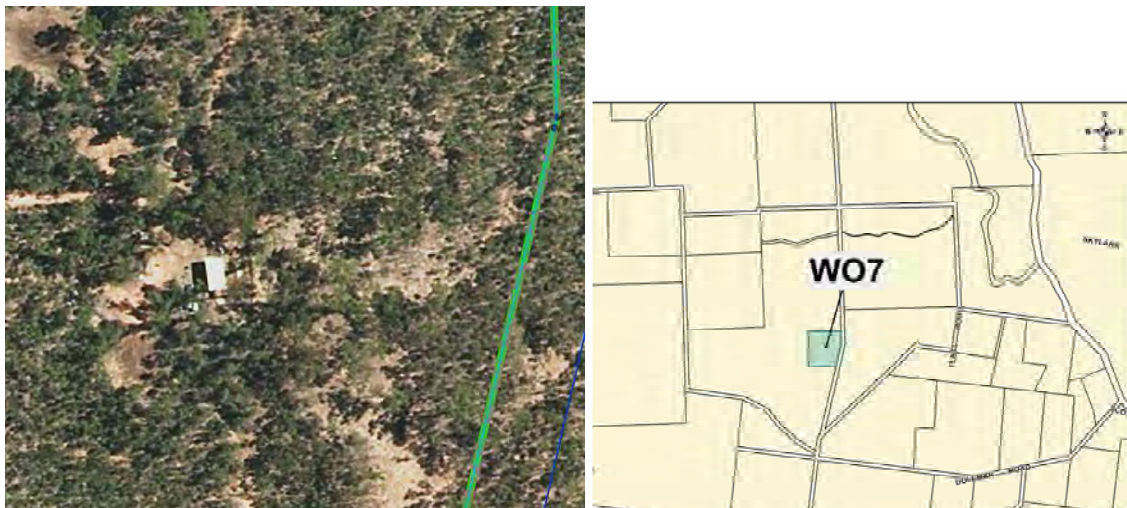
From left: Crane derrick, with brick vats below, and boiler in brick housing at right.



Left: Brick and stone-lined condensing dam. Right: Base of former stack at rear of boiler.



Left: Guard's hut, accommodation for workers. Right: Eucalyptus dray.



Left: Aerial view, 2010 (Source: City of Greater Bendigo). Right: Proposed Heritage Overlay map, with the Flett eucalyptus distillery shown as W07. Note The extent of the overlay is indicative only.¹

Intactness ✓ Good Fair Poor

History

Eucalyptus oil was one of the first primary products exported from Australia; Governor Philip sent a sample to Sir Joseph Banks in 1790. In 1852, Government botanist Baron Von Mueller recommended that the distillation of eucalyptus oil may have commercial potential.² Two years later Joseph Bosisto (1824-1896), a chemist, parliamentarian and friend of Baron Von Mueller, established the first eucalyptus distillery ('still') in Victoria.³ Bosisto used the oil in a variety of medicinal concoctions, including cold remedies and inhalants. The product was also regarded as a source of fuel: in 1858, the town of Kyneton was illuminated by gas from eucalyptus oil.⁴ Eucalyptus oil has also been used as an ingredient in perfumes, disinfectants, germicides and industrial lubricants. By the mid-1880s, the eucalyptus distilling industry was established throughout Victoria.

The first eucalyptus oil producer in Bendigo was German chemist Richard Sandner. In 1876, working in partnership with his two sons, Sandner operated a plant and refinery in Bridge Street, Bendigo.⁵ The business thrived, and Sandner later opened a branch in Chicago, run by his son Carl.⁶ Other early producers included Albert Hartland and Matthew Hodgson at Huntly North in 1890,⁷ and Jack Shadbolt, who operated a distillery at the base of the Flagstaff Hill, north of the Camp Hotel (W06) in the Whipstick from the 1890s.⁸ The boom years of the local industry began in about 1900, and lasted until the 1940s. By the outbreak of World War I, the Whipstick and surrounding area was the premier eucalyptus oil-producing region in Victoria. During the Depression of the 1930s, there were an estimated 50 distilleries in operation, with the epicentre of the industry being the Whipstick.⁹ The rise of eucalyptus distilling coincided with the decline of mining. During the early years of the twentieth century, large tracts of Crown land in the area north of Bendigo were opened for selection, and the selectors looked to 'eucy' as a source of employment while their blocks were cleared in compliance with the land legislation.¹⁰

Eucalyptus distilleries are typically improvised constructions built of available materials and making use of recycled machinery and equipment. No two are exactly alike. However, there are some fundamental commonalities, including vats, a crane to lift the vat lids, a boiler, chimney stack, metal pipe work and a condensing dam. In traditional (pre-mechanisation) eucalyptus oil distillation, leaves are stacked in in-ground brick-lined vats, typically around 3.6m (12ft) deep and 2.1m (7ft) in diameter,¹¹ and steam from the boiler is released into the bottom of the vat. The oil-heavy steam is channelled through a metal pipe at the top of the vats that runs through the adjacent condensing dam, where the steam evaporates leaving the oil to be collected in a receiving pot at the side of the dam. The extraction process takes approximately four hours for green growth and two hours for dry leaves.¹²

Eucalyptus distilling was physically demanding and lonely work and almost exclusively male. Cutters harvested leaves and transported them to the distillery, where they are processed by the distillers.¹³ Historically, rates of pay for cutters depended on the amount of oil yielded by each vat. The industry was never unionised and even during the good times profits were marginal.¹⁴ In the Whipstick, as in other areas, the industry attracted itinerant workers.¹⁵

The industry was partially mechanised in the post-World War II period, notably with the introduction of portable vats mounted on the back of trucks, which were larger than brick vats, and could be stacked at the point of collection. Today, the Australian eucalyptus industry barely survives. The last operational distillery in the Whipstick was Hooper's near Neilborough (PF1), which closed in 2009. The Hartland plant at Huntly survives primarily as a tourist destination. Today, Spain, Portugal and Israel are among the leading international producers of eucalyptus oil.

Flett's eucalyptus distillery, east of the Flett farmstead south off Daly's Road, was established in 1921 by Robert Magnus Flett (1891-1982) in partnership with a 'Jim' Borserio. Robert Flett and his father Nicholas Flett had previously worked at Shadbolt's distillery near Flagstaff Hill.¹⁶ The distillery's operations concluded in 1980.¹⁷

Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes

Victoria's themes and sub-themes:

- 4.1: Living off the land
- 4.6: Exploiting other mineral, forest and water resources
- 5.1: Processing raw materials
- 5.2: Developing a manufacturing capacity
- 5.3: Marketing and retailing
- 5.8: Working
- 6.8: Living on the fringes

Description & Integrity

Flett's eucalyptus distillery occupies a clearing in a eucalyptus Mallee forest, at Leatherarse Gully in the Whipstick. The Flett farmstead (W3) is to the west.

The boiler on the site, manufactured by 'A Roberts and Son (Bendigo)', is an recycled from the gold mining industry. Its brick housing is supported on both sides by timber props and protected from the elements by a timber-framed enclosure with a skillion roof of corrugated galvanised sheet steel. These are of recent origin. The remnants of an earlier timber-framed enclosure, partially derelict, are also evident. The brick and stone base of the former chimney stack is at the south end of the boiler. The stack itself has been demolished. Two circular in-ground brick vats are located to the north of the boiler. The northernmost vat retains its metal lid. Adjacent to the vats is a derrick crane built of bush poles with an arm of sawn timber. A moveable 'A' frame to support the arm of the crane is extant. A linear condensing dam, lined with brick and stone, is to the east of the boiler. Metal pipework runs underground from the boiler to the vat bases. A further metal pipe leads from the top of the vats through the dam to a glazed earthenware receptacle for the collection of eucalyptus oil.

Associated elements at the site include a timber railway guard's van, with a brick chimney to its north. The guard's van has recently been painted (red) and is in sound condition, including the two leather-bound seats for the guards. Associated equipment surviving at the site includes a circular corrugated steel water tank elevated on a timber stand, a dilapidated two-wheeled cart and a eucalyptus dray formed from a wishbone-shaped section of timber fitted with metal wheels. Former elements known to have been at the site include a short section of narrow gauge tramway lines and a small vertical boiler, purchased from the Point Nepean Quarantine Station towards the end of the operational life of the distillery.¹⁸ The vertical boiler has been relocated to a local museum.¹⁹

The eucalyptus distillery is in good condition, maintained by the owners.²⁰

Comparative Analysis

In the Whipstick, the eucalyptus distilling industry flourished from the 1890s, following the decline of gold mining, to World War II. During the Depression of the 1930s, there were approximately 50 eucalyptus distilleries in the area. By 1986, only four operational distilleries survived. Of these, all are closed, although the Hartland distillery at Huntly operates as a tourist attraction. The trajectory of the Flett distillery was typical, in having been founded in the 1920s by a father and son who had learned the trade locally and operated over the subsequent 60 years.

Eucalyptus distilleries are characterised by the inventive application of available materials and equipment, typically in isolated bush settings. They necessarily include a boiler (for sites in the Whipstick, these are often gold mining-era equipment), stack, vats, means of lifting vats lids and a dam, and often include some form of accommodation and evidence of a post-World War II mechanised production processes. The Flett distillery is a remarkably intact pre-mechanisation eucalyptus distillery. With the exception of the chimney stack, all essential components of the operation survive on site. The Flett distillery has a far higher degree of intactness than other pre-mechanisation distilleries in the Whipstick area, including the Pierce site near Sebastian (S6), and Scott's on Scotts Road south-west of Neilborough.

Assessment Against Criteria

Amended Heritage Victoria Criteria

Criterion A: Importance to the course, or pattern, of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

The Flett eucalyptus distillery at Leatherarse Gully in the Whipstick is of historical significance for its capacity to demonstrate an industry that played a significant role in the economy of the Whipstick, and broader areas of regional Victoria, from the 1890s to the late twentieth century. In the Whipstick, which was an epicenter of eucalyptus distilling, the industry has only recently died out. The harvesting and distilling of eucalyptus was an important source of employment for workers following the decline of mining and became particularly important during the Depression of the 1930s. In the sense that small-scale operators with limited capital were able to exploit a naturally occurring resource in the area, often through the employment of itinerant labour, the industry can be seen as perpetuating economic patterns established by the gold mining industry from the 1850s. The survival of the Roberts and Sons former gold mining boiler at the Flett site reinforces the connection between these two industries. The survival of the subject distillery in a largely intact state, including the quarters in the guard's hut, is also important for providing an insight in a past way of life, where workers toiled in isolated settings for often limited rewards. Cutters at the Flett distillery are also known to have stayed at the nearby Flett farmstead. Both the eucalyptus distillery and farmstead remain in the ownership of the Flett family.

Criterion B: Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

The Flett eucalyptus distillery is a rare surviving example, with a comparatively high degree of intactness, of an industrial operation which was once relatively common in the Whipstick, and in regional areas across Victoria. In the 1930s, there were an estimated 50 'stills' in Whipstick area. By 1986, four operational distilleries survived, of which the last closed in 2009 – the Hartland distillery at Huntly now operates primarily as a tourist attraction. The Flett distillery, closed since 1980, survives in a remarkably intact condition, a consequence in part of its isolation in dense eucalyptus Mallee forest. The survival of the site in the evocative Mallee setting also enhances its sense of authenticity. It retains all the essential components of a eucalyptus distillery, including vats, crane derrick, boiler, dam and accommodation for the eucalyptus cutters.

Criterion C: Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

N/A

Criterion D: Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural places or objects.

The Flett eucalyptus distillery is significant for its retention of almost all the essential components of the eucalyptus distilling process, including the boiler in its brick housing (the boiler being a remnant of the gold mining industry), chimney base, circular in-ground brick vats, derrick crane, linear condensing dam lined with brick and stone and metal pipework. The site also retains associated elements that are characteristic of the eucalyptus distilling industry during the first half of the twentieth century.

Criterion E: Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics in the context of the municipality.

N/A

Criterion F: Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.

The Flett eucalyptus distillery is of technological significance as a remarkably intact example of a pre-mechanisation eucalyptus distillery. The owners and operators of the Flett distillery applied bush technologies, recycled machinery and materials, and local knowledge to construct and manage a business that ran for over 60 years. The site also retains all the essential components of the eucalyptus distilling process, including the boiler in its brick housing, chimney base, circular in-ground brick vats, derrick crane, linear condensing dam lined with brick and stone, metal pipework, steel water tank, and a cart and eucalyptus dray formed from a wishbone-shaped section of timber fitted with metal wheels.

Criterion G: Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This includes the significance of the place to Indigenous peoples as part of their continuing and developing cultural traditions.

N/A

Criterion H: Special association with life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the City of Greater Bendigo's history.

N/A

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Flett's eucalyptus distillery occupies a clearing in a eucalyptus Mallee forest, approximately 2km north-west of Camp Road at Leatherarse Gully in the Whipstick. The distillery comprises a boiler in a brick housing which is supported on both sides by recent timber props and protected from the elements by a timber-framed enclosure with a skillion roof of corrugated galvanised sheet steel, also of recent origin. The boiler itself was manufactured by 'A Roberts and Son (Bendigo)', which is recycled from the gold mining industry. The brick and stone base of the former chimney stack is at the south end of the boiler. The stack itself has been demolished. Two circular in-ground brick vats are located to the north of the boiler. The northernmost vat has a metal lid. Adjacent to the vats is a derrick crane built of bush poles with an arm of sawn timber. A moveable 'A' frame to support the arm of the crane is extant. A linear condensing dam, lined with brick and stone, is to the east of the boiler. Metal pipework runs underground from the boiler to the vat bases. A further metal pipe leads from the top of the vats through the dam to a glazed earthenware receptacle for the collection of eucalyptus oil. Associated elements at the site include a timber railway guard's van, with a brick chimney to its north. Associated equipment surviving at the site includes a circular corrugated steel water tank elevated on a timber stand, a dilapidated two-wheeled cart and a eucalyptus dray formed from a wishbone-shaped section of timber fitted with metal wheels.

How is it significant?

The Flett eucalyptus distillery at Leatherarse Gully in the Whipstick is of historical and technological significance. The property is of at least local significance and may be of significance in the State-wide context.

Why is it significant?

The Flett eucalyptus distillery is historically significant (Criterion A) for its capacity to demonstrate an industry that played a significant role in the economy of the Whipstick, and broader areas of regional Victoria, from the 1890s to the late twentieth century. In the Whipstick, which was an epicenter of eucalyptus distilling, the industry has only recently died out. The harvesting and distilling of eucalyptus was an important source of employment for workers following the decline of mining and became particularly important during the Depression of the 1930s. In the sense that small-scale operators with limited capital were able to exploit a naturally occurring resource in the area, often through the employment of itinerant labour, the industry can be seen as perpetuating economic patterns established by the gold mining industry from the 1850s. The survival of the Roberts and Sons former gold mining boiler at the Flett site reinforces the connection between these two industries. The survival of the subject distillery in a largely intact state, including the quarters in the guard's hut, is also important for providing an insight in a past way of life, where workers toiled in isolated settings for often limited rewards. Cutters at the Flett distillery are also known to have stayed at the nearby Flett farmstead. Both the eucalyptus distillery and farmstead remain in the ownership of the Flett family. The Flett eucalyptus distillery is also a rare surviving example of an early twentieth century distillery (Criterion B) and of an industrial operation which was once relatively common in the Whipstick, and in regional areas across Victoria. In the 1930s, there were an estimated 50 'stills' in Whipstick area. By 1986, four operational distilleries survived, of which the last closed in 2009 – Hartland distillery at Huntly now operates primarily as a tourist attraction. The Flett distillery, closed since 1980, survives in a remarkably intact condition, a consequence in part of its isolation in dense eucalyptus Mallee forest. The survival of the site in the evocative Mallee setting also enhances its sense of authenticity. It retains all the essential components of a eucalyptus distillery, including vats, crane derrick, boiler, dam and accommodation for the eucalyptus cutters.

The Flett eucalyptus distillery is additionally of technological significance (Criterion F) as a remarkably intact example of a pre-mechanisation eucalyptus distillery. The owners and operators of the Flett distillery applied bush technologies, recycled machinery and materials, and local knowledge to construct and manage a business that ran for over 60 years. The site also retains all the essential components of the eucalyptus distilling process (Criterion D), including the boiler in its brick housing, chimney and chimney base, circular in-ground brick vats, derrick crane, linear condensing dam lined with brick and stone, metal pipework, steel water tank, and a cart and eucalyptus dray formed from a wishbone-shaped section of timber fitted with metal wheels.

Recommendations

The property is recommended for inclusion in the Schedule to the Greater Bendigo Heritage Overlay. The indicated Overlay extent includes the former distillery and associated elements, as well as a curtilage which incorporates the setting of the site and surrounding eucalyptus Mallee to a radius of approximately 20 metres.

Given the potential State-level significance, consideration could be given to nominating the property to the Victorian Heritage Register.

External Paint Colours	No
Internal Alterations Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Outbuildings and fences exemptions	No
Victorian Heritage Register	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No

Incorporated plan	No
Aboriginal heritage place	No

Identified By

Andrew Ward, 1998.

References

Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Volume 1, Crown Castleton Publishers, 2003.

Andrew Ward et al, *City of Greater Bendigo Heritage Study (Marong) Study Area, Stage 2*, 1998.

Specific:

- 1 Changed map from Lovell Chen, *Heritage Policy Citations Review, 2011*. November 2011.
- 2 Ray Wallace, *As Aussie As a Gum Leaf, A Brief History of the Eucalyptus Industry in Bendigo*, Australian Farm Management Society, Bendigo Branch, p. 1.
- 3 Deirdre Morris, 'Mueller, Sir Ferdinand Jakob Heinrich von [Baron von Mueller] (1825 - 1896)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, Volume 5, Melbourne University Press, 1974, pp 306-308.
- 4 Ray Wallace, *As Aussie As a Gum Leaf, A Brief History of the Eucalyptus Industry in Bendigo*, Australian Farm Management Society, Bendigo Branch, p. 1
- 5 See, www.land.vic.gov.au/DSE/nrenfor.nsf/childdocs/489D890EF4F9EFA14A256AA40011BFEF-C744C5604A8870504A256AA40011D6A4-21B9A0AF6E36F3ACCA2574580017AEC4?open
- 6 Ray Wallace, *As Aussie As a Gum Leaf, A Brief History of the Eucalyptus Industry in Bendigo*, Australian Farm Management Society, Bendigo Branch, p. 1
- 7 Jan Neil, *The Golden Age Retraced*, Mullaya, Victoria, 1973, p. 58.
- 8 Ray Wallace, *Sydney Flat to Woodvale Green*, Woodvale Progress Association, 1984, p. 48.
- 9 Ray Wallace, *As Aussie As a Gum Leaf, A Brief History of the Eucalyptus Industry in Bendigo*, Australian Farm Management Society, Bendigo Branch, p. 2.
- 10 Ray Wallace, *As Aussie As a Gum Leaf, A Brief History of the Eucalyptus Industry in Bendigo*, Australian Farm Management Society, Bendigo Branch, p. 1.
- 11 Jan Neil, *The Golden Age Retraced*, Mullaya, Victoria, 1973, p. 58.
- 12 Ray Wallace, *As Aussie As a Gum Leaf, A Brief History of the Eucalyptus Industry in Bendigo*, Australian Farm Management Society, Bendigo Branch, p. 2; and Jan Neil, *The Golden Age Retraced*, Mullaya, Victoria, 1973, pp. 58-59.
- 13 Eucalyptus typically takes 20 years to mature, and can be harvested once a year. While maturing, eucalyptus can be harvested every 18-2 months. Ray Wallace, *As Aussie As a Gum Leaf, A Brief History of the Eucalyptus Industry in Bendigo*, Australian Farm Management Society, Bendigo Branch, p. 2.
- 14 Ray Wallace notes that in the early 1920s the price for eucalyptus oil fluctuated from 1 shilling and twopence to 1 shilling and threepence per pound, and during the Depression down to 9 pence per pound. By the Second World War, the price had risen to 8 shillings per pound. See, Flett's Eucalyptus Distillery' citation, Andrew Ward et al, *City of Greater Bendigo Heritage Study (Marong) Study Area, Stage 2*, 1998.
- 15 Ray Wallace, *As Aussie As a Gum Leaf, A Brief History of the Eucalyptus Industry in Bendigo*, Australian Farm Management Society, Bendigo Branch, p. 2; also pers comm., Ray Wallace and Adam Mornement, Lovell Chen, 9 August 2010.
- 16 Ray Wallace, *Sydney Flat Gold to Woodvale Green*, Woodvale Progress Association, 1984, p. 48-49, and 'Flett's Eucalyptus Distillery' citation, Andrew Ward et al, *City of Greater Bendigo Heritage Study (Marong) Study Area, Stage 2*, 1998. Pers. Com. John Flett, Nov. 2011 the date of his father death changed from 1972 to 1982.
- 17 Pers comm, John ('Jack') Flett, and Ray Wallace, local historian, 12 August, 1998.
- 18 'Flett's Eucalyptus Distillery' citation, Andrew Ward et al, *City of Greater Bendigo Heritage Study (Marong) Study Area, Stage 2*, 1998. Pers. Com. John Flett, Nov. 2011 the item was purchased through a deed of sale.
- 19 Pers comm, John ('Jack') Flett, and Ray Wallace, local historian, 12 August, 1998.

²⁰ Pers comm, Ray Wallace, local historian, and Adam Mornement, Lovell Chen, 9 August 2010.
Pers. Com. John Flett, Nov. 2011 no heritage funding was received.

Name	Kelly Cottage ¹	Reference in 1998 Marong Study	W08
Address	117 Caldow Road, Woodvale	Map reference	VicRoads 44 E4
Building type	Private residence	Survey date	June 2010
Date of construction	c. 1892 ²	Recommendation	Include in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay
Significance	The former Kelly Cottage is of local historical, aesthetic/architectural and technological significance.		



Left: Kelly cottage, front (west) elevation, with gable roofed outbuilding at right (south).



Left: West and south elevation of the cottage, note ruins of former kitchen at rear. Right: The outbuilding as viewed from Caldow Road. Note poor condition of the roof and render.



Left: Aerial view, 2010 (Source: City of Greater Bendigo). Right: Proposed Heritage Overlay map, with the subject site shown as W08.³



Kelly Family, 1904. Left to right: Susan (Tot), George, Sarah (Mother), Kathleen (Kit), Daniel (Jr.), Joe, Daniel (Father), Grace, Eliza. Photo supplied by Betty Dean, granddaughter of Daniel and Sarah Kelly.

Intactness ✓ Good Fair Poor

History⁴

Daniel Kelly first appears in the Shire of Marong rate books in 1902⁵, but the cottage was built some time before 1892 when his daughter was born there.⁶ Daniel Kelly, from Tipperary, Ireland, was a miner who worked in local mines and the house was originally built on a miners right, which was later converted to freehold title in 1989⁷. Daniel's wife, Sarah (nee Gibbs), who was from Tasmania, was a midwife who travelled around the area on a horse and buggy delivering local babies. Together they raised 7 children in the house, and like their father, all the males worked in the local gold mines. Daniel died in 1904 from 'miners complaint'⁸ and his widow, Sarah, carried on until 1940. In 1947, Cecil and Beatrice Ellwood purchased the property.⁹

The cottage was described in the 1911 rate book as a 'German brick dwelling' with a net asset value of £8¹⁰ and was the second house at this location. The first house was constructed across the road from the existing cottage and is believed to have been burnt down by Daniel's father as part of a long standing family feud.¹¹ The Kelly's were Catholics and Sarah was from a Protestant family. The term 'German' is reference to the mud brick construction technique (see 'Comparative Analysis' below). The buildings' also demonstrate the use of vernacular building techniques and traditions for rural families of limited means, into the twentieth century.

Kelly Cottage consists of two rooms made of mudbrick, with a corrugated iron hipped roof, timber floor, and no verandah. A basic rear extension was built some time after construction and included a kitchen, bathroom, additional bedroom, rear verandah and brick Dutch oven furnace, which seems to have been used only very early on as the Kelly grandchildren have no memory of it being used. This extension was separated from the front two rooms by a north/south passage and had a dirt floor and no ceiling. The extension has been demolished by previous owners, with the only remnants being a kitchen fireplace, and the Dutch oven. The existing outbuilding is believed to be a much later addition, largely built from materials salvaged from the demolition of the rear extension. A front verandah was constructed at one point after the Kelly sold the property and has also been demolished.¹²

Notably, the land around the house was not used for any agricultural or farming activity after the 1890s, apart from small scale domestic activity.

Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes

Victoria's themes and sub-themes:

- 6.8: Living on the fringes

Description & Integrity

The Kelly cottage¹⁴ property on Caldwell Road comprises two mud brick buildings, the main cottage addressing but setback from Caldwell Road and a smaller outbuilding at the rear. The Kelly property is a landholding to the east of Woodvale's historic town centre. The two buildings are located in the south-west corner of the landholding.

The main house is a symmetrical, single-storey mud brick cottage with a hipped roof. The front

(west) elevation has a central door, off-centre, flanked by timber-framed windows. There is also a small window to the centre of the south elevation. The hipped roof is clad in corrugated steel, painted. The guttering and downpipes appear to be recent. An external chimney breast, rendered, is to the north wall. The base, which is presumed to be mud brick, is topped with red brick. A verandah, partially collapsed in 1998, has been removed.¹³ 'S' braces at the corners and through the centre of the building provide additional support.

There are the remains of a brick hearth/fire place at the rear, presumed to be the former kitchen. The smaller gable-ended outbuilding, at the rear of the site, is also built of mud brick and is believed to be a later addition, built largely out of materials salvaged from demolition of the kitchen extension.¹⁴ The walls are rendered, decaying in some areas to expose the bricks and re-used bricks appear to have been pointed with cement mortar, now deteriorating.¹⁵ The outbuilding has a shallow gable roof, clad in corrugated sheet metal in poor condition. There is a brick chimney. The entrance is positioned asymmetrically to the north wall. There is a louvre window on the south elevation.¹⁶ The building was poorly constructed, with undersized structural timber in the roof and lintel above the window, and ungalvanised or poorly galvanised roof sheeting with has corroded badly.¹⁷

The mud bricks walls of the main house appear to be in generally sound condition. There is some evidence of damp at the north of the cottage. The roof fabric, walls and render to the outbuilding are in a decayed condition.

Comparative Analysis

Despite widespread application from at least the 1820s, adobe (mud brick) construction is one of Australia's least clearly documented vernacular building materials.¹⁸ The oldest surviving example in Australia may be a schoolhouse of sun-dried bricks with stone quoins at Wilberforce in New South Wales, which is estimated to have been built in 1819-20.¹⁹ Other early examples dating to the 1820s and 30s have not been corroborated as mud brick buildings and for this reason Professor Miles Lewis, Professor in the Faculty of Architecture, Building & Planning at the University of Melbourne, suggests that, '... we cannot be sure that any mud brick was used in Australia before the gold rushes, and we therefore do not know whether it reached us only through the influence of California'.²⁰ In a discussion of Victorian examples, Lewis identifies examples built in the 1860s in Eltham, near Hamilton, and at Werribee, a ruin c. 1870 at Badaginnie near Violet Town and another deteriorated example on the Sandy Creek Road near Maldon. He also notes that, 'mud brick buildings are fairly common in the Bendigo area of Victoria'.²¹ In the Bendigo area and parts of South Australia and New South Wales, adobe constructions were often referred to as 'German' houses. German settlers in South Australia are known to have used adobes from the 1830s.²² The term 'German brick' was also used in Cornish settlements in South Australia, to describe a brick of wet earth, limestone and straw in moulds of approximately 230mm x 380mm. The connection between the Cornish miners of South Australia and the Bendigo goldfields is well documented and may explain the introduction of mud brick building techniques to the area.

Professor Lewis notes that relatively few mud brick buildings were constructed in Australia following World War I, suggesting that the high tide of this vernacular building technique occurred around the 1890s. In the 1911 census, 6,333 sun-dried brick buildings were identified in Australia, accounting for 0.69% of the total building stock, an apparently small figure but greater than the number built of bark, wattle and daub or other vernacular building techniques.²³

Aside from the two examples at the former Kelly property on Caldwell Road, local examples of mud brick constructions include two small buildings (1890s and early 1900s) at the nearby Flett farmstead, off Daly Road, which demonstrate two different construction techniques. There is also a substantial former dairy (c. 1880s) at the former Monmore dairy site, at Bayliss road,²⁴ and the former Engi farmhouse at Sebastian (1896). Other examples survive at abandoned properties at the corner of Fitzpatrick's Road and Three Chain Road south of Sebastian and on the Neilborough East Road, between Neilborough and Summerfield (Neilborough North). The provenance and history of these latter two examples is not known, and it is possible that comparable examples of mud brick buildings survive elsewhere in the district. Further research and investigation would be required to establish this.

With regard to extant examples of mud brick buildings in the Woodvale vicinity, the former Kelly cottage is comparable in scale, form and date of construction to the Engi farmhouse, near Sebastian. The former Bayliss dairy is also comparable in terms of scale, although this is earlier (c. 1880s). The Kelly cottage compares to the Flett farmstead in terms of there being two mud brick buildings at a single site.

Assessment Against Criteria

Amended Heritage Victoria Criteria

Criterion A: Importance to the course, or pattern, of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

The former Kelly cottage, at 117 Caldown Road, Woodvale, is of historical significance. Daniel Kelly built the cottage prior to 1892. The property provides evidence of local development in the earliest years of the twentieth century, where miners and other settlers²⁵ of limited means continued to build low cost dwellings using vernacular construction methods and locally available materials. Mud brick dwellings of this type were often referred to as 'German' houses in the Bendigo area, where they were common; the description may owe its origins to the German settlers of South Australia who used adobe construction from the 1830s. It is also possible that mud brick building techniques were introduced to the Victorian goldfields via the diggers from California.

Criterion B: Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

N/A

Criterion C: Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

N/A

Criterion D: Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural places or objects.

N/A

Criterion E: Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics in the context of the municipality.

The 1892 mud brick buildings at the former Kelly cottage, including the main cottage and, to a lesser extent²⁶, the smaller outbuilding to the rear, are of aesthetic/architectural significance. The two buildings, with their simple building forms including the symmetrical main house, are substantially externally intact, save for the removal of the rear kitchen extension²⁷. The buildings also still present as mud brick (adobe) structures. There is additionally some aesthetic value in the informal treed setting, including the adjacent remains of a brick hearth/fire place at the rear, presumed to be the former kitchen.

N/A

Criterion F: Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.

The two mud brick buildings at the former Kelly cottage are of technological significance. They are substantially unaltered examples of vernacular mud brick buildings of the early twentieth century, providing evidence of the ongoing use of this construction technique decades after it was first used for buildings in the Bendigo goldfields region.

Criterion G: Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This includes the significance of the place to Indigenous peoples as part of their continuing and developing cultural traditions.

N/A

Criterion H: Special association with life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the City of Greater Bendigo's history.

N/A

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Kelly cottage property on Caldow Road comprises two mud brick buildings, the main cottage addressing but setback from Caldow Road and a smaller outbuilding at the rear. The Kelly property is a landholding to the east of Woodvale's historic town centre. The two buildings are located in the south-west corner of the landholding.

The main house is a symmetrical, single-storey mud brick cottage with a hipped roof. The front (west) elevation has a central door, off-centre, flanked by timber-framed windows. There is also a small window to the centre of the south elevation. The hipped roof is clad in corrugated steel, painted. The guttering and downpipes appear to be recent. An external chimney breast, rendered, is to the north wall. The base, which is presumed to be mud brick, is topped with red brick. A verandah, partially collapsed in 1998, has been removed. 'S' braces at the corners and through the centre of the building provide additional support.

There are the remains of a brick hearth/fire place at the rear, presumed to be the former kitchen. The smaller gable-ended outbuilding, at the rear of the site, is also built of mud brick and is believed to be a later addition, built largely out of materials salvaged from demolition of the kitchen extension. The walls are rendered, decaying in some areas to expose the bricks and re-reused bricks appear to have been pointed with cement mortar, now deteriorating. The outbuilding has a shallow gable roof, clad in corrugated sheet metal in poor condition. There is a brick chimney. The entrance is positioned asymmetrically to the north wall. There is a louvre window on the south elevation. The building was poorly constructed, with undersized structural timber in the roof and lintel above the window, and ungalvanised or poorly galvanised roof sheeting with has corroded badly.

How is it significant?

The former Kelly cottage is of local historical, aesthetic/architectural and technological significance.

Why is it significant?

The mud brick Kelly cottage, believed to have been built by miner²⁸ Daniel Kelly in c.1892, and, to a lesser extent, the later mud brick outbuilding are historically significant (Criterion A). The former Kelly cottage, at 117 Caldow Road, Woodvale, is of historical significance. Daniel Kelly is believed to have built the first part of this property in 1892. The property provides evidence of local development in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, where miners and other settlers of limited means continued to build low cost dwellings using vernacular construction methods and locally available materials. Mud brick dwellings of this type were often referred to as 'German' houses in the Bendigo area, where they were common; the description may owe its origins to the German settlers of South Australia who used adobe construction from the 1830s. It is also possible that mud brick building techniques were introduced to the Victorian goldfields via the diggers from California. The mud brick buildings, including the c 1892 main cottage and later, smaller outbuilding to the rear, are also of aesthetic/architectural significance (Criterion E). The two buildings, with their simple building forms including the symmetrical main house, are substantially externally intact, save for the removal of the rear kitchen extension²⁹. The buildings also still present as mud brick (adobe) structures. There is additionally some aesthetic value in the informal treed setting, including the adjacent remains of a brick hearth/fire place at the rear, presumed to be the former kitchen. Technologically (Criterion F), the mud brick buildings are substantially unaltered examples of vernacular mud brick buildings of the early twentieth century, providing evidence of the ongoing use of this construction technique decades after it was first used for buildings in the Bendigo goldfields region.

Recommendations

The property is recommended for inclusion in the Schedule to the Greater Bendigo Heritage Overlay. The area of the Overlay is illustrated in the above map, although the focus of significance is on the two -roomed mud brick cottage, and the mud brick outbuilding to a lesser extent, their treed setting including the adjacent remains of a brick hearth/fire place and the setback to Caldwor Road, and the visual relationship between the two elements.

The mud brick should remain unpainted. Works are required to the roof and render to the outbuilding to protect it from the elements.

External Paint Colours	No
Internal Alterations Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Outbuildings and fences exemptions	No
Victorian Heritage Register	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated plan	No
Aboriginal heritage place	No

Identified By

Andrew Ward, 1998.

References

Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Volume 1, Crown Castleton Publishers, 2003.

Ray Wallace, *Sydney Flat Gold to Woodvale Green*, Woodvale Progress Association, 1984.

Andrew Ward *et al*, City of Greater Bendigo Heritage Study (Marong) Study Area, Stage 2, 1998.

Specific:

¹ All 'Farm House' changed to 'Cottage', *Heritage Policy Citations Review*, 2011. November 2011.

² Changed from '1902'. Source: Brendan Bartlett, owner, from conversation with grandchild of original owner, Betty Dean, *Heritage Policy Citations Review*, 2011. November 2011.

³ Changed map from *Heritage Policy Citations Review*, 2011. November 2011.

⁴ Much of this section has been changed from the original *Heritage Policy Citations Review*, 2011, based on research and communication conducted by owner, Brendan Bartlett. See following footnotes for references. November 2011.

⁵ Shire of Marong rate books, 1901, 1902, cited in 'Kelly farm house' citation, Andrew Ward *et al*, City of Greater Bendigo Heritage Study (Marong) Study Area, Stage 2, 1998.

⁶ Much of this paragraph was taken from personal communication between Brendan Bartlett, Betty Dean, and Stan Vains (grandchildren of Daniel Kelly) 12 December 2010, 27 March 2011.

⁷ Title records for Volume 9867 folio 609 (freehold title) and Volume 1211 Folio 936 (previous Crown Land Lease-Miners Right).

⁸ As per death certificate, research by Brendan Bartlett, owner.

⁹ Personal communication with Wilson Ellwood, child of Cecil and Beatrice, per Brendan Bartlett, owner 13 September 2011.

Shire of Marong rate books, 1911, cited in 'Kelly farm house' citation, Andrew Ward *et al*, City of Greater Bendigo Heritage Study (Marong) Study Area, Stage 2, 1998.

¹¹ Personal communication between Brendan Bartlett, Betty Dean, and Stan Vains

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- (grandchildren of Daniel Kelly) 12 December 2010, 27 March 2011.
- 12 Much of this paragraph was taken from personal communication between Brendan Bartlett, Betty Dean, and Stan Vains (grandchildren of Daniel Kelly) 12 December 2010, 27 March 2011.
- 'Kelly farm house' citation, Andrew Ward *et al*, City of Greater Bendigo Heritage Study (Marong) Study Area, Stage 2, 1998.
- 14 Personal communication between Brendan Bartlett, Betty Dean, and Stan Vains (grandchildren of Daniel Kelly) 12 December 2010, 27 March 2011.
- 15 Brendan Bartlett, owner. November 2011.
- 16 Changed from 'There are no windows', *Heritage Policy Citations Review, 2011*.
Source: Brendan Bartlett, owner. November 2011.
- 17 Brendan Bartlett, owner. November 2011.
- 18 Miles Lewis, 'Adobe or Clay Lump,' *Australian Building: A Cultural Investigation*, Sections 3.02.2 & 3.02.15, viewed online at mileslewis.net, accessed 30 August 2010.
- 19 Miles Lewis, 'Adobe or Clay Lump,' *Australian Building: A Cultural Investigation*, Sections 3.02.9, viewed online at mileslewis.net, accessed 30 August 2010.
- 20 Miles Lewis, 'Adobe or Clay Lump,' *Australian Building: A Cultural Investigation*, Sections 3.02.9, viewed online at mileslewis.net, accessed 30 August 2010.
- 21 Miles Lewis, 'Adobe or Clay Lump,' *Australian Building: A Cultural Investigation*, Sections 3.02.10, viewed online at mileslewis.net, accessed 30 August 2010.
- 22 Miles Lewis, 'Adobe or Clay Lump,' *Australian Building: A Cultural Investigation*, Sections 3.02.12, viewed online at mileslewis.net, accessed 30 August 2010.
- 23 Miles Lewis, 'Adobe or Clay Lump,' *Australian Building: A Cultural Investigation*, Sections 3.02.15, viewed online at mileslewis.net, accessed 30 August 2010.
- 24 Access to the Monmore site, on Bayliss Road, was not possible, however the dairy. However, a substantial structure mud brick dairy, with walls c.60cm thick, is believed to be extant.
- 25 Changed from 'farmers', *Heritage Policy Citations Review, 2011*. November 2011.
- 26 Included in citation given new information provided by Brendan Bartlett, November 2011.
- 27 Changed from 'verandah', *Heritage Policy Citations Review, 2011*. November 2011.
- 28 Changed from 'farmer', *Heritage Policy Citations Review, 2011*. November 2011.
- 29 Changed from 'verandah', *Heritage Policy Citations Review, 2011*. November 2011.

Name	House (former St Francis Xavier Catholic Church)	Reference in 1998 Marong Study	CF01
Address	10 Mulvahil Road, Woodvale ¹	Map reference	VicRoads 44 D3
Building type	Private residence	Survey date	July 2010 (external inspection only, visibility restricted)
Date of construction	1935	Recommendation	Include in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay
Significance	The former St Francis Xavier Catholic Church built in 1935, is of local historical significance.		



Left: St Francis Xavier, date unknown, c. 1930s (Source: Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Volume 1, p. 263). Right, North elevation, 2010.



Left: East elevation; note red brick addition. Right: East elevation, from the Loddon Valley Highway.



Left: Aerial view, 2010 (Source: City of Greater Bendigo). Right: Proposed extent of the Heritage Overlay, with the subject site shown as CF01.

Intactness Good Fair ✓ Poor

History

Campbell's Forest was named after Donald and Roderick Campbell, the first squatters on the Bullock Creek, who had taken up the 'Weddikar Run' before 1845, after which it was taken on by Messrs Nicholson and Thomas Myers. This partnership was dissolved on 23 July 1849, when the run was transferred to William and Thomas Myers. The population of the Campbell's Forest area was never large: as late as the mid-1880s, it numbered less than 50. This more than doubled, however, when the area was opened up for selection in 1910.²

On 18 July 1873, two acres of Crown allotment 1A, section 4, Parish of Nerring, south of Campbell's Forest, was set aside for the construction of St Francis Xavier Catholic Church. Patrick Donnellan, a farmer from Nerring and Patrick Graham, a Campbell's Forest publican, were the local representatives for the Church. The first confirmation was held at the church in 1925. In 1935 the original church was replaced with the present structure.³

St Francis Xavier had a large and active congregation until the late 1940s, with a Sunday mass of 55 in 1949, reflecting the presence in the district of the descendants of early Irish Catholic pioneers. Each year parishioners entered a float in the St Patrick's Day procession in Eaglehawk. The church was widely known for its annual balls and concerts, held in the Campbell's Forest hall. The congregation declined gradually from the 1950s. Father John Leahy presided over the last mass on 1 February 1971.⁴

The building was sold to Des Clark of Bendigo on 17 February 1978 and subsequently to Kevin and Judith Smith in 1981.⁵ In 1985 Peter Bray undertook works to convert it into a residence.⁶

Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes

Victoria's themes and sub-themes:

- 8.1: Maintaining spiritual life

Description & Integrity

(The following description is limited due to the restricted visibility of the building from the main road frontage, including restricted views of the side elevations, and of the rear.)

The former St Francis Xavier Catholic Church, built in 1935, is a vernacular Gothic-influenced timber church with 'bungalow' and Arts and Crafts touches. It is located on a large allotment to the east of the Loddon Valley Highway. The original building is essentially T shaped in plan with a small gable ended porch to the front (north) and projecting transepts (or porches) at the south. Although adapted to residential use, the church retains its original nave and side and front porches.

The aerial photograph included above indicates that additions have been added to both the east and west sides of the building, apparently enveloping (or partly enveloping) the original building elevations. The west addition(s) is not visible from the street, and views of the east addition are also limited, but some description is included below.

The walls of the church are clad with bull nosed weatherboards and asbestos cement sheeting. The weatherboards are generally painted white, with the asbestos sheeting painted green. The timber framed windows are lancet-arched. It is possible that the original side walls associated with the east and west additions have been partially removed/penetrated to open up to the additions .

A triangular window with six lights in a radial arrangement around a central glazed bullseye is located to the north gable end, over the front porch. The glazed bullseye features the lettering 'HIS' in leadlight work⁷; the leadlight to the six surrounding lights have simple diamond patterns.

The works to the east include a brick structure (wall) which begins at the front porch and continues along the east elevation. It may incorporate an enclosed outdoor space. The transept at the east end also appears to have been clad (or reconstructed) in brick. To the east side of the front porch an

awning has been added, with a plain fascia; this cuts across the lancet window so that the top light reads as a curved triangle above the awning, and as a simple double-hung sash below.

The ridge-mounted crosses, evident in the historic image above, have been removed. The origins of the church are remembered in a sign fixed to a timber board facing Mulvahil Road reading 'St Francis Xavier Catholic Church'.

Comparative Analysis

The former St Francis Xavier Catholic Church is typical of many timber churches in small rural communities. These changed little in various respects between the 1870s and World War II, with most having a small or medium sized church facing the road directly in front and an open and informal landscape setting surrounding the building. Common elements include lancet windows, weatherboard walling, and timber roofs clad in corrugated galvanised steel. The Wesleyan Church at Poowong, near Korumburra in central Gippsland is very similar in its original form but is much earlier (1878; transepts 1890).⁸ The former St Francis Xavier Catholic Church is also one of the few surviving timber churches in the City of Greater Bendigo.

The distinct bungalow and Arts and Crafts touches are of interest and include the weatherboard walling set off with cement sheet and battens in the upper gabling, generating a half-timbered effect. Triangular windows are also employed as a motif in this church, either as fanlights to form lancets from otherwise double-hung sash windows in the porch and nave sides, or as complete triangles, either with a flat base, as over the porch, or equilateral (as in the front gable).

Although chronologically quite late in use for this building (1935), not as successfully employed, and subsequently modified by adaptation works, the 'bungalow' and arts and crafts influences apparent here correspond with Lorne Presbyterian Church (1911) and Carnegie Methodist Church (1914),⁹ Mount Pleasant Uniting Church in Nunawading (1917), St George's Anglican Flemington (1923), and Balwyn Church of Christ (1926).¹⁰ The Campbell's Forest church is also comparatively large, its volume being closer to suburban Protestant churches of the inter-war period. The Anglican Church in Marong (1871) has a similar curved triangle in its west gable.

Assessment Against Criteria

Amended Heritage Victoria Criteria

Criterion A: Importance to the course, or pattern, of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

The former St Francis Xavier Catholic Church built in 1935, is of historical significance for its capacity to recall the religious life of the Catholic community in the area. The church had a large and active congregation until the late 1940s, a legacy of the presence in the district of the early Irish Catholic pioneers and their descendants. The site, south of Campbell's Forest, was selected as the location of the Catholic place of worship as early as 1873. The present church was built in 1935, replacing the original structure. St Francis Xavier's is also one of the more substantial historic properties remaining in the settlement of Campbell's Forest and provides evidence of the settlement's early twentieth century heyday.

Criterion B: Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the City the of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

The former St Francis Xavier Catholic Church is believed to be a rare surviving timber church building in the municipality.

Criterion C: Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

N/A

Criterion D: Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural places or objects.

N/A

Criterion E: Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics in the context of the municipality.

The former church, in its original form, was a well executed timber building in the vernacular Gothic mode, which successfully incorporated 'bungalow' and Arts and Crafts touches. However, the modifications to the building, to adapt it to residential use, have impacted on its original form, and also on some of the original detailing. While it is recognised that the church is one of the few surviving timber churches in the City of Greater Bendigo, the degree of alteration has detracted from the aesthetic significance of the building.

Criterion F: Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.

N/A

Criterion G: Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This includes the significance of the place to Indigenous peoples as part of their continuing and developing cultural traditions.

N/A

Criterion F: Special association with life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the City of Greater Bendigo's history.

N/A

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The former St Francis Xavier Catholic Church, south of Campbell's Forest, is a Gothic-influenced timber church that incorporates 'bungalow' and Arts and Crafts touches. Since the cessation of services at the church in 1971, the building has been adapted to a private residence, a process that has resulted in extensive alterations. The church was built in 1935, replacing an earlier place of worship on the same site. The previous church dated to 1873. St Francis Xavier's is one of the more substantial historic properties remaining in the settlement of Campbell's Forest and provides evidence of the settlement's early twentieth century heyday. The property also demonstrates the religious life of the Catholic community in the area, which formed a large and active congregation from the 1870s until its gradual decline from the late 1940s.

How is it significant?

The former St Francis Xavier Catholic Church built in 1935, is of local historical significance.

Why is it significant?

The former St Francis Xavier Catholic Church is of local historical significance (Criterion A) for its capacity to recall the religious life of the Catholic community in the area. The church had a large and active congregation until the late 1940s, a legacy of the presence in the district of the early Irish Catholic pioneers and their descendants. The site, south of Campbell's Forest, was selected as the location of the Catholic place of worship as early as 1873. The present church was built in 1935, replacing the original structure. St Francis Xavier's is also one of the more substantial historic properties remaining in the settlement of Campbell's Forest and provides evidence of the settlement's early twentieth century heyday. The former church, in its original form, was a well executed timber building in the vernacular Gothic mode, which successfully incorporated 'bungalow' and Arts and Crafts touches. However, the modifications to the building, to adapt it to residential use, have impacted on its original form, and also on some of the original detailing. While it is recognised that the church is one of the few surviving timber churches in the City of Greater Bendigo (Criterion B), the degree of alteration has detracted from the aesthetic significance of the building.

Recommendations

The property is recommended for inclusion in the Schedule to the Greater Bendigo Heritage Overlay. The extent of the Overlay is indicated in the above map, although the significant elements are confined to the original church building, an area of curtilage around the building (typically in the order of five to ten metres), and the front setback to the building from the road frontage. The various non-original additions and alterations to the building are not significant.

External Paint Colours	No
Internal Alterations Controls	No
Tree Controls	No
Outbuildings and fences exemptions	No
Victorian Heritage Register	No
Prohibited uses may be permitted	No
Incorporated plan	No
Aboriginal heritage place	No

Identified By

Andrew Ward, 1998.

References

Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Volume 1, Crown Castleton Publishers, 2003.

Ray Wallace, *Shades of the Past: A History of Campbells Forest and Yarraberb*, Back To Committee, 1993.

Andrew Ward *et al*, City of Greater Bendigo Heritage Study (Marong) Study Area, Stage 2, 1998.

Specific:

- ¹ Address changed from Mulvahil Road, Campbell's Forest, *Heritage Policy Citations Review, 2011*. November 2011.
- ² See, Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Volume 1, Crown Castleton Publishers, 2003, p. 257, and Anon., *Shire of Marong 1864-1964*, unpaginated.
- ³ See, Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Volume 1, Crown Castleton Publishers, 2003, p. 265.
- ⁴ Ray Wallace, *Shades of the Past: A History of Campbells Forest and Yarraberb*, Back To Committee, 1993, pp.52-54.
- ⁵ Pers comm., Kevin Smith and Ray Wallace (historian), November, 1992
- ⁶ Pers comm, Peter Bray, interview with Andrew Ward and Ray Wallace, June, 1998.
- ⁷ 'HIS' (*Iesus Hominum Salvator*) is a monogram used by the Roman Catholic Church, meaning 'Jesus, saviour of man'. Catholic Encyclopaedia online, www.newadvent.org
- ⁸ Miles Lewis (ed, contrib), *Victorian Churches*, National Trust, Melbourne, 1991, p. 131, item 307.
- ⁹ Miles Lewis (ed, contrib), *Victorian Churches*, National Trust, Melbourne, 1991, pp. 65, item 70 (Carnegie); 156, item 405 (Lorne).
- ¹⁰ The bungalow influence on Melbourne Churches is outlined by C Hamann in 'Architecture', in Andrew Brown-May and Shurlee Swain (eds.), *The Encyclopedia of Melbourne*, Cambridge, Melbourne, 2006, p. 31.

Name	'Bob the Shepherd's Hill'	Reference in 1998 Marong Study	CF2
Address	CA 4A Loddon Valley Highway, north of the intersection with Derby Road, Woodvale ¹	Map reference	VicRoads 44 D3
Building type	N/A	Survey date	July 2010
Date	N/A	Recommendation	Not recommended for the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay
Significance	'Bob the Shepherd's Hill' is not of local heritage significance, and is not recommended for inclusion in the Heritage Overlay.		



Looking south from the crest of 'Bob the Shepherd's Hill'.



Looking north towards 'Bob the Shepherd's Hill'.



Left: Aerial view, 2010, with the approximate area of 'Bob the Shepherd's Hill' indicated (City of Greater Bendigo).

Intactness Good Fair Poor

History

Campbell's Forest was named after Donald and Roderick Campbell, the first squatters on the Bullock Creek, who had taken up the Crown land 'Weddikar Run' before 1845, after which it was taken on by Messrs Nicholson and Thomas Myers. This latter partnership dissolved on 23 July 1849, when it was transferred to William and Thomas Myers.² The site known as 'Bob the Shepherd's Hill' in Campbell's Forest, is a low rise in the landscape located approximately eight kilometres north of Eaglehawk. It was reputedly used by shepherds working the 'Weddikar Run', particularly during prolonged wet weather. Sheep grazing on the elevated ground were less susceptible to footrot than those kept on the lower-lying flats. The use of shepherds on the big pastoral runs declined from the 1850s with the advent of the gold rushes; the original runs were also gradually broken up (subdivided) and sold or leased in smaller allotments from the 1860s, through a series of land acts in Victoria. The name of the elevated site, as 'Bob the Shepherd's Hill' has survived in local memory.³

Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes

Victoria's themes and sub-themes:

- 2.3: Adapting to diverse environments
- 4.3: Grazing and raising livestock

Description & Integrity

'Bob the Shepherd's Hill' forms a low wooded rise in undulating countryside approximately eight kilometres north of Eaglehawk. It is bisected by the Loddon Valley Highway. The area is partially located on road reserve and on private property to either side. To the west the land is largely devoid of trees and used as arable pasture; to the east it is lightly wooded. Expansive views are available from the hill to the south and east. No physical evidence of early shepherding practices has been identified. Local oral tradition suggests that the remains of a shepherd's hut may survive on the hill. However, this has not been confirmed and would require an archaeological survey and investigation to clarify.

Comparative Analysis

'Bob the Shepherd's Hill' is an example of an 'associative landscape,' described by Heritage Victoria as, 'often intangible ... [these] can be largely natural, apparently unmodified landscapes with associated cultural values'.⁴ There are no directly comparable examples of landscapes in the municipality, as far as the authors of this citation are aware, which retain an acknowledged historical association with shepherding. However, given the presence of a number of pastoral runs in the region in the pre-1850s period, it can be assumed that elevated landforms generally would have been similarly used by shepherds, and run managers, to manage sheep flocks in wet weather.

Assessment Against Criteria

Amended Heritage Victoria Criteria (based on Heritage Victoria Landscape Assessment Criteria, updated January 2009)

Criterion A: Importance to the course, or pattern, of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

'Bob the Shepherd's Hill' is of historical interest as a landscape linked in name with the pre-gold rush era, when this area was associated with pastoral use and the old 'Weddikar Run'. The low rise, approximately eight kilometres north of Eaglehawk at the south of Campbell's Forest, was reputedly used by shepherds working the 'Weddikar Run' in wet weather. The name of the elevated site, as 'Bob the Shepherd's Hill' has also, unusually, survived in local memory, although it is assumed that other local elevated landforms would have been similarly used by shepherds, and run managers, to manage sheep flocks in wet weather.

Criterion B: Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the City the of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

The authors of this report are not aware of any directly comparable examples of landscapes in the municipality which retain an acknowledged historical association with shepherding. However, given the presence of a number of pastoral runs in this region prior to the 1850s, it can be assumed that elevated landforms would have been similarly used by shepherds and run managers to manage sheep flocks in wet weather.

Criterion C: Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the City of Greater Bendigo's cultural history.

N/A

Criterion D: Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural places or objects.

N/A

Criterion E: Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics in the context of the municipality.

N/A

Criterion F: Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.

N/A

Criterion G: Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This includes the significance of the place to Indigenous peoples as part of their continuing and developing cultural traditions.

N/A

Criterion F: Special association with life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the City of Greater Bendigo's history.

N/A

Statement of Significance

'Bob the Shepherd's Hill' is of historical interest as a landscape linked in name with the pre-gold rush era, when this area was associated with pastoral use and the old 'Weddikar Run'. The low rise, approximately eight kilometres north of Eaglehawk at the south of Campbell's Forest, was reputedly used by shepherds working the 'Weddikar Run' in wet weather. The name of the elevated site, as 'Bob the Shepherd's Hill' has also, unusually, survived in local memory, although it is assumed that other local elevated landforms would have been similarly used by shepherds, and run managers, to manage sheep flocks in wet weather.

Recommendations

The place is not recommended for inclusion in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay of the City of Greater Bendigo Planning Scheme. While the landscape element has historical interest, largely due to the survival of the name in local memory, the hill itself has no known physical remains associated with the shepherding or pastoral run history. It is also considered to be highly likely that there are other local elevated landforms which were similarly used to manage sheep flocks in wet weather.

Identified By

Andrew Ward, 1998.

References

Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Volume 1, Crown Castleton Publishers, 2003.

Ray Wallace, *Shades of the Past: A History of Campbells Forest and Yarraberb*, Back To Committee, 1993.

Andrew Ward *et al*, City of Greater Bendigo Heritage Study (Marong) Study Area, Stage 2, 1998.

Specific:

- ¹ Address changed from Loddon Valley Highway (north of Derby Road intersection), Campbell's Forest, *Heritage Policy Citations Review, 2011*. November 2011.
- ² See, Ken Arnold, *Bendigo its Environs, The Way it Was*, Volume 1, Crown Castleton Publishers, 2003, p. 257, and Anon., *Shire of Marong 1864-1964*, unpaginated.
- ³ The name, 'Bob the Shepherd's Hill,' was recalled by a number of elderly residents of the area during the heritage study survey carried out during the 1990s. Pers comm, Ray Wallace (historian), and Adam Mornement (Lovell Chen), 9 August 2010. See also, Ray Wallace, *Shades of the Past: Campbell's Forest and Yarraberb*, Campbell's Forest and Yarraberb Back-to Committee, 1993, p. 8.
- ⁴ Heritage Victoria, *Landscape Assessment Guidelines*, July 2002, updated January 2009.