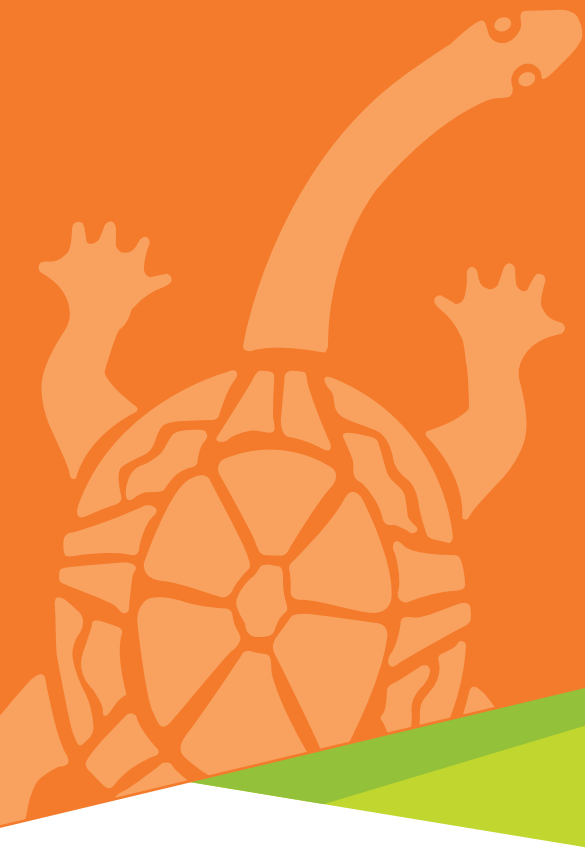


Heritage Review 2014 - Part C

Individual Heritage Places



Heritage Review 2014
PART C – Individual Heritage Places

September 2014

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1. SHOPS, 531-535 HIGH STREET, ECHUCA (HO 73)

1.1. Details

Place Type:

Shop

Significance Level:


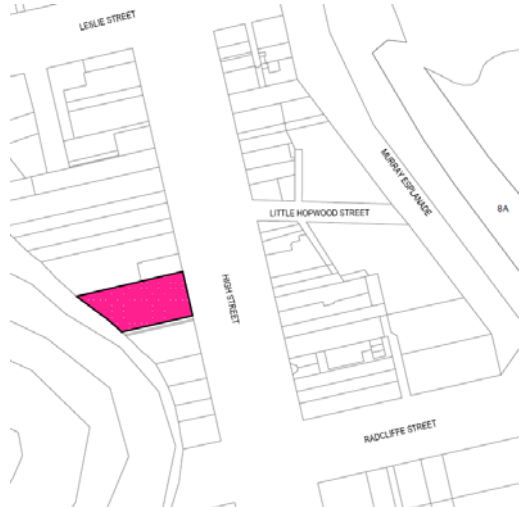
Local

Architectural Style:

Victorian Period (1851-1901) – Vernacular

Source:

City of Echuca Heritage Conservation Study 1992 – 1994 (Andrew C Ward & Associates)

Place	Map
	

1.2. History and Historical Context

In 1872 James McCulloch owned allotment 6 of Section 7 in High Street, the west side between Leslie and Heygarth Streets, which was listed as 'fenced land'. In 1877 there was a timber shop on the land that was demolished to make way for four new brick shops, completed by 1878. McCulloch owned the shops leasing two of them to Charles Lenne, a nurseryman, and Jane Irwin, a dressmaker. McCulloch continued as owner in 1889 - 90.

By 1919 Edwin Grimwood Snr a builder owned all the four shops. Edwin Grimwood Jnr ran a printing business from the northern most shop, and Grimwood Snr used the other three listed from north to south as 'dwelling', shop and dwelling' and 'shop and dwelling'.

Reference: Andrew Ward: 'Echuca Conservation Study 1991'

1.3. Description

Physical Description

A comparatively unenriched row of four brick shops with timber fronts (2 intact) and a timber posted verandah. The parapet has been defaced but retains its original linings below the cornice line and is subdivided into four sections by timber pilasters. The timber posted verandah is unenriched.

Physical Condition

Fair

1.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The group of three shops at 531 - 535 High Street Echuca.

How is it Significant?

They are of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire.

Why is it Significant?

They are of historic and social significance as they are tangible physical evidence of shops constructed during the c1870s. They assist in demonstrating the historic character associated with commercial development during this period.

They are associated with James McCulloch (McCulloch Carrying Company) (HERCON criteria A & G)

They are of aesthetic significance for their timber shop fronts and timber details. This includes the timber cornices and timber pilasters. (HERCON criteria E)

They are a relatively rare surviving examples of timber shop fronts in the Echuca commercial area. (HERCON criteria B)

This place is also a contributory place within the Old Echuca Precinct (HO1). Please refer to the precinct citation contained in Part B for further information in that regard.

1.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

2. FORMER JANSEN HOME, 176 HICKS ROAD, ECHUCA (HO 81)

2.1. Details

Place Type:

House

Significance Level:

Local

Architectural Style:

Victorian Period (1851-1901)

Source:

City of Echuca Heritage Conservation Study 1992 – 1994 (Andrew C Ward & Associates)

Place	Map
	

2.2. History and Historical Context

Echuca Village was established under the Settlement of Lands Act 1893 which established Village Settlements throughout Victoria during the Depression of the 1890s. This house is one of only a few extant houses which evidences the early settlement of Echuca Village.

2.3. Description

Physical Description

The cottage is constructed with a gable roofed timber frame and weatherboard cladding with a long skillion roof at the rear and two face red brick chimneys. The simple gable roof and hipped verandah is clad in galvanised corrugated iron.

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Timber double hung sash windows are extant on the south, west and north walls. A vertical slab outbuilding stands at the rear of the cottage.

Physical Condition

Good

2.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The house at 176 Hicks Road, Echuca Village.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, technical and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic significance as one of the few extant houses which evidences the early settlement of Echuca Village under the Settlement of Lands Act 1893 which established Village Settlements throughout Victoria during the Depression of the 1890s. (HERCON criteria A)

It is of aesthetic significance as an example of the typical form and materials of a late nineteenth/early twentieth century modest cottage. This includes the gable roofed, timber frame and weatherboard cladding and the long skillion roof at the rear and the two face red brick chimneys. (HERCON criteria D)

It is of technical significance for its vertical slab outbuilding which appears to be an early vernacular building exhibiting early and primitive building materials. (HERCON criteria F)

2.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

3. DWELLING, 23 CROFTON STREET, ECHUCA (HO 84)

3.1. Details

Place Type:

House

Significance Level:

Local

Architectural Style:

Interwar Period (c1919 – c1940) Bungalow

Source:

The review work of Ms Lorraine Huddle & Ms Deborah Kemp.

Place	Map
	

NOTE 23 Crofton Street was not identified as an Individual Item in the Ward Study but it was included in the former HO1. However, as part of the review by Ms Lorraine Huddle & Ms Deborah Kemp, with the retraction of the precinct boundary, 23 Crofton Street was no longer protected by the overlay. It clearly meets the thresholds for local significance and it is therefore proposed for individual significance.

3.2. History and Historical Context

23 Crofton Street assists in demonstrating the impact that the steady economic growth of Inter War years had on the development of the inner residential areas. 23 Crofton Street is a prominent Interwar Bungalow building and demonstrates the continued prestige of the West End of Echuca well into the 20th century.

The economic growth was supported by Echuca's role as a service centre for the surrounding district. This period is marked by reconstruction and adaptive re-use of many sites within the township area. A number of industries were established and this includes flour mills and butter factories. The red gum industry was sustained by the Murray River Sawmills and the Evans Brothers at the railway wharf. A small building industry was nurtured by the modest demand for new buildings.

3.3. Description

Physical Description

23 Crofton Street is a large two storeyed Interwar Bungalow. It is a rendered masonry building with a terracotta tiled roof. The façade is distinguished by a projecting gable front with a prominent portico with capped pilasters. The ground floor has a verandah which extend across the facade. The detailing is marked by the bands of timber framed windows, slender chimneys and sufficient scope for a fine garden setting.

Physical Condition

Good

3.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

23 Crofton Street Echuca and the surrounding grounds and garden setting.

How is it Significant?

23 Crofton Street is of local historic and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire Council

Why is it significant?

It is of historic significance for its association with steady economic growth of Inter War years. It is a prominent Interwar bungalow building and demonstrates the continued prestige of the West End of Echuca well into the 20th century. (HERCON criteria A)

It is of aesthetic significance for its Interwar bungalow architecture. It is a particularly fine example of a large bungalow. Of note is the rendered finish, the fine portico and the simple architectural detailing. (HERCON criteria E)

3.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

4. DWELLING, 237-245 CAMPASPE ESPLANADE, ECHUCA (HO 88)

4.1. Details

Place Type:

House

Significance Level:

Local

Architectural Style:

Victorian Period (1851-1901)

Source:

City of Echuca Heritage Conservation Study 1992 – 1994 (Andrew C Ward & Associates)

Place	Map
	

4.2. History and Historical Context

In 1884 Joseph Kee, a labourer, owned land allotment 14 in section P on the west side of the Campaspe River, being the south-west corner of Campaspe Esplanade and Heygarth Street. In 1885 W. McPherson was listed as occupant of a two roomed house on the site.

In 1885-6 Elizabeth McPherson a dressmaker was owner /occupant of a "wood cottage". By 1890, Francis Ash was owner /occupant, the property being described as "wood house, slab kitchen". The property passed to William Ash in 1891 who continued to live there in 1897.

By 1908 Annie Quinn was owner/occupant. The situation remained unchanged in 1918.

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References:

Council Valuation Books 1884-5, 1885-6, 1890-91, 1891-92, 1897, 1908-9, 1918-19.

4.3. Description

Physical Description

A typical small single fronted gable roofed timber cottage with timber posted bullnose verandah and brick chimney at one end.

Physical Condition

Good

4.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The 19th century timber cottage with its timber bull nosed verandah, gable roof and brick chimney. Its garden setting and trees are integral to its significance.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic significance as it is a rare surviving example of an early timber cottage south of Terrick Terrick Road. It is of historic and social significance for its possible association with the nearby Chinese Market Gardens. (HERCON criteria A, G & B)

It is of aesthetic significance for its simple vernacular timber construction. (HERCON criteria D)

4.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	Yes	No

5. DWELLING, 16 HANSEN STREET, ECHUCA (HO 89)

5.1. Details

Place Type:

House

Significance Level:

Local

Architectural Style:

Victorian Period (1851-1901)

Source:

City of Echuca Heritage Conservation Study 1992 – 1994 (Andrew C Ward & Associates)

Place	Map
	

5.2. History and Historical Context

Lots 4-7 in Section E were purchased from the Crown by M. Reilly in 1886-1891. In 1887 William Reilly owned and occupied a "wood cottage" on the west bank of the Campaspe River in Section E on allotments 6 and 7, Hansen Street, north side. In 1892-93, Reilly, a bricklayer, demolished the wood house and built a brick house on allotment 7, for his residence. The house had four rooms, and Reilly continued to live there until he sold the property to Walter Moore in 1896.

In 1896 Moore leased the property to Charles Brown, a carpenter. By 1907, John Reynolds, a drover had purchased the house and land comprising allotments 6 and 7, and the adjoining allotments one to five listed as "fenced land". Reynolds was owner/occupant.

References:

Council Valuation Books 1887-8, 1891-2, 1892-3, 1895, 1897, 1907-8.

Rate Book 1896

5.3. Description

Physical Description

A small single fronted brick neo-Classical villa with corrugated iron clad hipped roof and reconstructed timber posted verandah now extended to form a car port.

Physical Condition

Good

5.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The 19th century brick cottage and its garden setting.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire Council.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic and social significance as a rare surviving example of a substantial 19th century brick house, west of the Campaspe River. It is the most important building in the small group of early villas in Hansen Street. (HERCON criteria A & G)

It is of aesthetic significance for its 19th century architecture. (HERCON criteria D)

5.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

6. DWELLING, 267 PAKENHAM STREET, ECHUCA (HO 90)

6.1. Details

Place Type:

House

Significance Level:



Local

Architectural Style:

Victorian Period (1851-1901)

Source:

City of Echuca Heritage Conservation Study 1992 – 1994 (Andrew C Ward & Associates)

Place	Map
	

6.2. History and Historical Context

In 1872 James Mackintosh, a prominent Echuca sawmiller, who is listed as "gentleman" in the Valuation Book of that year owned all the land allocated as section 20. By 1874, the land had been subdivided and allotments were being sold and built on; one of the purchasers being Henry Lynne, a plasterer, who owned allotment 5, subdivision 5 and 6 on which he built a pair of brick houses in 1874. No. 267 Pakenham Street, on subdivision 5, is the remaining one of the pair. In 1874, John Lockwood a labourer, leased the property. Lynne continued to own the houses in 1889, at which time John Finlay, an engine driver, was tenant of No. 267.

By 1892, Edward Tippet, a builder, owned the properties No. 267 being leased to William Neal, a carpenter. The houses were listed as having "4 rooms".

References:

Valuation Books 1872, 1874, 1889-90, 1892-3

6.3. Description

Physical Description

A small brick gable roofed cottage of typical form with posted verandah and symmetrical front elevation.

Physical Condition

Good

6.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The cottage and its garden setting at 267 Pakenham Street Echuca.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic and social significance as an early surviving cottage (c1870s). (HERCON criteria A & G)

It is of aesthetic significance as a good representative example of this particular vernacular expression. (HERCON criteria D)

6.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

7. DATE PALM, CNR ANNESLEY & ANSTRUTHER STREET, ECHUCA (HO 91)

7.1. Details

Place Type:

Tree

Significance Level:


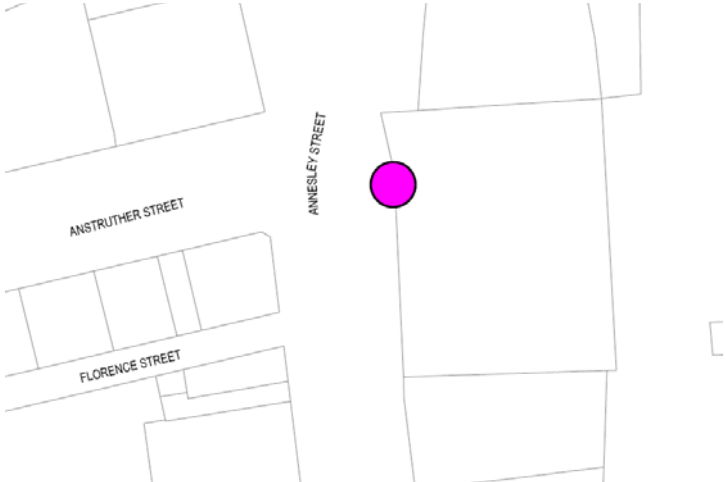
Local

Architectural Style:

N/A

Source:

Mr Justin Francis, former Shire of Campaspe Heritage Advisor

Place	Map
	

7.2. Description

Physical Description

This date palm is *Phoenix dactylifera* it is native to the Middle East (Persian Gulf). It is rare in Victoria and there is one other known example in the White Hills Botanical Gardens (Bendigo).

The date palm is a large and mature example of this type of palm.

Physical Condition

Good

7.3. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The date palm on the corner of Annesley and Anstruther Streets Echuca.

How is it Significant?

It is of local aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire.

Why is it Significant?

It is of aesthetic significance as it is a mature example of this type of palm and it has a landmark presence on this corner.
(HERCON criteria E)

7.4. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	No	No	Yes	No

8. STEWART'S BRIDGE, STEWART'S BRIDGE ROAD, KANYAPELLA (HO 92)

8.1. Details

Place Type:

Road bridge

Significance Level:

Local

Architectural Style:

N/A

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight 2005

Place	Map
	

8.2. History and Historical Context

In March 1864 the red-gum saw millers, James Mackintosh and John Taylor came from Lower Huntley to Echuca seeking a new mill site. They chose a section of river floodplain adjacent to the current Stewarts Bridge as their new sawmilling centre and quickly set about building the original Goulburn River Bridge - the first bridge in the Echuca District Road Board's region to cross the Goulburn. By the time that Lands Department permission to construct arrived at Echuca, bullock teams were hard at work hauling logs across the bridge to the new sawmill. One surviving old photograph purporting to be of this bridge indicates it had a very primitive all timber lift span. Since Mackintosh and Taylor themselves ran riverboats towing timber barges in conjunction with their mill, they would have been sensitive to the needs of boat traffic on the Goulburn River. Under James Mackintosh's proprietorship, this early sawmill near the

Goulburn River Bridge was involved in supplying timbers for construction work on the Bendigo-Echuca railway line, probably including an experimental 'temporary' timber-trestle bridge over the Campaspe River.

Mackintosh's early Goulburn River Bridge built for saw milling purposes soon took on a second function as a toll bridge for general public use. At the beginning of 1866 Melbourne Public Works Correspondence Registers referred to a letter written from Echuca District Road Board recommending that Alex Amos, a partner in the saw milling firm, be allowed to levy tolls at 'bridge over Goulburn'. By that date Mackintosh was sole owner of the red gum sawmills near the Goulburn River, which he sold during 1868 to move to a new mill site at Echuca East. In February 1869 Mackintosh sold his bridge over the Goulburn River to Robert Stewart, who then lived near the bridge and may have taken over Mackintosh's mill. It is probable also that he opened a hotel at the bridge site, as in a report on the 1889 floods, a reference is made to Stewarts Bridge Hotel.

In 1871 a road surveyed over the Goulburn Bridge to the Barmah punt and on to Tocumwal linked Echuca with the N.S.W. Riverina. With increased traffic, the Echuca Council felt obliged in 1872 to write 'to the proprietor of the Goulburn Bridge, requesting him to keep the same open from sunrise to sunset'. Councillors complained that a gate on the toll bridge was always kept locked and unattended, and that Stewart's house was a goodly distance from his bridge: 'it devolved upon persons who wished to cross the bridge to get out of their buggies and to unlock the gate themselves at the risk of their horses bolting and with great personal risk to themselves'.

The editor of the Riverine Herald in 1873 saw the construction of a government bridge across the Goulburn River as an important municipal project: 'The approach from the Goulburn is only available in summer time, and this bridge also is a private one, at which a toll is exacted, and it is moreover far from being a safe crossing place for heavy teams'. During the 1870s, river-boat traffic on the Goulburn River associated with the red gum trade increased markedly and complaints about the inadequacies of the bridge's primitive timber lift span were voiced and calls made for its removal.

While some commercial interests of Echuca were keen to be rid of the old toll bridge, rural ratepayers across the Goulburn River were interested in it remaining. In October 1876, the secretary reported 'on the purchase of Stewarts Bridge over the Goulburn River by Mr Luth and the anxiety of ratepayers to still obtain access.' In October 1877 a council committee was instructed to 'inspect Stewarts bridge with power to order.' This committee recommended 'that the old structure be repaired at an estimated cost of 300 pounds thus bringing it up to a safe carrying capacity of 5 tons'. In January 1878 tenders for these bridge repairs were considered, and McDonald and Linklater's quotation was accepted.

It is unclear whether the old bridge was then repaired, because in August 1878 the Shire Engineer reported at length on the proposed new Stewarts Bridge, and it was arranged that Shire and Borough Engineers confer. Before the end of September 1878, 'tenders for erection of a bridge over the Goulburn at Stewart's site' were opened, and from eight responses, James Hughes' price of £1,560 14 s. accepted. Built high with widely-spaced piers to accommodate riverboat traffic, the red gum fixed-span bridge was opened in 1879.

The bridge was reported as being in 'poor condition' in 1914 and its load limit reduced to two tons. After damage caused by accumulated timber debris carried by the floods of 1916 and 1924, it was reported the bridge was under 'great strain'. Although calls were made for a new bridge, a C.R.B. report in 1924 stated that most of the piers were in good condition. The C.R.B. undertook renovation of Stewarts Bridge in 1924-5 by which time the structure was considered dangerous and had been closed. This upgrade saw the removal of the lift span.

Renovation works were also undertaken in 1939-40 after another flood. Steel auxiliary beams were placed between timber-stringer replacements in 1950. In 1961, new stringers and auxiliary steel joists were built over the old timber piers and some timber pile bases were concreted. The load limit was increased from eight tons to 15 tons. Refurbishment of the bridge took place again in 2001. There are plans to erect another bridge east of Stewarts Bridge and close the current bridge and keep it in situ.

References:

History based on National Trust Files 'McCoys Bridge' and 'Stewarts Bridge' 6837

Lloyd Davies, Team Leader Construction, Northern Region, VicRoads

Don Anderson, The Life and Times of A. E. Castles Shire Engineer 1871-1933. Kyabram, Kyabram Free Press, 2001, pp. 19-21

8.3. Description

Physical Description

Stewarts Bridge is a nine-span timber beam road-over-river bridge, with span lengths of up to 14 metres and a deck seven metres wide and 92 metres long. The transverse timber decking is fitted with running planks. The superstructure is seated on tall timber piers which feature raker piles, buffer piles, and the occasional stay pile. Although Stewarts Bridge was constructed as an all-timber bridge, in recent decades steel joists have been inconspicuously added between the unusually long round timber stringers.

Physical Condition

Good

8.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The timber bridge over the Goulburn River - known as Stewart's Bridge, Stewarts Bridge Road, Kanyapella.

Why is it Significant?

It is of local historic, social, aesthetic and technical cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire Council. It is a rare surviving example of this type of bridge.

How is it Significant?

It is of historic significance as it was designed in mid-1878 and constructed during 1878-9. This bridge is the oldest surviving timber road-over-river bridge that is still in service in Victoria. The bridge was built at a peak period in riverboat traffic.

It is of historic and social significance for its association with the red gum saw milling industry from c1860.

It is of social significance for its past connection with shipping on the Murray-Darling waterways and has a high social value as an integral part of that heritage. (HERCON criteria A & G)

It is of aesthetic significance for its striking timber construction and its contribution to the immediate riverine setting and the magnificent forested river-valley floodplain. (HERCON criteria E)

It is of technical significance for its construction techniques which demonstrate 19th century timber bridge building technologies. It was a nine-span timber-beam bridge for most of its 126 years. It has span lengths measuring up to fourteen metres to cater for the passage of once numerous river-boats and timber barges. The superstructure is seated on tall timber piers which feature raker piles, buffer piles, and the occasional stay pile. Although Stewarts Bridge was constructed as an all-timber bridge, in recent decades steel joists have been inconspicuously added between the unusually long round timber stringers. (HERCON criteria F)

Heritage Review – Part C Individual Places

It is the only known surviving Victorian example of a simple timber-beam river bridge designed with such lengthy spans which allowed for the free passage of river-boat traffic. (HERCON criteria B)

8.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	No	No	No	No

9. CFA FIRE STATION, 29 BRADLEY STREET, KYABRAM (HO 106)

9.1. Details

Place Type:

Fire Station

Significance Level:

Local

Architectural Style:

Interwar Period (c.1919-c.1940) Stripped Classical

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight 2005

Place	Map
	

9.2. History and Historical Context

Under the 1869 Land Act, a township site was reserved for the west Goulburn Valley. The place chosen was adjacent to selections held by J.E. and D. Edis. A grocery and produce store commenced business in 1874. The village of Kyabram, derived from the parish name, was surveyed by Henry Moorhouse in September 1875. The first post office opened in 1884 under the name of Sheridan. Local usage, however, preferred Kyabram and this name was adopted in 1886. With the building of the railway line through Kyabram from Echuca in 1887, Kyabram experienced consolidated growth.

The Kyabram Fire Brigade was formed in 1893 and equipped through a series of fundraising events. Its first officers were Captain J. T. Reid, Lieut. F. Johnson, Foreman H. J. Humphris and Secretary J. T. Walker. The earliest fire station was a single-roomed building at the rear of the Mechanics' Hall. In 1900, a new weatherboard station was erected in

Albion Street and served the brigade until 1930 when another site was purchased in Bradley Street and a new brick building opened in December that year.

A newspaper report of the day informed its readers that a provision of £1200 had been made for the new structure which 'will be of standard design, according to plans drawn up by the (Country Fire Brigade) board's architects.' The main hall, with hardwood floor, measured 150 feet by 25 feet, the meeting room 18 feet by 14 feet, the bedroom 10 feet 2 inches square, the kitchen 10 feet 2 inches square, and the shower room 5 feet 11 inches by 7 feet. A cement 18 feet right of way and training track was installed on the east of the block. Two pairs of closing doors (patented by Richard Wilcox and similar to those installed at the Ballarat fire station) operated at the front of the building. A steel bell tower measuring 27 feet was erected facing Bradley Street.

The foundation stone for the new building was laid by Chief Officer of the Country Fire Brigades Board, W. M. Chellev, and opened by Mr. A. McPherson, President of the Country Fire Brigades Board on 3 December 1930.

The Kyabram Fire Brigade Ladies Auxiliary was formed in 1972 and has been instrumental in raising funds for the organization.

The building continues to be used by the Kyabram C.F.A.

References:

W. H Bossence. Kyabram. Melbourne: Hawthorn Press, 1963, p. 73

Kyabram and District Historical Society

Kyabram Free Press, 20 June 1930

Kyabram Free Press, 5 December 1930

Public Building File 'Fire Brigade Hall Kyabram', PROV, VPRS 7882 Unit 952

9.3. Description

Physical Description

This is a good example of a country fire station designed in the Interwar Period (c.1919-c.1940). It is Stripped Classical style constructed of unpainted brick, double hung timber windows, prominent eaves with exposed rafters, and a decorative rendered facade of high pedimented parapet with frieze supported on side piers with Doric pilasters. Within the pediment the name CFBB Fire Station 1930 is written in hard plaster relief. The original doors have been replaced with a Colorbond roller door. There is a single hipped roof with gablet, clad in corrugated iron with a later brick skillion extension at the rear, single chimney, and recent skillion verandah. The bell tower has been removed.

Physical Condition

Good

9.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The CFA fire station at 29 Bradley Street Kyabram.

Heritage Review – Part C Individual Places

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic and social significance as it has been used as the Kyabram Fire Station for over 74 years. Members of the CFBB and later the CFA have continuously served the community on a voluntary basis from this building for over 74 years. (HERCON criteria A & G)

It is of aesthetic significance as a good example of a country fire station designed in the Interwar Period (c.1919-c.1940). It has been designed in the Stripped Classical style with a hipped roof, double hung timber windows, prominent eaves with exposed rafters, and a decorative rendered facade of high pedimented parapet and frieze, supported on side piers with Doric pilasters. Within the pediment the original use, name and date of construction is written in relief. (HERCON criteria D)

9.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	No	No	No	No

10. KYABRAM BUTTER FACTORY, 1 EDIS STREET, KYABRAM (HO 107)

10.1. Details

Place Type:

Factory

Significance Level:


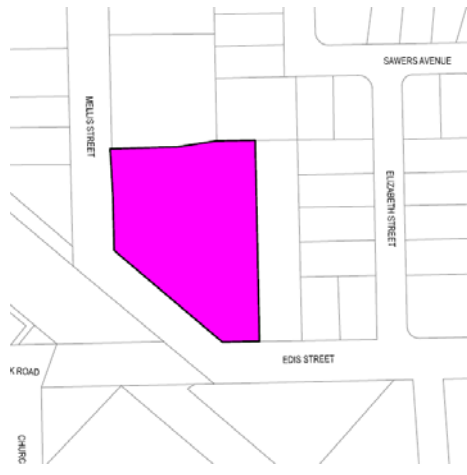
Local

Architectural Style:

Interwar & Functionalism (1930-1950)

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight 2005

Place	Map
	

10.2. History and Historical Context

Under the 1869 Land Act, a township site was reserved for the west Goulburn Valley. The place chosen was adjacent to selections held by J.E. and D. Edis. A grocery and produce store commenced business in 1874. The village of Kyabram, derived from the parish name, was surveyed by Henry Moorhouse in September 1875. The first post office opened in 1884 under the name of Sheridan. Local usage, however, preferred Kyabram and this name was adopted in 1886. With the building of the railway line through Kyabram from Echuca in 1887, Kyabram experienced consolidated growth. Physical expansion of the township in 1904 reflected general population growth in the area which relied on industry centred on agriculture, horticulture and dairying. From the end of World War One into the 1920s, Kyabram experienced another increase in population. Soldier settlers took up orchards after 1918 and an abundance of fruit led to the formation of the Kyabram Cooperative fruit cannery in 1922. By 1945, the population of Kyabram had reached 1700 and

at the end of World War Two was increased by the arrival of returned soldiers and Italian migrants and war internees who settled on farms in the district.

The Kyabram Butter Factory was registered in 1911 and opened on 30 April 1912 under the management of Mr Day. It was built by G. H. Bishop and Co. under the supervision of Deakin Shire engineer A. E. Castles for a sum of £736. An eighty-one horsepower Hornsby suction gas engine was installed to drive a generator which supplied the factory and Kyabram with electric light. A water supply to the town was also provided from 1913 by a pump supplied by the factory.

In 1926, the State Electricity Commission took over the factory's electrical business and the Kyabram Urban Waterworks Trust its water pumping plant. The first directors of the Kyabram Butter Factory were Robert Allan (Kyabram), Alexander Nicholson (Wyuna), John Allan (Tongala East), William Brown (Taripta) and William Pratt (Kyabram).

On 8 October 1919 fire partially destroyed the factory. Damage, including the loss of ice, the pumps of the Urban Waterworks Trust, and the generator of the town's electricity supply, was estimated at £5000. Temporary offices of the butter factory were set up in J. Mellis' house opposite the damaged building and butter was made at Merrigum. Burnt-out sections of the factory were rebuilt over the next few years and new generating plant installed or repaired.

In 1921, the directors expanded operations by purchasing buildings and plant from the cheese factories at Tongala and Koyuga and took a lease on a building at Deakin. In 1919-20, cheese factories at Girgarre and Stanhope were acquired, buildings at Cornelia Creek leased, and a factory at Wyuna established. The seven factories all manufactured cheese except for Girgarre where casein was produced. In 1921, the name of the company was changed to the Kyabram and District Cooperative Dairy Company Limited. In 1923-4, the Deakin factory was closed and in 1925-6, the Koyuga, Stanhope, Wyuna and Tongala factories were disposed of. The Girgarre Cheese Factory was sold in 1930.

A new ice making plant and storage room were installed at the Kyabram factory in 1938 and a new office block built in 1943. In 1947, the factory processed a record 638 tons of butter resulting and made a turnover of £125,000 - by 1952 this had increased to £219,000. In 1954, another upgrade of the site was begun. A chimney and boiler room were built c1959.

Due to the growth of bulk-milk handling in the 1950s and the resultant shortages of separated cream, the Kyabram factory was taken over by the Murray Goulburn Company in Cobram in 1961. It closed in 1964. The Bell Tower Pottery took over part of the premises in 1987. In 1989, the 30 metre chimney was demolished to make way for unit development, which, to this time, has not taken place.

References:

W. H Bossence. Kyabram. Melbourne: Hawthorn Press, 1963, passim

Dr W. H. Bossence, C. J. K. Judd, J. M. Lyle, R. T. Motton, and Mrs Molly Slattery. "A History of Dairying in the Western Goulburn Valley." *Kyela: Journal of the Kyabram and District Historical Society*, no. 3 (1969): 38-47.

Don Anderson, Kyabram 1892-1992 100 Years of Gleanings: Extracts selected from the Kyabram Free Press Files.

Kyabram, Kyabram Free Press, 1994?, passim

National Trust File 'Kyabram Cooperative Butter Company'

10.3. Description

The site measures 6000 square metres on 2 titles. The following site map illustrates the layout of the complex.



The complex consists of:

Building 1: The red brick office has two rooms, brick and stucco verandah posts on the west, double hung sash windows with rendered ledges, and a tiled roof. The building has been vandalized. The building is believed to have been built in 1943.

Building 2: The factory section (behind the office) on the west is brick with a corrugated iron roof and cement sheet sky lights. The building may date from the 1920s.

Building 3: The other factory and storeroom and loading bay section is situated on the east of the site. It is built of brick with a corrugated iron roof.

Building 4: The generator room is red brick with a corrugated iron roof. The building may date from the 1920s.

Building 5: A Colorbond shed joins Buildings 2 and 3. This shed is not significant.

Physical Condition

Poor

10.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Butter Factory at 1 Edis Street is significant. The Colorbond Shed between Building 2 & 3 is not significant.

Heritage Review – Part C Individual Places

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, social & aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic and social significance as one of Kyabram's earliest industries. (HERCON criteria A & G)

It is of aesthetic significance for its architecture and it forms part of the cultural landscape of Kyabram. (HERCON criteria D & E)

10.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

11. FORMER PETTIFER MOTORS BUILDING, 280-284 ALLAN STREET, KYABRAM (HO 108)

11.1. Details

Place Type:

Commercial

Significance Level:

Local

Architectural Style:

Interwar Period (c.1919-c.1940)

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight 2005 – property proposed to be part of Kyabram Commercial Precinct – proposed for individual status following the retraction of the precinct in 2008. A statement of significance was drafted by Mr Justin Francis (then Shire of Campaspe Heritage Advisor) and reviewed by Ms Deborah Kemp.

Place	Map
	

11.2. History and Historical Context

On the 26 March 1926 the Kyabram Free Press reported:

'Pettifer Motors - a notable addition to the business establishments of Kyabram is the modern motor garage, the new home of Pettifer Motors.

The former Pettifer Motors Building at 280 - 284 Allan Street Kyabram was built by Watt and Reeves for Jack Pettifer in 1926. Pettifer had the General Motors Holden (GMH) dealership, as well as being the agent for Buick, Oldsmobile, Vauxhal, Bean Clyne and Chevrolet vehicles. Pettifer also had a Chevrolet bus which he made available for hire.

Pettifer eventually sold the garage to a Mr Basanko who held it from 1938 til 1944 and then he sold it to Muston and Son. Muston and Son. Muston in turn sold it to Watsom and McCabe from Shepparton. The Holden dealership in Kyabram was then taken over by Brewster & Madden who had the West End garage.

Watson and McCabe who held the Austin Car agency subsequently sold it to H Pitts and Son (Frank). During this time it was known as H F Pitts Motors by c1960 the business ceased.

It was subsequently used for storage by the Knights Big Store followed by a builder Neal Beamish and his brother Geoff who carried out his carpet laying business there. From 1980 until approximately 1987 the front of the building was used by the Kyabram Ladies Auxiliary as a second hand shop. There has been a number of tenants including, Tyre Services and Motor Mechanics.

As evidenced by current advertising on the facade the premises has also been used as a joinery but little detail is known about this stage of its use.

(Taken from Kyabram & District Historical Society notes)

11.3. Description

Physical Description

The former Pettifer building is located on a prominent corner site at the edge of the business area. It is a large masonry building with a galvanised and corrugated metal roof. It was originally constructed from red face brick with a rendered parapet. The face brickwork has since been painted.

The rendered parapets to both street elevations have distinctive Dutch Gables and the facades have been divided into bays by masonry piers which rise up from ground level, through the parapet to create the clearly segmented facades. The junction between the face brickwork and the rendered parapet is defined by a simple moulded string course. One of the openings has been modified but the remaining shop windows appear to moderately intact.

When constructed the internal dimensions were approximately 24m x 16m. This was an impressive floor area for any commercial show room in the region.

Physical Condition

Good.

11.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Pettifer Motor's Building Kyabram at 280 - 284 Allan Street Kyabram.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire.

Why is it Significant?

Heritage Review – Part C Individual Places

It is of historic significance as it is one of the first purpose built car show rooms in the town and the site of the first Holden car to be displayed in this area. (HERCON criteria A)

It is of social significance for the role it has played in show casing some of the earlier domestic motor vehicles to early farming communities in this region. (HERCON criteria G)

It is of aesthetic significance as a regional example of a large Interwar commercial showroom. It is of architectural significance for its Inter-war Styling. This includes the symmetrical Interwar masonry facades with their Dutch gables and bays. (HERCON criteria D)

The scale, style and building type is a rare regional surviving example. (HERCON criteria B)

11.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

12. DWELLING, 10 UNITT STREET, KYABRAM (HO 111)

12.1. Details

Place Type:

House

Significance Level:



Local

Architectural Style:

Victorian Period (1851-1901) - vernacular

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight 2005

Place	Map
	

12.2. History and Historical Context

Under the 1869 Land Act, a township site was reserved for the west Goulburn Valley. The place chosen was adjacent to selections held by J.E. and D. Edis. A grocery and produce store commenced business in 1874. The village of Kyabram, derived from the parish name, was surveyed by Henry Moorhouse in September 1875. The first post office opened in 1884 under the name of Sheridan. Local usage, however, preferred Kyabram and this name was adopted in 1886.

With the building of the railway line through Kyabram from Echuca in 1887, Kyabram experienced consolidated growth. Physical expansion of the township in 1904 reflected general population growth in the area which relied on industry centred on agriculture, horticulture and dairying. From the end of World War One into the 1920s, Kyabram experienced another increase in population. Soldier settlers took up orchards after 1918 and an abundance of fruit led to the formation of the Kyabram Cooperative fruit cannery in 1922.

By 1945, the population of Kyabram had reached 1700 and at the end of World War Two was increased by the arrival of returned soldiers and Italian migrants and war internees who settled on farms in the district.

This house is one of a few remaining early residences associated with the period of Kyabram's settlement between its survey in 1875 and its consolidated settlement with the arrival of the railway in 1887.

References:

W. H. Bossence. Kyabram. Melbourne: Hawthorn Press, 1963, passim

12.3. Description

Physical Description

This modest house is constructed of unpainted brick and features timber double-hung windows, doors and verandah posts and decorative timber brackets, two short face red brick chimneys situated at either end of the simple gable roof, and a convex verandah which is clad with galvanised corrugated iron. The bricked verandah floors are not original.

Physical Condition

Good

12.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The house and garden setting at 10 Unitt Street Kyabram.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic and social significance as one of a few remaining early residences associated with the period of Kyabram's settlement between its survey in 1875 and its consolidated settlement with the arrival of the railway in 1887. (HERCON criteria A & G)

It is of aesthetic significance as a good example of a typical late nineteenth/early twentieth century modest house constructed of unpainted brick, double-hung timber windows, doors and verandah posts and decorative timber brackets, with two face red brick chimneys situated at either end of the simple gable roof, and a convex verandah which is clad with galvanised corrugated iron. The timber brackets were most likely added around 1900. (HERCON criteria D)

12.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

13. DWELLING, 73 ALLAN STREET, KYABRAM (HO 112)

13.1. Details

Place Type:

House

Significance Level:


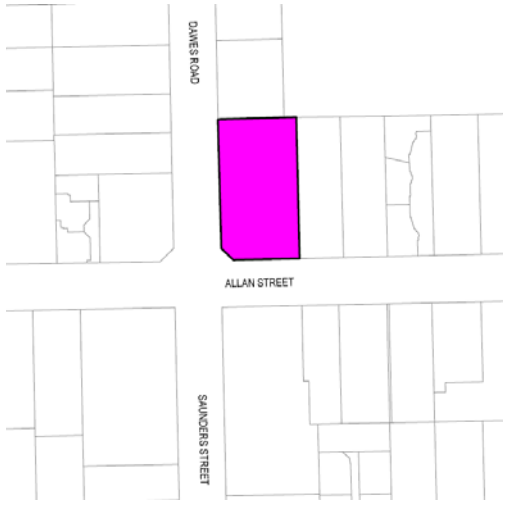
Local

Architectural Style:

Federation/Edwardian Period (1902-c.1918) Arts and Crafts

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight 2005

Place	Map
	

13.2. History and Historical Context

Under the 1869 Land Act, a township site was reserved for the west Goulburn Valley. The place chosen was adjacent to selections held by J.E. and D. Edis. A grocery and produce store commenced business in 1874. The village of Kyabram, derived from the parish name, was surveyed by Henry Moorhouse in September 1875. The first post office opened in 1884 under the name of Sheridan. Local usage, however, preferred Kyabram and this name was adopted in 1886. With the building of the railway line through Kyabram from Echuca in 1887, Kyabram experienced consolidated growth.

Physical expansion of the township in 1904 reflected general population growth in the area which relied on industry centred on agriculture, horticulture and dairying. From the end of World War One into the 1920s, Kyabram experienced another increase in population. Soldier settlers took up orchards after 1918 and an abundance of fruit led to the formation of the Kyabram Cooperative fruit cannery in 1922. By 1945, the population of Kyabram had reached 1700 and

at the end of World War Two was increased by the arrival of returned soldiers and Italian migrants and war internees who settled on farms in the district.

This house was the former home of Senator Thomas Tehan who was born in 1916 and died in 1996. Senator Tehan represented the National Country Party during the period 13 December 1975-30 June 1978.

References:

Pat Morrell, Kyabram and District Historical Society

Senator Thomas Tehan, <http://www.aph.gov.au/library/handbook/historical/senate/rae.zeal.htm>

13.3. Description

Physical Description

This building is a large face red brick tuck pointed house with long timber double hung sash windows, some in banks of three, under the bull nosed verandah and window hoods with elegant timber fretwork brackets and valance. The hipped and gabled galvanized iron roof (painted) with metal finials, and very tall red brick chimneys with renders chimney cornices and metal chimney pots, create a very picturesque skyline. Many original features are intact, including the tiled verandah floor, iron chimney pots, timber verandah posts, valance and brackets, and the imposing projecting gable entrance.

Physical Condition

Good

13.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

73 Allan Street Kyabram and its garden setting.

Why is it Significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire.

How is it of Significance?

It is of historic and social significance for its association with Senator Thomas Tehan. (HERCON criteria A & G)

It is of aesthetic significance as a very good example of a substantial red brick building with a spreading gabled and hipped short sheet corrugated iron (painted) roof in the c 1900 Federation/Edwardian Period (1902-c.1918) Arts and Crafts style. The significant features include the large face red brick tuck pointed house with long timber double hung sash windows, some in banks of three, under the bull nosed verandah and window hoods with elegant timber fretwork brackets and valance. The hipped and gabled galvanized iron roof (painted) with metal finials, and very tall red brick chimneys with renders chimney cornices and metal chimney pots, create a very picturesque skyline. Many original features are intact, including the tiled verandah floor, iron chimney pots, timber verandah posts, valance and brackets, and the imposing projecting gable entrance. (HERCON criteria D)

13.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

14. KYABRAM CHIROPRACTIC CLINIC, 10 BRADLEY STREET, KYABRAM (HO 113)

14.1. Details

Place Type:

House

Significance Level:


Local

Architectural Style:

Victorian Period (1851-1901) - vernacular

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight 2005

Place	Map
	

14.2. History and Historical Context

Under the 1869 Land Act, a township site was reserved for the west Goulburn Valley. The place chosen was adjacent to selections held by J.E. and D. Edis. A grocery and produce store commenced business in 1874. The village of Kyabram, derived from the parish name, was surveyed by Henry Moorhouse in September 1875. The first post office opened in 1884 under the name of Sheridan. Local usage, however, preferred Kyabram and this name was adopted in 1886. With the building of the railway line through Kyabram from Echuca in 1887, Kyabram experienced consolidated growth. Physical expansion of the township in 1904 reflected general population growth in the area which relied on industry centred on agriculture, horticulture and dairying. From the end of World War One into the 1920s, Kyabram experienced another increase in population. Soldier settlers took up orchards after 1918 and an abundance of fruit led to the formation of the Kyabram Cooperative fruit cannery in 1922. By 1945, the population of Kyabram had reached 1700 and

at the end of World War Two was increased by the arrival of returned soldiers and Italian migrants and war internees who settled on farms in the district.

This house is one of only a few remaining early residences, associated with the period of Kyabram's settlement between its survey in 1875 and its consolidated settlement with the arrival of the railway in 1887.

References:

W. H. Bossence. Kyabram. Melbourne: Hawthorn Press, 1963, passim

14.3. Description

Physical Description

The house is constructed of unpainted tuck pointed brick. It has double-hung timber windows with side lights, doors and verandah posts, a decorative cast iron verandah valance, two face red brick chimneys situated at either end of the steeply pitched hipped roof, and a convex hipped verandah which is clad with painted short sheet galvanised corrugated iron. The cast iron fence is extant.

Physical Condition

Very Good

14.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The house and garden setting at 10 Bradley Street Kyabram.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic significance for the Campaspe Shire.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic and social significance as one of a few remaining early residences, associated with the period of Kyabram's settlement between its survey in 1875 and its consolidated settlement with the arrival of the railway in 1887. (HERCON criteria A & G)

It is of aesthetic significance as a good example of a late nineteenth/early twentieth century terrace house (typical in Melbourne but rare in small country towns). The house is constructed of unpainted tuck pointed brick. It has double-hung timber windows with side lights, doors and verandah posts, a decorative cast iron verandah valance, two face red brick chimneys situated at either end of the steeply pitched hipped roof, and a convex hipped verandah which is clad with painted short sheet galvanised corrugated iron. The cast iron fence is an excellent and rare example in Kyabram. (HERCON criteria D)

14.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

15. KYABRAM COURTHOUSE (FORMER), 55 TULLOH STREET, KYABRAM (HO 114)

15.1. Details

Place Type:

Former courthouse

Significance Level:

Local

Architectural Style:

Victorian Period (1851-1901) Arts and Crafts

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight 2005

Place	Map
	

15.2. History and Historical Context

Under the 1869 Land Act, a township site was reserved for the west Goulburn Valley. The place chosen was adjacent to selections held by J.E. and D. Edis. A grocery and produce store commenced business in 1874. The village of Kyabram, derived from the parish name, was surveyed by Henry Moorhouse in September 1875. The first post office opened in 1884 under the name of Sheridan. Local usage, however, preferred Kyabram and this name was adopted in 1886. With the building of the railway line through Kyabram from Echuca in 1887, Kyabram experienced consolidated growth.

Physical expansion of the township in 1904 reflected general population growth in the area which relied on industry centred on agriculture, horticulture and dairying. From the end of World War One into the 1920s, Kyabram experienced another increase in population. Soldier settlers took up orchards after 1918 and an abundance of fruit led to the formation of the Kyabram Cooperative fruit cannery in 1922. By 1945, the population of Kyabram had reached 1700 and

at the end of World War Two was increased by the arrival of returned soldiers and Italian migrants and war internees who settled on farms in the district.

The Kyabram Court of Petty Sessions building was constructed in 1911-12 by T. W. Thomson of Kyabram to the design of the Victorian Public Works Department under the leadership of the Chief Architect George Watson for a sum of £1174. The brick building was constructed following prolonged local agitation from 1906 for the building of a new courthouse. All court proceedings were held in the local mechanics' hall which was regarded as unsuitable by the Kyabram Progress Association. Other supporters of the erection of a dedicated courthouse building were Hugh McKenzie, Member of Parliament for Echuca, and in later years, the eight Justices of the Peace of the Midland bailwick. The agitation was unsuccessful, but following further lobbying, Cabinet agreed in 1910 to request the architects of the Public Works Department to prepare sketch plans for suitable court buildings for Kyabram and six other country towns.

The Kyabram Courthouse was officially opened on 15 May 1912 by the Hon. H. McKenzie, Minister for Lands. A toilet block was added in the 1965. The courthouse closed in 1989, and was then used as a community centre and by the local historical society. It passed into private ownership in May 2003.

References:

National Trust File 6292

Heritage Victoria File HER/2001/000495

W. H. Bossence. Kyabram. Melbourne: Hawthorn Press, 1963, p. 164

Miles Lewis, Australian Architectural Index, 1977

15.3. Description

Physical Description

The 1911-1912 Kyabram Courthouse is a single storey red brick and stucco building designed in the Federation Arts and Crafts style with some Federation Free Style elements also apparent. The series of galvanised corrugated iron hipped roofs are inconspicuous from the front but a dominant feature from the side and rear. The form and massing of the building is an important part of this style. However, the form and massing tends toward formality in this building and is typical of regional courthouses, with the taller central courthouse and magistrate's room, flanked by a smaller scale wing originally containing the clerks' office and waiting room and a prominent vestibule projecting forward to dominate the composition.

The prominent eaves with exposed rafters, double-hung timber windows with six pane top lights and a single bottom light, face brick piers, conical roof ventilators and roughcast chimneys are all very important architectural details which combine to create a richly designed building.

The formal form and massing are balanced by the artful informality and picturesqueness which are strong characteristics of this style, and are achieved in this building by the use of concrete rendered (originally unpainted) sill course, curved parapets, tapered buttresses and a clerestory, all in contrasting materials and colour to the large expanses of red brick walls.

The toilet block was added at the rear in 1965. This was done very discretely, as it is barely visible from the street because it is small, in similar coloured bricks and is a form that does not have any negative impact on the important roof forms of the main building. This is a good example of appropriate development for the introduction of modern services.

Physical Condition

Good

15.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Kyabram Courthouse at 55 Tulloh Street Kyabram.

How it is Significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic and social significance as a manifestation of the persistent activity of the Kyabram Progress Association which pressed the government to rectify the unsatisfactory situation of court proceedings being undertaken in inappropriate premises. It also represents the growth of the formal court system into regional Victoria where proceedings were often held in local halls prior to construction of a dedicated courthouse.

It is socially significant as it is recognised by the community as having public value and is held in high esteem for its associations with the whole community, but particularly with the Kyabram Progress Association. After the courthouse closed in 1989, it was used as a community centre and by the local historical society until it passed into private ownership in May 2003. (HERCON criteria A & G)

It is of aesthetic significance as an excellent architectural example of a typical regional Federation/Edwardian era Arts and Crafts court house building, which has a high degree of integrity. The face brick walls, with contrasting roughcast and stucco (originally unpainted) on the curved parapets, sloped buttresses, window surrounds, sill course, chimneys and clerestory walls, the double-hung timber windows with six paned top lights, prominent eaves with exposed rafters and conical roof ventilators are all important architectural details that are used to create an imposing building. (HERCON criteria D)

15.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

16. KYABRAM MASONIC CENTRE, 46 CHURCH STREET, KYABRAM (HO 115)

16.1. Details

Place Type:

Masonic Centre

Significance Level:


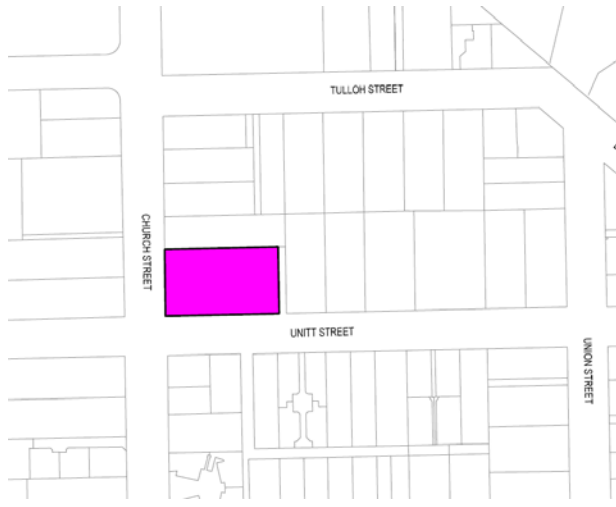
Local

Architectural Style:

Interwar Period (c.1919-c.1940), Federation/Edwardian Period (1902-c.1918) Free Classical

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight 2005

Place	Map
	

16.2. History and Historical Context

Under the 1869 Land Act, a township site was reserved for the west Goulburn Valley. The place chosen was adjacent to selections held by J.E. and D. Edis. A grocery and produce store commenced business in 1874. The village of Kyabram, derived from the parish name, was surveyed by Henry Moorhouse in September 1875. The first post office opened in 1884 under the name of Sheridan. Local usage, however, preferred Kyabram and this name was adopted in 1886. With the building of the railway line through Kyabram from Echuca in 1887, Kyabram experienced consolidated growth.

Physical expansion of the township in 1904 reflected general population growth in the area which relied on industry centred on agriculture, horticulture and dairying. From the end of World War One into the 1920s, Kyabram experienced

another increase in population. Soldier settlers took up orchards after 1918 and an abundance of fruit led to the formation of the Kyabram Cooperative fruit cannery in 1922. By 1945, the population of Kyabram had reached 1700 and at the end of World War Two was increased by the arrival of returned soldiers and Italian migrants and war internees who settled on farms in the district.

The Masonic Hall site was formerly occupied by a timber Presbyterian Church moved in 1906 and used by the Deaconess' High School. A letter from architect A. J. Inches to the Commonwealth Health Department on 3 June 1924 records that he was 'designing a Masonic Temple to accommodate 120 members'. The building of the temple did not begin however until 1927 and the building opened in 1928. It consisted of a temple 42.6 x 31.6 feet, supper room 20.6 x 42.6 feet, cloakroom 20.6 x 11 feet, a servery 7.9 x 20.6 feet and two other rooms 11 x 14 and 11 x 16.6 feet.

A kitchen extension was added on the east and sanitary block on the north in 1959.

The building is currently used by the Kyabram Masonic Lodge No. 225, the Kyabram Mark Lodge No. 92, and the Kyabram Royal Arch Chapter No. 72.

References:

W. H. Bossence. Kyabram. Melbourne: Hawthorn Press, 1963, pp. 152, 192, 236

Tim McLeod, Purpose Built Masonic Lodges: Are they Architectural Symbols of Freemasonry?, Deakin University, School of Architecture and Building, 1997.

Public Building File, Public Record Office, VPRS 7882, Unit 226

Mavis Knight and Eileen Sullivan, Kyabram and District Historical Society

16.3. Description

Physical Description

Freemasonry has ancient connections with architecture and these were traditionally expressed in the halls and temples built for Masonic meetings. The Kyabram Masonic building displays many such connections. The fine architectural design of the building displays an application of the use of Masonic symbolism in the overwhelming symmetry, proportions using Sacred Geometry, plan layout, Masonic symbols of the tools of masonry, and architecture as ornamentation. The entry to the lodge faces west which is in accordance with the Masonic symbolism which thus places the Worshipful Master's chair in the east. The use of a roof lantern for illumination was also used in the Bendigo and Eaglehawk Masonic lodges, designed by the eminent architects Vahland and Getzschmann.

The use of a Free Classical style is seen in the face red brick walls with contrasting stucco (originally unpainted) on the parapets, cornice, and frieze, Corinthian pilasters and Corinthian columns set in antis below a pronounced open bed pediment, window and door surrounds with pronounced voussoirs and key stones, sill course, plinth course, double-hung timber windows with round arched heads in the front section containing smaller rooms and entry, and lead lighting in the top lights with Masonic symbols. The roof is hipped with small gablets visible at the rear, and clad in corrugated iron.

Over the Lodge room on the south side there is an octagonal timber framed cupola with clerestory windows and pressed metal roof with ridges and surmounted with a finial over. The highly decorated front section of the building and cupola are all important architectural details that are used to create an imposing building. At the rear there are two wings containing the lodge room and banquet room, the former having high windows to limit distraction from Divine thoughts (or the ceremonies) and provide privacy during Lodge ceremonies.

A kitchen extension was added on the east and sanitary block on the north in 1959.

Physical Condition

Excellent

16.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Kyabram Masonic Centre at 46 Church Street Kyabram.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, social, aesthetic and scientific cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic and social significance as one the most architecturally beautiful and intact buildings in Kyabram which is a manifestation of the importance of Freemasonry in the community for over 70 years.

It is of social significance as it is recognised by the community as having public value and is held in high esteem for its associations with members of Freemasonry and their families for most of the twentieth century and continues to do so today. (HERCON criteria A & G)

It is of aesthetic significance as an excellent example with a high degree of integrity of a purpose designed Masonic building where the ancient connections of Freemasonry with architecture is illustrate. The use of a Free Classical style is seen in the face red brick walls, with contrasting stucco (originally unpainted) on the parapets, cornice, frieze, Corinthian pilasters and Corinthian columns set in antis below a pronounced open bed pediment, window and door surrounds with pronounced voussoirs, sill course, plinth course, double-hung timber windows with round arched heads in the front section containing smaller rooms and entry, and the lead lighting in the top lights with Masonic symbols. The roof is hipped and clad in corrugated iron with an octagonal timber framed cupola with clerestory windows and pressed metal roof with ridges and finial surmounting the ridge line on one side. The highly decorated front section of the building and cupola are all important architectural details that are used to create an imposing building. At the rear there are two wings containing the lodge room and banquet room. (HERCON criteria E)

It is of technical significance for the technical craftsmanship in the specially designed and crafted lead light windows. (HERCON criteria F)

16.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

17. KYABRAM RAILWAY STATION SITE, OFF DRUM STREET, KYABRAM (HO 116)

17.1. Details

Place Type:

Railway platform

Significance Level:

Local

Architectural Style:

N/A

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight 2005

Place	Map
	

17.2. History and Historical Context

Under the 1869 Land Act, a township site was reserved for the west Goulburn Valley. The place chosen was adjacent to selections held by J.E. and D. Edis. A grocery and produce store commenced business in 1874. The village of Kyabram, derived from the parish name, was surveyed by Henry Moorhouse in September 1875.

In 1878 a public meeting, chaired by Andrew Allan, was held in Kyabram to pledge support for agitating for a railway line to Kyabram. As a consequence, 56 local residents met in Melbourne and marched in pairs down Collins Street to interview the Minister for Railways, Mr James Woods. This demonstration was unsuccessful, however in 1881 a Railway League was formed and a petition sent again to the Minister. In July 1883, Allan and David Archibald were given support by Duncan Gillies and in September of that year the railway was sanctioned.

The surveyed route of the proposed line lay close to Sheridan (Kyabram) and sounded the death knell for the nearby township of Henley. The certainty of a railway, however, gave impetus to the development of Kyabram. The first section of the line was opened to Tatura in January 1885 and to Kyabram by contractor Mr Nichol in March 1887. Tenders for a goods shed and platform for the Kyabram Railway Station were called for on 25 January 1887. Hon. John Nimmo officially opened the Kyabram section of the line on 30 September 1887 and a celebratory ball was held the same night in the goods shed.

The Kyabram station building, described by the Free Press as an 'ungainly and stupid structure', opened in December 1897. Requests for a new railway station building were voiced from 1920 and it is believed that a building from Peshurst Railway Station was shifted to the site in 1937.

The line closed and the railway goods shed and platform was offered for sale in 1988.

Nothing remains today of the Kyabram Railway Station complex apart from the platform, pavement remains, signal change mechanism, remnants of a loading bay and exotic trees.

References:

W. H. Bossence. Kyabram. Melbourne: Hawthorn Press, 1963, passim

Miles Lewis, Australian Architectural Index, 1977

Mavis Knight and Eileen Sullivan, Kyabram and District Historical Society

17.3. Description

Physical Description

The platform is approximately 70 metres long with a retaining wall constructed of reinforced concrete panels and steel supports. The platform is timber edged and has a bitumen surface. A signal change mechanism is located on the platform. Remnants of a coloured cement pavement evidence the railway station entrance. Timber remnants on the platform may evidence a loading bay. Associated mature pepper trees and claret ashes grow at the station site.

Physical Condition

Fair

17.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The railway reserve, Kyabram is significant.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, social, aesthetic and technical cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic and social significance as the only remaining evidence of the Kyabram Railway Station which was operational from 1887 and throughout most of the twentieth century (HERCON criteria A & G)

Heritage Review – Part C Individual Places

It is of aesthetic significance as a cultural landscape which is an evocative example of the important railway functions in Kyabram for about 100 years. It is illustrated by the platform, tracks, switching mechanism in a backdrop of mature peppercorn and claret ash trees. (HERCON criteria D)

It is of technical significance for the remnant signal mechanism. (HERCON criteria F)

17.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	No	No	No	No

18. KYABRAM RSL CLUBROOMS, 28 UNITT STREET, KYABRAM (HO 117)

18.1. Details

Place Type:

Former school

Significance Level:



Local

Architectural Style:

Victorian Period (1851-1901) Arts and Crafts

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight 2005

Place	Map
	

18.2. History and Historical Context

Under the 1869 Land Act, a township site was reserved for the west Goulburn Valley. The place chosen was adjacent to selections held by J.E. and D. Edis. A grocery and produce store commenced business in 1874. The village of Kyabram, derived from the parish name, was surveyed by Henry Moorhouse in September 1875. The first post office opened in 1884 under the name of Sheridan. Local usage, however, preferred Kyabram and this name was adopted in 1886. With the building of the railway line through Kyabram from Echuca in 1887, Kyabram experienced consolidated growth.

With the arrival of the railway in 1887 to Kyabram and the subsequent focus of activity in the township, a school reserve was recommended at 'Kyabram Railway Station' and in 1888, 2.25 acres were set aside. The first classes were held in the timber Presbyterian Church by Robert H. Clarke. Kyabram State School No. 2902, a four roomed school, was built

by G. H. Bishop and was completed in May 1891. A portion of the reserve was revoked in 1896. In 1912, the inspector Mr Burgess favoured the establishment of the school on a better site. Land was purchased from David Edis and a new school in Haslem Street opened in 1915. The old school building closed in the same year.

As early as 1918 local returned servicemen expressed a wish to form a body to perpetuate the ideals and ties created by service in the war. A meeting was held in rooms made available by Morrison and Sawers, and in 1919 a charter was granted and Kyabram became a sub-branch of the R.S.L. J. A. Finlay purchased the former school building in 1918 (it appears it remained vacant in the years 1915-1918) and gave it to the R.S.L. in 1919. The school was from this date used as R.S.L. clubrooms. On 15 September 1920 Brigadier-General Brand visited Kyabram to present 1914-15 stars to twenty returned men. By 1955 membership of the Kyabram R.S.L. was 200. The R.S.L. continues to use the building today.

References:

W. H. Bossence. Kyabram. Melbourne: Hawthorn Press, 1963, passim

National Trust File 2652

Mavis Knight and Eileen Sullivan, Kyabram and District Historical Society

18.3. Description

Physical Description

The original asymmetrical face red brick building has a steeply pitched gable roof clad in short sheet painted corrugated iron, with decorative gablet ventilators along the length of the roof. The picturesque qualities of the building are created by the use of an asymmetric T-shaped plan form, steeply pitched roof extended on one side to form a skillion verandah, tall red brick corbelled chimneys and the delicate roof vents. The original double hung timber 12 light windows with rendered window ledges are symmetrically placed in each facade, such that there is more solid than void in the walls (about 70% of the walls are face red brickwork). Projecting rafters extend beyond the deep boxed eaves and timber fascia. Other decorative architectural details include the gable end ventilators, the segmental arched timber window, timber verandah brackets, and eave brackets. The skillion extension at the rear on the south west with louvered windows incorporates a chimney and fireplace and is relatively sympathetically designed to allow the original building to dominate.

A discretely designed ramp and hand rails have also been added at the front.

There is a white painted flag pole in the front of the site. A plaque on the front of the building reads:

THIS BUILDING WAS PRESENTED TO THE R. S. & S. I. L. OF A. BY MR AND MRS J. A. FINLAY OF KILLAMONT 25-4-19 OPENED BY J. A. FINLAY ESQ. 19-7-19

Physical Condition

Excellent

18.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Kyabram RSL Club Rooms at 28 Unitt Street Kyabram.

Heritage Review – Part C Individual Places

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance for the Campaspe Shire.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic and social significance for its association with the early primary school education in Kyabram from 1891 to 1915. It is of special importance for its long association, over 86 years, with the Returned Servicemen's League from 1919 when a charter was granted and Kyabram became a sub-branch of the R.S.L. to at least 2005. It is also has a strong association with local residents Mr and Mrs J. A. Finlay of Killamont, who purchased the building when the school ceased to operate there, and donated it to the R. S. & S. I.

It is of social significance as it is recognised by the community as having public value and is held in high esteem for its social associations with the whole community, but particularly the members of the R.S.L whose twentieth century history is interwoven with the history of the place. (HERCON criteria A & G)

It is of aesthetic significance as an excellent example of a cultural landscape containing a typical late nineteenth century Victorian era Arts and Crafts school building, and flagpole which has a high degree of integrity due to the careful maintenance and predominantly respectful changes by the RSL over the past 86 years. (HERCON criteria D)

18.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

19. TERRACES HOUSES, 13-15 BRADLEY STREET, KYABRAM (HO 118)

19.1. Details

Place Type:

Terrace houses

Significance Level:

Local

Architectural Style:

Victorian Period (1851-1901)

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight 2005

Place	Map
	

19.2. History and Historical Context

Under the 1869 Land Act, a township site was reserved for the west Goulburn Valley. The place chosen was adjacent to selections held by J.E. and D. Edis. A grocery and produce store commenced business in 1874. The village of Kyabram, derived from the parish name, was surveyed by Henry Moorhouse in September 1875. The first post office opened in 1884 under the name of Sheridan. Local usage, however, preferred Kyabram and this name was adopted in 1886. With the building of the railway line through Kyabram from Echuca in 1887, Kyabram experienced consolidated growth. Physical expansion of the township in 1904 reflected general population growth in the area which relied on industry centred on agriculture, horticulture and dairying. From the end of World War One into the 1920s, Kyabram experienced another increase in population. Soldier settlers took up orchards after 1918 and an abundance of fruit led to the formation of the Kyabram Cooperative fruit cannery in 1922. By 1945, the population of Kyabram had reached 1700 and at the end of World War Two was increased by the arrival of returned soldiers and Italian migrants and war internees who settled on farms in the district.

These buildings were once owned by Samuel Lancaster who settled in the Kyabram East district with his brother (north of the road that now bears their name) in the mid-1870s. When the Shire of Rodney was proclaimed in 1886, Samuel Lancaster was elected as Sheridan (Kyabram) representative on the council and held this position until his death. He also held the position of chairman of the Kyabram Waterworks Trust in 1891, and in later years became commissioner of the Rodney Irrigation Trust and Kyabram Urban Water Trust and in 1901, president of the Rodney Shire. He was also active in the Kyabram Reform Movement, an organization formed in 1901 to agitate against the 'extravagant tendencies' of the then Peacock government.

References:

Mavis Knight and Eileen Sullivan, Kyabram and District Historical Society

W. H Bossence. Kyabram. Melbourne: Hawthorn Press, 1963, pp. 60, 78, 103, 157

19.3. Description

Physical Description

Red brick walls extend forward as wing walls either side of the front skillion. The verandah, with hipped galvanised corrugated iron roof, is concealed behind high elaborate parapets. Window frames on the east have been replaced with aluminium frames on east. c1950s windows at front and a cream brick fence have also been added. The original doors are in situ with the addition of security fly wires.

Physical Condition

Good

19.4. Statement of Significance

What is significant?

13 - 15 Bradley Street Kyabram and their garden setting.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic and social significance as they are associated with Samuel Lancaster one the district's first selectors and are one of a few remaining early brick residences associated with the period of Kyabram's settlement between its survey in 1875 and its consolidated settlement with the arrival of the railway in 1887. (HERCON criteria A & G)

It is of aesthetic significance as a good example of a pair of late nineteenth/early twentieth century terrace houses (typical in Melbourne but rare in small country towns) constructed of unpainted brick, highly decorative rendered parapets, and delightful brick chimneys. (HERCON criteria B & D)

19.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

20. ST AUGUSTINES CATHOLIC CHURCH COMPLEX, 63 CHURCH STREET, KYABRAM (HO 119)

20.1. Details

Place Type:

Church Hall, School - Private

Significance Level:

Local

Architectural Style:

Federation/Edwardian Period (1902-c.1918), Interwar Period (c.1919-c.1940)

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight 2005, and the review work of Ms Deborah Kemp

Place	Map
	
	

20.2. History and Historical Context

St Augustine's Catholic Church is a significant religious complex and the largest and most complete in Kyabram. It is said to be the second religious organisation to begin formal worship in Kyabram (Methodist being the first). Masses were first held at regular intervals in the various pioneers' homes. In 1877 Dr McGillicuddy the parish priest at Echuca built the timber church at Henley.

Henley was a small settlement 5 km from the present day location of Kyabram. George Henley (1844- 1935) selected land in the district that came to be known as Henley. His selection included a hotel and store on one corner of his property - this became known as the Gatehouse. This village became the focal point for a small village although no land was set aside for community use the adjacent selectors donated blocks of their own land for public buildings and Henley became a thriving centre. There were two churches at Henley the Catholic and the Anglican Church. Henley rivalled Sheridan (the first name for Kyabram) and was thought that this would become the main town. However, when the route of the railway was determined to run through Sheridan (Kyabram) Henley declined. The line was completed in 1887.

In 1888 the Henley Catholic Church was relocated to Kyabram. The building was moved in two pieces and carted to Kyabram by dray. In 1889 services commence in a church that was located on the site at the rear of what is now the Masonic Temple. In 1903 Father William O'Byrne bought 2 hectares in Church Street and the timber church was moved again to this site. Another timber church (from Wyuna) was added to it and they served as a school and church until 1910.

Tenders for the construction of a new church were delayed by a coal strike in 1909. However in July 1910 the foundation stone was laid by the Rev Father Stephen Reville. A new brick church was built in 1910 - 1911. The church was blessed on 2 April 1911.

Until a presbytery was built Masses were offered at Kyabram by priests from Echuca - among them Prior O'Byrne and Father Iaffan. These men belonged to the Augustine order which concerned itself with the administration of the Kyabram parish. In 1902 they built a presbytery and established in it the Rev Father T Mulqueen - the first resident priest.

The school commenced in 1890 with 15 pupils. Classes were held at the rear of St Augustine's timber church building in Church Street. The altar and the front seats were curtained off from the rear of the church and this served as a classroom. This continued until a new brick church was built in 1910-1911. At this point the entire timber church became the school. St Augustine's school was registered on 31 December 1906. (Registration Number 646)

In 1919 the Brigidine nuns arrived in Kyabram and a Convent was officially opened. Classes commenced on 23 February 1919 with four Brigidine nuns taking classes. In 1919 a new classroom for Infant classes was constructed it was described as being 'built on modern principals splendidly lighted and ventilated. (A Centenary of Catholic Education at St Augustine's Kyabram 1904 - 2004, p5)

The construction of the new brick school commenced in 1928. F J Angus of Yallourn was the builder and the architect was A A Fritsch. The total cost was 3,000 pounds. Funds were raised through community events and in particular dances.

A series of working bees were held during July 1928 to demolish the old timber church building and the more recently constructed Infant Building was relocated to the rear of the new school.

The new school was designed with central folding doors so it could also be used as a hall. A 4m wide verandah was constructed along a section of the western side and this was used for shelter when it was raining. A photograph taken in the 1930s clearly shows the two large extant palm trees. It would appear that they were planted when the 1928 school was constructed.

In 1959 plans for two new classrooms were approved. Prior to their construction the timber meeting room adjoining the Infant Room was relocated to make way for the new class rooms. The meeting room was moved to the rear of the hall.

A new school hall was built by McCormick and Fitzsimmons during 1963/64. In 1964 four new classrooms were constructed. The most recent addition are the St Augustine's Memorial Gardens and these were dedicated in 1995.

Reference:

Eileen Sullivan, A Centenary of Catholic Education at St Augustine's Kyabram 1904 - 2004, Kyabram 2005

20.3. Description

Physical Description

The Presbytery is a large Federation era building and is a very good architectural example. Like many domestic buildings from this period it has a complex roof with different heights and roof types - such as hips, gablets and gable roofs and tall and relatively slender chimneys. The broken back verandah is a relatively unusual feature. The verandah has nicely detailed timber fretwork which is notable for its depth and for the decorative detailing to the porch entry. The entry to the Presbytery is from a side facade and this is typical for this style of architecture. The gable fronts have timber fret work to the rendered gable front.

St Augustine's Church is a large Gothic inspired building. It features 'blood and bandage' decoration and this is found in the contrasting bands of face red brick and cement rendered banding. The main facade is distinguished by a central entrance with a pointed archway flanked on either side by columns with gothic cappings. Above the entrance is a large pointed window divided into two arched windows with tracery. The gable has a small group of three narrow windows and above these is a cross. The bell tower is a distinctive feature of this church. The plan of the church is symmetrical with a central nave and transepts.

The 1928 classrooms demonstrate a typical architectural response to this period and building type. It is typified by the pitched tiled roof, the face brickwork and the banks of timber framed windows. A feature of these classrooms is the gable breakfront with the cross and religious statues.

As a religious complex it is of high architectural integrity and the significant buildings are largely intact.

Physical Condition

Good.

20.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The St Augustine's Catholic complex at 63 Church Street Kyabram is of significance.

The significant items includes the 1928 school building, the 1900/11 Church, the 1901 Presbytery and the associated landscape features such as the large palm tree and the Araucaria and the two palms to the front of the 1928 school building. The other buildings and landscape features are not considered to contribute to this statement of significance.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire Council.

Heritage Review – Part C Individual Places

Why is it Significant?

St Augustine's Catholic complex is of historic significance for its association with the Catholic Church, Kyabram and the district.

It is of historic significance for its association with the development of Kyabram.

St Augustine's Catholic complex is of historic significance for its contribution to an understanding of the diversity of religious bodies which were established in Kyabram during the selection period. The diversity of these places of worship is of significance as they assist in demonstrating the different cultural backgrounds of the early settlers to the area. (HERCON criteria A)

St Augustine's complex is socially significant on a local level for its recognised community and cultural values which are interwoven with the social and community fabric of Kyabram.

St Augustine's is of social significance for its association with marking major phases in the lives of their communities, such as births (christenings), first communions, marriage ceremonies and funerals. The presence of the Church and school demonstrates the strong community and religious spirit through fund raising to pay for their construction and demonstrates a reliance on social and community members to maintain them as continuing places for congregating, worshipping and educating. (HERCON Criteria G)

The Catholic Church, Presbytery and the 1928 school rooms are of aesthetic significance for the integrity and intactness of their architecture.

The 1928 school demonstrates particular architectural qualities of the period and this includes the banks of windows and the contrasting face brick and timber framed windows as well as the gable breakfront with the religious statues.

The Church demonstrates many of the architectural qualities associated with Catholic ecclesiastic architecture from the early 20th century. This includes the belltower; fine face brickwork; the decorative cement dressings and the stained glass windows.

The Presbytery demonstrates a high degree of architectural presence within the complex. This is complemented by the generous setting with grassed areas and the distinctive palm trees and Araucaria. (HERCON Criteria D & E)

St Augustine's Catholic Church contributes to the Campaspe Shire's range of ecclesiastic buildings. These are important for their architecture, integrity and intactness. The diversity of different religious buildings is notable. The extent of ecclesiastic buildings assists in demonstrating the success of the early settlers and their commitment to the community. (HERCON criteria A & D)

20.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

21. ST ANDREWS ANGLICAN CHURCH COMPLEX, 33-47 CHURCH STREET, KYABRAM (HO 120)

21.1. Details

Place Type:

Church

Significance Level:


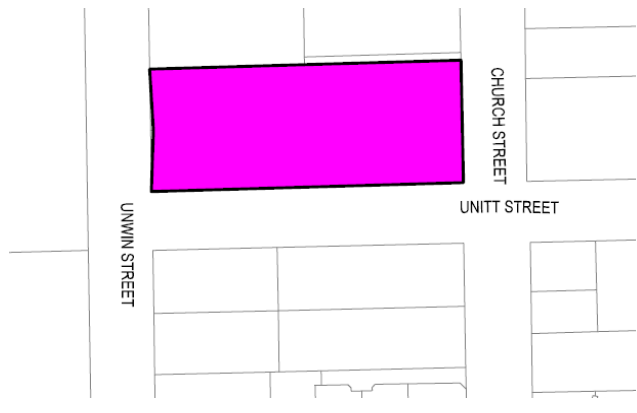
Local

Architectural Style:

Victorian Period (1851-1901) Tudor

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight 2005 & the review work of Ms Deborah Kemp.

Place	Map
	

21.2. History and Historical Context

The history of the Church of England in Kyabram began in Henley - a small settlement 5 km from the present day location of Kyabram. George Henley (1844- 1935) selected land in the district that came to be known as Henley. His selection included a hotel and store on one corner of his property - this became known as the Gatehouse. This village became the focal point for a small village although no land was set aside for community use the adjacent selectors donated blocks of their own land for public buildings and Henley became a thriving centre. There were two churches at Henley the Catholic and the Anglican Church. The Anglican Church was built in 1884 on part of S F Hunt's selection. Bishop Moorhouse of Melbourne went to Henley in 1884 to open St Matthews Church of England. This was a small brick building and it stood at Henley until 1900 it was then demolished and Samuel Hunt and his four sons transported the remains into Merrigum where they used the material to build a church in Merrigum.

Henley rivalled Sheridan (the first name for Kyabram) and was thought that this would become the main town. However, when the route of the railway was determined to run through Sheridan (Kyabram) Henley declined. The line was completed in 1887.

In Kyabram services were conducted from 1888 onwards and on the 1 December 1892 Bishop Goe of Melbourne laid the foundation of St Andrews. The building was opened by Canon H F Tucker 12 March 1893. (W H Bossence, *Kyabram*, p153) Bishop Langley laid the foundation stone of the rectory on 16 August 1904 and on 9 October A E Tulloh laid the foundation stone for the parish hall. The person who was to open the hall could not make it and the foundation stone shows evidence of this last minute alteration.

In 1929 St Andrews was declared a parish in its own right.

21.3. Description

Physical Description

The Gothic Revival Church demonstrates many of the features associated with the period and region. This includes the face red brick with contrasting cement rendered features and the steeply pitched gable roof. The main facade with its tripartite pointed windows and stylised label mould is a restrained interpretation of the Gothic style. The side porch has a similar feature to its entry.

Physical Condition

Good

21.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

St Andrew's Anglican Church complex at the corner of Church and Unitt Streets Kyabram.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire Council.

Why is it Significant?

St Andrew's Anglican Church complex is of historic significance for its association with the establishment of the Anglican religion in Kyabram and the district.

St Andrew's Anglican Church complex is of historic significance for its contribution to an understanding of the diversity of religious bodies which were established in Kyabram during the selection period. The diversity of these places of worship is of significance as they assist in demonstrating the different cultural backgrounds of the early settlers to the area.

St Andrew's Anglican Church is of historic significance for its association with the development of Kyabram. (HERCON criteria A)

St Andrew's Anglican Church is socially significant on a local level for its recognised community and cultural values which are interwoven with the social and community fabric of Kyabram.

St Andrew's Anglican Church is of social significance for its association with marking the major phases in the lives of its community, such as births (christenings), first communions, marriage ceremonies and funerals. It also reflects the strong

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community spirit through fund raising to pay for its construction and it demonstrates a reliance on social and community voluntary structures to maintain these buildings as continuing places for congregating and worshipping. (HERCON Criteria G)

St Andrew's Anglican Church is of aesthetic significance for its landmark qualities and the contribution it makes to the streetscape. The church is in the style of the Gothic Revival. It is a good regional representative example of its type and period. The church has retained a high degree of intactness and its integrity. (HERCON Criteria D)

St Andrew's Anglican Church contributes to the Campaspe Shire's range of ecclesiastic buildings. These are important for their architecture, integrity and intactness. The diversity of different religious buildings is notable. The extent of ecclesiastic buildings assists in demonstrating the success of the early settlers and their commitment to the community. (HERCON criteria A & D)

21.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

22. ST DAVIDS KYABRAM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 17 CHURCH STREET, KYABRAM (HO 121)

22.1. Details

Place Type:

Church

Significance Level:


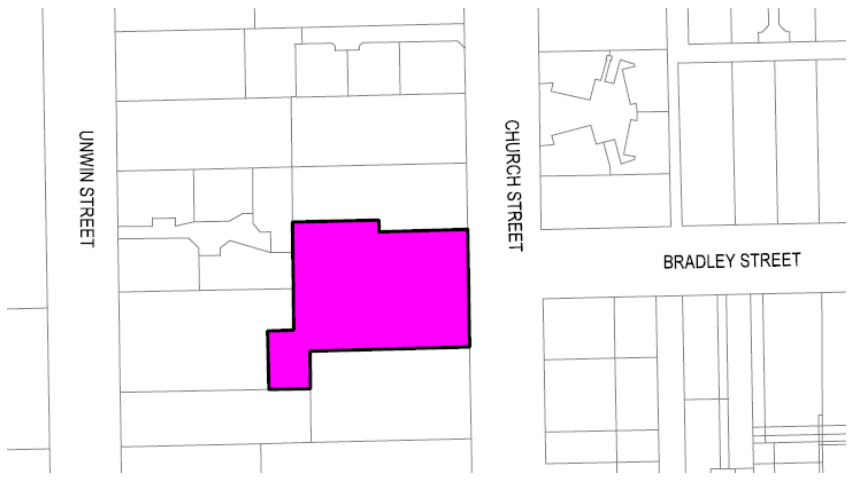
Local

Architectural Style:

Federation/Edwardian Period (1902-c.1918) Gothic

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight 2005 & the review work of Ms Deborah Kemp.

Place	Map
	

22.2. History and Historical Context

In 1877 the Rev W Thompson of Mooroopna conducted the first Presbyterian service in the Kyabram district. The first service in Henley was marked by the primitive conditions. The seating consisted of hardwood planks resting on timber blocks cut by one of the members with a cross cut saw on the Saturday prior to the service. The congregation grew from 3 - 8 and in 1885 the Presbyterians built the first church in Church Street Kyabram. This timber building was used until 1906 when it was relocated to the site now occupied by the Masonic Hall. (W H Bossence *Kyabram* p 152).

The dedication stone for St David's Church was laid by J A Finlay of *Killamont* on 23 January 1906. The church was named St David's in recognition of David Stewart Menzies the patriarch of Kyabram Presbyterianism. For 46 years the

tower of the church stood empty but on 23 July 1950 a bell was placed by the children of Hugh and Minnie Agnes McQueen in memory of their parent.

Originally the allotment at the corner of Church and Tulloh Streets was sold by Mr Unwin in 1892 to the Presbyterian community of Kyabram. A large 12 roomed timber house was erected for the Presbyterian manse in 1892 and occupied in early 1893 by the Reverend McQueen. The manse was erected by McInnes and Guthrie of North Fitzroy for 140 pounds. This later became Ardennes a private hospital. A new manse was built near the Presbyterian Church.

22.3. Description

Physical Description

St David's Presbyterian Church is a handsome Gothic Revival Church. It has been constructed from face red brick with contrasting cement dressings. Its main facade is a large gable with a central pointed window with tripartite divisions. There are two doors to the facade and they are placed symmetrically at either end of the facade. The facade is divided by two brick buttresses. The side belltower breaks up the strong symmetry of the facade.

Physical Condition

Good

22.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

St David's Presbyterian Church at 17 Church Street Kyabram.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire Council.

Why is it Significant?

St David's Presbyterian Church is of historic significance for its association with the establishment of the Presbyterian religion in Kyabram and the district. It is also associated with the later changes to the church's organisation in response to the unification of Methodist Church of Australia, the Congregational Union of Australia and the Presbyterian Church of Australia.

St David's Presbyterian Church is of historic significance for its contribution to an understanding of the diversity of religious bodies which were established in Kyabram during the selection period. The diversity of these places of worship is of significance as they assist in demonstrating the different cultural backgrounds of the early settlers to the area.

St David's Presbyterian Church is of historic significance for its association with the development of Kyabram. (HERCON criteria A)

St David's Presbyterian Church is socially significant on a local level for its recognised community and cultural values which are interwoven with the social and community fabric of Kyabram.

St David's Presbyterian Church is of social significance for its association with marking the major phases in the lives of its community, such as births (christenings), first communions, marriage ceremonies and funerals. It also reflects the strong community spirit through fund raising to pay for its construction and it demonstrates a reliance on social and

community voluntary structures to maintain these buildings as continuing places for congregating and worshipping. (HERCON Criteria G)

St David's Presbyterian Church is of aesthetic significance for its landmark qualities and the contribution it makes to the streetscape. It is a good regional representative example of the Gothic Revival and its period. The church has retained a high degree of intactness and its integrity. (HERCON Criteria D)

St David's Presbyterian Church contributes to the Campaspe Shire's range of ecclesiastic buildings. These are important for their architecture, integrity and intactness. The diversity of the different religious buildings is notable. The extent of ecclesiastic buildings assists in demonstrating the success of the early settlers and their commitment to the community. (HERCON criteria A & D)

22.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

23. EVANGELICAL UNITING CHURCH, 82-86 UNION STREET, KYABRAM (HO 122)

23.1. Details

Place Type:

Church

Significance Level:


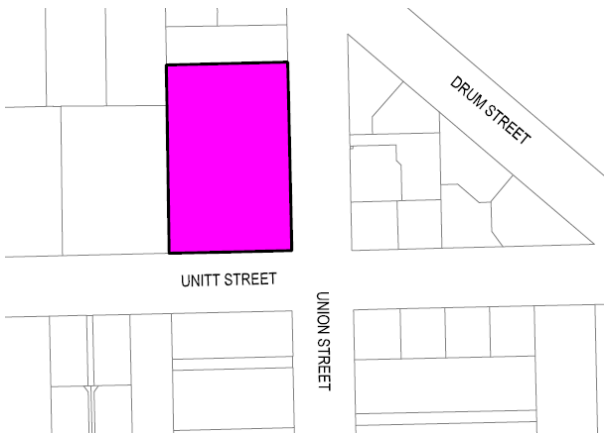
Local

Architectural Style:

Victorian Period (1851-1901) Tudor, Federation/Edwardian Period (1902-c1918) Arts & Crafts

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight 2005 & the review work of Ms Deborah Kemp.

Place	Map
	

23.2. History and Historical Context

The character of Kyabram could be said to be largely determined by a Methodist influence. This is because there was a tendency for areas to be taken up by groups of selectors belonging to the same religious denomination. For instance Tatura and Byrneside were settled by Catholics. Around Girgarre East most of the settlers were Presbyterians and at Cooma, Lancaster and Kyabram Methodists predominated. Moreover at Kyabram the Methodist Church was the first to be established in the district. (W H Bossence, *Kyabram*, p144.)

The history of the Kyabram Methodist circuit is said to date from 1874. As early as 1872 John Lancaster had selected land at Toolamba and he wanted to have a minister appointed to the area but it was not until his brother the Rev Charles Lancaster raised this issue with the Victorian Conference that it occurred. The first minister to the area was the Rev Samuel Adamson. He lived in the home of R H Trevaskis - 2.6km north-east of the present day location of Kyabram.

Services were first held in the Trevaskis kitchen, then in a boundary rider's hut which had been moved from Wyuna to the selection of one of the Lancaster brothers. However, by 1876 there were four churches on the circuit. These were located at Lancaster, Cooma, Merrigum and Kyabram. Of these Lancaster was at this stage the most important. When the congregation outgrew the boundary rider's hut they built a timber church. (W H Bossence, *Kyabram*, p146)

The problem of deciding what church would be the central church was decided when the Railway Commissioners decided to build a station at the present day Kyabram. The first parsonage was constructed of timber and iron (1886) in Edis Street (opposite the north gate of the station).

In 1888 the Kyabram congregation built a timber church. In 1892 it was decided that it was impractical to maintain two churches at Pine Grove and at Kyabram. The Pine Grove church was demolished with the bricks to be used in the Kyabram Church. They sold the timber Kyabram church to the Tongala Presbyterians and built a new brick church. (W H Bossence, *Kyabram*, p148.) When it was constructed it was little more than a brick shell. The interior was not plastered until 1895 when the Trustees contributed 1 pound to the cost. In accordance with the usual practice of those days the words '*praise ye the lord*' in the style of old English lettering on the semicircular arch on the rear wall.

The Kyabram Church was the centre of an active community both devotional and social. The first 20 years of the church saw the minister living in the 1886 parsonage on the other side of the railway line. Then in 1904 a new brick parsonage was built with a stable, buggy house and chaff house adjacent to the church. This cost 900 pounds.

The Jubilee of the Kyabram Circuit was celebrated in 1923. In the 50 years since its inauguration the church membership had risen from 13 to over 300 and the ever increasing numbers prompted the a scheme to build a new Jubilee Church at Kyabram. They demolished the 1892 church and chose A Watts and A Reeves as the builders for the new church. Mr David Edis was chosen to lay the foundation stone on 13 March 1928. The 1928 church had sand for its construction taken from the site of the first Pine Grove church. It was formally opened by Rev WJ Williams and the service was broadcast on the radio station 3AR. Some of the stained glass windows perpetuate the memory of some of those who helped make Kyabram the town it is today.

Today the church is a branch of the Uniting Church. The Uniting Church is the result of the union of three churches: the Congregational Union of Australia, the Methodist Church of Australasia and the Presbyterian Church of Australia. The unification of the three churches occurred in 1977.

The Church at 82 - 86 Union Street is part of a particular lobby group within the Uniting Church.

They promote evangelical views and are an example of the Confessing Movement. They are strongest in South Australia where Methodism was the strongest strand coming into the Uniting Church of Australia. They gained prominence as a result of their opposition to gay ordination in the lead up to the 1997 Assembly. While gay ordination was the catalyst in forming this group they do have a broader charter than homosexuality. It was recognised that at the heart of many issues confronting them the fundamental issue was one of Biblical authority. That is what authority did the Bible have in the church? Was it an outdated book that was out of step with current cultural expectations or was it in fact the Word of God to the church and the world?

The purpose of the Evangelical Uniting Church is to encourage and provide support for evangelical ministers, member congregations and groups within the Uniting Church.

23.3. Description

Physical Description

The Evangelical Uniting Church has been designed in the Gothic Style. The church is been constructed from face red brick and has a tiled roof. The face brick work is complemented by the use of cement dressing and these provide a pleasing contrast to the dominant brickwork. The gable roof/front is not steeply pitched. The apex of the gable has a

decorative vent with timber work to the gable. This styling is typical for the period of construction. Below this decorative feature is the Uniting Church symbol and this is in the style of an oculus. The main window to the gable front has a Tudor arch which has been divided into three parts this has been achieved with moderately fine tracery. The dominant Tudor window is flanked on either side by lancet styled windows. There are flat brick buttresses to the facade. The overall styling can be attributed to a primitive interpretation of the Arts and Craft movement.

Physical Condition

Good

23.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Evangelical Uniting Church and Hall Kyabram at 82 - 86 Union Street Kyabram.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire Council.

Why is it Significant?

The Evangelical Uniting Church is of historic significance for its association with the establishment of the Methodist religion in Kyabram and the district (circuit). It is also associated with the later changes to the church's organisation with the unification of Methodist Church of Australia, the Congregational Union of Australia and the Presbyterian Church of Australia.

The Evangelical Uniting Church is of historic significance for its contribution to an understanding of the diversity of religious bodies which were established in Kyabram during the selection period. The diversity of these places of worship is of significance as they assist in demonstrating the different cultural backgrounds of the early settlers to the area.

The Evangelical Uniting Church is of historic significance for its association with the development of Kyabram. (HERCON criteria A)

The Evangelical Uniting Church is socially significant on a local level for its recognised community and cultural values which are interwoven with the social and community fabric of Kyabram.

The Evangelical Uniting Church is of social significance for its association with marking the major phases in the lives of its community, such as births (christenings), first communions, marriage ceremonies and funerals. It also reflects the strong community spirit through fund raising to pay for its construction and it demonstrates a reliance on social and community voluntary structures to maintain these buildings as continuing places for congregating and worshipping. (HERCON Criteria G)

The Evangelical Uniting Church is of aesthetic significance for its landmark qualities and the contribution it makes to the streetscape. The church is in the style of the Gothic Revival but with Arts and Crafts overtones. Of note is the Tudor arch with its tripartite window with tracery. It is a good regional representative example of its type and period. The church has retained a high degree of intactness and its integrity. (HERCON Criteria D)

The Evangelical Uniting Church contributes to the Campaspe Shire's range of ecclesiastic buildings. These are important for their architecture, integrity and intactness. The diversity of different religious buildings is notable. The extent of ecclesiastic buildings assists in demonstrating the success of the early settlers and their commitment to the community. (HERCON criteria A & D)

23.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

24. KYABRAM BAPTIST CHURCH, 8 LAKE ROAD, KYABRAM (HO 123)

24.1. Details

Place Type:

Church

Significance Level:

Local

Architectural Style:

Mid-Twentieth Century (1940-60) Austerity

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight 2005 & the review work of Ms Deborah Kemp.

Place	Map
	

24.2. History and Historical Context

The Assemblies of God and the Baptist Church were largely established by the malcontents from the Methodist congregation and these churches have drawn a large part of their following from the Methodist ranks. Previously the Methodist Church more than any other was the place of worship chosen by non-conformists whose own denominations were not represented in the town. (W H Bossence, *Kyabram Methodism* p 153)

At the turn of the century the Kyabram Baptists met for worship in a timber building in Albion Street and G H Bishop was a prominent member of the congregation. Support waned about the time of the First World War and the church closed its doors. Baptist services did not resume until 1949 when F Coventry initiated a movement to restore the cause to its former glory and was assisted by the Rev J H Baker of Shepparton. By 1950 the numbers had grown substantially and the Baptists used the Town Hall for their services. In August 1953 the Kyabram Congregation was constituted a church and in 1956 a hall and church was constructed on land in Lake Road. (W H Bossence, *Kyabram Methodism*, p 156). The first incumbent of the Baptist Church was the Rev R N Ham (1957-58).

References

W H Bossence, *Kyabram Methodism*, Melbourne 1963

W H Bossence, *Kyabram*, Melbourne

24.3. Description

Physical Description

The 1940s face red brick building to the rear has a tiled roof with domestic styled windows - albeit of a narrow proportion. The brick corbelling to the eaves is of note and relates to its period of construction. The front of the building is later and is a simple rectangular structure with domestic styled windows and entry. The architectural style is without any of the generalised architectural features that are commonly associated with ecclesiastic architecture from this period.

Physical Condition

Good

24.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Kyabram Baptist Church at Lake Road Kyabram.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire Council.

Why is it Significant?

The Kyabram Baptist Church is of historic significance for its association with the establishment of the Baptist religion in Kyabram during the early 20th century. It is also associated with the post war revival of the Baptist Church in Kyabram.

The Kyabram Baptist Church is of historic significance for its contribution to an understanding of the diversity of religious bodies that were established in Kyabram during its establishment as a regional settlement. The diversity of these places of worship is of significance as they assist in demonstrating the different cultural backgrounds of the settlers to the area. The Kyabram Baptist Church is of historic significance for its association with the development of Kyabram. (HERCON criteria A)

The Kyabram Baptist Church is socially significant on a local level for its recognised community and cultural values which are interwoven with the social and community fabric of Kyabram.

The Kyabram Baptist Church is of social significance for its association with marking the major phases in the lives of its community, such as births (christenings), first communions, marriage ceremonies and funerals. It also reflects the strong community spirit through fund raising to pay for its construction and it demonstrates a reliance on social and community voluntary structures to maintain these buildings as continuing places for congregating and worshipping. (HERCON Criteria G)

The Kyabram Baptist Church is a rudimentary building with few architectural pretensions. The 1940s red brick building is representative of the scale and type of structure from the immediate post war period. Of note is the brick corbelling to the eaves and the timber framed vertical proportioned windows. (HERCON Criteria D)

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The Kyabram Baptist Church contributes to the Campaspe Shire's range of ecclesiastic buildings. These are important for their architecture, integrity and intactness. The diversity of different religious buildings is notable. The extent of ecclesiastic buildings assists in demonstrating the success of the early settlers and their commitment to the community. (HERCON criteria A & D)

24.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

25. DAWES ROAD PRIMARY SCHOOL 4866, 40-42 DAWES ROAD, KYABRAM (HO 124)

25.1. Details

Place Type:

School

Significance Level:

Local

Architectural Style:

Post-war Period (1945-1965)

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight 2005 & the review work of Ms Deborah Kemp.

Place	Map
	

25.2. History and Historical Context

After World War II the population of Kyabram rapidly increased. In response to the growth in enrolments a new school - No 4866 Dawes Road Kyabram was completed and ready for occupation in October 1964. 205 of the pupils from Haslem Street Primary School were transferred to the new classrooms.

Reference: Ed L J Blake: *Vision & Realisation: a Centenary History of State Education in Victoria*, Victoria Education Department, Melbourne 1973 pp 827 - 833

25.3. Description

Physical Description

The Dawes Road Primary School is a single storey 1960s state school. There is some pebble deck finish block work and other sections have pressed metal walls. There is a steel deck roof and some sections of corrugated galvanised metal roofing.

The design is based on a split skillion roof with a large verandah to the front of the school. It is a typical representative example for its scale and period.

Physical Condition

Good

25.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Dawes Road Primary School and grounds are significant.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire.

Why is it Significant?

The Dawes Road Primary School is of historic significance for its association with education and the development of Kyabram. It was constructed in response to the post World War population growth in Kyabram. (HERCON Criteria A)

Its evolution as an education campus over the ensuing years assists in demonstrating the historical development of Kyabram. (HERCON Criteria A)

The Dawes Road Primary School is socially significant on a local level for its recognised values which are interwoven with the social and community fabric of Kyabram. (HERCON Criteria G)

It is of aesthetic significance for its representative architecture and in particular the buildings that date from the 1960s. (HERCON Criteria D)

25.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

26. HASLEM STREET PRIMARY SCHOOL 2902, 33-35 HASLEM STREET, KYABRAM (HO 126)

26.1. Details

Place Type:

School – state (public)

Significance Level:


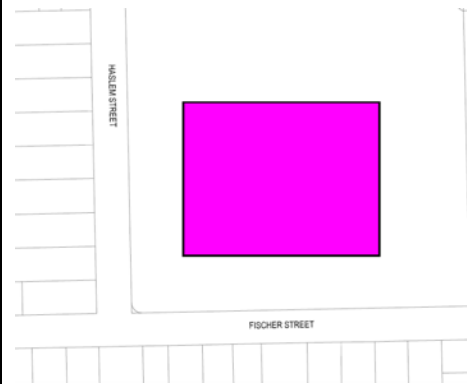
Local

Architectural Style:

Interwar Period (c.1919-c.1940)

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight 2005 & the review work of Ms Deborah Kemp.

Place	Map
	

26.2. History and Historical Context

In 1887 Kyabram had three schools - SS2401 Kyabram Township; SS1679 Taripta and SS1558 Kyabram South but with the arrival of the railway line and the growth of the town it was known that they would need another school. From 5 May 1888 until 1891 the Head Teacher at Kyabram Primary School was a Robert H Clarke (1888-1900) and he held classes in the timber Presbyterian Church.

On the 2 February 1888, one hectare was purchased in Unitt Street but the school remained unfinished until 5 May 1891. By 1889, 81 children had enrolled.

In 1891 the school and a four room residence were completed. In 1897 over 100 students were enrolled in a school designed for 75 students. A timber room was added in 1909.

In 1912 it was suggested that the school be relocated and this was supported by the School Committee. The public contributed to the cost and the contract was let. The Haslem Street site was bought from David Edis. The school building was officially opened on 20 November 1915 and the Kyabram Elementary School started operating. However, overcrowding was still acute and the supper room of the Mechanics Hall was leased from June 1914 - 12 October 1915. The Anglican Parish Hall was also leased and the Tongala South School was relocated to Kyabram and became a Sloyd Room (woodwork).

The new building was constructed by W Halliday and by 1916 172 students were enrolled. It took until 1919 to obtain a head teacher's residence from the Wyuna East School and to re-erect it on the corner of the school yard. During the relocation the traction engine got bogged several times.

1922 two shelter sheds were constructed. By 1924 the secondary section of the school had another large room and teacher's room added to it. The school kept on increasing in sized with two new school rooms in 1943. In 1946 the school committee petitioned the Minister for further accommodation and the adjoining 2 hectares were purchased. To help with the additional required accommodation SS1558 Cooma School was re-erected in the grounds and used as a classroom. The army hut from Tatura was moved in 1949 and converted to woodwork cookery laundry and needlework.

In 1955 Kyabram High School was proclaimed and the site was given over to the primary school.

During World War I, 82 former pupils were engaged in active service and 13 of these died. The names are recorded on the Honour Roll unveiled by Lord Somers on 9 March 1927. In 1953 the Memorial Gates for those who died in the two World Wars were dedicated by J G B McDonald - the Premier of Victoria.

After World War II the population of Kyabram rapidly increased. In response to the associated growth in enrolments specifications were prepared (November 1948) for the relocation of the Cooma State School building to Kyabram. In addition to this a 20m x 5.1m hut from the Tatura Military Camp was acquired as a woodwork room. By 1963 the school had 680 pupils.

Reference:

L J Blake (Ed): Vision & Realisation: a Centenary History of State Education in Victoria, Victoria Education Department, Melbourne 1973 pp 827

Kyabram School 1888 - 1988 - Looking Back, Kyabram 1988

26.3. Description

Physical Description

The Haslem Street Primary School is a good representative example of a school of this scale and from this period. It has been constructed from red brick and has timber framed windows and a galvanised corrugated metal roof. It appears that most of the brick chimneys are intact. The grouping and extent of the windows is a typical aesthetic feature for this period.

Physical Condition

Good

26.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

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The Haslem Street Primary School is significant.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire.

Why is it Significant?

The Haslem Street Primary School is of historic significance for its association with the commencement of state education in Kyabram. Its evolution as an education campus over the ensuing years assists in demonstrating the historical development of Kyabram. (HERCON Criteria A)

The Haslem Street Primary School is socially significant on a local level for its recognised values which are interwoven with the social and community fabric of Kyabram. (HERCON Criteria G)

It is of aesthetic significance for its pre 1960 architecture. These classrooms demonstrate a typical architectural style from their period. (HERCON Criteria D)

26.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

27. KY VALLEY HALL (KYVALLEY SCHOOL), 534 SCOBIE ROAD, KYVALLEY (HO 129)

27.1. Details

Place Type:

Hall

Significance Level:


Local

Architectural Style:

Interwar Period (c.1919-c.1940)

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight 2005 & the review work of Ms Deborah Kemp.

Place	Map
	

27.2. History and Historical Context

The arrival of many families to the Ky valley area under the Closer Settlement policies saw the need for a community building where social gatherings and meetings could be held. At that time a local hall was vital to any rural community. As a result a Progress Association known as the Tongala South Progress Association was formed in 1912 and they started to collect funds in 1913. (*And They Called it Kyvalley, Kyvalley Progress Association p 59*)

During the first years it was difficult to raise money as settlers were struggling to get their farms and orchards started and money was scarce. The outbreak of World War I further dampened fund raising so that by 1918 only 33 pounds 13 shillings and 2 pence had been raised. With the return of men from the forces a new Progress Association was formed in 1921.

The first hall site was to have been on the south-east corner of the Scobie-Sinclair crossroads. However, a church was built on this site. The proposed site changed to the present location when the Gregson family donated part of their land

to the Progress Association. Fund raising for the hall included: dances; socials; card parties; garden parties and picnics and barn dances. (*And They Called it Kyvalley, Kyvalley Progress Association p 60*)

Eventually sufficient funds were raised for a 250 pound deposit on the hall. The balance of the money was raised through the Closer Settlement Board as a mortgage to be paid over a number of years. The State Rivers and Water Supply Commission was the local representative body of the Closer Settlement Board.

Donations of chairs were received from the community and a committee was formed to raise enough money to buy a piano and this was purchased from the Premier Piano Company in Bendigo and it arrived in time for the opening night.

The hall was finally built in 1926 by a Mr Berg of Brunswick for 1000 pounds. The original dimensions were 14m x 10m. A kitchen was erected on the north-east corner by Alex Watt and A Reeves at a further cost of 80 pounds. A metal shed was added in 1927. In 1935 the hall was extended by 3.1m because of the crowded dances. (*And They Called it Kyvalley, Kyvalley Progress Association p 52*)

When the hall was constructed the building was described as being a 'wood and iron main hall' and 'at either side of the entrance is a cloak room 10 feet square' and 'there is a 6 feet dado around the walls of the hall which with the exception of the roof are unlined. The kitchen is '12 feet square and at the platform end are two ante rooms each 8 feet square'. The 'Association intended to line the rest of the walls with fibro cement as soon as the funds permitted'. It was noted that when funds were available the surrounds of the hall were to be planted with ornamental trees. (*And They Called it Kyvalley, Kyvalley Progress Association p 52*)

Originally the water was heated over an open fire with two cranes fixed to either side of the fire. Each crane supported a kerosene tin and one was filled with water for tea and washing up and the other tin was filled with milk to make coffee. It was noted that a Mrs Percy James made the coffee and her recipe included in addition to milk and coffee grains - mustard and salt.

A cypress hedge was planted on the south side of the hall. This hedge was the hiding place for alcohol - to sustain some of those attending events. When the hedge was pulled down in the 1950s many old bottles were found. A new kitchen was constructed in 1960. Other changes include a new supper annexe, new windows and metal cladding.

References: And They Called it Kyvalley, Kyvalley Progress Association, Gillian Payne, Marie Clark, Beverly Williams, Tatura 1999

27.3. Description

Physical Description

The Ky Valley Hall is a large gabled hall with a smaller front gable recessed to one side with a small square post supported flat verandah. It has been clad with square profile powder coated aluminium sheet with corrugated galvanised metal roof.

Its location is prominent and it is located adjacent to the Railway line.

Located on the hall is plaque with the following information:

1840 - part of the original Wyuna Run

1870 - area open to Land Selection - sheep and wheat farming

1887 - school opened, railway constructed and the settlement was originally named Tongala South

1911 - Closer Settlement commenced with irrigation, dairying and fruit

Heritage Review – Part C Individual Places

1914 - tennis club opened

1914 - District name changed to Kyvalley

1926 - Public Hall opened

1933- 1976 - it was the Presbyterian Church

Physical Condition

Good

27.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Ky-Valley Public Hall, on the corner of Scobie & Sinclair Roads, Ky-Valley.

How is it significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire

Why is it Significant?

The Public Hall is one of the earliest structures in Ky-Valley. The funding for the Hall was supported by the Closer Settlement Committee and this assists in demonstrating the role that the government had in providing support for these relatively isolated settlements. (HERCON criteria A)

The Ky-Valley Hall is associated with a number of community events. This includes: debutante balls, dances, meetings, weddings and funerals as well as bringing the community together for fund raising activities. (HERCON criteria G)

The Ky Valley Hall is of aesthetic significance for its utilitarian architecture. The architecture and simplicity of the structure illustrates the character of development in Ky-Valley during the initial settlement period which was a time of stringent economies. (HERCON criteria D)

27.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

28. KY WEST HOTEL, KYABRAM – 1517 GRAHAM ROAD, KY WEST (HO 130)

28.1. Details

Place Type:

Hotel

Significance Level:

Local

Architectural Style:

Victorian Period (1851-1901), Federation/Edwardian Period (1902-c.1918)

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight 2005

Place	Map
	

28.2. History and Historical Context

Irishman John Meehan established a hotel at Kyabram West in the Parish of Kyabram at the busy junction of Kyabram-Tongala and Day Roads in 1876 when selectors were taking up land in the area under the 1869 Land Act. The Waranga Chronicle noted that Meehan had applied for a publican's licence 'at a house at Kyabram containing 5 rooms exclusive of those required for the use of the family.' The hotel operated as a boarding house and a relay station for coaches. St Monica's Catholic Church was built next to the hotel in 1878 and the church and hotel became a popular meeting place for the district's Irish residents.

John Meehan's brother, Michael, took over the hotel during the years 1886-1891, and c1895 Patrick Dunn became the owner. In 1905, the hotel was leased to Mick Nugent. Patrick Dunn died at his residence at the hotel in 1920. It has since had a succession of owners but has operated continuously as a hotel.

A post office was opened at the hotel on 23 September 1878 and officially named Kyabram. A mail service between Kyabram East and Kyabram (Kyabram West), which travelled by way of Tarpita and Henley, commenced the same year. In 1884, the service was extended to include mail deliveries three days a week between Kyabram (Kyabram West) and Nanneella North State School. During 1885, a total of 3,346 letters were handled at Kyabram West. With the pending arrival of the railway, on 6 April, 1886, (which missed the Ky West Hotel by a few kilometres) the Kyabram West post office adopted the name of its postmaster and became Meehan's, and the Sheridan Post Office in Kyabram proper changed its name to Kyabram Post Office. At some point the post office closed but was reopened in 1896 under the control of Patrick Dunn. The building closed as a post office on 1 July 1917.

In a sale notice in 1901 the premises were described as eleven rooms, detached kitchen, stables, sheds, blacksmith's shop and underground tank.

It is believed that part of the present hotel building may have been designed by Deakin Shire engineer and architect A. E. Castles for Patrick Dunn in 1913, but the physical evidence indicates that it is more likely that he designed the Federation period alterations. Alterations to the hotel were made c1913 when a period of closer settlement of the area began with the advent of irrigation.

The building functions today as the Ky West Hotel.

References:

Derek Baker. 'Eighty-Eight Years of Postal Service in the Kyabram District.' Post Office History File, La Trobe Library, State Library Victoria, n.d.

W. H. Bossence. Kyabram. Melbourne: Hawthorn Press, 1963, p. 59

Don Anderson, The Life and Times of A. E. Castles Shire Engineer 1871-1933. Kyabram, Kyabram Free Press, 2001, pp. 166-7

Mavis Knight, Kyabram and District Historical Society

Waranga Chronicle, 4 September, 1876

Kyabram Free Press, 4 February 1986

28.3. Description

Physical Description

A prominent landmark building located at the junction of Kyabram-Tongala and Day Roads, the Ky West Hotel complex form of roofs indicate the different eras of construction and use. The timber framed structure, with a bullnose roofed veranda, is clad in timber weatherboards, with roofs clad in short sheets of corrugated iron. The timber framed windows have been replaced by aluminium frames in some places, the original kitchen section, with unpainted red brick chimney is now joined to the hotel at the rear. Some verandah posts have been replaced and all forms of original decoration have been removed.

It appears that the original building dating from the mid-1870s comprised the corner section with a hipped roof, and separate kitchen with a gable roof. However, there is a long early gable roofed structure with a skillion verandah facing Day Road, and this may have been a section of the earliest part of the hotel or perhaps the home of Mr Meehan and his family. It is unclear whether the corner building had a verandah in the 1870s. These aspects can be seen along the Day Road elevation, and is especially noticeable in the roof forms.

The hotel appears to have been enlarged and 'modernised' around the 1890s, about the time of the arrival of the railway. This is evidenced by the change of roof forms particularly the introduction of small gablets at the top of the roof facing the highway and the bull nose verandah. These roof forms were rarely, if ever, used prior to the 1890s. It appears that the hip roof of the original corner hotel was made higher with the gablets and the building extended to the east, away from the corner.

Physical Condition

Good

28.4. Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Ky-West Hotel, Kyabram-Tongala Road, Kyabram

How is it significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire.

Why is it significant?

It is of historic significance as it provides tangible physical evidence of: one of the few remaining hotels built in the district established during the era of selection in the 1870s; its era as a post office signifying the existence of the Kyabram West community from the mid-1870s; the updating of the building c1890 around the time of the arrival of the railway through the area. (HERCON criteria A)

It is of social significance as it is recognised by the community as a meeting place. (HERCON criteria G)

It is of aesthetic significance as a cultural landmark in the area, and as a good example of the architecture providing a means of reading the changes in the historical development of the building, which appears to date from the mid-1870s with a major alteration and extension about 1900. (HERCON criteria D)

28.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

29. 'WATERVALE' FARMHOUSE COMPLEX, 1712 LILFORD ROAD, LANCASTER (HO 131)

29.1. Details

Place Type:

Farmhouse Complex

Significance Level:


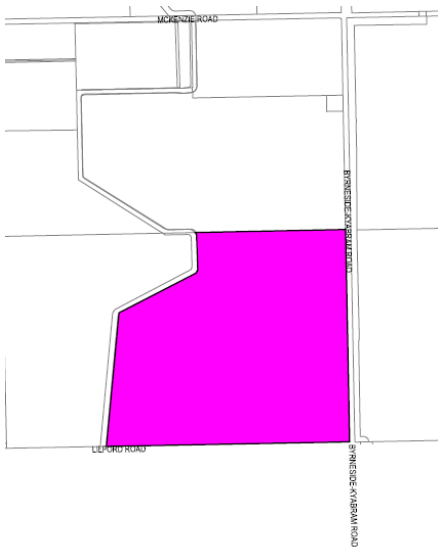
Local

Architectural Style:

Victorian Period (1851-1901) Vernacular, Federation/Edwardian Period (1902-c.1918)

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight 2005

Place	Map
	

29.2. History and Historical Context

John Lilford took up 320 acres in Merrigum (south east of Kyabram) in 1873 under the 1869 Land Act. In 1878 he married Mary Hunt and about this time built a small brick cottage on his land. By 1900 the family had outgrown the cottage and architect A. E. Castles was engaged to design a more substantial house. He planned a forty square house of seven main rooms. Built of brick and finished in 1902, the home consisted of a number of large rooms, the largest being 25 by 16 feet (7.5 metres by 4.8 metres), divided by passages running north to south, and east to west. Doorways were placed at the end of each of these passages to provide breezeways in hot weather. Ceilings, doors and trims were made with timber from New Zealand. The roof, distinctive of Castles' design, incorporated airways for ventilation. Wide

tilled verandahs trimmed with wrought iron work were another feature of the house. The original cottage was used as the kitchen.

John Lilford grew wheat and lucerne and grazed sheep on his property. He also owned the Rodney Store in Merrigum for some years. He was a member of the Rodney Council for more than thirty years and served as council president in 1906, 1915, 1924 and 1933. He died in 1935. Members of the Lilford family continue to live in the house.

The homestead and cottage and former dairy and shearing shed (see description above for full list) are still in existence on the property. Established trees including a Moreton Bay Fig and Bunya Pine grow in the garden. What is believed to be the oldest Pear tree in the district grows in a front paddock on the property.

References:

Free Press-Guardian, 28 September, 1982

Anderson, Don. The Life and Times of A. E. Castles Shire Engineer 1871-1933. Kyabram: Kyabram Free Press, 2001. pp. 121-2

Mavis Knight and Eileen Sullivan, Kyabram and District Historical Society

29.3. Description

Physical Description

The property comprises the following significant places: it is a complex of homestead buildings.

1. HOUSE. The main building, a forty square house of seven main rooms was designed between 1900 and 1902 in a picturesque plan form typical of early Federation period country homesteads. It is constructed of face red bricks, with numerous red brick corbelled chimneys. It has a series of hipped and gable roofs, and bull-nosed verandah roofs, clad in galvanised (not zinc) corrugated short sheet iron, face red brick walls and chimneys, timber framed double hung windows with side lights on some as well as the front doorway. Victorian decoration includes the corner metal roof hides at spouting level, the turned timber eaves brackets, stop chamfered timber verandah posts with elegant cast iron brackets and valance and complex geometric pattern of encaustic tiles on the verandah floor edged by a bluestone plinth. The most notable Federation decoration includes the flying gable end constructed in timber with an unusual broken pediment with partial circle within it and surmounted by a tall turned timber finial. There are also deep window hoods supported on decorative timber brackets. (Recent introduced features are the air conditioning unit on the roof and flat roofed car port, which are not significant.)

2. COTTAGE. Original c1878 face brick cottage and chimneys, used as a kitchen after 1902, with a galvanised corrugated iron (not zinc) gable roof, timber framed windows, and a gently curved skillion verandah front and back, with delicate timber valance on the front one.

3. DAIRY. Red face brick gable roofed dairy with chimney and hipped skillion roof wrapped around at least two sides, all clad in galvanised corrugated iron (not zinc).

4. TOILET. There is a free standing face red brick toilet with galvanised corrugated iron roof. The gable ends have been carried up over the gable ridge line and given distinctive concrete copings.

5. FENCE. There are remnants of a Federation period woven wire fence which has been attached to recent treated pine poles.

6. UNDERGROUND TANK. A large underground water tank is located at the rear of the c1878 cottage.

7. STABLES. The substantial timber framed and weatherboard clad gable roofed building is clad in galvanised corrugated iron (not zinc).

8. TWO OUTBUILDINGS- vertical split slab timber walls set into a split slab timber frame with a gable roof clad in galvanised corrugated short sheet iron.

TREES. The Moreton Bay Fig tree, Bunya Pine tree and old Pear tree are all significant in their own right as well as contributing to the cultural landscape setting of this historically significant property.

Physical Condition

Very good to excellent

29.4. Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Farmhouse Complex 'Watervale' at 1712 Lilford Road Lancaster South and its rural setting.

How is it significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire.

Why is it significant?

It is of historic and social significance for its association with the Lilford family who first developed the land in 1873 and have continued ownership and farming of it for over 131 years. It is of historic significance for all the associated structures and historic trees. (HERCON criteria A & G)

It is of aesthetic significance as it demonstrates a cultural landscape containing the major characteristics of a substantial homestead complex of late nineteenth century Victorian Period (1851-1901). The large Moreton Bay Fig, a Bunya Pine and an old Pear contribute to its rural setting. (HERCON criteria D)

It is of technical significance for its vernacular slab outbuildings and the technical example of excellent timber and cast iron craftsmanship and a now rare vertical slab construction found in the outbuildings. (HERCON criteria F)

The intact Federation Period (1851-1901) Italianate house has a high degree of technical and creative accomplishment. (HERCON criteria F & E)

29.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes – Do not permit painting of the brick walls.	No	Yes – Moreton Bay Fig, old pear tree and the Bunya Pine along with the landscape setting	No

30. LANCASTER METHODIST CHURCH (FORMER), 173 GRAHAM ROAD, LANCASTER (HO 132)

30.1. Details

Place Type:

Church

Significance Level:


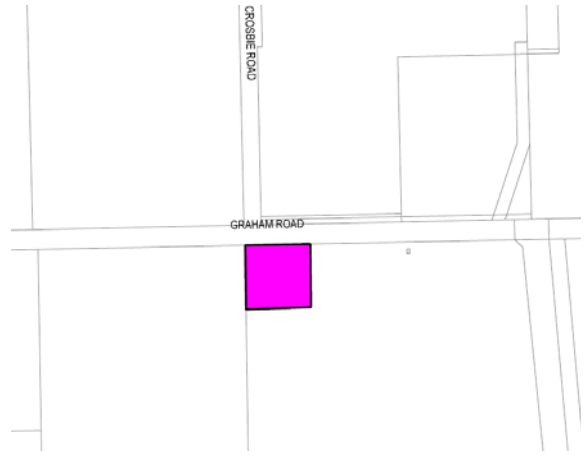
Local

Architectural Style:

Federation/Edwardian Period (1902-c.1918)

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight 2005.

Place	Map
	

30.2. History and Historical Context

Thomas Lancaster selected land in the district in 1872 and sought to have a branch of the Methodist Church established in the area (named Lancaster in 1881). He later became a local lay preacher as did his two sons, Samuel and Charles. The first quarterly meeting of the Kyabram Methodist Circuit was held at Wyuna on 15 July 1874. By this time preaching places had been established at Mr Manning's (Toolamba), the Spring Vale School House (Girgarre) the School House (Tatura), Mr Ponsford's Mundoona, Mr Hinde's (Kyabram), Mr Piether's (Kialla) and Mr Trevaskis' (Wyuna) – later Lancaster).

The services that began in the kitchen of the Trevaskis' at Lancaster were soon transferred to a boundary rider's hut that had been moved from the Wyuna run to the selection of one of the Lancaster brothers, and by the end of 1876 four

churches had been built in the Circuit including one at Lancaster on the Gilgila Plain. Services in this timber structure of 40 feet by 20 feet were conducted by Rev Mr Dobson of Echuca.

After requests in 1900 to move the church 'to a more convenient location,' a new brick church building was erected on the current site about a half kilometre to the west of the weatherboard church in 1902. The former church building was moved to Samuel Lancaster's farm, 'Gilgila'. Designed by Deakin Shire Engineer and architect A E Castles the new iron and a brick church measured 36 feet by 22 feet. A vestry was added in 1905. In 1933 the Lancaster congregation began holding its evening services in the public hall and in 1941 discontinued them until 'satisfactory' lighting could be arranged. Community members of all denominations used the church building as a meeting point and so promising did the future of the church look that a brick school room was added to the back of the church in 1964, however, numbers had declined by 1970 and moves were made to close the church. The church closed and became a private home in 1978.

Reference:

W H Bossence Kyabram Methodism, Melbourne 1974

Mavis Knight & Eileen Sullivan Kyabram & District Historical Society

30.3. Description

Physical Description

The simple rectangular form of the main building has elaborate architectural decoration and detailing in the gothic manner. The small gabled entry porch replicates most of the design features of the main part of the building and gives the front elevation of the church a highly decorative appearance. The unpainted locally made red brick walls set in a Flemish bond pattern are characteristic of architectural design at this time and they contrast successfully with the light coloured cement rendered decorative features: round oculus vents in the top of the gable ends, gothic arches at the top of the window and door openings, window sills, and sill course copings.

The 1964 extension at the rear has a steeply pitched corrugated metal roof and is very appropriately designed so that it is not seen from the front. Established peppercorns grow on the south side.

Physical Condition

Good

30.4. Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The former Lancaster Methodist Church is of significance.

How is it significant

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire.

Why is it significant?

It is of historic and social significance for its association with Samuel Lancaster and early land selector and lay Methodist preacher in the area from 1872, the Methodist community until 1933 and as a meeting point for the whole community from 1933 until 1970. (HERCON criteria A & G)

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It is of social significance as it is recognised by the community as having public value and is held in high esteem for its social associations as a symbol of community when it was, for over 70 years, used a focal point for meetings in the district. (HERCON criteria G)

It is of aesthetic significance as a very good example of a Federation/Edwardian (1902 - c1918) Gothic design building with a northern European stepped gable applied to a conventional Early English Gothic design. The picturesque church is complemented by the setting with established peppercorn trees on the south side. (HERCON criteria D)

30.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

31. 'HARKSTEAD' HOMESTEAD 297 GRAHAM ROAD LANCASTER (HO 133)

31.1. Details

Place Type:

Homestead

Significance Level:

Local

Architectural Style:

Victorian Period (1851-1901) – late 20th century

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight 2005

Place	Map
	

31.2. History and Historical Context

Stephen and Emma Harris migrated to Adelaide from Somerset, England in 1858 as assisted migrants. They settled in Lancefield, Victoria in 1860 and Nagambie in 1866. They took up 320 acres under the 1869 Land Act in 1874 in Kyabram East. By 1879, the family had increased to eleven children, and in this year they moved to a larger house mud brick house with a log dining room and detached weatherboard kitchen. They named the property 'Harkstead' and in the mid-1880s added four brick rooms. In 1884, the Harris' extended their holding by another 415 acres. After Stephen's death in April 1899, and Emma's death in April 1900, Harkstead was auctioned on February 1901 and sold to C. R. Roper for £9 4s an acre. The property auction notice contained the following information:

Containing 688 acres and 85 perches or thereabouts, 490 acres cleared for cultivation 60 acres of which are planted with lucerne the whole being subdivided into 11 paddocks all splendidly fenced and watered by Trust channels and five dams.

There is an excellent Homestead erected on the property comprising a Brick House of 4 rooms and underground Dairy detached log Dining-room, Bedrooms and store-room weatherboard kitchen Barn and Machinery Shed Men's Hut Stable Sheds Yards etc. etc. also a large Front Garden.

The property was sold by Roper to the government after World War Two and it was subsequently split up under soldier settlement. Part of the money he made from the sale of the property he donated to the National Gallery of Victoria. Maurice Parsons took up the homestead block and his son, Ray Parsons, continues to live there today.

References:

Bev Parson, owner

June Elliot. They Came from Somerset: The Story of Stephen and Emma Harris and Their Descendants. Adelaide: Lutheran Publishing, n.d

"Harkstead" Full of History', Kyabram Free Press, 7 September, 1982

Mavis Knight and Eileen Sullivan, Kyabram and District Historical Society

31.3. Description

Physical Description

A major renovation of this house appears to have occurred c1910 and other numerous smaller alterations and additions over the last 20 years mean that the house is now a cacophony of styles and materials and is more a palimpsest of changes over time rather than having architectural significance. Cement render covers the original mud brick, red brick and other early sections. Some sections are roofed in galvanised iron (painted) and others in Colorbond. The dormer windows are recent additions (within the last 20 years). The house has double hung sash windows, a bay window on the north wall and added lace work. Many of the original outbuildings have been pulled down. A mature Bunya Pine grows on the site.

Physical Condition

Good

31.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The 'Harkstead' Homestead at 297 Graham Road Kyabram.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire.

Why is it significant?

It is of historic and social significance for its association with the Harris family for whom this was the original home c1879. Harris was one of the first selectors to take up land in the district and the development of the house evidences

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the various lives of its owners. It is also associated with the Parsons family who have lived here since World War Two. A major renovation appears to have occurred c1910 and the building has had numerous other smaller alterations and additions that render the house a cacophony of styles and materials. It reflects more a palimpsest of changes over time rather than having architectural significance. There is a mature Bunya Pine on site. (HERCON criteria A & G)

It is of technical significance as the original mud brick building is presumed to be part of the later additions and has potential to yield important information about early building techniques. (HERCON criteria F)

31.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	Yes Bunya Pine	No

32. LANCASTER PRIMARY SCHOOL, 8 WELLER ROAD, LANCASTER (HO 134)

32.1. Details

Place Type:

School

Significance Level:



Local

Architectural Style:

Interwar Period (c.1919-c.1940)

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight 2005 & the review work of Ms Deborah Kemp.

Place	Map
	

32.2. History and Historical Context

Early settlers to the Lancaster district (Denis Ryan; John McKenzie; W Ponsford; W Moorhouse, Hugh Drum and Thomas Lancaster) arrived at Mooroopna North West in 1872. (Lancaster was originally known as Mooroopna North West) By 1875 all of the surrounding land had been taken up. (Vision and Realisation: A Centenary History of State Education in Victoria, p 786)

Next year a committee led by W Ponsford persuaded the Education Department to establish a school in the recently built Wesleyan Chapel. The Head Teacher William Edwards began teaching there in November 1876 but he complained of the lack of quarters. When the District Inspector Samuel Swindley recommended that a site for a permanent building 2

acres were purchased from John Reynoldson. The Department erected a timber schoolroom to accommodate 40 pupils and with three rooms attached as residential quarters.

The next year the Head Teacher Euphemia Chambers moved into the new building in June 1882. Next year the name of the school changed to Lancaster Primary School. From 18 July 1882 until 28 October 1887 the school operated on a part basis in conjunction with SS2184 Taripta West 13 km away.

In 1899 the school children arrived one morning to find a large bullock team camped beside the chock and log fence that enclosed part of the grounds and they watched in fascination as the bullocky laid out the harness.

When the residents in 1894 decided that the school should be moved to the centre of the fast growing fruit district the Department purchased land from John Cooper adjacent to the present site. The building and residence were lifted onto huge timber runners attached to a steam traction engine which hauled both to the new location. By 1908 38 pupils were accommodated in the very cramped sparsely furnished schoolroom and with the closure of the Gillieston School numbers rose to 52. Alterations and additions were undertaken. During this period William Dowling the farm manager of Karleruhe (the nearby property of Karl von Swaine the self-styled Baron of Lancaster) assisted in the establishment of a school garden. As a result the school won the ANA Garden Prize of 1912.

The Department purchased the site of the present school building from D Parke in 1923. During the building of the new school the pupils worked in the Fruit Growers hall under Head Teacher O'Mahoney. The old school underwent conversion to a teacher's residence. Head Teacher W P Winkle occupied the new one room building in 1925. The committee under Chairman W Cooper immediately began improvements to the building and grounds.

At its inaugural meeting in 1938 the Mother's Club elected Mrs K Lancaster President and Mrs D Ryan Secretary. In 1941 the class consisted of 48 pupils and the Head Teacher E Griffith had a junior assistant Mrs E Hill.

After the war many Italian families settled in the district and the growing of tomatoes and other small crops increased in importance. School enrolments rose to 84 and the Department spent \$2,000 in adding yet another classroom, a staffroom and an office. The old building was remodelled and fluorescent lighting was installed. Head Teacher Peterson and his staff of two took charge on 8 October 1968. Amongst well known past pupils were Ernest Pederick who became the Chief Inspector of Schools, Rollo Brett a scientist and Bryan Brett a nuclear physicist.

References

L J Blake (Ed), *Vision and Realisation: A Centenary History of State Education in Victoria*, Melbourne, 1972

32.3. Description

Physical Description

The original school building is a timber weatherboard building with a steeply pitched roof clad in corrugated galvanised metal. The gable has a large window made up of bands of timber framed glazing. This distinctive feature is typical for the period and design.

Physical Condition

Good

32.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

Heritage Review – Part C Individual Places

The Lancaster Primary School and the grounds are significant.

How is it Significant?

The school buildings and grounds are of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire Council.

Why is it Significant?

The Lancaster PS is of historic significance for its association with education and the development of Lancaster. (HERCON Criteria A)

It is of social significance as it assists in demonstrating community values and social activities that went into supporting the school and the wider community. (HERCON Criteria G)

It is of aesthetic significance as it demonstrates the principal architectural characteristics of a school constructed during the Interwar period. Of note is the extent of timber framed glazing. (HERCON Criteria D)

32.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

33. GIRGARRE TOWN HALL, 9-13 MORGAN CRESCENT, GIRGARRE (HO 135)

33.1. Details

Place Type:

Hall

Significance Level:

Local

Architectural Style:

Interwar Period (c.1919-c.1940)

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight 2005 & the review work of Ms Deborah Kemp.

Place	Map
	

33.2. History and Historical Context

Girgarre was formerly known as the Stanhope Estate. During 1919 it became better known as Stanhope North but in April 1920 the name was officially changed to Girgarre.

By 1913 land was purchased by the Closer Settlement Board from the estates of the McDonalds and Winter-Irving families. This land was leased during the war and after the war the soldier settlers returned to district to take up land. (*Girgarre Primary School 75th Anniversary - 1918 - 1993*, p1). By 1916/17 the railway line was constructed and the

railway station opened in 1917. On 26 May 1917 an unofficial Post Office opened at Stanhope North (the original name for the area). A school on the Stanhope Estate opened in 1918.

The arrival of irrigation in 1919 provided increased opportunities for settlers. On the 14 April 1920 the Post Office was renamed to Girgarre. By the 1920s there was a store, Post Office, 2 railway houses and a Cheese factory and a number of houses. Despite irrigation being available the Soldier Settlement program was not successful and many walked off or tried to obtain permission from the government to sell. The 1930s were extremely difficult times in the region with most of the small farming families living in poverty.

The Girgarre Memorial Hall was erected by the Returned District Sailors and Soldiers in memory of their comrades who died fighting in the First World War. The hall was dedicated on 2 August 1921 and was constructed by A S Bird. The dedication stone was laid by W A Williams. There is an inscription on stone on the right hand side of the entrance that states:

This tablet was erected by the Returned Sailors & Soldiers of this District.

In memory of their comrades who made the supreme sacrifice in the Great War 1914 – 18.

33.3. Description

Physical Description

The Girgarre Memorial Hall is constructed from pressed concrete blocks. These have been laid with ruled courses and this contributes to a fineness of architectural detailing. The hall has an elaborate parapeted pediment with an unusual decorative moulding treatment supporting a central lead light window above the relief lettering – GIRGARRE MEMORIAL HALL. The lead light features a coloured laurel wreath motive. The front and side walls include large timber double hung sash windows with fixed casement windows above. The side wall also features prominent pyramidal metal shield type vent covers below each of the windows.

Physical Condition

Good

33.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Girgarre Memorial Hall, Morgan Crescent, Girgarre.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire.

Why is it Significant?

The Girgarre Memorial Hall of historic significance. It was erected by the Returned District Sailors and Soldiers League in memory of their comrades who died fighting in the First World War.

The Girgarre Memorial Hall is an important public facility and has contributed to the sense of community through its ongoing use. (HERCON criteria A & G)

Heritage Review – Part C Individual Places

The Girgarre Memorial Hall is of aesthetic significance. Its distinctive architecture and presence in the streetscape contributes to the sense of a civic place and township character. (HERCON criteria E)

33.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

34. HALL (ASSOCIATED WITH TOWN HALL) 9-13 MORGAN CRESCENT, GIRGARRE (HO 136)

34.1. Details

Place Type:

Hall

Significance Level:



Local

Architectural Style:

Interwar Period (c.1919-c.1940)

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight 2005 & the review work of Ms Deborah Kemp.

Place	Map
	

34.2. History and Historical Context

Girgarre was formerly known as the Stanhope Estate. During 1919 it became better known as Stanhope North but in April 1920 the name was officially changed to Girgarre.

By 1913 land was purchased by the Closer Settlement Board from the estates of the McDonalds and Winter-Irving families. This land was leased during the war and after the war the soldier settlers returned to district to take up land. (*Girgarre Primary School 75th Anniversary - 1918 - 1993*, p1). By 1916/17 the railway line was constructed and the railway station opened in 1917. On 26 May 1917 an unofficial Post Office opened at Stanhope North (the original name for the area). A school on the Stanhope Estate opened in 1918.

The arrival of irrigation in 1919 provided increased opportunities for settlers. On the 14 April 1920 the Post Office was renamed to Girgarre. By the 1920s there was a store, Post Office, 2 railway houses and a Cheese factory and a number of houses. Despite irrigation being available the Soldier Settlement program was not successful and many walked off or tried to obtain permission from the government to sell. The 1930s were extremely difficult times in the region with most of the small farming families living in poverty.

34.3. Description

Physical Description

The Hall is constructed from Besser blocks and there are double sets of louvre windows at the sides. A covered structure links this hall with the adjacent Memorial Hall and provides access to the toilets at the rear.

Physical Condition

Good

34.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Girgarre Hall.

How is it Significant?

The Girgarre Hall of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire

Why is it Significant?

The Girgarre Hall is of historic significance as it played a key role in the early development of Girgarre. (HERCON criteria A)

The Girgarre Hall is of social significance. It provided a public meeting place as well a place for community and social events. This included debutante balls, weddings and funerals as well as bringing the community together for fund raising activities. (HERCON criteria G)

The Girgarre Hall of aesthetic significance for its demonstration of a modest Interwar architectural expression. The architecture and simplicity of the structure illustrates the character of development in Girgarre and is in contrast to the more ornate and substantial architecture of the adjacent Girgarre Memorial Hall. (HERCON criteria D)

34.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

35. GIRGARRE PRIMARY SCHOOL NO. 3971, 528 WINTER ROAD, GIRGARRE (HO 137)

35.1. Details

Place Type:

School

Significance Level:


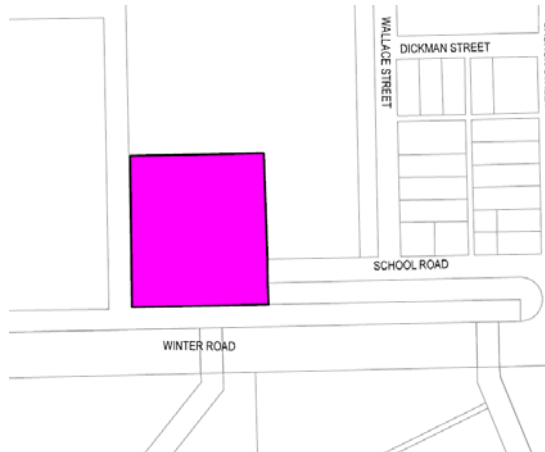
Local

Architectural Style:

Postwar Period (1945-1965)

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight 2005 & the review work of Ms Deborah Kemp.

Place	Map
	

35.2. History and Historical Context

Girgarre was formerly known as the Stanhope Estate. During 1919 it became better known as Stanhope North but in April 1920 the name was officially changed to Girgarre.

By 1913 land was purchased by the Closer Settlement Board from the estates of the McDonalds and Winter-Irving families. This land was leased during the war and after the war the soldier settlers returned to district to take up land. (*Girgarre Primary School 75th Anniversary - 1918 - 1993*, p1). By 1916/17 the railway line was constructed and the

railway station opened in 1917. On 26 May 1917 an unofficial Post Office opened at Stanhope North (the original name for the area). A school on the Stanhope Estate opened in 1918.

The arrival of irrigation in 1919 provided increased opportunities for settlers. On the 14 April 1920 the Post Office was renamed to Girgarre. By the 1920s there was a store, Post Office, 2 railway houses and a Cheese factory and a number of houses. Despite irrigation being available the Soldier Settlement program was not successful and many walked off or tried to obtain permission from the government to sell. The 1930s were extremely difficult times in the region with most of the small farming families living in poverty.

The school was officially opened as the Stanhope Estate School in a portable gable roofed building. It cost 182 pounds 15 shillings and 7 pence. The school was located on 1.6 hectare on the corner allotment 64 of McDonalds Stanhope Estate. Approximately 40 pupils were enrolled under head Teacher Ellen M Gandini on 4 November 1918. The name was officially changed to Girgarre Primary School in 1920.

The eight members of the original School Committee include J H McDonald President and Mrs H W Pell Correspondent. In 1920 continued development caused the Committee to request a reduction of classes to alleviate overcrowding. Late in the year the 'dolls house' a room 5.1m x 4m was added and in 1929 a residence constructed in the school grounds. The Infant Room was enlarged in 1930. On 1 June 1944 the school was gutted and a new school was opened by R K Brose MLA in October 1945 after 15 months in temporary accommodation. During the 1950s five classrooms and an office store and staffroom were added.

References

Girgarre School Committee, *Girgarre Primary School 75th Anniversary - 1918 - 1993, Kyabram 1993* L J Blake (Ed)
Vision and Realisation: A Centenary History of State Education in Victoria, Melbourne 1972

35.3. Description

Physical Description

The Girgarre Primary School has a prefabricated classroom. This is typical of the post war period. It has been clad with metal sheeting and has a shallow pitched metal clad roof. There is a chimney to one end and to the middle of the classroom structure.

Physical Condition

Good

35.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Girgarre Primary School and the grounds are significant.

How is it Significant?

The school buildings and grounds are of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire Council.

Heritage Review – Part C Individual Places

Why is it Significant?

The Girgarre PS is of historic significance for its association with education and the development of Girgarre. (HERCON Criteria A)

It is of social significance as it assists in demonstrating community values and social activities that went into supporting the school and the wider community. (HERCON Criteria G)

It is of aesthetic significance as it demonstrates the principal architectural characteristics of a classrooms constructed during the post war period. (HERCON Criteria D)

35.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

36. KYABRAM PLAZA THEATRE, 243 ALLAN STREET, KYABRAM (HO 138)

36.1. Details

Place Type:

Theatre

Significance Level:

Local

Architectural Style:

Inter-War Mediterranean style Picture Palace

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight 2005 & the review work of Mr Justin Francis & Ms Deborah Kemp.

Place	Map
	

36.2. History and Historical Context

The Theatre was built in 1929 at a cost of 13,000 pounds has stalls, a dress circle, a reception area, including kitchen on the balcony floor. The main street frontage has a central entrance with a large shop on either side and was proclaimed in the Kyabram Free Press as "capable of seating 1,000 patrons, the building will be a great asset to the town".

In the early days of the Theatre it was filled to capacity at every screening and district residents could not get enough of the new "talking pictures". The upstairs dance hall also proved tremendously popular until the late 1940's when it closed. In 'the early days the pictures were shown thanks to the Hoyts transportable talking picture' road show." In 1931 a Western Electrical Sound System was installed to allow for the "modern talking picture show."

From the outset the Theatre was not only for the screening of films but for other public gatherings such as concerts, dances and ANZAC services.

Movie going remained popular until the late fifties - early sixties when the introduction of television saw people stay away from the movie houses in their droves. In May 1966 the Theatre was offered for sale by owners, Lyric Photoplay Pty. Ltd. of Shepparton but was passed in at the auction. Films ceased being screened in April of that year.

The Theatre was stripped of all its seating and Theatre equipment and offered to the Council for \$30,000. As the Council already had a hall Council declined the offer. (This situation has now changed with the original Town Hall being converted to the Kyabram Public Library and Community Centre and Council now purchasing the Plaza). In 1968 a Committee comprising representatives of four local service clubs made an unsuccessful bid to have screenings recommenced at the Theatre. A reception centre, the "Copper Kettle", then operated at the Theatre until it closed in 1979.

In early 1983 an enthusiastic group from the local Youth Club re-established the regular showing of movies, to provide much needed entertainment for the Karma area. Projection equipment was purchased from the Eildon theatre and seats from the former Metro theatre, Melbourne. The seats were actually paid for (\$160) by a member of the Youth Club.

All the wiring, plumbing, building of the fire escape, setting up of projection equipment and sound system, laying carpet and setting up of seats, kiosk etc. was all done voluntarily by local tradesmen and the committee. Another generous committee member, Mr Reg Fletcher donated \$1,000 towards painting the theatre.

The Theatre is now owned by the Campaspe Shire and since it re-opened in October, 1983, there has been movies run every weekend, and all labour is given freely by the theatre committee.

(Taken from Kyabram & District Historical Society notes)

36.3. Description

Physical Description

The Plaza Theatre sits flush to the street with a high double storey facade, and central cantilevered veranda. Designed with a frontage of 66 feet and a depth of 165 feet it had single front shops on the street frontage on either side of its recessed entrance. Above the shops sat a large balcony floor including a kitchen and reception area which was regularly used for dances.

When built it comprised stalls seating 750, on movable seating to enable the seats to be retracted for large functions. At the northern (stage end) of the theatre was a large orchestra pit, a 35 foot x 17 foot stage with dressing rooms either side. The upper balcony had seating for 270 and was reached from the balcony foyer by means of two short stairs.

The theatre has now changed considerably inside with a single raked floor with fixed seating running from the stage up to the projection room.

The Theatre was built in 1929 generally in brick construction with the front Allan Street facade in cement render. The internal walls of the auditorium were finished in a rough texture and the ceiling in a simple design in pressed metal. The foyer walls were plastered.

Following its closure it was offered for sale in 1966. Following its takeover by Council architect Richard Young was employed to provide conceptual drawings for its renovation into a performing arts centre and theatre. Young worked with renowned lighting and sound designer Denis Irving of Entertech Pty. Ltd. as well as structural engineer Andre Kuter of Mateffy, Perl, Nagy and Kuter and electrical engineer John Byrne of John Byrne and Associates.

The premises then underwent major renovation including: the redesign of the stage in 1989, construction of new toilet facilities in 1991. This work coincided with the construction of a new stage house, proscenium opening, stage, orchestra pit and plant room.

Prior to the theatre reopening its greatest change occurred when the dress circle was removed and the stalls lifted at the rear to slope all the way from the projection room to the stage.

Physical Condition

Good

36.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Kyabram Plaza Theatre at 243 Allan Street Kyabram

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic significance as one of the main purpose built picture palaces designed as an entertainment centre in providing a venue for showing movies, dancing and major local social functions. (HERCON criteria A)

It is of aesthetic significance as an example of a substantial double storey, triple fronted commercial premises of an unusual Inter-War Mediterranean style Picture Palace.

It is architecturally significant for its unusual symmetrical Mediterranean facade and in particular its three groups of tall, arched multi-pane window openings at the upper level. It is possibly also unique in Victoria for its upper level foyer including a bar, kitchen and toilets and with a dance floor large enough for major dances and large community functions. (HERCON criteria E)

It is socially significant for the role it has played in bonding key sections of the Kyabram arts community in the work of its revitalisation and the role it continues to play in providing a key entertainment venue for the people of Kyabram and the surrounding district. (HERCON criteria G)

36.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

37. ROCHESTER PRIMARY SCHOOL NO. 795, 18 EDWARD STREET, ROCHESTER (HO 218)

37.1. Details

Place Type:

School

Significance Level:


Local

Architectural Style:

Interwar Period (1902 – c 1918) Arts and Crafts

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight 2005 & the review work of Ms Deborah Kemp.

Place	Map
	

37.2. History and Historical Context

Rochester was originally the municipal township of the extensive Shire Echuca. Rochester was named for Dr John Rowe a squatter on Restdown Run. He established his homestead on the site of the town, in 1846. Rochester is located on the Campaspe River. The construction of the Melbourne-Bendigo-Echuca railway line in 1864 and the opening of the Rochester Railway Station increased the importance of the township.

The Rochester Common School 795 received a grant from the National Board of Education for a salary for a teacher (Thomas C Lowther) on 25 May 1865 but the school was struck off the rolls in August 1866. Aid was renewed in December 1867 and a grant of 70 pounds was made in September 1868. The Common School building was originally a simple timber building in High Street Rochester. In 1874 the Department built a new brick school house on the Common School reserve to house 120 pupils at a cost of 385 pounds. The 'Rec' school as it was known closed in 1913. The present Primary School opened in Edward Street in 1913/1914.

A Higher Elementary School (adjacent to the Primary School) was officially opened in 1923 by John Allan MLA later Premier of Victoria and a farmer in the Kyabram area. First Senior Master was W McPhee. In 1957 the efforts of teachers and Committee members had the school declared a High School.

References

L J Blake (Ed) *Vision and Realisation: A Centenary History of State Education in Victoria, Melbourne 1972*

37.3. Description

Physical Description

The Interwar Classrooms demonstrate many of the architectural characteristics associated with the Public Works Department during this period. This includes the face red brickwork with the contrasting rendered bands, the hipped terracotta tiled roofs and the tall and slender chimneys with their rendered caps with straps. The domestic character of the facades is reinforced by the residential scale of the building and the informality of the facades.

Physical Condition

Good

37.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Rochester Primary School and the grounds are significant.

How is it Significant?

The school buildings and grounds are of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire Council.

Why is it Significant?

The Rochester PS is of historic significance for its association with education and the development of Rochester. (HERCON Criteria A)

It is of social significance as it assists in demonstrating community values and social activities that went into supporting the school and the wider community. (HERCON Criteria G)

It is of aesthetic significance as it demonstrates the principal architectural characteristics for its period of development. (HERCON Criteria D)

37.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

38. 'BALLINODE' FARMHOUSE, 285 DIGGORA ROAD, ROCHESTER (HO 219)

38.1. Details

Place Type:

Farm house

Significance Level:


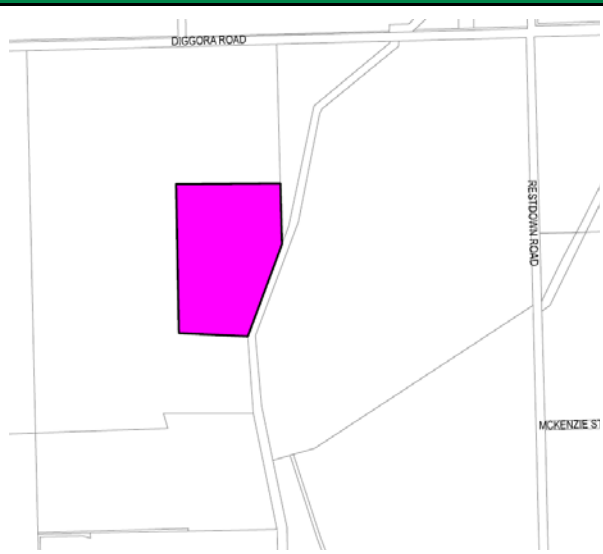
Local

Architectural Style:

Victorian Period (1851-1901), vernacular

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight 2005

Place	Map
	

38.2. History and Historical Context

Dr John Pearson Rowe set up accommodation for the many drovers and prospectors passing through the district near the Campaspe River. In 1854, the settlement about his hotel was known as Rowe's Camp which after being named Rochester in the township survey, was later in 1855, gazetted as Rochester. The township developed on the east of the river and soon boasted Seward's Hotel, shops, industries, residences and a school. With the mooted building of the Melbourne-Echuca railway line to the west of the river, Thomas Seward proposed the building of a bridge, to be paid for by himself, so that train travellers could reach his hotel. In 1863 the Riverine Herald described the Rochester Township thus:

There is a post office and a hotel replete with every elegance and comfort of the day. A bridge over the Campaspe is about to be erected. There is one store and another is in course of erection.

The Bendigo-Echuca railway line was built through Rochester and opened in 1864. A substantial flour mill was erected c1868. The decades of the 1870s and 1880s saw consolidated growth of the township and a shift of focus from east of the river to the west. The Express newspaper commenced publication in 1873. By 1882, eleven hotels were in operation. Hart's foundry began business in 1873, several brick kilns were established, and the present post office was built in 1889. In 1881, Rochester's population had reached 599.

This house represents settlement of the Rochester area from the 1880s under the 1869 Land Act. The property is believed to have been taken up by the McCaig family and the house built in the 1890s. The property continues to be owned by members of the family today.

References:

Owner

Sue Thomas, "Covered with Dust and Troubled with Mud": History of Rochester and District, Rochester, Vic.: Rochester Shire Council, 1979, p. 16.

38.3. Description

Physical Description

The single storey red brick house has a hipped roof clad in galvanised corrugated iron, red brick corbelled chimneys and convex verandah. The original design was symmetrical, which is characteristic of Victorian Georgian style. However the extensive side verandah is a recent addition and has been built to link to the hipped roof extension at the rear. There is a significant Stone Pine in the garden and an old olive grove along the entrance road. The former detached kitchen has been removed. The iron verandah posts and lace work on the extension were cast in Bendigo to match original the front verandah design. The Federation/Inter-war style woven wire fence appears to be recent.

Physical Condition

Very good

38.4. Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The house at 285 Diggora Road Rochester

How is it significant?

It is of historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire.

Why is it significant?

It is of historic and social significance as it represents settlement of the Rochester area from the 1880s under the 1869 Land Act. The property is believed to have been taken up by the McCaig family and the house built in the 1890s. The property continues to be owned by members of the family today. (HERCON criteria A & G)

Heritage Review – Part C Individual Places

It is of aesthetic significance as a good example of a large late nineteenth century Victorian Georgian house constructed of unpainted red brick, double-hung timber windows, timber doors and extensive verandah with decorative cast iron brackets, valance and columns, and face red brick chimneys accenting the hipped roof design, which is clad with galvanised corrugated iron. A large Stone Pine grows at the front of the house. (HERCON criteria D)

38.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	Yes Stone Pine	No

39. 'ROCHESTER PARK' DWELLING, 64 RAILWAY ROAD, ROCHESTER (HO 220)

39.1. Details

Place Type:

House

Significance Level:

Local

Architectural Style:

Federation/Edwardian Period (1902-c.1918) Arts and Crafts

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight 2005

Place	Map
	

39.2. History and Historical Context

Dr John Pearson Rowe set up accommodation for the many drovers and prospectors passing through the district near the Campaspe River. In 1854, the settlement about his hotel was known as Rowe's Camp which after being named Rochester in the township survey, was later in 1855, gazetted as Rochester. The township developed on the east of the river.

The Bendigo-Echuca railway line was built through Rochester and opened in 1864. This instigated the refocusing of development on the west side of the river. The decades of the 1870s and 1880s saw consolidated growth of the township.

When closer settlement was linked with irrigation schemes administered from 1905 by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, intense farming of smaller blocks in the Rochester area began. Other waves of settlement took place in the area when returned soldiers from World War One and Two took up land.

This home was constructed in the early nineteenth century for Mr J. Dougherty, a wealthy American business man. Dougherty first took up land in the 1880s in the Parish of Girgarre East. He invested heavily in businesses in Kyabram and leant £1000 to the Kyabram Mechanics' Institute. It is thought that Rochester Park was designed for him by A. E. Castles, Architect and Deakin Shire Engineer. Dougherty died in 1936.

References:

Don Anderson, *The Life and Times of A. E. Castles Shire Engineer 1871-1933*. Kyabram, Kyabram Free Press, 2001, pp. 197-9

W. H. Bossence. *Kyabram*. Melbourne: Hawthorn Press, 1963, p. 59

Sue Thomas, "Covered with Dust and Troubled with Mud": *History of Rochester and District* (Rochester, Vic.: Rochester Shire Council, 1979), 16.

39.3. Description

Physical Description

This building is a single storey red brick house with a predominantly hipped roof and a jerkin head gabled roof above the projecting room.

Physical Condition

Good

39.4. Statement of Significance

What is significant?

'Rochester Park' House, Echuca Road Rochester

How it is significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic significance to the Campaspe Shire.

Why is it significant?

It is of historic and social significance as the house represents the further development of Rochester from 1910 with the advent of irrigation. (HERCON criteria A & G)

It is of aesthetic significance as a very good example of an early twentieth century substantial house designed in the Federation Arts and Crafts asymmetrical style, constructed of unpainted red brick, double-hung timber windows, large window hood with supporting timber brackets, stucco and strap work gable end, timber doors and extensive verandah brick chimneys accenting the picturesque roof design, which is clad with galvanised corrugated iron. (HERCON criteria D)

39.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

40. FREEMASONS' HALL, 39 MACKAY STREET, ROCHESTER (HO 221)

40.1. Details

Place Type:

Hall

Significance Level:

Local

Architectural Style:

Victorian Period (1851-1901) Academic Classical

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight 2005

Place	Map
	

40.2. History and Historical Context

Dr John Pearson Rowe set up accommodation for the many drovers and prospectors passing through the district near the Campaspe River. In 1854, the settlement about his hotel was known as Rowe's Camp which after being named Rochester in the township survey, was later in 1855, gazetted as Rochester. The township developed on the east of the river. The Bendigo-Echuca railway line was built through Rochester and opened in 1864. This instigated the refocusing of development on the west side of the river. The decades of the 1870s and 1880s saw consolidated growth of the township.

When closer settlement was linked with irrigation schemes administered from 1905 by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, intense farming of smaller blocks in the Rochester area began. Other waves of settlement took place in the area when returned soldiers from World War One and Two took up land.

First meetings of Freemasons in the Rochester area were held in Tidy's Hotel in the late 1870s with a view to establishing a Craft Lodge. St. John's No. 1882 Lodge was consecrated in 1879. A red brick Lodge building was built in Mackay Street and completed in 1882 at a cost of £513. In September 1889 the Lodge affiliated with the United Grand Lodge of Victoria and since has been known as St. John's of Rochester No. 75. The Rochester and Northern District Chapter was consecrated in March 1925 and this Lodge, with St John's, used this building for meetings from that year.

The Freemasons' Hall has seen a number of changes over the years. A red brick supper room was added to the rear (east) of the original hall in 1908 at a cost of £200 and the hall extended in brick to the west (Mackay Street) c1922. A skillion weatherboard kitchen was added to the rear c1950 and a new foyer built c1960 at the front.

References:

Les Anderson, OAM, local resident

Live and Prosper: A Record of Progress in Rochester and District 1854 to 1954, Rochester, Vic., Rochester Centenary Committee, 1954

Sue Thomas, "Covered with Dust and Troubled with Mud": History of Rochester and District. Rochester, Vic.: Rochester Shire Council, 1979, p. 26.

40.3. Description

Physical Description

The c1922 facade was a well-designed, beautifully proportioned classical design of a cement rendered symmetrical facade, with elegant round arched openings consisting of a central door with a round arched top light flanked by a double hung window either side. The facade was given dignity befitting the origins of Freemasonry, by the application of a temple front. This was formed by the application of four slender pilasters with Corinthian capitals, supporting a corbelled cornice, deep parapet surmounted by a central pediment with the words 'Masonic Hall' in relief. The facade has been covered over with a later extension to the building. The Freemasons Hall is a rectangular red brick building, with a corrugated iron gable roof, extended east and west beyond the original part. The cream brick c1960s front facade has a rudimentary representation of a temple front formed by four brown brick pilasters and narrow brown brick pediment on the gable end. A red brick supper room was added to the rear (east) of the original hall in 1908 at a cost of £200 and the hall extended in brick to the west (Mackay Street) c1922. A skillion weatherboard kitchen was added to the rear c1950 and a new foyer built c1960 at the front.

Physical Condition

Very good.

40.4. Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Freemasons Hall, Mackay Street Rochester

How is it significant?

Heritage Review – Part C Individual Places

It is of local historic and social significance to the Campaspe Shire.

Why is it significant?

It is of historic and social significance as a manifestation of the importance of Freemasonry in the community since the late 1870s and continually in this building for over 123 years. The original red brick Lodge building was built in Mackay Street, completed in 1882 and it has been extended several times since.

It is of social significance as it is recognised by the community as having public value and is held in high esteem for its associations with members of Freemasonry and their families since 1882 and continues to do so today. (HERCON criteria A & G)

40.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

41. DWELLING, 1 RESERVE ROAD, ROCHESTER (HO 222)

41.1. Details

Place Type:

House

Significance Level:

Local

Architectural Style:

Federation/Edwardian Period

(1902-c.1918)

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight 2005

Place	Map
	

41.2. History and Historical Context

Dr John Pearson Rowe set up accommodation for the many drovers and prospectors passing through the district near the Campaspe River. In 1854, the settlement about his hotel was known as Rowe's Camp which after being named Rochester in the township survey, was later in 1855, gazetted as Rochester. The township developed on the east of the river.

The Bendigo-Echuca railway line was built through Rochester and opened in 1864. This instigated the refocusing of development on the west side of the river. The decades of the 1870s and 1880s saw consolidated growth of the township.

When closer settlement was linked with irrigation schemes administered from 1905 by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, intense farming of smaller blocks in the Rochester area began. Other waves of settlement took place in the area when returned soldiers from World War One and Two took up land. This house at 1 Reserve Road was built for Mr Arthur Bird in approximately 1904. The home was purchased by the O'Reilly family in 1959 and restored.

References:

'Rochester Town Historical Walking Map', Rochester Primary School, 2001

Sue Thomas, "Covered with Dust and Troubled with Mud": History of Rochester and District (Rochester, Vic.: Rochester Shire Council, 1979), p. 16.

41.3. Description

Physical Description

This building is a single storey red brick house with hipped roof clad in corrugated and short lapped galvanised iron. The asymmetrical design is highly picturesque, with a faceted projecting room, accentuated verandah following this line, and tall slender red brick chimneys with cement render banding and semicircular tops at the skyline. The elegant verandah has a S-curve roof, fine cast iron valance, brackets and columns. Highly decorative eaves brackets, drops and relief, contrast playfully with the plain brick wall and roof material.

Physical Condition

Excellent

41.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The house at 1 Reserve Road Rochester.

How is it Significant?

It is of a historic, social, technical and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic significance as one of few substantial remaining early residences associated with the settlement of Rochester east of the Campaspe River. (HERCON criteria G)

It is of aesthetic significance as a very good example of an elaborately designed late nineteenth/early twentieth century substantial house constructed of unpainted red brick, double-hung timber windows, timber doors, extensive verandah with decorative cast iron brackets, valance and columns, and face red brick chimneys accenting the picturesque roof design, which is clad with galvanised corrugated metal. (HERCON criteria A)

41.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

42. DWELLING, 14 QUEEN STREET, ROCHESTER (HO 223)

42.1. Details

Place Type:

House

Significance Level:



Local

Architectural Style:

Late Victorian/Federation

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight 2005

Place	Map
	

42.2. History and Historical Context

Dr John Pearson Rowe set up accommodation for the many drovers and prospectors passing through the district near the Campaspe River. In 1854, the settlement about his hotel was known as Rowe's Camp which after being named Rochester in the township survey, was later in 1855, gazetted as Rochester. The township developed on the east of the river.

The Bendigo-Echuca railway line was built through Rochester and opened in 1864. This instigated the refocusing of development on the west side of the river. The decades of the 1870s and 1880s saw consolidated growth of the township.

When closer settlement was linked with irrigation schemes administered from 1905 by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, intense farming of smaller blocks in the Rochester area began. Other waves of settlement took place in the area when returned soldiers from World War One and Two took up land. This house represents the further development of Rochester from 1910 with the advent of irrigation.

References:

Susan Priestley, *The Victorians: Making Their Mark*, McMahons Point, NSW, Fairfax, Syme and Weldon Associates, 1984, pp. 196-8.

Sue Thomas, "Covered with Dust and Troubled with Mud": History of Rochester and District, Rochester, Vic.: Rochester Shire Council, 1979, p. 16.

42.3. Description

Physical Description

A very unique, if eccentric, example of symmetrical combination of a Victorian/Federation Italianate weatherboard with double-hung timber windows with side lights, timber entry door with side and top lights bull nosed verandah with decorative timber fretwork and timber verandah posts. Tall face red brick chimneys accent the extraordinary roof design, which has gablets at right angles to the tall hipped roof, one marking the front doorway at ceiling level, and small ventilator gablets. The roof is clad with galvanised corrugated iron.

Physical Condition

Fair-good

42.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The house at 14 Queen Street Rochester

How is it Significant?

It is of historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire Council.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic significance as the house represents the further development of Rochester from 1910 with the advent of irrigation. (HERCON criteria A)

It is of aesthetic significance as a very unique, if eccentric, example of symmetrical combination of a Victorian Italianate weatherboard with double-hung timber windows with side lights, timber entry door with side and top lights, bull nosed verandah with decorative timber fretwork, and tall face red brick chimneys accenting the extraordinary roof design. (HERCON criteria D)

42.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

43. DWELLING, 46 RAILWAY ROAD, ROCHESTER (HO 225)

43.1. Details

Place Type:

House

Significance Level:



Local

Architectural Style:

Federation Queen Anne

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight 2005

Place	Map
	

43.2. History and Historical Context

Dr John Pearson Rowe set up accommodation for the many drovers and prospectors passing through the district near the Campaspe River. In 1854, the settlement about his hotel was known as Rowe's Camp which after being named Rochester in the township survey was later in 1855 gazetted Rochester. The township developed on the east side of the river.

The Bendigo-Echuca railway line was built through Rochester and opened in 1864. This instigated the refocusing of the development on the west side of the river. The decades of the 1870s and the 1880s saw consolidated growth of the township.

When Closer Settlement was linked with irrigation schemes administered from 1905 by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission intense farming of smaller blocks in the Rochester area began. Other waves of settlement took place in the area when returned soldiers from World War I and World War two took up land. This house represents the further development of Rochester from 1905 with the advent of irrigation.

43.3. Description

Physical Description

The house is an elaborately designed and symmetrical Federation Queen Anne substantial house in a park-like rural setting. It is constructed of timber and clad in timber weatherboards, double-hung timber windows, timber doors and extensive return verandah with decorative timber fretwork brackets, valance and columns, and face red brick (painted) chimneys accenting the picturesque roof design, which is clad with galvanised corrugated iron.

Physical Condition

Very good

43.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The house at 46 Railway Road Rochester

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic significance as the house represents the further development of Rochester from the early 1900s with the advent of irrigation. (HERCON criteria A)

It is of aesthetic significance as a very good example of an elaborately designed and symmetrical Federation Queen Anne substantial house in a park-like rural setting. It is constructed of timber and clad in timber weatherboards, double-hung timber windows, timber doors and extensive return verandah with decorative timber fretwork brackets, valance and columns, and face red brick (painted) chimneys accenting the picturesque roof design, which is clad with corrugated metal. (HERCON criteria D)

43.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

44. DWELLING, 48-50 VICTORIA STREET, ROCHESTER (HO 226)

44.1. Details

Place Type:

House

Significance Level:

Local

Architectural Style:

Victorian Period (1851-1901)

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight 2005

Place	Map
	

44.2. History and Historical Context

Dr John Pearson Rowe set up accommodation for the many drovers and prospectors passing through the district near the Campaspe River. In 1854, the settlement about his hotel was known as Rowe's Camp which after being named Rochester in the township survey, was later in 1855, gazetted as Rochester. The township developed on the east of the river.

The Bendigo-Echuca railway line was built through Rochester and opened in 1864. This instigated the refocusing of development on the west side of the river. The decades of the 1870s and 1880s saw consolidated growth of the township.

When closer settlement was linked with irrigation schemes administered from 1905 by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, intense farming of smaller blocks in the Rochester area began. Other waves of settlement took place in the area when returned soldiers from World War One and Two took up land.

A number of health services were established to cater for the needs of the Rochester community, especially from the end of World War One when the area experienced an increase in population because of the establishment of irrigation blocks for closer settlement. The Echuca Hospital was built in 1882 and served the Rochester district from that year. Hospitals in Rochester were opened in private homes in 1895 by Mrs Cruikshank, and Mrs Black and Mrs Pain in 1919. Torrington Hospital operated from this building at 48-50 Victoria Street from 1923. It closed when the Rochester and District War Memorial Hospital opened in Pascoe Street in 1952.

References:

'Rochester Town Historical Walking Map', Rochester Primary School, 2001

Sue Thomas, "Covered with Dust and Troubled with Mud": History of Rochester and District. Rochester, Vic.: Rochester Shire Council, 1979, pp. 16, 65.

44.3. Description

Physical Description

The building is a late nineteenth century Victorian Georgian house constructed of unpainted red brick, double-hung timber windows, timber doors and concave verandah with decorative cast iron brackets, valance and columns, and face red brick chimneys accenting the hipped roof design, which is clad with galvanised corrugated iron. Cream brickwork is used to imitate quoin work at the door and window openings and at the wall angles. A plain red brick extension was built forward of the original house, but matches the brick colour, roof form and materials, door and window form and materials.

Physical Condition

Very good.

44.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The house at 48-50 Victoria Street Rochester.

How is it Significant?

It is of historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire Council.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic significance as it was used as Torrington Hospital from 1923 and it represents one of four of Rochester's private hospitals established before the opening of the Rochester War Memorial Hospital in 1952. (HERCON criteria A)

It is of aesthetic significance as a good example of a late nineteenth century Victorian Georgian house constructed of unpainted red brick, double-hung timber windows, timber doors and concave verandah with decorative cast iron brackets, valance and timber columns, and face red brick chimneys accenting the hipped roof design, which is clad with galvanised corrugated iron. Cream brickwork is used to imitate quoin work at the door and window openings and at the

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wall angles. The c1920 plain red brick extension matches the brick colour, roof form and materials, door and window form and materials of the original house. (HERCON criteria D)

44.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

45. RSL MEMORIAL HALL, CRN VICTORIA AND MARY STREET, ROCHESTER (HO 227)

45.1. Details

Place Type:

R.S.L. Memorial Hall and War Memorial

Significance Level:

Local

Architectural Style:

Interwar Period (c.1919-c.1940) Arts and Crafts

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight 2005

Place	Map
	

45.2. History and Historical Context

Dr John Pearson Rowe set up accommodation for the many drovers and prospectors passing through the district near the Campaspe River. In 1854, the settlement about his hotel was known as Rowe's Camp which after being named Rochester in the township survey, was later in 1855, gazetted as Rochester. The township developed on the east of the river.

The Bendigo-Echuca railway line was built through Rochester and opened in 1864. This instigated the refocusing of development on the west side of the river. The decades of the 1870s and 1880s saw consolidated growth of the township.

When closer settlement was linked with irrigation schemes administered from 1905 by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, intense farming of smaller blocks in the Rochester area began. Other waves of settlement took place in the area when returned soldiers from World War One and Two took up land.

A branch of the Returned Sailors, Soldiers Imperial league of Australia was formed in 1918 in Rochester and club rooms were established in Mackay Street. A meeting calling for public conscriptions in August 1918 raised £84 for the purpose of establishing a soldiers' memorial at Rochester. By August 1919, a sum of £251 had been raised.

A decision to build a Memorial Hall was made in 1920. The R.S.L. building was erected in 1922 at a cost of £1500. It was officially opened on 26 April 1922 by Brigadier-general Jess. A memorial to Sgt. Williamson who was killed in the Boer War, which had been erected at the corner of Gillies and Moore Streets in 1902 was moved to the front of the building and inscriptions added over the years. Interest in the sub branch was revived during World War Two and a red brick Memorial Wall dedicated to those who served during that war. The Community Welfare Committee established a garage and depot at the rear of the R.S.L. Hall for the St. John of God ambulance c1971.

Members of the sub branch were actively involved in raising funds for the war effort and continue to help returned soldiers and their families in the area.

References:

Live and Prosper: A Record of Progress in Rochester and District 1854 to 1954, Rochester, Vic., Rochester Centenary Committee, 1954

Sue Thomas, "Covered with Dust and Troubled with Mud": History of Rochester and District (Rochester, Vic.: Rochester Shire Council, 1979), pp. 49, 94.

45.3. Description

Physical Description

The single storey hall has a domestic scale and style. It is constructed of red brick, with a gable roof clad in orange terra cotta tiles. A room projects forward of the semi-enclosed porch. The steep gable end has strap work and eaves brackets, exposed rafters, and battered verandah columns - all features of the Arts and Crafts style. Melaleucas, Oleanders, Eucalypts and Magnolia grow in the garden. Other built features include three granite edged rose garden beds, a red brick remembrance wall, and a granite, marble and bluestone war memorial with a cast iron lamp on top dedicated to those who served in the Boer War, World War One and Two, Malaysia, Vietnam, Borneo and Korea.

Physical Condition

Very good

45.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Rochester R.S.L. Memorial Hall and War Memorials, corner Victoria and Mary Streets Rochester

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire.

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Why is it Significant?

It is of historic significance for its special importance for its long association over 87 years with the branch of the Returned Sailors, Soldiers Imperial League of Australia which was formed in 1918 in Rochester with club rooms established in Mackay Street. Public conscriptions in 1918-19 raised £251 for the purpose of establishing a soldiers' memorial at Rochester. A decision to build a Memorial Hall was made in 1920. The Arts and Crafts style R.S.L. building was erected in 1922. A memorial to Sgt. Williamson who was killed in the Boer War, which had been erected at the corner of Gillies and Moore Streets in 1902, was moved to the front of the building and inscriptions added over the years. Interest in the sub branch was revived during World War Two and a red brick Memorial Wall dedicated to those who served during that war. The Community Welfare Committee established a garage and depot at the rear of the R.S.L. Hall for the St. John of God ambulance c1971. (HERCON criteria A)

It is of social significance as it is recognised by the community as having public value and is held in high esteem for its social associations with the whole community, but particularly the members of the R.S.L whose twentieth century history is interwoven with the history of the place. Members of the sub branch were actively involved in raising funds for the war effort and continue to help returned soldiers and their families in the area. (HERCON criteria G)

It is of aesthetic significance as a good example of a cultural landscape developed over the past 87 years. It contains an early twentieth century Inter-war Arts and Crafts hall, and associated memorials such as flagpoles, Boer War Memorial, and the Wall of Remembrance established by the RSL in Rochester. (HERCON criteria A)

45.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

46. UNITING CHURCH, 1 HART STREET, ROCHESTER (HO 228)

46.1. Details

Place Type:

Church

Significance Level:



Local

Architectural Style:

Federation/Edwardian (1902-c1918) Romanesque Gothic/Arts & Crafts

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight 2005 & the review work of Ms Deborah Kemp.

Place	Map
	

46.2. History and Historical Context

The first Methodist service was held in 1871/72. These were conducted by the Rev S Bryant who was stationed at Elmore. Services were first held in the old school house on the east side of the Campaspe River. In 1873 the Rev A Uglow was appointed to the Rochester circuit (this circuit was originally attached to the Elmore circuit but it soon split into two circuits).

In 1873 a brick church and parsonage was erected near the main entrance of the Recreation Reserve. As the population increased so did the congregation. Eventually the little church on the east side of the river became too small. Services

were held outdoors or in the Shire Hall until funds were raised as the town was now growing on the west side of the river the new church was built on the corner of Elizabeth Street and Moore Street.

The foundation stone was laid by W G Hart in October 1910. The architect was A E Castles and the building contractors were Reeve Bros. Opening services were conducted by the Rev Thomas Adamson on the 5 February 1911. A Sunday school building was moved to the site in 1911. It came from Corop and it was the old Corop Methodist Sunday School. A kindergarten was added later. A parsonage was constructed in Moore Street in 1912.

46.3. Description

Physical Description

This distinctive church has been designed in the style of Blood & Bandage Romanesque. Of note is the main gable with its group of three round arch windows with cement rendered detailing. The contrasts provided by the face brickwork and cement dressings creates the 'blood and bandage' effect. The breakfront to the main facade is distinguished by the engaged columnar features with the gothic caps. The oculus provides an additional architectural feature in what is a particularly active facade. Of note are the 'Art Nouveau' styled lead light windows.

46.4. Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Rochester Uniting Church is of significance.

How is it significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire.

Why is it significant?

The Rochester Uniting Church is of historic significance for its association with the establishment of the Methodist religion in the district (circuit). It is also associated with the later changes to the church's organisation with the unification of Methodist Church of Australia, the Congregational Union of Australia and the Presbyterian Church of Australia.

The Rochester Uniting Church is of historic significance for its contribution to an understanding of the diversity of religious bodies which were established in the region during the selection period. The diversity of these places of worship is of significance as they assist in demonstrating the different cultural backgrounds of the early settlers to the area.

The Rochester Uniting Church is of historic significance for its association with the development of the region. (HERCON criteria A)

The Rochester Uniting Church is socially significant on a local level for its recognised community and cultural values which are interwoven with the social and community fabric of Rochester and its district.

The Rochester Uniting Church is of social significance for its association with marking the major phases in the lives of its community, such as births (christenings), first communions, marriage ceremonies and funerals. It also reflects the strong community spirit through fund raising to pay for its construction and it demonstrates a reliance on social and community voluntary structures to maintain these buildings as continuing places for congregating and worshipping. (HERCON Criteria G)

It is of aesthetic and historic significance for its association with A E Castles the Deakin Shire Engineer. (HERCON criteria A & D)

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The Rochester Uniting Church is of aesthetic significance for its landmark qualities and the contribution it makes to the township. It is a fine exemplar of eclectic Romanesque 'blood and bandages' ecclesiastic architecture with overtones of the Arts and Crafts. The church has retained a high degree of intactness and integrity. (HERCON Criteria E)

The Rochester Uniting Church contributes to the Campaspe Shire's range of ecclesiastic buildings. These are important for their architecture, integrity and intactness. The diversity of different religious buildings is notable. The extent of ecclesiastic buildings assists in demonstrating the success of the early settlers and their commitment to the community. (HERCON criteria A & D)

46.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

47. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AND HALL, 2-4 VICTORIA STREET, ROCHESTER (HO 229)

47.1. Details

Place Type:

Church

Significance Level:


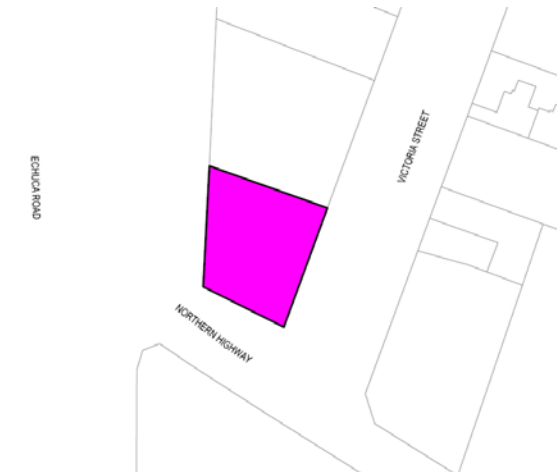
Local

Architectural Style:

Federation/Edwardian Period (1902-c.1918) Gothic

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight 2005 & the review work of Ms Deborah Kemp.

Place	Map
	

47.2. History and Historical Context

In 1873 the first services were conducted in Rochester in a building near the old cemetery in Rochester east. 12 months later a brick church was constructed in Gillies Street. (*Live and Prosper in Rochester*, Rochester 1954)

The church in Gillies Street was a regular meeting place for 37 years when a new and larger church was constructed west of the railway line in 1912. The church was designed by W T Chapman and built by Humphris and Bird. A baptismal font was erected in memory of Mrs Thomas Neilson.

47.3. Description

Physical Description

St John's Presbyterian Church is a face red brick church with contrasting cement dressings. The structure of the church is informed by a double gable form. The main body of the church is housed in the principal gable roofed section. There is a smaller gable roofed section to the front facade and the entrance is through this part of the structure and from the side. There is a large pointed window to the front facade and regularly spaced narrower pointed windows to each side. These windows are interspersed with brick buttresses.

Physical Condition

Good

47.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

St John's Presbyterian Church and Hall, Victoria Street Rochester.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire Council.

Why is it Significant?

St John's Presbyterian Church is of historic significance for its association with the establishment of the Presbyterian religion in Rochester and the district. It is also associated with the later changes to the church's organisation with the unification of Methodist Church of Australia, the Congregational Union of Australia and the Presbyterian Church of Australia.

St John's Presbyterian Church is of historic significance for its contribution to an understanding of the diversity of religious bodies which were established in the district during settlement and in particular during Closer Settlement. The diversity of these places of worship is of significance as they assist in demonstrating the different cultural backgrounds of the early settlers to the area.

St John's Presbyterian Church is of historic significance for its association with the development of Rochester. (HERCON criteria A)

St John's Presbyterian Church is socially significant on a local level for its recognised community and cultural values which are interwoven with the social and community fabric of Rochester.

St John's Presbyterian Church is of social significance for its association with marking the major phases in the lives of its community, such as births (christenings), first communions, marriage ceremonies and funerals. It also reflects the strong community spirit through fund raising to pay for its construction and it demonstrates a reliance on social and community voluntary structures to maintain these buildings as continuing places for congregating and worshipping. (HERCON Criteria G)

St John's Presbyterian Church is of aesthetic significance for its landmark qualities and the contribution it makes to the streetscape. The architecture is typical for its period and defined by the Gothic Revival architecture, its face brick work and contrasting cement dressings. The pointed windows and decorative glazing contributes to its inherent character. It is

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a good regional representative example of its type and period. The church has retained a high degree of intactness and its integrity. (HERCON Criteria D)

St John's Presbyterian Church contributes to the Campaspe Shire's range of ecclesiastic buildings. These are important for their architecture, integrity and intactness. The diversity of different religious buildings is notable. The extent of ecclesiastic buildings assists in demonstrating the success of the early settlers and their commitment to the community. (HERCON criteria A & D)

47.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

48. STRATHALLAN BRIDGE, STRATHALLAN ROAD, STRATHALLAN (HO 231)

48.1. Details

Place Type:

Bridge

Significance Level:

Local

Architectural Style:

N/A

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight

Place	Map
	

48.2. History and Historical Context

The bridge

Strathallan was settled in 1911-12, and proclaimed a town in 1913. It was situated in a wheat growing district centred on the Campaspe River, where subdivision of the Restdown and Cornelia Creek Estates for closer settlement in 1906 and 1910 respectively, brought an influx of population.⁽¹⁾ By 1913 Restdown had 55 households and Cornelia Creek had 90.⁽²⁾ The two estates were separated by the river, and there was no bridge or railway station on the 18 mile stretch between Echuca and Rochester. Restdown, on the west of the river, was cut off from the Strathallan siding and the farmers had to cart their wheat to Echuca or Rochester. Both settlements boasted active progress associations, which, after campaigning for some time, persuaded the Rochester Shire Council and the Closer Settlement Board of the need for a bridge.⁽³⁾ A railway station was established in 1914. Strathallan State School No. 3855 opened in 1914 and

operated until c1969. A post office and store opened c1914 at the settlement and a hall was built in 1929. In August 1912 plans and specifications for a timber bridge were being prepared by the Public Works Department.(4) Besides the main bridge over the Campaspe, two smaller bridges were needed to span nearby billabongs. The cost of the work was to be shared by the Shire Council and the Board.

The Shire Engineer, W. T. Chaplin, on examining the plans, suggested that the estimated cost of £2100 could be reduced by changing the design and substituting cheaper wood. However, when tenders were called at the end of December alternative tenders for reinforced concrete bridges were also invited, probably at the instigation of the Shire Engineer. (5) Chaplin had been an early enthusiast for reinforced concrete, having assisted Monash and Anderson in winning the contract for the Coliban Bridge in 1901. Of the four tenders received, only the one submitted by the Reinforced Concrete & Monier Pipe Construction Co. was for reinforced concrete, to a plan drawn up by J. A. Laing. Whether the Company's tender of £1791 was the lowest is not clear, but the promise of durability was a major consideration in the success of the tender, which was selected by the Closer Settlement Board and the Public Works Department.(6) Work commenced in April 1913, under the supervision of both G. Kermode of the Public Works Department and Chaplin. The three bridges were completed by July.(7)

The test and opening, held on 12 August, was a festive occasion, with entertainment provided by the two progress associations. The Shire Council was proud of their progressiveness in adopting modern technology. However there were still some reservations regarding the safety of what they regarded as a new type of bridge. The traction engine was rigged up with a cable which drew the 15 ton test load across on a wagon. Deflections were measured to the satisfaction of the Shire Engineer before the engine was taken onto the bridge.(8) Monash was disgusted that such elaborate safety precautions should be reported in the press in a manner 'calculated to inspire want of public confidence in our work and speciality', protesting that 'the days when tests of reinforced concrete bridges were regarded as anything but a formality have long passed away'.(9) The Argus reported that the engineers for the bridges were Kermode and Chaplin, with the Company acknowledged merely as contractors.(10)

The bridge united the Restdown and Cornelia Creek communities, initiating the formation of a small township around the Strathallan Siding, where a passenger platform was soon to be provided. Township blocks had already been sold and a post office was planned. Strathallan School opened the following year. (11)

Strathallan Culvert, or Bridge No. 3, was built to span a small billabong on the Restdown Estate, approximately 200 metres west of Strathallan Bridge, and was constructed under the same contract as the Strathallan Bridge. It was a culvert of two spans with timber hand rails. It is still in existence but has been substantially altered.

John Monash

John Monash and J. T. N. Anderson were consultants in civil and mechanical engineering, and designed and constructed projects in the fields of mining, water resources and structures. Monash and Anderson formed their partnership in 1894. In 1897 Anderson made contact with Carter Gummow & Co. who held Australian rights to the Monier patent for reinforced concrete. The partnership was recognised as sole agents for Victoria and within a few years had designed and built some 20 Monier arch bridges. The Sydney firm (later Gummow, Forrest & Co.) provided back-up in design and general advice on engineering and business matters. In 1902, a Monier pipe factory was established in Melbourne. In May of that year Anderson moved to New Zealand as Chief Engineer of the Dunedin Sewerage Board. From then on, Monash steered the business, and the partnership was officially dissolved in 1905, its operations being joined to those of the Monier Pipe Company to form the Reinforced Concrete & Monier Pipe Construction Company (RCMPC).

Monash took RCMPC into the construction of what we would now recognise as conventional reinforced concrete, and this soon became its main business. In 1906 he formed the South Australian Reinforced Concrete Company (SARCC) and was effectively non-resident chief engineer. Some work was also undertaken in Tasmania under direct management from the Melbourne office. Structures built throughout country Victoria included small dams, reticulation schemes utilising RCMPC's own pipes, service reservoirs, silos, and many girder bridges. Monash left for World War One in December

1914 and gained fame as a commander of ANZAC and allied forces on the Western Front. On his return he played a leading role in the establishment of the State Electricity Commission of Victoria.

(1) Rochester Express, 18 April 1913.

(2) Ibid., 15 August 1913.

(3) Ibid., 27 August 1912

(4) Ibid., 27 September, 24 December 1912.

(5) Ibid., 18 April 1913, correspondence February & March in Company records, Box 92 File 958.

(6) Company records.

(7) Rochester Express, 15 August 1913.

(8) Monash to Chaplin, 22 July 1913, Company records.

(9) Argus, 13 August 1913.

(10) Bendigonian, 19 August 1913

(11) Blake, L., Vision and Realisation, Melbourne, 1973, Vol 3, p.847

References:

Strathallan Bridge <http://home.vicnet.net.au/~aholgate/jm/girdertexts/gdrtext2.html#strathallan1>

Alan Holgate and Geoff Taplin, Monash, Anderson, Transport and Communication 1894-1914 http://home.vicnet.net.au/~aholgate/jm/papers/ma_trans_comm.html

48.3. Description

Physical Description

This is a fairly large bridge having 5 spans of 30 feet (9.14 m) with three girders and an overall width of 16 feet (4.88 m). Shear reinforcement covers the full length of the girders. The piers consist of three vertical columns joined by a curtain wall and founded on a strip footing. There is a nominal cross-head: a thickening of the top of the wall with a few longitudinal bars indicated. The abutments consist of the normal column and wall type. The bridge has been strengthened rather unsympathetically with steel cross beams at the western end in recent years. The timber hand railing is of the type shown in the original design and is typical of that used on country bridges.

This bridge displays the functional design developed by Monash for his larger country bridges from around 1911, and can be grouped with Shepparton Bridge (built 1911 now demolished), the ruined Cremona Bridge, and the 3 span Darraweit Guim Bridge. It is also of similar design to the much smaller Edgarley Bridge and the town bridge at Wattle Street Bendigo. Strathallan Bridge is the largest surviving of this group.

The bridge is in need of maintenance, with considerable spalling of the concrete surfaces, large horizontal cracks in the piers, and disintegrating handrails.

Strathallan Culvert, or Bridge No. 3 is on the same road approximately 200 metres west of Strathallan Bridge. It was constructed under the same contract as the Strathallan Bridge and built as a culvert of two spans with timber hand rails. It is still in existence but has been substantially altered.

Physical Condition

Fair

48.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The 1913 Strathallan Bridge, Strathallan-Bamawm Road, Strathallan

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, social, aesthetic and technical cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic significance for its integral function in linking the Restdown and Cornelia Creek communities which were developed from 1906 under Closer Settlement on opposite sides of the Campaspe River. (HERCON criteria A)

It is of technical significance as it demonstrates the principal characteristics of the functional design developed by the Reinforced Concrete and Monier Pipe Construction Company (RCMPC), and is the largest surviving bridge of its kind. It is a representative example of the larger reinforced concrete girder bridges designed and built by the engineer Laing who worked for John Monash, owner of the Reinforced Concrete and Monier Pipe Construction Company (RCMPC) and an early use of this technology in the district. (HERCON criteria F)

It is of social significance as the bridge united the Restdown and Cornelia Creek communities, both of which had very active progress associations, and initiated the formation of a small township around the Strathallan Siding, where a passenger platform was soon provided. Township blocks had already been sold and a post office was planned. The Strathallan School opened the following year. (HRECON criteria G)

It is of aesthetic significance as a focal point in the townscape of Strathallan, for over 92 years. (HERCON criteria D)

48.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	No	No	No	No

49. STRATHALLAN PUBLIC HALL, 940 ROCHESTER-STRATHALLAN ROAD, STRATHALLAN (HO 232)

49.1. Details

Place Type:

Hall

Significance Level:

Local

Architectural Style:

Interwar Period (c.1919-c.1940) Austerity

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight

Place	Map
	

49.2. History and Historical Context

Strathallan Siding was situated in a wheat growing district centred on the Campaspe River, where subdivision of the Restdown and Cornelia Creek Estates for closer settlement in 1906 and 1910 respectively, had brought an influx of population. By 1913 Restdown had 55 households and Cornelia Creek had 90. The two estates were separated by the river, and there was no bridge on the 18 mile stretch between Echuca and Rochester. Restdown, on the west of the river, was cut off from the Strathallan Siding and the farmers had to cart their wheat to Echuca or Rochester. Both settlements boasted active progress associations, which, after campaigning for some time, persuaded the Rochester Shire Council and the Closer Settlement Board of the need for a bridge which opened in 1913. The bridge united the Restdown and Cornelia Creek communities, initiating the formation of a small township around the Strathallan Siding, where a passenger platform was soon to be provided. Township blocks had already been sold and a post office was planned. Strathallan School opened the following year. The Strathallan Hall opened in 1929. Built by Mr Burg of Preston,

it was erected in ripple iron on three sides with a weatherboard front wall, a ripple iron extension was erected at the rear of the building some years later. A open sided skillion addition was added to the hall c1985. The hall has functioned as a meeting place for the Strathallan community for nearly seventy years.

References:

Kevin Shead, local resident

John Monash web site, <http://home.vicnet.net.au/~aholgate/jm/girdertexts/gdrtext2.html#strathallan1>

49.3. Description

Physical Description

The gable roofed building, with wide eaves supported on timber brackets is clad in weatherboards on the front elevation, and ripple iron on the other three walls. The roof is clad in galvanised corrugated iron (not zinc). Double timber doors are flanked by timber framed windows with timber glazing bars forming 8 lights in each window. A small ventilator is in the top of the gable end. The skillion extension at the rear is also clad in ripple iron and a very recent open sided skillion has been added to one side of the hall.

Physical Condition

Good.

49.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Strathallan Public Hall, Anderson Road Strathallan.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic significance as the main public building in the small town of Strathallan for over 75 years. (HERCON criteria A)

It is of social significance as it is recognised by the community as having public value and is held in high esteem for its associations with local families for most of the twentieth century and continues to do so today. (HERCON criteria G)

It is of aesthetic significance as a representative example of an Interwar Austere styled public hall. (HERCON criteria D)

49.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

50. TIMMERING PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1685 WEBB ROAD, TIMMERING (HO 233)

50.1. Details

Place Type:

Church

Significance Level:


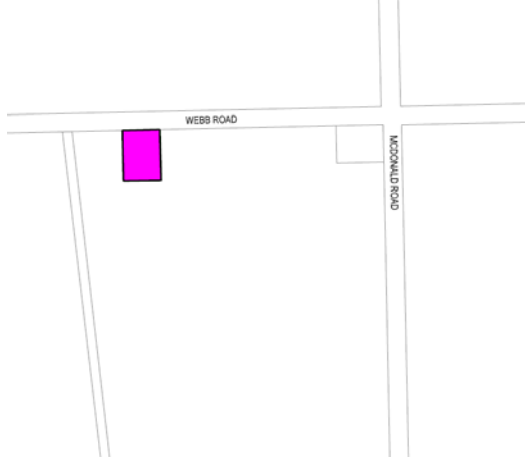
Local

Architectural Style:

Postwar Period (1945-1965)

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight 2005 & the review work of Ms Deborah Kemp.

Place	Map
	

50.2. History and Historical Context

The Timmering congregation were part of the 1878 Kyabram circuit plan. The Church was constructed c1912.

50.3. Description

Physical Description

The Timmering church is a simple vernacular building with a nave, porch and vestry. It has been constructed from timber and is clad with weatherboards. The roof is corrugated galvanised metal. The nave has a breakfront (shallow) and this

has been painted in a contrasting colour. The window to the gable is rectangular in shape with a marked verticality. The porch has a simple vertical timber trellis to both sides of the entry. The roof has a relatively shallow pitch for an ecclesiastic building and the vestry has a hipped roof.

Physical Condition

Fair

50.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Timmering Presbyterian Church, Webb Road Timmering.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire Council.

Why is it Significant?

The Timmering Presbyterian Church is of historic significance for its association with the establishment of the Presbyterian religion in the district. It is also associated with the later changes to the church's organisation with the unification of Methodist Church of Australia, the Congregational Union of Australia and the Presbyterian Church of Australia.

The Timmering Presbyterian Church is of historic significance for its contribution to an understanding of the diversity of religious bodies which were established in the region during the selection and Closer Settlement. The diversity of these places of worship is of significance as they assist in demonstrating the different cultural backgrounds of the early settlers to the area.

The Timmering Presbyterian Church is of historic significance for its association with the development of the region. (HERCON criteria A)

The Timmering Presbyterian Church is socially significant on a local level for its recognised community and cultural values which are interwoven with the social and community fabric of Timmering and its district. The Timmering Presbyterian Church is of social significance for its association with marking the major phases in the lives of its community, such as births (christenings), first communions, marriage ceremonies and funerals. It also reflects the strong community spirit through fund raising to pay for its construction and it demonstrates a reliance on social and community voluntary structures to maintain these buildings as continuing places for congregating and worshipping. (HERCON Criteria G)

The Timmering Presbyterian Church is of aesthetic significance for its simple architectural qualities. The design of the church demonstrates a restrained response to ecclesiastic architecture. The decorative features being confined to simple timber breakfront, a pitched roof and limited decorative timber detailing. (HERCON Criteria D)

Timmering Presbyterian Church contributes to the Campaspe Shire's range of ecclesiastic buildings. These are important for their architecture, integrity and intactness. The diversity of different religious buildings is notable. The extent of ecclesiastic buildings assists in demonstrating the success of the early settlers and their commitment to the community. (HERCON criteria A & D)

50.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

51. BURNEWANG HOUSE AND FARM COMPLEX, 631 BURNEWANG ROAD, BURNEWANG (HO 239)

51.1. Details

Place Type:

House & Farm Complex

Significance Level:

Local

Architectural Style:

Federation/Edwardian Period (1902-c.1918)

Source:

Waranga Shire Conservation Study (Graeme Butler, 1988) & the review work of Ms Deborah Kemp

Place	Map
	

51.2. History and Historical Context

Established in 1845 by John and Robert Bakewell, the Burnewang lease continued as near to 113,000 acres until subdivision into Burnewang East and West for Henry Jeffreys, during 1864. Burnewang East pastoral lease ended in 1872 and Burnewang West in 1884. Other documents record the Bakewell's request to transfer their lease to the Jeffreys Brothers of Murray River in late 1852, prior to subdivision, where William, Charles and John Degraives of Hobart, James Lorimer and William Moffatt were lessees for Burnewang West until its cancellation.

A plan made in 1848, during the Bakewells' occupation, shows the Campaspe River almost bisecting the run, with the head station and yards on the river at the present site and outstations, including one at CA34 Bonn and CA43 Burnewang.

The eastern boundary ran just west of "Curr's Hill" and today's Corop over the "Burrumbutt Hill" and turned west at a stone heap to engage the Mt. Pleasant Creek at Blind Creek. She-Oak, scrub and Box covered the river sides, merging in to plains to the east and forest land beyond.

A Joseph Bell was listed in directories of the 1880s as both a Waranga farmer and an Elmore squatter, also owning the Iron Bark Hotel at Bendigo. Bell had purchased Burnewang East in 1873, dying 12 years later and leaving an estate worth some £130,000. His only child and heir, Amy Elizabeth, once at the age of consent, was betrothed to a Bendigo civil servant and "popular townsman" the Mayor's son, Harry Holmes, in 1896. Holmes commissioned the large Melbourne architectural firm of Reed Smart & Tappin to design the present house in 1902, reaching construction stage under Bendigo contractors, George Davey (house) and R. Crawford (stables and coach house). Frederick Kershaw, of Elmore, made the bricks. Holmes died near the end of World War One and his widow at the end of World War Two. The aftermath of both wars saw the estate's subdivision with the Returned Soldiers and Sailors League purchasing the house and 45 acres for a War Veteran's Home.

Contemporary articles also described a large woolshed on the station, sited close to the homestead. It had been constructed in the early 1880s, and accommodated 14 shearers.

REFERENCES:

BD1880-1; PRO #246 run papers; NTA file 1773, Kellaway research notes 1982; Victorian Centenary Book p.34f

51.3. Description

Physical Description

The *Elmore Standard* described the new house in late 1902:

...alongside the old original homestead, built some 60 years ago by the first squatter in these parts. Cpt. Jeffreys, a fine palatial country house is being built for Mr. Holmes.... The terraced gardens, with their trees laden with golden fruit form a charming foreground to the new house. It is a two-storey building in the modernized Jacobine (sic) style... with quaint gabled roofs and dormer windows. Its total height is 44 feet with a frontage of 80feet, the total length of the building being 118 feet. It is built of brick with cement dressings, coloured to imitate stone. The bay windows all of a liberal size, look very rich with their panelled lead-lights in various colours. A finely carved porch of red Californian pine leads to an inner porch and then on through the spacious hall to the staircase. The hall (28 x 18 feet) has a swilled wooden floor and from it the drawing room (23 x 17 feet), morning room (17 x 17 feet) and the library (17 x 15 feet) are reached. A passage (7 feet wide) leads to the kitchen wing where the servery, kitchen (18 x 14 feet), scullery, men's dining room (20 x 17 feet), private kitchen, pantry, wash house, and the maids' stairs are situated. By a separate entrance the underground dairy (17'9" x 14') and the cellars (27'9" x 9') are reached.

The broad staircase terminates in a fine landing 7 feet wide from which seven bedrooms are reached. These are served by two fine bathrooms and water closets, all properly sewered on the most modern system. The maids' quarters, comprising three bedrooms and bathroom, and the linen presses, store rooms, &c, complete this floor.

Then the staircase leads on to a flat roof (23 x 10 feet) forming a splendid look-out from the top of the building... A fine ornamental iron balustrade, 3 feet 6 inches high, encloses the look-out... The floor of the flat roof is built with Tenet steel. The whole roof covered with Marseilles rd roof tiles.

Striking features in the facade are: the tall staircase window of stained glass, running from the ground up to the ceiling of the first floor, and the stained glass bay windows in portions of them front and eastern facades, the handsome verandah and balcony, and on the west side a loggia... with tiled floors - an ideal retreat on a hot summer's night or day.

The interior of the various apartments are equally handsome. The dining room, hall, porch and loggia have ceilings of panelled wood, red Californian pine and plastered walls; the drawing and billiard rooms have ceilings of fibrous plaster and cornices. Large folding doors communicate through all the principal rooms. All these doors are panelled in quite a novel and handsome style. The balustrading of the balcony is all fanned in red Californian pine, imitating tiles. The ventilators are of terra cotta and run all through the building.

Burnewang follows a Modern Jacobean or Elizabethan style and is clad with red brick, dark stained shingles on the balustrade and Marseilles pattern roof tiles. Its size, siting and outbuildings lend it the status of the Winter properties elsewhere in the Shire and, given its origin, it also corresponds to their pastoral background. The stable also, with its giant open-mouthed entry arch, weather vane, carved fascias, and helm-head roof line, is not only architecturally pretentious, (with the constraints of the traditional stable form and style), but of a considerable size. Its more modest corrugated iron roof and comparative austerity provide further distinguishing elements from the house architecture. The setting, with remnant mature exotics (pines, cypress, palms) and surviving posts from a presumed extensive picket fence, is also comparatively more expressive of period than any other house landscape within the Shire. Built well after the period of pastoral ascendancy, Burnewang is among a small group of large Edwardian houses on country estates, (see the Purumbete renovation, Etterick).

Burnewang is a two-storey building of Federation Free-Classical style with quaint gabled roofs and dormer windows. Its total height is 15 metres with a frontage of 30 metres; the total length of the building is 40 metres. It is built of brick with cement dressings, coloured to imitate stone. The bay windows look very rich with their panelled lead-lights in various colours. It has a finely carved porch of red Californian pine, which leads to an inner porch and then on through the spacious hall to the staircase.

The ground floor contains the drawing room, morning room and the library, which are reached from the hall. A passage leads to the kitchen wing where the servery, kitchen, scullery, men's dining room, private kitchen, pantry, wash house, and the maids' stairs are situated. A separate entrance leads to the underground dairy and the cellars.

The broad staircase terminates in a fine landing 2 metres wide from which seven bedrooms are reached and two bathrooms and water closets. The maids' quarters, comprise three bedrooms and bathroom. The linen presses and store rooms complete this floor.

The staircase leads on to a flat roof forming a splendid look-out from the top of the building. A fine ornamental iron balustrade encloses the look-out. The whole roof is covered with Marseillaise red pattern terra cotta roof tiles. Along portions of the north and south and the whole of the east front of the main building run verandahs and balconies 2 metres wide and these are decoratively tiled. The balconies are supported by large brick pillars and the roof is supported by terra cotta cylinders filled with concrete. The mansion contains thirty five rooms and is built from over 600,000 bricks in triple thickness at a cost of £6,000

Striking features include the tall staircase window of stained glass, running from the ground up to the ceiling of the first floor, the handsome verandah and balcony and on the west side a loggia with tiled floors.

The interior decoration of the various rooms is striking. The dining room, hall, porch and loggia have ceilings of panelled wood, red Californian pine and plastered walls; the drawing and billiard rooms have ceilings of fibrous plaster and cornices. All the principal rooms have large folding doors, which are panelled in an unusual style. The balustrading of the balcony is all formed in red Californian pine, imitating tiles. The ventilators are of terracotta and run all through the building.

The stable has a large entry arch, weather vane, carved fascias and helm-head roof line. Architecturally it is striking and imposing - both in design and scale.

The setting to the mansion includes 2 ha of gardens with a number of remnant mature exotics (pines, cypress, palms) and surviving posts from a presumed extensive picket fence (survival of this fence is not confirmed). Originally there was a river terrace garden.

Physical Condition

Excellent

51.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

Burnewang House, outbuildings (former stables and smoke house), the palm trees and the garden setting are of cultural heritage significance.

How is it Significant?

Burnewang House, outbuildings, palm trees and gardens are of local historic and aesthetic significance to the Shire of Campaspe.

Why is it Significant?

Burnewang House, outbuildings (former stables and smoke house), palm trees and gardens are of historic significance for their direct links to the pastoral era and the subsequent settlement of this part of the Shire. (HERCON criteria A)

It is of aesthetic and architectural significance as an intact example of a distinctive early twentieth century country house with a garden setting that includes a number of early plantings. The palm trees contribute to the aesthetic character. The associated outbuildings contribute to its architectural significance. It is of architectural significance for its Federation Free-Classical architecture. (HERCON criteria E)

It is a rare local example of a large and finely designed country house that was designed by the pre-eminent Melbourne architectural firm of Reed, Smart and Tappin. (HERCON criteria B)

51.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	Incorporated Plan

52. STORE (FORMER), 17 SINGER ROAD, LOCKINGTON (HO 402)

52.1. Details

Place Type:

Former Store

Significance Level:

Local

Architectural Style:

Interwar vernacular

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight

Place	Map
	

52.2. History and Historical Context

The township of Bamawm Railway Station (Lockington) was surveyed in 1915 with the construction of the railway line from Elmore to Cohuna. The line passed through the area with a designated stopping place just east of Allotment 112, Parish of Bamawm. The township's name was gazetted Lockington in 1921.

The McGregors conducted a stock and station agent's business in Singer Road, Lockington from c1924. Mrs L. McGregor's home was at 19 Singer Road and an office and residence was established by her son at 17 Singer Road. A variety of services were operated from the office over the years; these included those provided by the baby health

centre, the police, and solicitors Miles, O'Neill and Hefferman. A brass plaque set into the footpath at the front of the store reads 'Agency of the Bank of Victoria Now National Australia Bank 1922-34 Donated by Rochester Branch'.

References:

Margaret O'Brien, Lockington and District Living Heritage Complex

Stevens, Fae, and O'Brien Elizabeth, Then the Water Wheel Turned: A History of Lockington and District 1867-1967. Bendigo, Cambridge Press, 1967, p. 59

52.3. Description

Physical Description

Set on the street boundary, the rectangular building with gable roof is clad in weatherboards and short sheet galvanised corrugated iron (not zinc). The front facade has a single rectangular timber framed window and doorway beneath a skillion verandah with timber posts surmounted by a rectangular parapet concealing the gable end of the roof. A brass plaque set into the footpath at the front of the store reads 'Agency of the Bank of Victoria Now National Australia Bank 1922-34 Donated by Rochester Branch'.

Physical Condition

Fair to good.

52.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former store at 17 Singer Road Lockington.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire Council.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic significance as one of the first buildings in Singer Road and as an important commercial building in Lockington, for over 80 years. (HERCON criteria A)

It is of social significance as it is recognised by the community as having public value and for its high rate of community use. (HERCON criteria G)

It is of aesthetic significance as a small Interwar timber shop with verandah. (HERCON criteria D)

52.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

53. DWELLING, 12 MARKET STREET, LOCKINGTON (HO 403)

53.1. Details

Place Type:

House

Significance Level:

Local

Architectural Style:

Victorian Period (1851-1901) vernacular, Interwar Period (c1919-c1940)

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight

Place	Map
	

53.2. History and Historical Context

The township of Bamawm Railway Station (Lockington) was surveyed in 1915 with the construction of the railway line from Elmore to Cohuna. The line passed through the area with a designated stopping place just east of Allotment 112, Parish of Bamawm. The township's name was gazetted Lockington in 1921.

This building was removed from a farm west of Lockington c1917 and was used as a residence by E. B. Sinclair who in 1920 was operating a blacksmith's shop on the adjacent block.⁽¹⁾ This business was taken over by Edward Arthur Bacon in 1923-24⁽²⁾ and at about this time the house was purchased by Owen O'Brien who set up a store, garage and hardware shop on the adjacent blocks in Market Street to the south of this house (see places 33/18 and 33/19). Julia

and Madge O'Brien, who lived in the house, managed the hardware store established by O'Brien in 1932. The house was associated with O'Brien's business premises from 1923 until 1994.

(1) Rochester Shire Rate Book, 1919-20.

(2) Rochester Shire Rate Book, 1923-4

References:

Margaret O'Brien, Lockington and District Living Heritage Complex

Stevens, Fae, and O'Brien Elizabeth, *Then the Water Wheel Turned: A History of Lockington and District 1867-1967*. Bendigo, Cambridge Press, 1967, p. 60

Lockington and District Living Heritage Complex Inc. Heritage Management Plan, 6 July 2000

53.3. Description

Physical Description

This building is a typical example a Victorian timber residence with a steep square hipped roof with a bull nosed verandah around three sides, moved to this site in 1917. It retains the new fence, gates and verandah posts added c1923.

Physical Condition

Very good.

53.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The house at 12 Market Street Lockington.

How is it significant?

It is of local historic and aesthetic cultural heritage significance.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic significance for its association with Owen O'Brien's businesses from 1923 to 1994, and one is of the earliest houses in Lockington. (HERCON criteria A)

It is of aesthetic significance as a typical example of a Victorian timber residence with a steep square hipped roof with a bull nosed verandah around three sides, moved to this site in 1917. It retains the new fence, gates and verandah posts added c1923 in the Bungalow style, about the time when the O'Brien family commenced ownership. (HERCON criteria D)

53.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

54. DWELLING, 19 SINGER ROAD, LOCKINGTON (HO 404)

54.1. Details

Place Type:

House

Significance Level:

Local

Architectural Style:

Interwar Period (c.1919-c.1940)

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight

Place	Map
	

54.2. History and Historical Context

The township of Bamawm Railway Station (Lockington) was surveyed in 1915 with the construction of the railway line from Elmore to Cohuna. The line passed through the area with a designated stopping place just east of Allotment 112, Parish of Bamawm. The township's name was gazetted Lockington in 1921.

The McGregors conducted a stock and station agent's business in Singer Road, Lockington from c1924. Mrs L. McGregor's home, believed to have been architect-designed and built in 1924, was at 19 Singer Road, and an office and residence was established by her son at 17 Singer Road (see place LOCK01).

References:

Margaret O'Brien, Lockington and District Living Heritage Complex

54.3. Description

Physical Description

The timber residence with unpainted red brick chimney is clad in timber weatherboards, and has a steeply pitched roof which rises to a hip with gablets at each end. The galvanised corrugated iron (not zinc) roof sweeps down to form a verandah under which are located the front door with side and top lights and bay windows either side. There are typical Bungalow style timber verandah brackets attached to the timber verandah posts.

Physical Condition

Good

54.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The house at 19 Singer Road Lockington.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic significance for its association with McGregors stock and station agent's which was an early Lockington business; and one of the first buildings in Singer Road, Lockington. (HERCON criteria A)

It is of aesthetic significance as a typical example an Interwar Bungalow timber residence. (HERCON criteria D)

54.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

55. O'BRIEN HARDWARE STORE & GARAGE (FORMER), 2-10 MARKET STREET, LOCKINGTON (HO 405)

55.1. Details

Place Type:

Former O'Brien Hardware Store and Garage, now Lockington and District Living Heritage Complex

Significance Level:


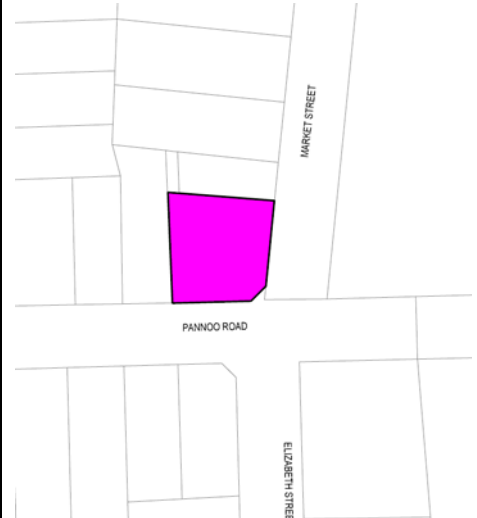
Local

Architectural Style:

Interwar Vernacular

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight

Place	Map
	

55.2. History and Historical Context

The building housed the hardware and garage business of Owen O'Brien Pty. Ltd. General Merchants and is one of four buildings formerly owned by Owen O'Brien in Market Street and Pannoo Road, Lockington. The O'Brien family enterprise was opened in late 1923 and was owned and managed by family members until its closure in 1994.(1)

The township of Bamawm Railway Station (Lockington) was surveyed in 1915 with the construction of the railway line from Elmore to Cohuna. The line passed through the area with a designated stopping place just east of Allotment 112, Parish of Bamawm. The township's name was gazetted Lockington in 1921.

Heritage Review – Part C Individual Places

With the coming of the rail link in 1915 and its survey through Lockington, Owen O'Brien saw the wisdom of being closer to the freight facility. He closed his Tennyson Store in 1923 and opened his new general store in the township which took shape around the railway station. A large galvanized iron and weatherboard shop, the Pioneer Cash Store, was erected on Allotment 12 in Market Street (see site 33/18).

The corrugated iron building which is the focus of this report housed a motor garage and hardware store established by O'Brien c1932 on Allotments 8, 9 and 10 in Market Street.

The earliest known occupant of Allotment 9 Market Street was Edward B. Sinclair who had a house and blacksmith shop there in 1920.⁽²⁾ This business was taken over by Edward Arthur Bacon in 1923-24 who took on Tony Conroy as a partner in 1925-26. Bacon and Conroy continued as tenants until 1928-29.⁽³⁾ In this year, the owner of Allotments 7,8,9 and 10 was recorded as Owen O'Brien Pty Ltd.⁽⁴⁾ A rateable value increase in 1932-33⁽⁵⁾ indicates the probable date when two large sheds were moved from mines in Bendigo and re-erected on the premises. The first replaced the original blacksmith shop on Allotment 9 and was used as a motor garage with a large hardware shop alongside. The other shed was erected on Allotment 6 in Pannoo Road and used as a warehouse.⁽⁶⁾

The mine buildings purchased by Owen O'Brien were believed to have been associated with the 'Virginia' and the 'Catherine' mines in Eaglehawk.⁽⁷⁾ Parts of the buildings were carefully numbered when they were dismantled at Eaglehawk to allow for their re-erection at Lockington. The numbers are still visible.

In the late 1950s the O'Brien company was liquidated with William Joyce O'Brien becoming owner of the stores. The motor garage portion was continuously leased to qualified tradesmen tenants, with W.R. Williams replacing P. Dumont in 1935-36, and Crockford and Lake succeeding Williams shortly after World War Two.⁽⁸⁾ When Crockfords built their own larger premises diagonally across Pannoo Road in 1973,⁽⁹⁾ the garage became vacant. William Joyce O'Brien died in 1967 and the complex was administered by his estate thereafter. Family members continued to manage the hardware store, but business slowly declined until it finally closed in 1994.⁽¹⁰⁾

In 1994 a public meeting at Lockington resulted in the forming of a sub-committee, under the umbrella of the Lockington Community Care Inc., with the role of overseeing the restoration and development of the former O'Brien's stores into the Lockington and District Living Heritage Complex.⁽¹¹⁾ The warehouse building in Pannoo Road was purchased by a local business and was not included in the project. The remainder of the complex was purchased by the Shire of Rochester which was later amalgamated into the Shire of Campaspe. The Lockington and District Living Heritage Complex was officially opened as a community venue, local history museum, and resource centre on 24 April 1997. The Lockington and District Living Heritage Complex became incorporated in 1999.

The Lockington and District Living Heritage Complex consists today of the buildings used by O'Brien, except for those in Pannoo Road, to conduct his various businesses. Other buildings that have also been moved onto the site include various farm outbuildings and the former Gunbower Railway Station.

(1) Byrne, V and Proud, D. The Lockington Living Heritage Centre. An Interpretive Prospectus. Lockington: Lockington Community Care Inc., 1995. p. 5.

(2) Rochester Shire Rate Book, 1919-20.

(3) Rochester Shire Rate Books, 1923-24, 1925-26

(4) Rochester Shire Rate Book, 1928-29.

(5) Rochester Shire Rate Book, 1932-33.

(6) Interview with Misses Madge and Julia O'Brien, op. cit.

(7) Ibid.

(8) Interview with Owen J. O'Brien, grandson of Owen and Margaret O'Brien, Pine Grove, 11 June 1998.

(9) Interview with Mrs Dorothy Crockford, Pannoo Rd, Lockington, 15 June, 1998.

(10) Byrne, V and Proud, D. op. cit. p. 5.

(11) Ibid.

References:

History based on information in the Lockington and District Living Heritage Complex Inc. Heritage Management Plan, 6 July 2000

55.3. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Lockington and District Living Heritage Complex.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic significance because of its basic historical association with the people of the area, which is one of the most important irrigation-farming areas in the State of Victoria. (HERCON criteria A)

The site of the Heritage Complex was occupied by one of the first two business premises to be established when the township of Lockington came into being. Since then it has been continuously occupied by a business enterprise, the most enduring of which was owned and managed by the O'Brien Family from 1923 until 1994. (HERCON criteria A & G)

The buildings on the site are representative of a trend towards 'migration of buildings' prevalent in the history of the area. They have their own historical significance in having been originally associated with goldmining in Eaglehawk. (HERCON criteria A)

The Heritage Complex has been part of the townscape of Lockington throughout its existence. Its long association with the local populace as an established General Merchant business has made it integral to their sense of place. As the complex remained in the hands of the same family operators from its beginnings in 1923, much of its character as the setting of a general merchandising business in a country town has been retained. (HERCON criteria A)

55.4. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

56. LOCKINGTON MASONIC HALL, 15-17 BARTON STREET, LOCKINGTON (HO 406)

56.1. Details

Place Type:

Hall

Significance Level:


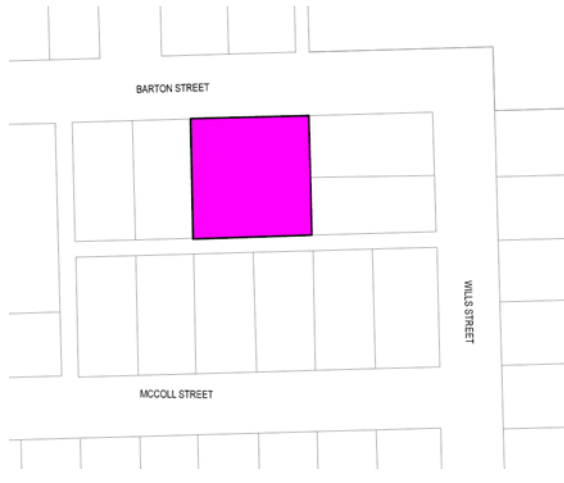
Local

Architectural Style:

Interwar Period (c.1919-c.1940) Free Classical

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight

Place	Map
	

56.2. History and Historical Context

A meeting, sponsored by the Rochester Freemasons' Lodge, was held in 1923 in the Lockington coffee palace to form the Lockington Lodge of Stability. Subsequently, the Masonic Temple at Lockington was built in 1923-4 to the design of G. D. Garvin of Bendigo. Built of poured concrete, the hall was constructed by Northern Timber and Hardware Co., Rochester, at a cost of £1870 1s. 4d. It opened on 9 July 1924. A public hall, re-located from Toolleen, was added in 1952 for use as a supper room. Septic toilets were installed in 1977. The weatherboard hall, built c1890, measured 50 feet by 20 feet. Further renovations and additions to the Lodge were carried out in 1990. These included the demolition of the old hall to floor level and the erection of a cement brick skillion in its place. The renovated hall was officially opened in 1991. The hall was connected to sewerage in 1997.

References:

Stevens, Fae, and O'Brien Elizabeth, *Then the Water Wheel Turned: A History of Lockington and District 1867-1967*. Bendigo, Cambridge Press, 1967, p. 75

Public Building Files, Public Record Office Victoria, VPRS 7882, Unit 393

Crumpler, B. and D., *A History of the Guy Hamilton Tudway Levick*. Milloo East, 2001.

56.3. Description

Physical Description

This is a purpose designed poured concrete Masonic building, where the ancient connections of Freemasonry are linked with the use of the Free Classical style of architecture. This is seen in the simplified classical pilasters set in antis around the doorway with a pronounced horizontal cornice above a plain frieze. The gable end is decorated with strap work and plain pediment.

The rendered masonry building has a hipped roof clad in corrugated iron with a timber framed lantern light and ventilators at the ridge level. A cement brick skillion roofed extension has been added to one side.

Physical Condition

Very good to excellent.

56.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Masonic Temple, Barton Street Lockington.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic significance as one earliest substantial buildings in Lockington and a fine example of the architectural Interwar Free Classical style, which is a manifestation of the importance of Freemasonry in the community, for over 81 years. (HERCON criteria A)

It is of social significance as it is recognised by the community as having public value and is held in high esteem for its associations with members of Freemasonry and their families for most of the twentieth century and continues to do so today. (HERCON criteria G)

It is of aesthetic significance as an excellent example with a high degree of integrity of a purpose designed Masonic building where the ancient connections of Freemasonry with the use of a Free Classical style architecture is illustrated. (HERCON criteria D)

56.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

57. PIONEER CASH STORE, 10 MARKET STREET, LOCKINGTON (HO 407)

57.1. Details

Place Type:

Former Pioneer Cash Store, now part of the Lockington and District Living Heritage Complex

Significance Level:



Local

Architectural Style:

Interwar Vernacular

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight

Place	Map
	

57.2. History and Historical Context

The Pioneer Cash Store is one of two buildings formerly owned by Owen O'Brien Pty Ltd. General Merchants in Market Street, Lockington. The earliest known occupant of the site after it became part of the surveyed township was Edward B. Sinclair who had a house and shop there in 1920.(1) The O'Brien family enterprise was opened on this site in late 1923 and was owned and managed by family members until its closure in 1994.(2)

The township of Bamawm Railway Station (Lockington) was surveyed in 1915 with the construction of the railway line from Elmore to Cohuna. The line passed through the area with a designated stopping place just east of Allotment 112, Parish of Bamawm. The township's name was gazetted Lockington in 1921.

Heritage Review – Part C Individual Places

Prior to its subdivision into town allotments, Allotment 112 was owned by the estate of Mrs E Joyce.⁽³⁾ Mrs Joyce was the mother of Mrs Margaret O'Brien (1869-1925), wife of Owen O'Brien (1867-1937). Margaret O'Brien's husband Owen O'Brien had resided in the district since his father selected land and settled the family there in 1874. Owen had established a grocery business at the family's Pannooamawn selection in 1889 and, in 1895, had removed his shop to the Parish of Warnup in the locality known as Tennyson, after he married Margaret Joyce and purchased a farm there.

With the coming of the rail link in 1915, Owen saw the wisdom of being closer to the freight facility. He closed his Tennyson Store in 1923 and opened his new enterprise in the township which took shape around the railway station. (The rate books indicate that the town allotments were owned by Owen's wife, Margaret, who died in 1925.)⁽⁴⁾ A large galvanized iron and weatherboard shop, the Pioneer Cash Store, was erected on Allotment 12 in Market Street. Anecdotal evidence indicates that this building was originally a mine shed in Eaglehawk ⁽⁵⁾ but documentary evidence has not been located so far.

O'Brien also established a motor garage, hardware store and warehouses on Allotment 7 in Pannoo Road and Allotments 8, 9 and 10 in Market Street in 1932-33 (see place number LOCK04).

In the late 1950s the O'Brien Company was liquidated with William Joyce O'Brien becoming owner of the stores. The advent of American-style supermarkets throughout Australia put some pressure on the grocery store section. It was adapted to self-service conditions in the early 1960s but closed soon afterwards.⁽⁶⁾ As the complex remained in the hands of the same family operators from its beginnings in 1923, much of its character as the setting of a general merchandising business in a country town has been retained.

In 1994 a public meeting at Lockington resulted in the forming of a sub-committee, under the umbrella of the Lockington Community Care Inc., with the role of overseeing the restoration and development of the former O'Brien's stores into the Lockington and District Living Heritage Complex.⁽⁷⁾ The warehouse building in Pannoo Road was purchased by a local business and was not included in the project. The remainder of the complex was purchased by the Shire of Rochester which was later amalgamated into the Shire of Campaspe. The Lockington and District Living Heritage Complex was officially opened as a community venue, local history museum, and resource centre on 24 April 1997. The Lockington and District Living Heritage Complex became incorporated in 1999.

The Lockington and District Living Heritage Complex consists today of the buildings used by O'Brien, except for those in Pannoo Road, to conduct his various businesses. Other buildings that have also been moved onto the site include various farm outbuildings and the former Gunbower Railway Station.

(1) Rochester Shire Rate Book, 1918-19.

(2) Byrne, V and Proud, D. The Lockington Living Heritage Centre. An Interpretive Prospectus. Lockington: Lockington Community Care Inc., 1995. p. 5.

(3) Rochester Shire Rate Book. 1919-20.

(4) Rochester Shire Rate Books, 1924-25, 1925-26.

(5) Interview with Misses Madge and Julia O'Brien, daughters of Owen and Margaret O'Brien, Lockington, 11 June 1998

(6) Interview with Donald O'Brien, grandson of Owen and Margaret O'Brien, Lockington, August 1996.

(7) Ibid.

References:

History based on information in the Lockington and District Living Heritage Complex Inc. Heritage Management Plan, 6 July 2000

57.3. Description

Physical Description

The large store is predominantly a galvanised corrugated iron clad rectangular building with a gable roof, and high windows along the sides. The front elevation has a central recessed doorway to a double door with highlight above. The timber framed windows are divided into six lights either side of the doorway. Weatherboards surround the windows, and form vertical scalloped ends of the timber framed skillion verandah. An imposing parapet conceals the gable end of the roof and provides an excellent place to for advertising signs.

Physical Condition

Very good

57.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Pioneer Cash Store, now part of the Lockington and District Living Heritage Complex at 10 Market Street Lockington.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic significance for the Campaspe Shire.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic significance as it has been continuously occupied by a business enterprise, the most enduring of which was owned and managed by the O'Brien Family from 1923 until 1994. (HERCON criteria A)

It is of social significance as it is recognised by the community as having public value and for its high rate of community use and inclusion into the recently developed Lockington and District Living Heritage Complex. (HERCON criteria G)

It is of aesthetic significance as a typical example of a double fronted shop with verandah, timber facade and corrugated iron clad walls and gable roof. (HERCON criteria D)

57.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

58. SCHROEN IRRIGATION LOCKINGTON, 7-9 SINGER ROAD, LOCKINGTON (HO 408)

58.1. Details

Place Type:

Schroen Irrigation Improvements (commercial building)

Significance Level:


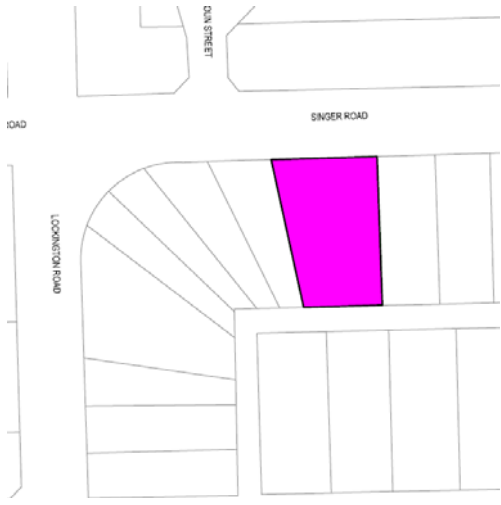
Local

Architectural Style:

Interwar Period (c.1919-c.1940)

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight

Place	Map
	

58.2. History and Historical Context

The township of Bamawm Railway Station (Lockington) was surveyed in 1915 with the construction of the railway line from Elmore to Cohuna. The line passed through the area with a designated stopping place just east of Allotment 112, Parish of Bamawm. The township's name was gazetted Lockington in 1921.

A sub-branch of the Rochester Bank of New South Wales commenced operation at Lockington on 4 August 1922 in a travelling house owned by the O'Brien brothers and rented for £5 per annum. The bank was later moved to the post office building. On 16 April 1928 a new purpose-built premises and residence were opened on two blocks in Singer Road. Mr J. G Holmes, the manager of the sub-branch, noted on its opening 'that the new premises have been well and

faithfully built and present a pleasing appearance. The advent of same being much welcomed by our clients and also the staff.'

The bank closed c1997 and a number of businesses have operated from the premises since that time. At present the building houses Schroen Irrigation Improvements.

References:

Stevens, Fae, and O'Brien Elizabeth, *Then the Water Wheel Turned: A History of Lockington and District 1867-1967*. Bendigo, Cambridge Press, 1967, p. 63

58.3. Description

Physical Description

The single storey bank and residence is a fully integrated and well balanced design in the Interwar Bungalow style. The weatherboard building has prominent but low slung wide gabled roofs clad in terra cotta tiles. The roof extends to form deep eaves supported on exposed rafter ends and timber brackets and a deep verandah over the front elevation of the residence. The chimneys are finished in stucco which contrast with the unpainted soldier bricks at the top. The bank entrance is accessed from the street boundary via a projecting wing with two timber framed windows and a timber framed door with flat roofed canopy supported by metal brackets above.

Physical Condition

Excellent

58.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Bank of New South Wales and residence at 17 Singer Road Lockington.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic significance as the only purpose built bank erected in Lockington and as an important commercial building in Lockington for over 75 years. (HERCON criteria A)

It is socially significant as it is recognised by the community as having public value and for its high rate of community use. (HERCON criteria G)

It is of aesthetic significance as a highly intact and integrated design of an Interwar Bungalow style timber bank with residence. (HERCON criteria D)

58.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

59. ST CANICES CATHOLIC CHURCH, 23-29 SINGER ROAD LOCKINGTON (HO 409)

59.1. Details

Place Type:

Church

Significance Level:


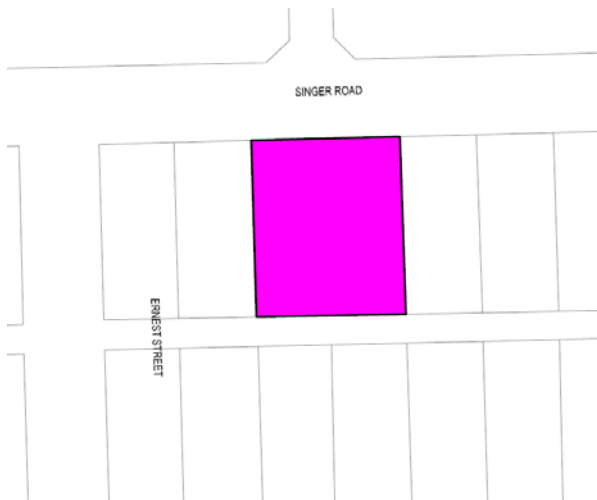
Local

Architectural Style:

Postwar Period (1945-1965)

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight 2005 & the review work of Ms Deborah Kemp.

Place	Map
	

59.2. History and Historical Context

In 1870 Augustinian priests travelled from Echuca to conduct mass in Lockington. Services were first held in the Lockington school and then in the Memorial Hall. In 1925 the building of the church was completed and blessed in April.

However, by the 1950s it was clear that a new church was needed. The Foundation Stone for the cream brick building was laid in July 1957 and on Easter Sunday in 1958 his Lordship Dr Stewart blessed and opened St Canice. It was named St Canice in memory of the late Rev Father McGolrick who had laboured so long in the parish. (*The Water Wheel Turned - A history of Lockington and District 1867 - 1967*, p 82)

Many of the interior fittings were gifts from the parishioners and in particular the O'Brien family in memory of their parents. The Benediction Cope and Veil came from America and the Sanctuary lamp was given by the Lowrie family. (*The Water Wheel Turned - A history of Lockington and District 1867 - 1967*, p 83)

References

F Stevens E O'Brien, *The Water Wheel Turned - A history of Lockington and District 1867 - 1967*, Bendigo 1967

59.3. Description

Physical Description

The church is a simple cream face brick church with contrasting brick quoining. The nave has a gable front with a smaller gable fronted porch to the front. The entrance door has simple pointed highlight with the contrasting brick trim.

Physical Condition

Good

59.4. Statement of Significance

What is significant?

St Canice's Catholic Church, Singer Road, Lockington is significant.

How is it significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire.

Why is it significant?

St Canice's Catholic Church is of historic significance for its association with the establishment of the Catholic religion in Lockington and the district. It is of historic significance for its contribution to an understanding of the diversity of religious bodies which were established in the region during settlement and in particular Closer Settlement. The diversity of these places of worship is of significance as they assist in demonstrating the different cultural backgrounds of the early settlers to the area. St Canice's Catholic Church is of historic significance for its association with the development of the region. (HERCON criteria A)

St Canice's Catholic Church is socially significant on a local level for its recognised community and cultural values which are interwoven with the social and community fabric of Lockington and its district. The Church is of social significance for its association with marking the major phases in the lives of its community, such as births (christenings), first communions, marriage ceremonies and funerals. It also reflects the strong community spirit through fund raising to pay for its construction and it demonstrates a reliance on social and community voluntary structures to maintain these buildings as continuing places for congregating and worshipping. (HERCON Criteria G)

St Canice's Catholic Church is of aesthetic significance for its landmark qualities and the contribution it makes to the township. It is a good ecclesiastic example from the mid-20th century and its simple lines and restrained expression demonstrates the utilitarian character that was popularised during this period as part of modernist movement. The church has retained a high degree of intactness and integrity. (HERCON Criteria D)

Heritage Review – Part C Individual Places

It contributes to the Campaspe Shire's range of ecclesiastic buildings. These are important for their architecture, integrity and intactness. The diversity of the different religious buildings is notable. The extent of ecclesiastic buildings assists in demonstrating the success of the early settlers and their commitment to the community. (HERCON criteria A & D)

59.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

60. ST JAMES UNITING CHURCH, 26 LOCKINGTON ROAD LOCKINGTON (HO 410)

60.1. Details

Place Type:

Church

Significance Level:



Local

Architectural Style:

Interwar Period (c.1919-c.1940)

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight 2005 & the review work of Ms Deborah Kemp.

Place	Map
	

60.2. History and Historical Context

In 1935 it was decided to build a new Presbyterian Church at Lockington. A committee was established to start fund raising. The church was constructed by George Roe and it was designed by the architects Eathorne & Garvin of Bendigo. In 1938 the new church was completed. It was dedicated on the 8 October by the Moderator of the Church – the right Rev Karl Foster and it became a home mission.

The land was donated by St Andrews Uniting Church of Bendigo. Other items were also donated by members of the congregation or other church bodies:

- the organ was donated by the North Melbourne Uniting Church;

- the font and pulpit was donated by H Green;
- the front gate was donated by F Lowrie and the side gate by Frank and Robert McNair;
- the collection plates were donated by Mr Kidd; and
- most of the congregation gave one or more fencing posts and the lamps for the interior.

The Sunday School began meeting in the church. In 1943 the first meeting of the PWMU was conducted. (*The Water Wheel Turned - A history of Lockington and District 1867 - 1967*, p 80).

Reference

F Stevens, E O'Brien, *The Water Wheel Turned - A history of Lockington and District 1867 - 1967*, Bendigo, 1967

60.3. Description

Physical Description

St James Uniting Church is a red face brick building with a steeply pitched galvanised corrugated metal roof. There is a stylised rose window to the nave and a pair of pointed lancet type windows. There is a smaller opposing gable roofed porch with a pair of timber doors leading out onto a concrete ramp. There is a cross in the brickwork to the apex of the gable.

Physical Condition

Good

60.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

St James's Uniting Church Lockington Road, Lockington

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire Council.

Why is it Significant?

St James's Uniting Church is of historic significance for its association with the establishment of the Presbyterian religion in Lockington and the district. It is also associated with the later changes to the church's organisation with the unification of Methodist Church of Australia, the Congregational Union of Australia and the Presbyterian Church of Australia.

St James's Uniting Church is of historic significance for its contribution to an understanding of the diversity of religious bodies which were established in the district and in particular during Closer Settlement. The diversity of these places of worship is of significance as they assist in demonstrating the different cultural backgrounds of the early settlers to the area.

St James's Uniting Church is of historic significance for its association with the development of Lockington. (HERCON Criteria A)

Heritage Review – Part C Individual Places

St James's Uniting Church is socially significant on a local level for its recognised community and cultural values which are interwoven with the social and community fabric of Lockington.

St James Uniting Church is of social significance for its association with marking the major phases in the lives of its community, such as births (christenings), first communions, marriage ceremonies and funerals. It also reflects the strong community spirit through fund raising to pay for its construction and it demonstrates a reliance on social and community voluntary structures to maintain these buildings as continuing places for congregating and worshipping. (HERCON Criteria G)

St James's Uniting Church is of aesthetic significance for its landmark qualities and the contribution it makes to the streetscape. The architecture is particularly restrained for its period and is defined by its face brickwork, simple pointed windows and an oculus to the main gable front. It is a good regional representative example of its type and period. The church has retained a high degree of intactness and its integrity. (HERCON Criteria D)

St James's Uniting Church contributes to the Campaspe Shire's range of ecclesiastic buildings. These are important for their architecture, integrity and intactness. The diversity of different religious buildings is notable. The extent of ecclesiastic buildings assists in demonstrating the success of the early settlers and their commitment to the community. (HERCON Criteria A & D)

60.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

61. ST MARYS ANGLICAN CHURCH, 5 WILLS STREET LOCKINGTON (HO 411)

61.1. Details

Place Type:

Church

Significance Level:



Local

Architectural Style:

Interwar Period (c.1919-c.1940)

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight 2005 & the review work of Ms Deborah Kemp.

Place	Map
	

61.2. History and Historical Context

Originally services were held in the Memorial Hall. A lay reader was shared with St Pauls of Bamawn. At first the lay reader lived in a house then a cottage where the present Sunday School stands. From there the reader drove around in a horse and gig. (*The Water Wheel Turned - A history of Lockington and District 1867 - 1967* p 87)

The church was dedicated October 1930 by Bishop Donald Baker. In 1938 St Mary's Anglican Church joined the Parish of Milloo. Until 1965 the rectory had been in Mitiamo. Eventually a brick veneer rectory was built on land next to the church at Lockington. In 1956 the Sunday School was enlarged.

61.3. Description

Physical Description

St Mary's Anglican Church is a simple 20th century cream face brick church. The roof is steeply pitched and clad with galvanised corrugated iron with a jerkenhead roof. The ridge is marked by ventilators. The timber framed lead light windows to the nave have a shallow pitch and are in a group of three.

61.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

St Mary's Anglican Church, Wills Street, Lockington

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire Council.

Why is it Significant?

St Mary's Anglican Church is of historic significance for its association with the establishment of the Anglican religion in Lockington and the district. St Mary's Anglican Church is of historic significance for its contribution to an understanding of the diversity of religious bodies which were established in the district and in particular during Closer Settlement. The diversity of religious expression is of significance as it assists in demonstrating the different cultural backgrounds of the early settlers to the area.

St Mary's Anglican Church is of historic significance for its association with the development of Lockington. (HERCON criteria A)

St Mary's Anglican Church is socially significant on a local level for its recognised community and cultural values which are interwoven with the social and community fabric of Lockington.

St Mary's Anglican Church is of social significance for its association with marking the major phases in the lives of its community, such as births (christenings), first communions, marriage ceremonies and funerals. It also reflects the strong community spirit through fund raising to pay for its construction and it demonstrates a reliance on social and community voluntary structures to maintain these buildings as continuing places for congregating and worshipping. (HERCON Criteria G)

St Mary's Anglican Church is of aesthetic significance for its landmark qualities and the contribution it makes to the streetscape. The architecture is particularly restrained for its period and is defined by the relative flat arch to the main window to the nave, the rectangular side windows. The Jerkin head roof provides the principal decorative feature. The simple features and modest structural materials reflects the economic impact of the Depression. It is a good regional representative example of its type and period. The church has retained a high degree of intactness and its integrity. (HERCON Criteria D)

St Mary's Anglican Church contributes to the Campaspe Shire's range of ecclesiastic buildings. These are notable for their architecture, integrity and intactness. The diversity of different religious buildings is notable. The extent of ecclesiastic buildings assists in demonstrating the success of the early settlers and their commitment to the community. (HERCON criteria A & D)

61.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

62. ST DAVID'S ANGLICAN CHURCH, 450 MILLOO HALL ROAD, MILLOO (HO 413)

62.1. Details

Place Type:

Church

Significance Level:

Local

Architectural Style:

Interwar Period (c.1919-c.1940) - Gothic

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight

Place	Map
	

62.2. History and Historical Context

The district of Milloo was opened for selection under the 1869 Land Act. The Bible Christian Church was the first church to be established in the district. A small wooden church was erected two miles to the south of the present site of St. David's. Anglican services were also occasionally held in this church with clergy coming from Rochester to conduct them. For about a year after this, however, there were no Anglican services held in the district at all, until the arrival of Reverend David R. Hewton in the district. Reverend Hewton was appointed as reader-in-charge to the district of Mitiamo in 1885. This district also included Mologa, Pyramid Hill and Milloo, and his first sermon was delivered at Pyramid Hill in May of that year.

Heritage Review – Part C Individual Places

In early 1886 he came to Milloo, and after finding around thirty Church of England families in the district who had been without a regular service for some time, he promptly set up services again. These were held in either the Bible Christian Church, or in the home of Mr. J. Orchard. It was soon decided that the congregation needed its own church. Land was donated by Mr. F. Gladman and £137 was raised toward the building fund through lectures and the holding of tea meetings and concerts, and £43 was subscribed voluntarily by the public, leaving only a £40 debt.

The church building was erected by carpenter Mr. Cruickshanks and church members. The timber was purchased, railed to Prairie and carted to the site by church members. The building cost a total of £220, which included the church furnishings and organ. The nave was 30 feet by 20 feet with walls of 12 feet. The chancel was 11 feet by 10 feet and also included a small vestry on its north side. The church was opened on August 1st, 1886, with services at 3pm and 7pm, with 100 people and 66 people attending respectively. It was named St. David's after 'the love and esteem of the people to their preacher David Ross Hewton'. The settlers worked hard and the Church was soon paid for. The 'scattered little community (was) justly proud of it (St. David's)' and the Church was soon filled with furnishings, from the frames around photos of the clergy to the sanctuary chair, that had been lovingly donated by its congregation.(1)

The loss of young men from the Milloo community during World War One prompted the secretary of St. David's Church, Mr. G. H. Wallace of Kamarooka, to suggest that a new, more spacious and more substantial church be erected to the memory of those who had lost their lives. The new St. David's Memorial Church was built 'five or six yards north of the old site'. It was built of red brick at the cost of £900 and accommodated 150 people. The architect was Mr. Garvin of Messrs Beebe and Garvin of Bendigo. The builder was Mr. G. Samson, also of Bendigo, and Mr. W Reddrop was the clerk of works.

A foundation memorial stone was laid on May 14th, 1919, by St. David's first preacher, Rev. D.R. Hewton. It read

'TO THE GLORY OF GOD ST DAVID'S CHURCH MILLOO REBUILT 1919 AS A MEMORIAL TO THOSE WHO SERVED THE EMPIRE IN THE GREAT WAR 1914-1919'.

A scroll detailing the history of St. David's and the names of those from the congregation who had enlisted in the war was read aloud at the ceremony before being placed in the cavity under the stone. Also placed into the cavity was a copy of the Argus of May 9, containing peace terms, one franc piece and 'the following coins of the realm - 2 shillings, 6 pence and 3 pence.'(2)

St. David's Memorial Church was opened on 10 September, 1919. The service was conducted by Bishop Langley who stated the three reasons for the church's erection: '1/ For the Glory of God; 2/ To the memory of the fallen - brave men who made the supreme sacrifice; and 3/ Perpetual memorial of the grand work done by the soldiers who had gone to the war from the district.' The building and consecration of a brick church at Milloo meant that the church district could be established as a parish although the rectory remained in Mitiamo. The church continues to be used today.

(1) 'St. David's Church of England, Milloo. Jubilee Celebrations.' Rochester Irrigator. Thursday 6 August, 1936.

(2) 'Milloo Memorial Church. Laying Memorial Stone.' Rochester Irrigator. 14 May, 1919.

References:

Mairead O'Brien, Heritage Study St David's Anglican Church Milloo, La Tobe University Bendigo

Anglican Church Diocesan Archive, Bendigo

Public Building File 'Milloo Church' PROV, VPRS 7882, Unit 414

62.3. Description

Physical Description

St. David's Anglican Church is located in a rural setting evidenced by the large, open two acre allotment, bordered by twenty Sugar Gum trees and surrounded by farming land.

The Inter-War Gothic Style 1919-1940 building is in the Early English Gothic manner. It is a primarily rectangular building with a steeply pitched gable roof clad in short sheet galvanised corrugated iron with two conical ventilators and surmounted with delicate cast iron finials. The unpainted red brick walls dominate the colour and texture of the architecture and extend up into the gable ends, via a stepped brick corbel at each end, to a raked parapet with coping in contrasting cement render (originally unpainted). The pointed arch windows are accented by wide cement render which extends around the building at impost and sill levels as stringcourses. The small entry porch emulates the design of the main part of the building.

The interior has important features including the four stained glass windows, along with many of the other internal furnishings of the church. These furnishings include: a World War One Honour Roll; a Clergy Honour Roll; pews; an organ; a Sanctuary Lamp; a choir music-stand; a pulpit; a collection plate; a bible stand; a prayer desk; and candle holders.

The interior walls of St. David's are made from hard plaster, painted white, while the floor is of polished timber.

Physical Condition

Good

62.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

St David's Anglican Church, Bendigo-Tennyson Road Milloo.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic significance as place for Anglican worship since 1886 for over 119 years. The existing red brick church was constructed in 1919 in memory of the fallen and as a perpetual memorial to the soldiers who had gone to the first world war from the district, as evidenced by the pedimented stone plaque fixed to the front of the entry porch. The chattels and stained glass windows were donated by members of the church community. (HERCON criteria A)

It is of social significance as it is recognised by the Milloo Anglican community as having public value and is held in high esteem for its social associations as a symbol of community as a memorial church and is only one of two community buildings remaining that evidence the Milloo community. (HERCON criteria G)

It is of aesthetic significance as a very good example of a Federation/Edwardian Period (1902-c.1918) Gothic brick building with an unusual northern European stepped gable applied to a conventional Early English Gothic design. The picturesque church is complemented by the setting of established Sugar Gums. The interior, chattels and stained glass windows are also significant. (HERCON criteria D)

62.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	Yes – Sugar Gums	No

63. MILLOO HALL, 444 MILLOO HALL ROAD, MILLOO (HO 414)

63.1. Details

Place Type:

Hall

Significance Level:

Local

Architectural Style:

Interwar Vernacular, Post War Austerity

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight

Place	Map
	

63.2. History and Historical Context

The district of Milloo was opened for selection under the 1869 Land Act. In March 1925, a meeting of Milloo residents was held at the residence of H. Hughes regarding the erection of a public hall on the block behind St Davids Church. A committee was formed and architects G. G. Garvin and G. Eathorne from Bendigo engaged. The first plans drawn up in May were for a hall that measured 50 feet by 28 feet. In August plans for a supper room were added. A tender of £575 for the hall and £70 for the supper room was accepted from builders Berg brothers. The hall, without a ceiling, was opened on 9 October 1925 with a sports meeting in the afternoon and concert and dance held at night. The official opening ceremony was performed by M.H.R. W. C. Hill of Colbinabbin. Power was installed to the hall in 1955 and in 1956 a cloak room and foyer extension were added on the south of the existing building. Further red brick additions to the building were made in 1978 to house a larger foyer and toilet block.

Over the years the hall has served as the focus of Milloo community life. It has been used for wedding receptions, birthday parties, kitchen teas, send-offs and welcome homes. For some years the local branch of the Country Party held a spring fair followed by a ball.

References:

Stevens, Fae, and O'Brien Elizabeth, *Then the Water Wheel Turned: A History of Lockington and District 1867-1967*. Bendigo, Cambridge Press, 1967, p. 127

Public Building File, Public Record Office of Victoria, VPRS 7882, Unit 414

63.3. Description

Physical Description

The Interwar Bungalow styled hall is a large rectangular structure with a gable roof extending beyond the walls to form deep eaves. The shade created by the eaves assists in passive solar control as do the ventilators at the ridge line of the galvanised clad corrugated iron roof (not zinc). The walls are clad in horizontally placed ripple iron. The front gable end has typical Bungalow style decoration with plain timber brackets supporting the eaves, trellis ventilators panels, wide barge boards and decorative pyramid plates over wall vents. The evenly spaced timber framed double hung windows with vertical glazing bars form 4 lights and are beautifully proportioned. A red brick unpainted chimney signals the location of the supper room in the rear skillion extension. The 1978 red brick toilet block extension detracts greatly in location, style, materials, colours and form, from the excellent 1925 designed hall.

Physical Condition

Very good.

63.4. Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Milloo Hall, Milloo Hall Road Milloo.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic significance as the main public building in the small town of Milloo for over 77 years. (HERCON criteria A)

It is of social significance as it is recognised by the community as having public value and is held in high esteem for its associations with local families for most of the twentieth century and continues to do so today. (HERCON criteria G)

It is of aesthetic significance as a fine example (excluding the red brick 1978 toilet and foyer extension) of an Interwar Bungalow styled public hall. (HERCON criteria D)

63.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

64. PINE GROVE RECREATION RESERVE, PINE GROVE ROAD, PINE GROVE (HO 415)

64.1. Details

Place Type:

Recreation reserve

Significance Level:



Local

Architectural Style:

N/A

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight

Place	Map
	

64.2. History and Historical Context

The Pine Grove area was opened up for selection under the 1869 Land Act. Picnic sports were held during the early 1880s on a portion of Manifold's Pine Grove station and later transferred to the present site. By 1886, the site had been used for some years as a racecourse. After requests from residents of the district and Pine Grove Racing Club, the site was permanently reserved for recreation purposes in 1888 and called the Pine Grove-Warnurp Recreation Reserve. The Pine Grove Annual Sports and Picnic, including horse races, were held annually. Bookmakers were in attendance and sideshows were a feature. The event lapsed in the 1940s.

In 1904-5 trees were planted and a new fence erected. By 1926, the reserve was being used for tennis, golf and football. In the period 1957-60, two hundred trees, including Sugar Gums were planted, and in 1962 a small plantation was established.

Memorial gates have been erected and an honour board to perpetuate the names of the pioneer trustees. It reads

'RECREATION RESERVE MEMORIAL GATE IN HONOR OF PIONEER TRUSTEES RECREATION RESERVE P. MCINTYRE, SAML. SIMS, G. GREER, W. SMITH, T. WATSON, T. H. JASPER, F. CRUIKSHANK, J. W. CANT, J. LOWRIE, C. W. SIMS, SECY AND TREASR 1888-1929'

The recreation reserve is currently used by the Pine Grove Gun Club which was active until the 1930s and re-formed in 1996. Buildings on site consist of the gun club rooms and toilet block. The racetrack imprint can still be seen. Mature Sugar Gums and remnant northern plain grasses and buloke grow on site. The reserve is sometimes grazed.

References:

Stevens, Fae, and O'Brien Elizabeth, *The .the Water Wheel Turned: A History of Lockington and District 1867-1967*. Bendigo, Cambridge Press, 1967, pp. 135-6

Department of Natural Resources (DSE), 'Pine Grove Recreation Reserve' file, 06/6587

64.3. Description

Physical Description

The reserve is predominantly a flat open field with mature Sugar Gums. The memorial gates appear to date from c1930s as this style was commonly used from the early twentieth century. The timber posts have turned heads and together with the memorial honour board create a picturesque entry. The racetrack imprint can still be seen. Mature Sugar Gums and remnant northern plain grasses and buloke grow on site.

Physical Condition

Fair to good.

64.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Pine Grove Recreation Reserve located at Pine Grove Road, Pine Grove.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic significance as it was permanently reserved for recreation purposes in 1888 and called the Pine Grove-Warnurp Recreation Reserve. In 1904-5 trees were planted and a new fence erected. By 1926, the reserve was being used for tennis, golf and football. In the period 1957-60, two hundred trees, including Sugar Gums were planted, and in 1962 a small plantation was established. Memorial gates and an honour board were erected to perpetuate the names of the pioneer trustees. The reserve is the only remaining evidence of the Pine Grove settlement which once consisted of a hotel, store, post office, church, school, bank and black smith's shop. (HERCON criteria A)

It is of social significance as it demonstrates a distinctive way of life that is no longer in use. The erection of the memorial gates and Honour board is recognition by the local community of the importance of pioneer volunteers in the formation and development of the place for the rural community of Pine Grove. (HERCON criteria G)

Heritage Review – Part C Individual Places

It is of aesthetic significance for as a cultural landscape consisting of a large open area, with a playing oval, bordered with historic sugar-gums and entered via dignified memorial gates. It has been an important visual landscape for over one hundred and ten years. (HERCON criteria D)

64.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	No	No	Yes	No

65. 'PRAIRIE PARK' HOMESTEAD, 100 PARK ROAD, PRAIRIE (HO 416)

65.1. Details

Place Type:

House

Significance Level:

Local

Architectural Style:

Victorian Period (1851-1901) Italianate

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight

Place	Map
	

65.2. History and Historical Context

The Terrick Terrick run of 65,000 acres on Mt. Hope Creek was taken up in October 1845 by William Henry Fancourt Mitchell. William Mitchell was born in England, and arrived in Van Diemen's Land in 1833 as a writer in the Executive Council's Office. Over the next eight years he held various government appointments under Lieutenant Governor Franklin. In 1841 he married Christina Templeton and in 1842 they moved to Port Phillip. For the next eleven years Mitchell was a grazier at Barfold station near Kyneton. He was also appointed territorial magistrate.

Between 1853 and 1855 Mitchell was chief commissioner of police, and was instrumental in amalgamating the various police in the colony, increasing their numbers from 700 to over 2,000, and re-organizing the police in Melbourne. He travelled to England in 1854-55 and on his return resigned, to be replaced by Charles MacMahon who was to be the second speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

In 1856 Mitchell was elected to the Legislative Council for the North-Western Province. He held the seat until 1858, serving as Postmaster-General in 1857-58. He returned to Parliament less than a year later when he was elected at a by-election for the North-Western Province in 1859. In 1861-63 he was Minister for Railways and Roads, and he became President in 1870. He was knighted in 1875.

Mitchell remained as President until his death at Barfold in 1884. He remained always a conservative and a strong defender of the Legislative Council.

In January 1854, the Terrick Terrick run was subdivided into Terrick Terrick East and Terrick Terrick West. Terrick Terrick East, also known as 'Prairie', was taken up by Simson and Coghill in January 1854, Don John Coghill and Albert Eugene Brodribb in January 1856, T. H. Power in November 1863, Austin Mack in February 1869, and Obadiah Edrick in January 1882.

The homestead is believed to have been built by Austin Mack in the period 1869-1882. The property was renamed Prairie Park by Obadiah Edrick in 1882.

References:

R.V. Billis and A. S. Kenyon. *Pastoral Pioneers of Port Phillip*. Melbourne: Stockland Press, 1974, p. 259

Michael Sharalnd. *These Verdant Plains: A History of the Shire of East Loddon, Victoria*. Melbourne: Hawthorn Press, 1971, pp. 136 & 139

Sir William Henry Fancourt Mitchell 1811-1884 <http://www.parliament.vic.gov.au/president/x/mitchell.htm>

65.3. Description

Physical Description

A large Moreton Bay Fig and underground tank capped with galvanized iron lid stand in the grounds of the homestead complex. Some buildings are currently undergoing restoration.

Building 1 - The homestead has granite footings, plinths and window ledges, red brick walls and decorative cement render (ashlar scoring) Italianate window surrounds, brackets, pedimented window hoods, and a segmental arched front door with top and side lights. Double hung timber windows with four lights exist on the front walls and large decorative windows are built on the north. The complex features cast iron downpipes, rainhead and spouting on the south wing. A timber square-edged weatherboard extension on the south has a corrugated iron roof. Two walls stand alone on the west. The building is under renovation and parts of it are in poor condition. The integrity is high.

Building 2 - This part of the homestead is red brick lightly rendered with a skillion verandah, corrugated iron roof, double hung sash windows, and a tower on the west. Recent additions on the north-west corner include new stairs and hand rails. The building is in good condition - its integrity is moderate.

Building 3 - This cottage is made of red brick and light render. A recent verandah has been added on the north and the windows have been altered. It is in good condition good but has a low integrity.

Physical Condition

Poor-good

65.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Prairie Park homestead formerly Terrick Terrick East homestead now 'Prairie Park' homestead 100 Park Road, off Echuca-Mitiamo Road, Mitiamo and its rural setting.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic significance for its association with the original Terrick Terrick run of 65,000 acres on Mt. Hope Creek which was taken up in October 1845 by William Henry Fancourt Mitchell, and illustrates the development of the place for over 160 years through several changes of ownership. The homestead is believed to have been built by Austin Mack in the period 1869-1882. The property was renamed Prairie Park by Obadiah Edrick in 1882. A large Moreton Bay Fig grows in the rear garden. (HERCON criteria A)

It is of aesthetic significance as an example of a cultural landscape containing a substantial homestead complex of late nineteenth century Victorian Period (1851-1901) with the main building in an elegant Victorian Italianate style. (HERCON criteria D)

65.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	Yes – Moreton Bay Fig	No

66. TENNYSON UNITING CHURCH, 2503 PRAIRIE-ROCHESTER ROAD, TENNYSON (HO 417)

66.1. Details

Place Type:

Church

Significance Level:

Local

Architectural Style:

Victorian Period (1851-1901) Carpenter Gothic, Federation/Edwardian Period (1902-c.1918) Carpenter Gothic

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight

Place	Map
	

66.2. History and Historical Context

The settlement at Tennyson, the result of selection in the area under the 1869 Land Act, was first known as Pannoomillloo West. By the late 1880s it consisted of a hotel, two stores, post office and a blacksmith's. In 1911, the Presbyterian Church from Diggora was moved and relocated next to the Mutual Improvement Association Hall in Sierson's paddock at Tennyson.

The Tennyson Uniting Church is made up of two former church buildings relocated from elsewhere. One is used as a church and the other as a hall for Sunday school.

In 1967, the Pine Grove Methodist Church building was moved to Tennyson on to land donated by Ron Seabrook. This Wesleyan church had been opened in 1895 in Pine Grove on land adjacent to the school donated by J. McGregor. A tender of £91 from Mr Connell of Rochester was accepted, and later a porch was added at a cost of £3 15s. The

weatherboard building was described as measuring 30 feet by 18 feet and the porch six feet by six feet, with a back and front door, fixed ventilation in the ceiling and three windows on each side. The church was opened on 3 February 1895 with two services and a tea meeting on the following Wednesday. In 1966 the 71st anniversary of the church was celebrated and by this year services were only being conducted annually. The church and toilets were moved from Pine Grove to Tennyson and placed on concrete stumps by Nunn brothers of Tongala.

The Muskerry East Methodist Church was moved to the site in 1969 for use as a Sunday school hall. It measured 32 feet by 17 feet and was moved in by Mr Nicholas of Mooropna.

In 1977, the Tennyson Methodist Church became part of the Uniting Church of Australia. Services are still held at church.

References:

Stevens, Fae, and O'Brien Elizabeth, *Then the Water Wheel Turned: A History of Lockington and District 1867-1967*. Bendigo, Cambridge Press, 1967, p. 78, p. 92

Uniting Church Archives

Public Building Files, Public Record Office of Victoria, VPRS 7882, Unit 739

66.3. Description

Physical Description

The 110 year old timber church building was constructed in 1895, and described as having a back and front door, fixed ventilation in the ceiling, three windows on each side and overall dimensions of 30 feet by 18 feet and the porch six feet by six feet. The church and toilets were moved from Pine Grove to Tennyson and placed on concrete stumps in 1967.

The late nineteenth century Victorian era Carpenter Gothic church is timber framed, clad in weatherboards, and with a steep gable roof clad in short sheet galvanised corrugated iron, surmounted by timber finials at each apex. The pointed windows have timber framing and fine side glazing which forms a delicate decorative feature accentuating the Victorian Gothic design. The small gabled entry porch also has a turned timber finial at its apex.

The early twentieth century Federation era Carpenter Gothic timber Sunday school hall appears to have been constructed c1900, and measures 32 feet by 17 feet. The Federation era Carpenter Gothic church is timber framed, clad in weatherboards, and with a steep gable roof clad in short sheet galvanised corrugated iron. In 1969, this former Methodist Church was relocated from Muskerry East. The timber framed pointed windows have more robust glazing in the manner of Federation era designs.

The 1895 toilets, and the tank and tank stand are complimentary outbuildings on this religious site. The setting, which comprises several relocated structures, within an open grassed and treed area provides a typical view of a small country church which is becoming increasingly rare in country Victoria.

Physical Condition

Fair to Good.

66.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

Heritage Review – Part C Individual Places

The Tennyson Uniting Church, and its rural setting with timber toilets and corrugated iron tank and metal tank stand.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic significance for its association with the attempts by numerous individuals and members of the community to establish churches throughout the history of the Pine Grove, Muskerry East and Tennyson areas, and is the most recent expression of that history with the relocation of these buildings to their present location in 1967-9. It is of importance as a meeting place for the Tennyson Uniting Church community since 1967 and for its association throughout most of the twentieth century with events, developments and cultural phases which have had a significant role in the occupation and evolution of the Pine Grove, Tennyson and Muskerry East communities. (HERCON criteria A)

It is of social significance as it is recognised by the community as having public value and is held in high esteem for its social associations with the Tennyson Uniting Church community. (HERCON criteria G)

It is of aesthetic significance as an example of a cultural landscape containing typical late nineteenth century early twentieth century Carpenter Gothic timber church buildings. (HERCON criteria D)

66.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

67. TERRICK SOUTH METHODIST CHURCH, ECHUCA-SERPENTINE ROAD, TERRICK TERRICK EAST (HO 418)

67.1. Details

Place Type:

Church

Significance Level:

Local

Architectural Style:

Mid-Twentieth Century (1940-60) Austerity

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight

Place	Map
	

67.2. History and Historical Context

The Terrick Terrick south district was settled under the 1869 Land Act. The community established the Terrick Terrick South Methodist Church, Terrick South State School No. 2006, tennis courts and a football ground on the Echuca-Serpentine Road near David Hopper's property.

The earliest church services were held in David Hopper's home. Mr McKay, a friend from Drummartin, helped in establishing services and preached the first sermon. The Bible Christian Church was established, first being administered from Rochester until a circuit at Mitiamo formed. The home of Edwin Buckland was also used for services.

Heritage Review – Part C Individual Places

Later services were held in the State school then a timber church was built probably in the early 1880s on the site of the current church.

The Bible Christian minute book of 1897 recorded Mitiamo, Mologa West, Mologa East, Milloo, Terricks East, Calivil and Tennyson as all being in the one circuit and Rev. G Cameron as the Minister. Irving Benson recorded in A Century of Victorian Methodism that a motion in the quarterly meeting minute book on 31st July 1898, resolved 'That the President of Conference be asked to give a series of lectures to liquidate the Buggy Fund.'

Because of the damage caused to the first church by white ants, a decision was made to erect another church at Terrick South. Sam Haw moved the first church to a site nearby and used it for the main part of his home, building lean-tos on each side. It is believed another timber church was built on site at this time.

The second church building was pulled down and a new church built by Ern Hopper and opened in 1950.

Made with a cement floor and walls of re-enforced concrete, numerous old iron bed heads were put in the walls for reinforcing. The Pyramid Hill Advertiser of 9 August 1950 reported the opening of the new church:

The afternoon of Sunday July 23 saw the largest crowd for many years attend the Church anniversary, when the new Methodist Church was opened and dedicated. Rev. S. C. Wilcock, a former Minister of the circuit, accepted the invitation of the Trust and took charge of the service. Before performing the opening ceremony, Rev Wilcock referred to the history of the Methodist Church in the Terricks district, from which the following notes were taken:-

The 1875 Conference of the Bible Christian Church reported that from Kerang on the north Loddon, through the Terricks to Echuca, a distance of about 60 miles, all the land is taken up by free selectors and there is only one Bush Missionary laboring among them.

The first service at Terrick South was conducted in the home of Mr D. Hopper in 1876 by Rev. J. Orchard. The home of Mr E. Buckland was sometimes used; then in the State School, later in a small room. Under Rev W. J. Treloar, the first resident minister of Terricks Bible Christian Circuit, the room was enlarged and ultimately a new church was erected. Part of that church has now been built into the present structure. In the district at that time were such gifted local preachers as Robert H Roberts, M Pollock, W. D. Hopper, Joseph and Richard Roberts and G. Neilson.

Following his address, Rev Wilcock unveiled the Foundation Stone, a memorial tablet, which was inscribed with the words:

Terricks Methodist Church Rebuilt 1950

To the Glory of God & Soldiers of Two World Wars

The Secretary of the Trust then presented the keys to Rev. Wilcock and the door unlocked. The church filled to capacity, and a large number, 60 or more, were unable to find room within and listened to the service through opened windows and doorways.

War II Honour Roll

An honour roll erected in the memory of those who served in World War II was unveiled by Mr R J Phelan (Mitiamo). He paid a tribute to the gallantry and devotion displayed by these men who fought to maintain great principles for a freedom loving people. "These men were associated with worship in this church, and the right of worship was one of the things preserved for us - as we gaze at the Honour rolls we are reminded what the preservation of these things cost," said the speaker. "For among the names on this Honour Roll one gave his all, his life. We thank God for their sacrificial spirit."

Heritage Review – Part C Individual Places

"This building, the house of God, has been dedicated to the men of both wars. So let this Honour Board, an emblem of sacrifice, a symbol of a life given for one's country, be a link between those who served and us, who remain. We bequeath it, here, in Remembrance".

Names on Honour Roll

Basil S Haw (supreme sacrifice)

Basil Clee

Garnet Clee

W C Crossman

T Dolman

J Alan Forbes

Wallace S Hopper

After singing of the National Anthem, Scripture Reading by Mr S Newnham followed. Mr David W Hopper, secretary of the trust, extended a cordial welcome to all former residents and visitors. He then gave an account of the church building, as follows:-

Mr Ern M Hopper, of Bendigo, a former resident and Trustee, very generously brought equipment from Bendigo and erected the concrete walls. The balance of work was carried out by local church members, eight men in all, the work extending over three months with some of the men volunteering three to four days in each week. Technical advice was freely given by Mr Hopper during the operations and gladly accepted by the willing workers. The secretary thanked all Trustees for loyal assistance, and it was indeed with pleasure that he could say that the new church and furnishings was opened entirely free from debt.

New Pulpit Donated

A new pulpit, not yet completed, has been donated by the family of the late Mr and Mrs E. M. Whitfield, in their memory. On behalf of the Trustees, Mr Hopper thanked Rev and Mrs Wilcock for coming back to assist in this very special service.

"A Man of Simple Faith..."

Unveiling a tablet to the memory of the late W R Hopper, Rev Wilcock spoke of the revered gentleman as "A man of simple faith, deep piety, a lovable man, quiet, unassuming, and with a deep devotion to his God - an influence to lives around, a local preacher in his younger days and Sunday School teacher, a man who loved his church." The speaker said "he counted it as a rare privilege" to unveil a memorial tablet to such a man. "His memory in this community will thus go on and on - a devoted servant of the church of 60 years.". Visitors and former church members were present from Melbourne, Bendigo, Jeparit, Echuca, Picola, Patho, Pine Grove, Milloo, Tennyson, Rochester, Wanurp, Kamarooka, Kotta, Prairie, Calivil, Mitiamo, Mologa, Dingee and Warragul.

The church closed c1960 and was sold into private hands.

References:

Helen Stevens, Pyramid Hill and District Historical Society

67.3. Description

Physical Description

Set in paddocks next to site of Terrick South State School No. 2006, evidenced by Sugar Gums, the modest Mid Twentieth century gothic church is rectangular in form with a small rectangular porch at one end. It has a steep gable roof clad in galvanized corrugated iron with conical ventilators set either side of the ridge. It was constructed on-site using concrete walls up to eaves height, with old iron bed heads as part of the reinforcing and a single concrete buttress centrally placed on the outside of each long wall, and it has cement sheet gable ends, lancet timber framed windows, timber fascias, and timber boxed eaves. Finials define the gothic styling. The interior has a cement floor, and masonite and cover-strap ceiling. The timber and decorative wire fence is in poor condition at the front of church site. The rear section of the building is damaged by fire.

The foundation stone at the front of the church reads: TERRICKS METHODIST CHURCH REBUILT 1950 TO THE GLORY OF GOD AND IN MEMORY OF SOLDIERS WHO SERVED IN THE TWO WORLD WARS

The Honour Boards from the church are now in the Mitiamo Public Hall.

Physical Condition

Poor - vandalized, fire damage to roof and walls at rear

67.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Terrick Terrick South Methodist Church, and the former school site with its rural setting and sugar gums.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic significance for its association with the Methodist community of Terrick Terrick South who held church services in the district in 1876 and with the overall community who established the Terrick South State School No. 2006, tennis courts and a football ground on the Echuca-Serpentine Road near this church which was dedicated to the memory of soldiers who served in the two world wars. (HERCON criteria A)

It is of social significance the only remaining building of the once busy Terrick South community of which the church and school were the centre. (HERCON criteria G)

It is of aesthetic significance as an example of a cultural landscape containing a Mid-Twentieth Century (1940-60) Gothic church. (HERCON criteria D)

67.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	Yes, Sugar Gums growing on the former school site.	No

68. BALLENDILLA PRIMARY SCHOOL NO. 3732, ROCHESTER-PRAIRIE ROAD, BALLENDILLA (HO 419)

68.1. Details

Place Type:

School

Significance Level:


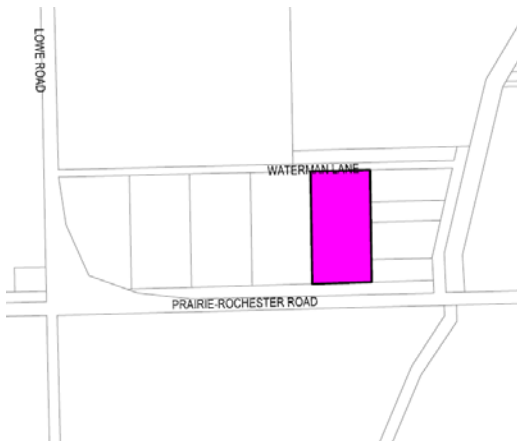
Local

Architectural Style:

Federation/Edwardian Period (1902-c.1918), Postwar Period (1945-1965)

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight 2005 & the review work of Ms Deborah Kemp.

Place	Map
	

68.2. History and Historical Context

The Ballendella Primary School was originally known as the Bamawm East Primary School. The school is located in the Parish of Ballendella County of Bendigo and it opened on 4 June 1912. E Bernoth (1912 - 1914) was the first Head Teacher in the newly formed irrigation settlement near Rochester.

This district boasted a number of fine healthy olive trees and young orchards and favored the raising of geese, turkeys and ducks as well as fruit growing. The 1912 Committee was headed by Robert Aitken (Chairman) and Thomas Bunbury as Correspondent. This committee was the precursor of a series of committees which showed great interest in the school. ANA prizes for gardens and grounds were won in 1936, 1944 and 1962. A Young Farmers club was also very popular in the 1930s and 1940s.

Increased enrolments contributed to a number of alterations and additions to the building in 1919. In 1961 many improvements were made by the Mother's Club and the School Committee and included ground improvements and a tennis court. The Jubilee of the school was celebrated in 1962 with the 'Back to Ballendella' celebration. The school was the centre of the community life. (Vision and Realisation: A Centenary History of State Education in Victoria, p 845)

68.3. Description

Physical Description

The Ballendella Primary School has two stages of development. The first stage is a Federation/Interwar period styled school building. It is characterised by the use of timber weatherboards, large timber framed windows with a hipped roof with gablets and tall metal vents and a slender brick chimney. The later mid-20th century school building is typical for its period and use. It is a rectangular building with a pitched roof and large glazed areas. Its styling is austere.

Physical Condition

Good

68.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Ballendella Primary School and the grounds are significant.

How is it Significant?

The school buildings and grounds are of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire Council.

Why is it Significant?

The Ballendella PS is of historic significance for its association with education and the development of Ballendella. (HERCON Criteria A)

It is of social significance as it assists in demonstrating community values and social activities that went into supporting the school and the wider community. (HERCON Criteria G)

It is of aesthetic significance as it demonstrates the principal architectural characteristics of a school constructed during two main periods of growth. Of note are the representative Interwar buildings and the post war classrooms as these demonstrate the typical architectural features and design characteristics from both of these periods. (HERCON Criteria D)

68.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

69. BAMAWM UNITING CHURCH COMPLEX, SINGER ROAD, BAMAWM (HO 420)

69.1. Details

Place Type:

Church

Significance Level:

Local

Architectural Style:

Postwar Period (1945-1965)

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight 2005 & the review work of Ms Deborah Kemp.

Place	Map
	

69.2. History and Historical Context

The area (Lockington and Bamawn District) formed part of the Pine Grove Pastoral Lease. (Leased by John Hunter Patterson)

In 1910 the irrigation area of Bamawn was proclaimed a development area. Of this 410 ha was reserved for settlers for fruit growing and another 610 ha reserved for dairying. The church was constructed in 1912 with money raised from the Melbourne congregation. (*The Water Wheel Turned - A history of Lockington and District 1867 - 1967* p 79).

The church cost 180 pounds. It was opened on 5 May 1912 with no windows for the building as more funds had to be raised. In 1951 the church was badly damaged in a storm. In 1954 it was agreed that the Bamawm Extension congregation join with the Bamawm congregation and a new church was constructed on a new site. In 1963 a three

room extension was built by the congregation on the back of the existing buildings for a Sunday School and meeting rooms. When the church moved to the new site it was renamed St David's of Bamawm.

References

F Stevens, E O'Brien, *The Water Wheel Turned - A history of Lockington and District 1867 - 1967*, Bendigo, 1967

69.3. Description

Physical Description

The Bamawm Uniting Church has been designed in the Modernist idiom. It is constructed from pink/cream face brick with a low pitched steel clad gable roof. The main facade has a slender window which is evocative of the gothic styled window proportions, the brick walls have a regular spacing of raised bricks and these provide additional textural interest to this main facade. The side walls are punctuated at regular intervals with brick pilasters and these are reminiscent of the traditional buttresses and between these brick pilasters are horizontal bands of 'clerestory' windows.

Physical Condition

Good

69.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Bamawm Uniting Church at Singer Road Bamawm.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire Council.

Why is it Significant?

The Bamawm Uniting Church is of historic significance for its association with the establishment of the Methodist religion in the district (circuit). It is also associated with the later changes to the church's organisation with the unification of Methodist Church of Australia, the Congregational Union of Australia and the Presbyterian Church of Australia.

The Bamawm Uniting Church is of historic significance for its contribution to an understanding of the diversity of religious bodies which were established in the district and in particular during Closer Settlement. The diversity of religious expression is of significance as it assists in demonstrating the different cultural backgrounds of the early settlers to the area.

The Bamawm Uniting Church is of historic significance for its association with the development of the region. (HERCON criteria A)

The Bamawm Uniting Church is socially significant on a local level for its recognised community and cultural values which are interwoven with the social and community fabric of Bamawm and its district.

The Bamawm Uniting Church is of social significance for its association with marking the major phases in the lives of its community, such as births (christenings), first communions, marriage ceremonies and funerals. It also reflects the strong community spirit through fund raising to pay for its construction and it demonstrates a reliance on social and community

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voluntary structures to maintain these buildings as continuing places for congregating and worshipping. (HERCON Criteria G)

The Bamawm Uniting Church is of aesthetic significance for its landmark qualities and the contribution it makes to the township. The design of the church demonstrates the changes that occurred in the development of ecclesiastic architecture during the mid-20th century. This includes the use of cream/pink face brick, simple openings and a lack of decorative architectural features. The church has retained a high degree of intactness and its integrity. (HERCON Criteria D)

The Bamawm Uniting Church contributes to the Campaspe Shire's range of ecclesiastic buildings. These are important for their architecture, integrity and intactness. The diversity of different religious buildings is notable. The extent of ecclesiastic buildings assists in demonstrating the success of the early settlers and their commitment to the community. (HERCON criteria A, D, G)

69.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

70. 'BUNDARRA' HOMESTEAD, 1430 DAY ROAD, TONGALA (HO 502)

70.1. Details

Place Type:

House

Significance Level:

Local

Architectural Style:

Federation/Edwardian Period (1902-c.1918)

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight

Place	Map
	

70.2. History and Historical Context

'Bundarra', named after the Bundaree Plain on which it stands, was selected by James McBain in 1872. The selection was purchased by John Henderson in 1900 who had also selected land in the area in 1872. The current residence was designed by Deakin Shire engineer and architect A. E. Castles and built in 1906-1907 from bricks manufactured on the property. A description of the home in the Kyabram Free Press in August 1907 stated that the new house was 'very substantial and thoroughly comfortable'. It consisted of fifty squares of twelve rooms with a separate kitchen and a number of outbuildings. Walls measured fourteen feet in height and were finished in plaster with red pine skirting boards. Ceilings were of decorative pressed metal sheeting and shaped metal cornice. Doors were built of solid timber panelled

with wide finishing mouldings of red pine. A wide verandah surrounded the house and the corrugated iron roof was fixed to a high pitched ventilated structure.

References:

Don Anderson, *The Life and Times of A. E. Castles Shire Engineer 1871-1933*. Kyabram, Kyabram Free Press, 2001, pp. 179-180

"'Bundarra'" - Home of the Hacons', Kyabram Free Press, 11 May 1982

70.3. Description

Physical Description

The property consists of a large homestead, shearing shed and men's quarters (now a shed). The 1907 face red brick house with a steeply pitched hipped roof and bull nosed veranda clad in galvanised short sheet corrugated iron with gablet vents is in excellent condition with a very high degree of integrity inside and out. The symmetrical front elevation is reinforced by the symmetrical placing of the red brick chimneys, the roof vents, the front door and the window fenestration. The timber windows are double hung with some extending from the floor to ceiling, and they are placed symmetrically about the wide front door which is flanked by full length side lights and top lights. The simple symmetrical design is a restrained and elegant interpretation of the Georgian style in the Federation period.

The verandah floor is carefully constructed of red bricks which appear to match the wall bricks, and may be original as there are purpose built ventilation grates at the outside of the verandah floor. This astute construction detail designed to reduce the possibility of damp rotting the floor structure of the main house is usually neglected when original timber verandah floors are replaced by concrete or bricks.

The lace work and cast iron Corinthian columns on the veranda may have been added later as it was unusual to use cast iron decoration on a Georgian design or even a Federation design by 1907. However, the highly restrained use of a very thin valance and delicate columns is not entirely out of character.

The kitchen has been incorporated into the house.

Internally there are intact pressed metal ceilings, windows, cornices, and elaborate timber doors and door furniture.

Physical Condition

Good

70.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The 'Bundarra' homestead, 1430 Day Road, Tongala and its rural setting.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic and social significance for its association with the establishment of first settlement of the Tongala area and the long association with the property by the Hacon family. (HERCON criteria A & G)

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It is of aesthetic significance as a very good example of a cultural landscape containing a substantial Federation/Edwardian Period (1902-c.1918) Georgian homestead complex and associated structures such as the underground tank and rural and garden setting including a mature Canary Island Palm tree which was characteristically included in garden designs of the Federation period. The 1907 face red brick house with a steeply pitched hipped roof and bull nosed veranda clad in galvanised short sheet corrugated iron with gablet vents is in excellent condition with a very high degree of integrity inside and out. The symmetrical front elevation is reinforced by the symmetrical placing of the red brick chimneys, the roof vents, the front door and the window fenestration. The timber windows are double hung with some extending from the floor to ceiling, and they are placed symmetrically about the wide front door which is flanked by full length side lights and top lights. The simple symmetrical design is a restrained and elegant interpretation of the Georgian style in the Federation period. (HERCON criteria D)

70.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	Yes Canary Island Palm	No

71. DWELLING, 1999 FINLAY ROAD, TONGALA (HO 503)

71.1. Details

Place Type:

House

Significance Level:

Local

Architectural Style:

Federation/Edwardian Period (1902-c.1918) Bungalow

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight

Place	Map
	

71.2. History and Historical Context

This home was the residence of Arthur Edgar Castles, architect and Deakin Shire engineer from 1896 until his death in 1933, and his wife Elspet. The building was designed by Castles and built on a mound of earth excavated from the property. The excavations were made into lakes and islands connected by footbridges.

The house was built in three sections, the first of which comprised four rooms over an underground cellar. An extension to one room made provision for a kitchen, bathroom and laundry. A verandah on the west side was partly enclosed for servant accommodation. At a later date, three more rooms were added, separated from the original house by a wide breezeway. This extension was demolished and another two rooms with a fly-wire verandah added. A large lookout deck was constructed on a section of the roof and was accessed by an outside timber stairway on the north. A local band often entertained visitors from this deck.

Because of his interest in botany, Castles established an extensive garden featuring many unusual plants, a fernery and bridges.

On the death of Edgar Castles in 1933, Elspet moved to Yarrawonga and the house suffered some neglect over the 1930s and 1940s. During this time, the system of ponds were filled with rubble and the bridges dismantled. Most of the garden was used to graze dairy cattle. A new kitchen was built into one of the bedrooms in the 1940s to accommodate the owners and a share-farming family who lived in the house at the time. (This has since been removed.) Original walls have been replaced with masonite or sheet plaster and the original maid's room, bathroom and laundry removed. Established trees, including palms, a cork tree and a Kurrajong, are all that remain of the former garden. The cellar has been filled in. Restoration of the house has been undertaken since 1987. Some original outbuildings, including a barn and small shed, remain.

References:

Anderson, Don. The Life and Times of A. E. Castles Shire Engineer 1871-1933. Kyabram: Kyabram Free Press, 2001.pp. 194-6

71.3. Description

Physical Description

The large picturesque plan form of the timber house is accented by the steeply pitched hipped and gable roof with tall face red brick chimneys. Developed in stages and subject to many years of neglect and alteration, and recent renovation, the building remains an impressive structure due to its large size and generally intact Bungalow form with some decorative details. It has weatherboard wall cladding and short sheet galvanised corrugated iron (not zinc) roof cladding and extensive verandahs, some formed by the extension of the roof and other as attached structures.

Physical Condition

Good

71.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

'Alloomba' House, Finlay Road (corner Henderson Road) and its setting.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic and social significance as it is associated with the resident, owner and designer, A. E. Castles, architect and engineer with Deakin Shire 1896-1933. The remnants of a garden relate to Castle's efforts as an amateur botanist. Significant trees include a Canary Island Palm, a Cork tree and a Kurrajong. (HERCON criteria A & G)

It is of aesthetic significance as it demonstrates major characteristics of a Victorian/Federation Bungalow style homestead. The remnants of an innovative garden include established trees: palms, a cork tree and a Kurrajong tree. (HERCON criteria D)

71.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	Yes, Protect the established trees, including palms, a Cork tree and a Kurrajong tree	No

72. TONGALA RAILWAY STATION SITE, MANGAN STREET, TONGALA (HO 504)

72.1. Details

Place Type:

Former railway station

Significance Level:

Local

Architectural Style:

N/A

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight

Place	Map
	

72.2. History and Historical Context

Tongala was the name given by Edward Curr (1820-1889) in 1841 to his station. A post office operated from 1876 in the area and was first known as Tongala, and later Kanyapella in 1882. The Tongala settlement moved from its original site on the Goulburn River in 1882 with the mooring of the railway survey further south. The post office operated from the Tongala State School (further to the east of the present-day township), established in 1876, from this year.

The contract for the railway between Tatura and Echuca was signed on 11 June 1886 and the line constructed by Nichol, Gray and Tamlyn. It opened on 19 August 1888 following the letting of a contract to P. Lester and Co. for the building of a goods shed (used also for local dances) and platform at Koyuga and Tongala. A contract was also let to P. G. Grut on 29 April 1887 for the construction of 24 portable offices and it may be that one of these was used for the station building at Tongala. (This office burnt down in 1922.) Although inconclusive, the crane on site may be one of the ten six-ton

derrick cranes manufactured by W. Howard and Co. by a contract let on 16 March 1888. The railway line and station at Tongala opened in 1888, and consolidated settlement at this site.

The crane, platform, platform retaining wall, timber weighbridge, level crossing, metal signal pole with ladder, and metal switch and Canary Island palm are all that remain of the Tongala Railway Station complex. Recent works to the site include the painting of the crane, installation of a treated pine pergola with seating, and red gum retaining boards on the platform wall, tree plantings and the erection of interpretative signage.

References:

Andrew Ward, former Heritage Adviser, Shire of Campaspe

72.3. Description

Physical Description

The site retains railway tracks, metal signal pole with ladder, metal track switch, level crossing, platform embankment, embankment retaining wall (a new one has also been installed) metal crane (possibly a six-ton derrick crane manufactured by W. Howard and Co in 1888), track reserve, railway reserve and timber weighbridge and Canary Palm tree. The important role the railway played in the development of the industry in the town and district is reinforced by the visual connection between the station complex and the silos nearby.

Recent works to the site include painting of the crane grey, installation of a treated pine pergola with seating, and red gum retaining boards along the platform wall, tree plantings and the erection of interpretative signage.

Physical Condition

Fair to good

72.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former railway station infrastructure, platform, track area, crane, timber weighbridge and Canary Island palm and view to the nearby silos, located in the rail reserve, Mangan Street, Tongala.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic significance for its association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the occupation and evolution of the community, particularly the movement of goods to and from Tongala. (HERCON criteria A)

It is of social significance as the site and the infrastructure are recognised by the community as having public value for their associations with a large part of the community whose development is interwoven with the history of the place. This recognition is reinforced by the recent erection of an interpretative sign, shelter, and new platform embankments, by local volunteers in the Tongala community. (HERCON criteria G)

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It is of aesthetic significance for the cultural landscape which demonstrates various aspects of railway operations, and its visual connection to the related function at the nearby silos, at the former railway station in Tongala. (HERCON criteria D)

It is of technical significance for the railway crane at Tongala as it is an important as a rare surviving structure of its type and is representative of many such cranes erected by the Department to facilitate the handling of general goods throughout the railway network prior to the turn of the century. It compares with the surviving crane at Talbot, the cranes at the Echuca wharf and later derrick cranes. It important as a rare surviving structure associated with the Toolamba to Echuca railway. (HERCON criteria B & F)

72.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	No	No	No	No

73. DWELLING, 1 MCGOWAN STREET, TONGALA (HO 505)

73.1. Details

Place Type:

House

Significance Level:

Local

Architectural Style:

Interwar Period (c.1919-c.1940)

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight

Place	Map
	

73.2. History and Historical Context

Tongala was the name given by Edward Curr (1820-1889) in 1841 to his station. A post office operated from 1876 in the area and was first known as Tongala, and later Kanyapella in 1882. The Tongala settlement moved from its original site on the Goulburn River in 1882 with the mooring of the railway survey further south. The post office operated from the Tongala State School (further to the east of the present-day township), established in 1876, from this year. The railway line and station at Tongala opened in 1888, and consolidated settlement at this site. Areas of the Shire of Echuca and Waranga Shire were severed to form the Shire of Deakin in 1893. The administrative centre for the Shire was based at Tongala, with the first Shire offices established in Mangan Street.

The Waranga Basin reservoir on the Goulburn River was completed in 1905 to irrigate the west Goulburn Valley, and land for irrigation districts was purchased including the Wyuna estate near Tongala. The Tongala Irrigation District was constituted in 1912, the same year Tongala was gazetted a town and a district office of the State Rivers and Water

Supply Commission established. In 1916, Tongala was described by the Victorian Municipal Gazetteer as an agricultural township with a post and telegraph office, State school, four churches, Shire offices, bank, public hall, creamery, police station, cheese factory, district office of SRWSC, timber-yard and hotel. After World War One, further irrigation channels were established in 1919-20 and Australian and British soldier settlers took up farms for citrus, lucerne and dairying around Tongala.

After World War Two, another wave of Soldier Settlement saw more families move into the area. This residence typifies those built at this time.

References:

Wagon Wheels to Water Wheels. Tongala: Tongala Family History Group, 1993

73.3. Description

Physical Description

This Interwar Functionalist Moderne residence has a strong flowing design emphasized by the curved walls and windows of the triple fronted facade. It has a steep terra cotta tiled hipped roof with wide eaves, metal framed and curved glass windows, painted stucco walls contrasted with terra cotta tiled window sills. It has a low stucco and wrought iron fence.

Physical Condition

Very good to excellent

73.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The house at 1 McGowan Street Tongala.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic significance as one of a few examples of houses associated with the post-World War Two wave of soldier settlement in the Tongala area. (HERCON criteria A)

It is of aesthetic significance as a typical example of an Interwar Functionalist Moderne residence with a steep terra cotta tiled hipped roof with wide eaves, metal framed and curved glass windows, painted stucco walls contrasted with terra cotta tiled window sills. It has a low stucco and wrought iron fence. (HERCON criteria D)

73.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

74. DWELLING, 44 MILLER STREET, TONGALA (HO 506)

74.1. Details

Place Type:

House

Significance Level:



Local

Architectural Style:

Interwar Period (c.1919-c.1940) vernacular

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight

Place	Map
	

74.2. History and Historical Context

Tongala was the name given by Edward Curr (1820-1889) in 1841 to his station. A post office operated from 1876 in the area and was first known as Tongala, and later Kanyapella in 1882. The Tongala settlement moved from its original site on the Goulburn River in 1882 with the mooring of the railway survey further south. The post office operated from the Tongala State School (further to the east of the present-day township), established in 1876, from this year. The railway line and station at Tongala opened in 1888, and consolidated settlement at this site. Areas of the Shire of Echuca and Waranga Shire were severed to form the Shire of Deakin in 1893. The administrative centre for the Shire was based at Tongala, with the first Shire offices established in Mangan Street.

The Waranga Basin reservoir on the Goulburn River was completed in 1905 to irrigate the west Goulburn Valley, and land for irrigation districts was purchased including the Wyuna estate near Tongala. The Tongala Irrigation District was constituted in 1912, the same year Tongala was gazetted a town and a district office of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission established. In 1916, Tongala was described by the Victorian Municipal Gazetteer as an agricultural

township with a post and telegraph office, State school, four churches, Shire offices, bank, public hall, creamery, police station, cheese factory, district office of SRWSC, timber-yard and hotel. After World War One, further irrigation channels were established in 1919-20 and Australian and British soldier settlers took up farms for citrus, lucerne and dairying around Tongala.

This house is representative of the residences built in the area to cater for people arriving under Closer Settlement.

74.3. Description

Physical Description

This building is a typical example a timber residence clad in weatherboards to sill level with a cement sheet above, and a steep square hipped roof extending along the sides to form substantial verandahs, clad in galvanised corrugated iron (not zinc).

Physical Condition

Fair to good.

74.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

44 Miller Street Tongala and this includes its garden setting.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic significance to the Campaspe Shire.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic and social significance as it provides tangible physical evidence of the establishment of the town in 1912. (HERCON criteria A & G)

It is one of the few houses that survive from the initial establishment of the town in 1912. (HERCON criteria B)

It is of aesthetic significance as a typical example of a timber residence with a steep square hipped roof extending along the sides to form substantial verandahs. (HERCON criteria D)

74.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

75. DWELLING, 62 MANGAN STREET, TONGALA (HO 507)

75.1. Details

Place Type:

House

Significance Level:



Local

Architectural Style:

Victorian Period (1851-1901) Georgian, Federation/Edwardian Period (1902-c.1918)

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight

Place	Map
	

75.2. History and Historical Context

Tongala was the name given by Edward Curr (1820-1889) in 1841 to his station. A post office operated from 1876 in the area and was first known as Tongala, and later Kanyapella in 1882. The Tongala settlement moved from its original site on the Goulburn River in 1882 with the mooring of the railway survey further south. Simon Mangan, in anticipation of the arrival of the railway through his land which he had taken up in 1875 under the 1869 Land Act, subdivided part of his property for a main street and building blocks around the site of the railway station c1888. He commenced business as grocer, baker, butcher and hotelier and only gave permission to purchasers of land who would not set up in competition to his various business enterprises.

The railway line and station at Tongala opened in 1888, and consolidated settlement of a township at this site took place from this year. Areas of the Shire of Echuca and Waranga Shire were severed to form the Shire of Deakin in 1893. The

administrative centre for the Shire of Deakin was based at Tongala. The Waranga Basin reservoir on the Goulburn River was completed in 1905 to irrigate the west Goulburn Valley, and land for irrigation districts was purchased including the Wyuna estate near Tongala. A number of new arrivals to the area, including British migrants, took up irrigation blocks. The Tongala Irrigation District was constituted in 1912, the same year Tongala was gazetted a town and a district office of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission established.

In the first land sale of 1888, Mr Samuel Thomas Statuworth, a farmer from Kanyapella, purchased this allotment (62 Mangan Street) for £16 10/-; the allotment was later purchased by Mr Scott. By 1905 a building had been erected on the block. It is believed that sometime between 1905 and 1910, Deakin Shire Engineer A. E. Castles was commissioned to design a new house around the existing dwelling on the block. The result was a grouping of rooms around a large entrance hall with a passageway through to a skillion kitchen. Ceilings in the house were built from red pine and Baltic pine and walls from Baltic pine and pressed tin. Some walls have since been plastered over. The house has been renovated in recent years.

References:

Don Anderson, ed. Kyabram 1892-1992 100 Years of Gleanings: Extracts Selected from the Kyabram Free Press Files. Kyabram, Vic.: Kyabram Free Press, 1994?, pp. 184-6

75.3. Description

Physical Description

Built c1905 as a typical Georgian styled residence, an extension has been added c 1910 by A. E. Castles in the Federation Queen Anne style. The single storey house has high ceiling levels, hipped and gable roofs, with tall red brick chimneys. The plan consists of grouping of rooms around a large entrance hall with a passageway through to a skillion kitchen. Ceilings in the house were built from red pine and Baltic pine and walls from Baltic pine and pressed metal. Some walls have since been plastered over. The house has been renovated in recent years including the addition of a woven wire fence.

Physical Condition

Good

75.4. Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The house at 62 Mangan Street Tongala, its garden setting and the palm tree.

How is it significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic significance to the Campaspe Council.

Why is it significant?

It is of historic and social significance as it provides tangible physical evidence of the development of Tongala. The different stages of the construction and design of 62 Mangan Street reflect the stages of development of the Tongala Township. (HERCON Criteria A & G)

It is of aesthetic significance as an unusual and substantial example of a late nineteenth century/early twentieth century Victorian Georgian house constructed of weatherboard, double-hung timber windows, timber doors and concave

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verandah and timber columns, and face red brick chimneys accenting the hipped and gabled roof design, which is clad with corrugated iron. (HERCON criteria D)

75.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

76. RAILWAY HOTEL, 70-72 MANGAN STREET, TONGALA (HO 508)

76.1. Details

Place Type:

Hotel

Significance Level:

Local

Architectural Style:

Federation/Edwardian Period

(1902-c.1918) Bungalow

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight

Place	Map
	

76.2. History and Historical Context

Tongala was the name given by Edward Curr (1820-1889) in 1841 to his station. A post office operated from 1876 in the area and was first known as Tongala, and later Kanyapella in 1882. The Tongala settlement moved from its original site on the Goulburn River in 1882 with the mooring of the railway survey further south. The post office operated from the Tongala State School (further to the east of the present-day township), established in 1876, from this year.

The railway line and station at Tongala opened in 1888, and consolidated settlement at this site. Areas of the Shire of Echuca and Waranga Shire were severed to form the Shire of Deakin in 1893. The administrative centre for the Shire was based at Tongala, with the first Shire offices established in Mangan Street.

The Waranga Basin reservoir on the Goulburn River was completed in 1905 to irrigate the west Goulburn Valley, and land for irrigation districts was purchased including the Wyuna estate near Tongala. The Tongala Irrigation District was constituted in 1912, the same year Tongala was gazetted a town and a district office of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission established. In 1916, Tongala was described by the Victorian Municipal Gazetteer as an agricultural township with a post and telegraph office, State school, four churches, Shire offices, bank, public hall, creamery, police station, cheese factory, district office of SRWSC, timber-yard and hotel. After World War One, further irrigation channels were established in 1919-20 and Australian and British soldier settlers took up farms for citrus, lucerne and dairying around Tongala.

The Railway Hotel was first opened as Mangan's Victoria Hotel in 1887. Constructed of weatherboard, the hotel and stables were built by Simon Mangan on his selection in anticipation of the arrival of the railway through his land which he had taken up in 1875 under the 1869 Land Act. Mangan seized the opportunity to subdivide part of his property for a main street and building blocks around the site of the railway station. He commenced business as grocer, baker, butcher and hotelier and only gave permission to purchasers of land who would not set up in competition to his various business enterprises. Mangan took up land in Quambatook in 1893, but because of schooling requirements his family stayed on in Tongala and his wife continued to run the hotel until 1903. The Slattery family took over the hotel in this year and changed the name to the Railway Hotel. With closer settlement made possible by irrigation, the Kelly family purchased the building in 1912 and built a new brick hotel on the site in 1913. The Kelly family continued to run the hotel until 1972 when it was bought by Bill Davison. In recent years other owners have added motel units, a drive through bottle shop, T.A.B., bottle shop and function room.

References:

Bev Miller, Tongala Family History Group

Education Department of Victoria, Local Histories, 'Tongala, Victoria - History of Settlement', Local History File 'Tongala', La Trobe Collection, State Library Victoria

Forster, Harley W. Tongala 1874-1974. Shepparton, Vic.: Waterwheel Press, 1974.

Priestley, Susan. The Victorians: Making Their Mark. McMahon's Point; NSW: Fairfax, Syme and Weldon Associates, 1984. p. 198

Wagon Wheels to Water Wheels. Tongala: Tongala Family History Group, 1993. pp.1-3

76.3. Description

Physical Description

The single storey red brick building is located on a corner site with a verandah around two sides, and extensive hipped roof, now covered with a red colorbond. The parapets appear to be recent, however the verandah posts and plain timber brackets appear to date from 1913. There are double timber doors at the splayed corner entrance. The general form appears to be original but the finishes have little patina of age and appear to be modern.

Physical Condition

Good

76.4. Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Railway (Victoria) Hotel at 70 - 72 Mangan Street Tongala.

How is it significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic significance to the Campaspe Shire.

Why is it significant?

It is of historic significance as it was built in 1913 and it provides tangible physical evidence of the development of Tongala during this period. It is associated with the introduction of irrigation and closer settlement on the original Mangan selection on which the Tongala Township had developed from the late 1880s. It has strong associations with the Mangan family for sixteen years and the Kelly family for fifty-nine years. (HERCON criteria A)

It is socially significant as it is recognised by the community as the only hotel built in Tongala. The site has been used as a community meeting place - for example the football club first met here in 1893. (HERCON criteria G)

It is of aesthetic significance as a cultural landmark in the area and it is located on a prominent corner site. (HERCON criteria D)

76.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

77. TONGALA LOCKUP (FORMER RUSHWORTH LOCKUP), 715 HENDERSON ROAD, TONGALA (HO 509)

77.1. Details

Place Type:

Lockup

Significance Level:

Local

Architectural Style:

N/A

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight

Place	Map
	

77.2. History and Historical Context

Tongala was the name given by Edward Curr (1820-1889) in 1841 to his station. A post office operated from 1876 in the area and was first known as Tongala, and later Kanyapella in 1882. The Tongala settlement moved from its original site on the Goulburn River in 1882 with the mooring of the railway survey further south. The post office operated from the Tongala State School (further to the east of the present-day township), established in 1876, from this year. The railway line and station at Tongala opened in 1888, and consolidated settlement at this site. Areas of the Shire of Echuca and Waranga Shire were severed to form the Shire of Deakin in 1893. The administrative centre for the Shire was based at Tongala, with the first Shire offices established in Mangan Street.

The Waranga Basin reservoir on the Goulburn River was completed in 1905 to irrigate the west Goulburn Valley, and land for irrigation districts was purchased including the Wyuna estate near Tongala. The Tongala Irrigation District was

constituted in 1912, the same year Tongala was gazetted a town and a district office of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission established. In 1916, Tongala was described by the Victorian Municipal Gazetteer as an agricultural township with a post and telegraph office, State school, four churches, Shire offices, bank, public hall, creamery, police station, cheese factory, district office of SRWSC, timber-yard and hotel. After World War One, further irrigation channels were established in 1919-20 and Australian and British soldier settlers took up farms for citrus, lucerne and dairying around Tongala.

A police presence was established in Tongala in the North Eastern District in a temporary police station in November 1911. Tongala was proclaimed a township in 1912, the same year the one-man station closed. It reopened in 1913. It was a common occurrence for police stations in the area to be opened and closed dependent on seasonal workers arriving and departing for harvest season. The station was converted from a foot station to a mounted station in 1920, and then to a motorcycle station in 1929. By 1946, the constable in charge was being paid an allowance to use his own car.

A timber police station and residence was built at 72 Miller Street during 1914-15. Described in the Victoria Police Gazette of 1930 as a five-roomed weatherboard dwelling with iron roof requiring renovation with an office attached to the dwelling, the station served a population of 3,200. The same description also notes the existence of a shed and a one cell lockup requiring painting. In June 1982, the original building was removed and a new relocatable police station opened. It is likely that the lock up was shifted from the police station site in this year.

References:

Police Historical Unit

Don Anderson, Kyabram 1892-1992 100 Years of Gleanings: Extracts selected from the Kyabram Free Press Files. Kyabram, Kyabram Free Press, 1994?, p. 109

77.3. Description

Physical Description

The small rectangular building is constructed of an iron framed cage and lined on the exterior and interior with timber boarding. Internally there are small ventilation holes in the top of the walls at eave level and in the ceiling. The latter are open to the gabled roof space which is cross-ventilated by horizontal vents in the gable ends. There is little light emitted to the interior. A single, heavy timber door is the only means of egress. It is located at the Golden Cow Dairy Centre.

Physical Condition

Good

77.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Tongala lock up.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire.

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Why is it Significant?

It is of historic significance even as it appears to have been used elsewhere prior to its use in Tongala it is the only remaining evidence of the first Tongala Police Station. These lock ups were in common use by the state government in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and as they were designed to be moved, it was very common for them to be relocated as required. (HERCON criteria A)

It is of aesthetic significance as a good example of a once common portable lock up made of an iron frame cage and lined inside and out with timber boards. (HERCON criteria D)

77.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

78. DEAKIN SHIRE OFFICES (FORMER), 56 MANGAN STREET, TONGALA (HO 510)

78.1. Details

Place Type:

Former Deakin Shire Offices

Significance Level:

Local



Architectural Style:

Federation/Edwardian Period

(1902-c.1918) Free Classical

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight

Place	Map
	

78.2. History and Historical Context

Tongala was the name given by Edward Curr (1820-1889) in 1841 to his station. A post office operated from 1876 in the area and was first known as Tongala, and later Kanyapella in 1882. The Tongala settlement moved from its original site on the Goulburn River in 1882 with the mooring of the railway survey further south. The railway line and station at Tongala opened in 1888, and consolidated settlement of a township at this site took place from this year. Areas of the Shire of Echuca and Waranga Shire were severed to form the Shire of Deakin in 1893.

The administrative centre for the Shire of Deakin was based at Tongala, with the first Shire offices established in Mangan Street in a public hall built in the same year. The Shire added offices to the building in 1928 and continued to use the premises until 1971 when a new office block was erected on the south side of Mangan Street. The Shire of Deakin became part of the Shire of Campaspe as part of state-wide amalgamations in 1993-4. The building is now privately owned.

References:

Bev Miller, Tongala Family History Group

Education Department of Victoria, Local Histories, 'Tongala, Victoria - History of Settlement', Local History File 'Tongala', La Trobe Collection, State Library Victoria

Forster, Harley W. Tongala 1874-1974. Shepparton, Vic.: Waterwheel Press, 1974.

Priestley, Susan. The Victorians: Making Their Mark. McMahon's Point; NSW: Fairfax, Syme and Weldon Associates, 1984. p. 198

Wagon Wheels to Water Wheels. Tongala: Tongala Family History Group, 1993. pp.1-3

78.3. Description

Physical Description

The former Shire offices are a symmetrical rectangular building constructed of red brick, with a gable roof clad in galvanised corrugated iron and a decorative gable end, (the oculus and finial have been removed) however the recessed rendered panel is intact in the brickwork and the decorative timber barge boards are intact. There are two corbelled red brick chimneys, one on each side. The original round arched entry doorway with a round arched top light is intact, as is one of the original round arched double hung timber windows, however one has been replaced with 'bungalow' style windows in the 1928 alterations. The larger window destroys the balanced design and integrity of the classical style. The original picket fence appears to have been reconstructed.

Physical Condition

Very good

78.4. Statement of Significance

What is significant?

56 Mangan Street Tongala and its garden setting.

How is it significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic significance to the Campaspe Council.

Why is it significant?

It is of historic significance as it provides tangible physical evidence of the development of Tongala. It was the former administrative centre for the Shire of Deakin for one hundred years (from its inception in 1893). The Shire offices were established in Mangan Street in the public hall in the same year. The Shire added offices to the building in 1928 and continued to use the premises until 1971 when a new office block was erected on the south side of Mangan Street. The

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Shire of Deakin became part of the Shire of Campaspe as part of state wide amalgamations in 1993-4. (HERCON criteria A)

It is of social significance as it is recognised by the community as having public value and is held in high esteem for its associations with local families for most of the twentieth century. (HERCON criteria G)

It is of aesthetic significance as a representative example of a Federation Free Classical style public hall. (HERCON criteria D)

78.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

79. TONGALA WATER TOWER, 11 HENDERSON STREET, TONGALA (HO 511)

79.1. Details

Place Type:

Water tower

Significance Level:

Local

Architectural Style:

N/A

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight

Place	Map
	

79.2. History and Historical Context

Tongala was the name given by Edward Curr (1820-1889) in 1841 to his station. A post office operated from 1876 in the area and was first known as Tongala, and later Kanyapella in 1882. The Tongala settlement moved from its original site on the Goulburn River in 1882 with the mooring of the railway survey further south. The post office operated from the Tongala State School (further to the east of the present-day township), established in 1876, from this year. The railway line and station at Tongala opened in 1888, and consolidated settlement at this site. Areas of the Shire of Echuca and Waranga Shire were severed to form the Shire of Deakin in 1893. The administrative centre for the Shire was based at Tongala, with the first Shire offices established in Mangan Street.

The Waranga Basin reservoir on the Goulburn River was completed in 1905 to irrigate the west Goulburn Valley, and land for irrigation districts was purchased including the Wyuna estate near Tongala. The Tongala Irrigation District was constituted in 1912, the same year Tongala was gazetted a town and a district office of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission established. In 1916, Tongala was described by the Victorian Municipal Gazetteer as an agricultural township with a post and telegraph office, State school, four churches, Shire offices, bank, public hall, creamery, police station, cheese factory, district office of SRWSC, timber-yard and hotel. After World War One, further irrigation channels were established in 1919-20 and Australian and British soldier settlers took up farms for citrus, lucerne and dairying around Tongala.

Tongala Water Tower

Under Closer Settlement in 1912, part of the infrastructure work undertaken by the Tongala Waterworks Trust to supply the township with water was the building of a water tower. Some work was undertaken on the Tongala Water Tower in March 1914, but when tenders were called in April, John Monash owner of the Reinforced Concrete and Monier Pipe Construction Company (RCMPC) decided not to tender 'owing to want of time'. A few days later Monash made a one page estimate and wrote to Deakin Shire engineer A. E. Castles to ask if he wanted a reinforced concrete tender. In the meantime Assistant Designer J. A. Laing continued with detailed investigation and design. The Trust was evidently short of money, for the idea was to build a tank capable of holding 10,000 gallons which could be doubled in capacity at some later date. This meant reinforcing the lower part of the tank wall to withstand a head of 18 feet of water, though it would only be subjected to 9 feet in the first part of its life. Monash quoted about £350. At the start of June, Castles informed him the Trust was trying to raise another £100, and asked for a detailed design as soon as possible as the tank was needed urgently for the coming summer. A reinforcement drawing and specification were duly produced in mid-June. When Castles saw the wall was to be only 4" thick he was worried that it might not be watertight, but was reassured by Laing.

There was some delay in formalising permission for the tank was to be sited on railway property, and then because the SRWSC was "sitting on the plans". Monash offered to call on Thomas Murray to do what he could to help the matter along. SRWSC approval was given a few days later. In a massive understatement, Monash wrote to Castles: 'The impending troubles in Europe may possibly have some effect upon our organization and work in the near future, but I am hoping that this will not be so.' Construction commenced at the end of August 1914 under A. E. Lynch and was completed late in October. Although Castles complained about the painting of woodwork and a sticking depth gauge, the file contains no complaints regarding leakage.

John Monash

John Monash and J. T. N. Anderson were consultants in civil and mechanical engineering, and designed and constructed projects in the fields of mining, water resources and structures. Monash and Anderson formed their partnership in 1894. In 1897 Anderson made contact with Carter Gummow & Co. who held Australian rights to the Monier patent for reinforced concrete. The partnership was recognised as sole agents for Victoria and within a few years had designed and built some 20 Monier arch bridges. The Sydney firm (later Gummow, Forrest & Co.) provided back-up in design and general advice on engineering and business matters. In 1902, a Monier pipe factory was established in Melbourne. In May of that year Anderson moved to New Zealand as Chief Engineer of the Dunedin Sewerage Board. From then on, Monash steered the business, and the partnership was officially dissolved in 1905, its operations being joined to those of the Monier Pipe Company to form the Reinforced Concrete and Monier Pipe Construction Company.

Monash took RCMPC into the construction of what we would now recognise as conventional reinforced concrete, and this soon became its main business. In 1906 he formed the South Australian Reinforced Concrete Company (SARCC) and was effectively non-resident chief engineer. Some work was also undertaken in Tasmania under direct management from the Melbourne office. Structures built throughout country Victoria included small dams, reticulation schemes utilising RCMPC's own pipes, service reservoirs, silos, and many girder bridges. Monash left for World War One in December 1914 and gained fame as a commander of ANZAC and allied forces on the Western Front. On his return he played a leading role in the establishment of the State Electricity Commission of Victoria.

References:

Water supply reservoirs: water towers http://home.vicnet.net.au/~aholgate/jm/tstexts/ts_towers.html#tongala

Alan Holgate and Geoff Taplin, Monash, Anderson, transport and communication 1894-1914
http://home.vicnet.net.au/~aholgate/jm/papers/ma_trans_comm.html

79.3. Description

Physical Description

Tongala Water Tower is a 1914 reinforced concrete water tank with a surveyor's trig point on top and a visible point from many vantage points around the town. Its capacity is 10,000 gallons (45,500 litres) extendable to 20,000. The tank was built initially 9' 6" (2.90m) deep, and increased to 18' 6" (5.64m) in 1923. The tower's internal diameter is 15 ft (4.57m); wall thicknesses at the top of the extension 3" (76mm), at the top of the original wall 3 1/2" (89mm), and at the bottom 4" (102mm). The floor is 11" (279mm) thick, and the shaft 39 ft (11.9m) tall with a 10' 8" (3.25m) internal diameter and 4" thick wall. There is no central column. Two intermediate floors or diaphragms exist. The base measures 16 ft (4.88m) in diameter, and is 12" (305mm) thick.

Physical Condition

Good

79.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Tongala Water Tower.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, technical and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic significance for its integral function in the formation of the town under Closer Settlement in 1912. Part of the infrastructure work undertaken by the Tongala Waterworks Trust to supply the township with water was the building of a water tower. (HERCON criteria A)

It is of technical significance as a good example of a relatively early, but typical reinforced concrete water tank by the innovative engineer John Monash, owner of the Reinforced Concrete and Monier Pipe Construction Company (RCMPC) and for recognition that the top is the highest point for a surveyor's trigonometry point in the town and surrounding land. (HERCON criteria F)

It is of aesthetic significance as a focal point in the townscape of Tongala for over 91 years. (HERCON criteria D)

79.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes – apart from routine maintenance of already painted surfaces	No	No	No

80. UNITING CHURCH, 32 MILLER STREET, TONGALA (HO 512)

80.1. Details

Place Type:

Church

Significance Level:

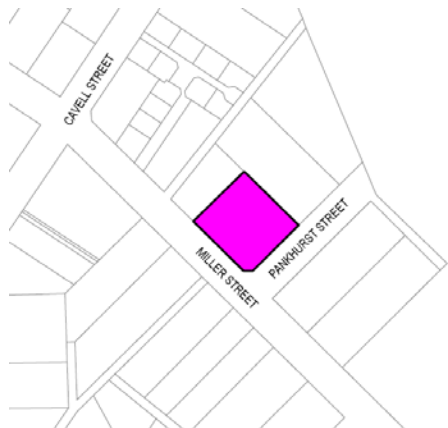
Local

Architectural Style:

Postwar Period (1945-1965)

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight 2005 & the review work of Ms Deborah Kemp.

Place	Map
	

80.2. History and Historical Context

The congregation at Tongala was virtually a continuation of that at Tongala South. Once the railway was constructed the days of Tongala South were numbered and the future lay with the rising township of Tongala on the railway line. Tongala township held a service once a fortnight in the Public Hall. In 1921 (February 14) the Tongala Trustees established a timber church in the Tongala and it was opened on 15 May 1921. At this point Tongala South church and land were sold and the proceeds went to the circuit fund for parsonages with some of the fund being invested in a parsonage for Tongala.

In 1932 the church was extended to the north end and this included the construction of two more windows - in the style of the original windows. The building fund kept on growing and a Kindergarten room was opened in February 1958. This was opened by G B Hoatson.

The trustees decided to construct a new church in Miller Street. This was built to the design of a Methodist church recently constructed in Broadford (with some alterations). The same design was also used for the Stanhope Methodist Church.

The new Tongala Methodist church was constructed from Sandhurst bricks. The builder was T J Schreiber for 7247 pounds and 16 shillings. Schreiber also donated the foundation stone which was formally laid on 19 April 1958 by the Rev A W Pedericak. The Ladies Guild gave a Good Shepherd window in the memory of the pioneers of the church and also electric heaters. Other gifts from the congregation included a vestry table, hymn books. The communion tray which had been made and presented to the church by the Rev G B Campbell in 1929 found a new home in the Church. On the 20 September a reunion tea meeting was held in the Civic Hall as a prelude to the official opening of the new church the following day.

80.3. Description

Physical Description

The church is a modern cream brick and glazed tile roof church. There is a large lead light window in the gable front. The adjoining hall is complementary - both in use of style and materials.

Physical Condition

Good

80.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Uniting Church, Miller Street Tongala.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire Council.

Why is it Significant?

The Tongala Uniting Church is of historic significance for its association with the establishment of the Methodist religion in the district (circuit). It is also associated with the later changes to the church's organisation with the unification of Methodist Church of Australia, the Congregational Union of Australia and the Presbyterian Church of Australia.

The Tongala Uniting Church is of historic significance for its contribution to an understanding of the diversity of religious bodies which were established in the region during the selection period and Closer Settlement. The diversity of these places of worship is of significance as they assist in demonstrating the different cultural backgrounds of the early settlers to the area.

The Tongala Uniting Church is of historic significance for its association with the development of the region. (HERCON criteria A)

The Tongala Uniting Church is socially significant on a local level for its recognised community and cultural values which are interwoven with the social and community fabric of Tongala and its district.

The Tongala Uniting Church is of social significance for its association with marking the major phases in the lives of its community, such as births (christenings), first communions, marriage ceremonies and funerals. It also reflects the strong

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community spirit through fund raising to pay for its construction and it demonstrates a reliance on social and community voluntary structures to maintain these buildings as continuing places for congregating and worshipping. (HERCON Criteria G)

The Tongala Uniting Church is of aesthetic significance for its architectural qualities and the contribution it makes to the township. The design of the church demonstrates the changes that occurred in the development of ecclesiastic architecture during the mid-20th century. The use of the fine Sandhurst cream bricks, the simplified pointed windows and general planar qualities contribute to the Modernist principles found within its architecture. (HERCON Criteria D)

The Tongala Uniting Church contributes to the Campaspe Shire's range of ecclesiastic buildings. These are important for their architecture, integrity and intactness. The diversity of different religious buildings is notable. The extent of ecclesiastic buildings assists in demonstrating the success of the early settlers and their commitment to the community. (HERCON criteria A & D)

80.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

81. ANGLICAN CHURCH, 7 ST JAMES STREET, TONGALA (HO 513)

81.1. Details

Place Type:

Church

Significance Level:

Local

Architectural Style:

Postwar Period (1945-1965)

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight 2005 & the review work of Ms Deborah Kemp.

Place	Map
	

81.2. History and Historical Context

Tongala was the name given by Edward Curr (1820-1889) in 1841 to his station. A post office operated from 1876 in the area and was first known as Tongala, and later Kanyapella in 1882. The Tongala settlement moved from its original site on the Goulburn River in 1882 with the mooring of the railway survey further south. The post office operated from the Tongala State School (further to the east of the present-day township), established in 1876, from this year. The railway line and station at Tongala opened in 1888, and consolidated settlement at this site. Areas of the Shire of Echuca and Waranga Shire were severed to form the Shire of Deakin in 1893. The administrative centre for the Shire was based at Tongala, with the first Shire offices established in Mangan Street.

The Waranga Basin reservoir on the Goulburn River was completed in 1905 to irrigate the west Goulburn Valley, and land for irrigation districts was purchased including the Wyuna estate near Tongala. The Tongala Irrigation District was constituted in 1912, the same year Tongala was gazetted a town and a district office of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission established. In 1916, Tongala was described by the *Victorian Municipal Gazetteer* as an agricultural township with a post and telegraph office, State school, four churches, Shire offices, bank, public hall, creamery, police station, cheese factory, district office of SRWSC, timber-yard and hotel. After World War One, further irrigation channels were established in 1919-20 and Australian and British soldier settlers took up farms for citrus, lucerne and dairying around Tongala.

A new Tongala Anglican Church was constructed in 1957 in response to the growing congregation and the general post war prosperity.

81.3. Description

Physical Description

The Anglican Church at 7 James Street Tongala is a simple low style modern cream face brick church with a shallow pitched steel roof. The windows are generally in groups of three and they have a horizontal proportion. The campanile is a vertical structure with relatively squat proportions. The top section is open and there is cross to the roof. The ground floor of the campanile is also the entrance and has a pair of doors with a cut out cross in both doors. The porch entrance has a skillion roof which connects back to the nave.

Physical Condition

Good

81.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Anglican Church at 7 James Street Tongala.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire Council.

Why is it Significant?

The Tongala Anglican Church is of historic significance for its association with the establishment of the Anglican religion in Tongala and the district.

The Tongala Anglican Church is of historic significance for its association with the development of Tongala. (HERCON criteria A)

The Tongala Anglican Church is socially significant on a local level for its recognised community and cultural values which are interwoven with the social and community fabric of Kyabram.

The Tongala Anglican Church is of social significance for its association with marking the major phases in the lives of its community, such as births (christenings), first communions, marriage ceremonies and funerals. It also reflects the strong community spirit through fund raising to pay for its construction and it demonstrates a reliance on social and community voluntary structures to maintain these buildings as continuing places for congregating and worshipping. (HERCON Criteria G)

Heritage Review – Part C Individual Places

The Tongala Anglican Church is of aesthetic significance for its landmark qualities and the contribution it makes to the streetscape. The church is Modernist in style and is a distinctive exemplar of this style. (HERCON Criteria E)

The Tongala Anglican Church contributes to the Campaspe Shire's range of ecclesiastic buildings. These are important for their architecture, integrity and intactness. The diversity of different religious buildings is notable. The extent of ecclesiastic buildings assists in demonstrating the success of the early settlers and their commitment to the community. (HERCON criteria A, D, E & G)

81.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

82. GOVERNMENT DAMS, 214KM MARKER MURRAY VALLEY HWY, TONGALA (HO 515)

82.1. Details

Place Type:

Former Government Dams

Significance Level:


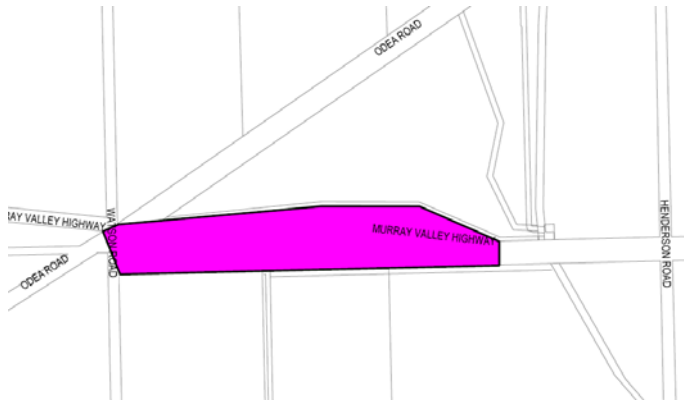
Local

Architectural Style:

N/A

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight

Place	Map
	

82.2. History and Historical Context

Two government tanks were built on the Three Chain Road (later known as the Murray Valley Highway) by either the Shire of Echuca before 1893 or the Shire of Deakin in the period between 1893 and c1900. Their purpose was to supply travellers and stock with water and camping space en route between Echuca and Shepparton. Government dams were excavated on low lying land every eight miles (approximately ten kilometres) on the busiest routes. These dams relied on water draining in a northerly direction to the Goulburn River. The water ran into the dam on the west which acted as a filter with the water then overflowing into the eastern dam. The dams would have been made redundant when irrigation came to the area in 1905-6 from the Goulburn River.

References:

Graeme Hacon, local resident

82.3. Description

Physical Description

These dams are a now rare form of nineteenth century rural engineering infrastructure.

Located in the road reserve, these two low-lying areas of land were purposely excavated to retain water flowing directly from land higher up to the Goulburn River and were known as government dams or tanks. The two excavated areas are independent of each other, however they are linked when the overflow of the western one flows into the eastern one.

The shape of the dams have an organic form as they follow the naturally occurring low lying land in which they were developed. This land has been excavated to be deeper in order to retain as much water as possible before overflowing. The gentle slopes allow animal stock to drink from the water's edge.

From the 1880s, they were a common sight about every ten kilometres along the 3 chain road. However, they were gradually removed after the introduction of irrigation channels and transportation of stock by truck made them redundant.

Physical Condition

Good

82.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Government Dams located in the road reserve at the 214k marker, Murray Valley Highway (east of the Watson Road intersection) Tongala.

How are they Significant?

They are of local historic, technical and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire.

Why are they Significant?

They are of historic significance as their purpose was to supply travellers and stock with water and camping space en route between Echuca and Shepparton. These are now rare examples of Government dams which were commonly excavated on low lying land every eight miles (approximately ten kilometres) on the busiest routes. They demonstrate a distinctive way of life that is no longer in use. The site illustrates the wide road surveyed to accommodate a camping ground and water infrastructure provided for transportation of stock along a three-chain road. (HERCON criteria A)

They are of technical significance for their infrastructure which provides information contributing to an understanding of the history of early post contact human occupation and the cultural history of the Tongala area, and have a potential to yield information about early public water supply strategies. (HERCON criteria F)

They are a now rare example of such constructions. (HERCON criteria B)

They are of aesthetic significance for the cultural landscape which provides visual relief along the cleared highway, in the form of water retained in two natural organic shaped dams surrounded by grass and eucalyptus trees. (HERCON criteria D)

82.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	No	No	No	No

83. KOTTA PUBLIC HALL, 3196 LOCKINGTON ROAD, KOTTA (HO 516)

83.1. Details

Place Type:

Hall

Significance Level:

Local

Architectural Style:

Interwar Period (c.1919-c.1940)

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight 2005 & the review work of Ms Deborah Kemp.

Place	Map
	

83.2. History and Historical Context

The area known as Kotta formed part of the Pine Grove Pastoral Lease. (Leased by John Hunter Patterson). It was broken up into smaller irrigated lots as part of the Closer Settlement Policies.

83.3. Description

Physical Description

The Kotta Public Hall was built in 1926. It is a simple rectangular building with regularly spaced rectangular windows with the small panes to the upper sash. It has a gable metal clad roof. The Hall sits isolated in a paddock and is a prominent feature in the landscape.

Physical Condition

Good

83.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Kotta Public Hall, on the Kotta-Lockington Road, Kotta.

How is it significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire

Why is it Significant?

The Public Hall is the only surviving public structure left in Kotta that dates from the Closer Settlement period. (HERCON criteria A)

The Kotta Hall is associated with a number of community events. This includes: debutante balls, dances, meetings, weddings and funerals as well as bringing the community together for fund raising activities. (HERCON criteria G)

The Kotta Hall is of aesthetic significance for its utilitarian architecture. The architecture and simplicity of the structure illustrates the character of development in Kotta during the initial Closer Settlement period which was a time of stringent economies. (HERCON criteria D)

83.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

84. MCCOYS BRIDGE, MURRAY VALLEY HWY, WYUNA (HO 518)

84.1. Details

Place Type:

Bridge

Significance Level:

Local

Architectural Style:

N/A

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight

Place	Map
	

84.2. History and Historical Context

White settlement of the lower Goulburn Valley began with squatters taking up vast runs in the 1840s and continued with the selection of land under the 1869 Land Act. At this time, the nearest railway stations were at Echuca, across the Goulburn River for settlers to the north, or at Euroa, up to a week's journey for drays or driving livestock.

Settlers could also cross the river at Stewarts Bridge or, from 1877, a bridge near William McCoy's selection between Wyuna on the south and Kotupna on the north of the river. A private punt operated here for perhaps a decade before, but it was the survey of roads and seven farm blocks by H. Lavers in 1877 that gave rise to the birth of the village of Kotupna. A road was also surveyed to link Kotupna to a track from Shepparton to provide access to the east. McCoy ran the Bridge Hotel at Kotupna from March 1878.

The first McCoys Bridge was a 32 feet wide timber structure and had a lift span operated by block and tackle. It was constantly damaged by the succession of paddle steamers which plied the river carrying wool and timber after the steamer Emily Jane had made the first navigation of the Goulburn in January 1874, and the subsequent de-snagging of the river in the following months. Weaknesses in its lift span were reported in 1895 and 1898.

In 1902, tenders were called for the construction of a new bridge. Plans called for a timber bridge 770 feet long and 13 feet wide. The river spans consisted of six 52 feet sections. Some of the timber from the old bridge was used in its construction. Dainton and Son of Shepparton were the successful contractors at a price of £2,435. The new bridge opened 29 April 1903.

By 1920, damage had occurred and decay had set in to the long river spans. Replacement of the spans was carried out by contractors Highgrove and Gray in 1921, but by 1923 it was noted that the bridge's decking was showing wear. Recommendations for repair by Deakin Shire engineer A. E. Castles included the instalment of new decking and tarring to the depth of 4 inches.

The new McCoys Bridge was built during the period 1939-1946 to replace the older timber structure. Engineered by M. G. Dempster, the bridge closely followed standard design specifications for composite bridges developed by the CRB in the 1930s. It was distinguished by its length and partial construction on a seeping curve.

A CRB pre-cast exposed aggregate barbeque and picnic tables and chairs were built on the southern approach c1980.

Repairs to the tune of \$13,000 were carried out on the decking and braces of McCoys Bridge in 1965. Major repairs, including deck joint replacement, concrete surface treatment on the underside of both approaches, spot painting of the steel superstructure, and guard fence work on the Shire of Campaspe approach, were carried out in 1998.

References:

CRB Bridge File - 'McCoys Bridge'

Lloyd Davies, Team Leader Construction, Northern Region, VicRoads

National Trust File 'McCoys Bridge'

Don Anderson, The Life and Times of A. E. Castles Shire Engineer 1871-1933. Kyabram, Kyabram Free Press, 2001, pp. 49, 104-113

84.3. Description

Physical Description

McCoys Bridge, built over the Goulburn River by the Country Roads Board in the period 1939-1943 is a large composite steel and reinforced concrete road bridge of 23 spans crossing a wide floodplain. The bridge has an overall length of 360 metres comprised of five central river spans of 54 feet (17.068 metres) and 18 spans of 50 feet (15.24 metres) - eight on the north end and ten on the south. It is 7.6 metres wide.

The bridge is a unified structure comprising rolled steel joists on reinforced concrete piers with an integral reinforced concrete deck. The bridge has a sweeping curve on the northern side of the river and a concrete and wire mesh balustrade with reinforced concrete handrail, in sections of six panels, containing wire mesh supported by reinforced concrete posts.

The piers are composed of three square concrete columns with a square concrete head. The columns are positioned under each of the three lines of girders. The taller piers at the river spans vary in design with wider tapering bases and

reach a maximum height of 40 feet (12 metres). These are constructed on pile caps with splayed driven piles while the shorter piers have vertical piles and are about ten metres tall above ground level.

Two forms of bearings are employed, sliding and roller, placed alternately at each pier. Expansion joints are provided in the deck and are carried through to the pilasters at every third pier. The girders are 24" x 7 1/2" RSJs, at 49' 11" long (55' 11" on the central spans). Spreaders employing RSJs are placed between the girders at each pier and cross braces of angle iron and mild steel bar are placed at the centres of each span. The cross braces have threaded ends to post tension the deck and girders.

The reinforced concrete deck is cast in situ as a beam and slab, with 3/4 inch mild steel bar reinforcement stirrups arc welded to the tops of the girders. The cross brace rods also pass through the concrete beams to tension the girders up against the deck. Kerbs and handrail posts are cast integral to the deck.

A plaque on the north approach reads 'CRB 1941'. A plaque on the other end reading '1946' has been removed.

Timber remains (piles) of the former McCoys Bridge can be seen in the river to the east of the present bridge.

Physical Condition

Good

84.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

McCoys Bridge, Murray Valley Highway, Wyuna.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, technical and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic significance as an important river crossing associated with squatting and selector settlement in the district in the nineteenth century followed by closer settlement and soldier settlement based on irrigation in the first half of the twentieth century. The bridge site is of local significance for its association with the development of Kotupna, and the local farmer and hotel owner William McCoy. The present McCoys Bridge is also significant for its major role in providing better transport for the district during the Second World War period as part of the development of soldier settlement irrigation farms. (HERCON criteria A)

It is of technical significance as a good representative example of the mature form of CRB designed, composite steel and reinforced concrete Road Bridge erected from the 1930s. It is significant as a particularly long example at 23 spans and 360 metres. It is the seventh longest road bridge in Victoria. It has the equal eighth number of spans (with Kings Street Bridge). The span lengths of 50' and 56' river spans (metres) are, however, typical of this type of bridge. The curved and super elevated section on the northern side of the river is a refinement which reflects the specific design requirements developed for rural highway traffic in the mid-20th century. The timber remains (piles) of the 1877 former McCoys Bridge can be seen in the river to the east of the present bridge. (HERCON criteria F)

It is of aesthetic significance as designed by M. G. Dempster, CRB engineer in 1941, it is an unusually long concrete bridge which, through the repetition of elements such as the rectangular handrail panels and piers built on a sweeping curve, creates a distinctive visual rhythm within a natural bush setting. (HERCON criteria D)

84.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

85. WYUNA UNITING CHURCH, 10 ROBERTSON STREET WYUNA (HO 519)

85.1. Details

Place Type:

Church

Significance Level:

Local

Architectural Style:

Gothic – Federation Period

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight 2005 & the review work of Ms Deborah Kemp.

Place	Map
	

85.2. History and Historical Context

The early European settlement of the land started with Pastoral Leases and it was not until the *Land Selection Acts* (1860s-70s) that freehold land could be acquired. In the late 1860s the Wyuna Run was leased by: James McBain (MLA Wimmera); William Wilson (MLA) and the Commissioner for Railways and William Crosbie. At the same time Selectors began to take over some sections of the Wyuna Pastoral Lease but the influential Licensees managed to obtain a large section of the run freehold.

In 1883 John Finlay purchased the freehold of the Wyuna Estate from James McBain. (*Wyuna- A Story of Settlement on the Northern Plains 1840 - 1940, p 28*).

The early 20th century saw further changes to government policies as they tried to ensure the orderly settlement of agricultural land. From 1898 a new series of Acts such as the *Closer Settlement Acts* were introduced and these saw to the breaking up of the large pastoral estates. In 1905 Finlay sold 9430 ha of Wyuna Station to the Government of Victoria and it was to make it available for Closer Settlement. During October 1903 the Finlay family also offered 2460 ha of irrigable land comprising 20 farms of 102 - 205 ha.

In 1905 the *Water Act* recognised that the independent Water Trusts had been a failure and the State Rivers and Water

Supply Commission took over the central planning of all of these schemes. (*Wyuna- A Story of Settlement on the Northern Plains 1840 - 1940, p 36*) By 1906 the Wyuna Township had started to take shape. Initially it did not have a Post Office and communication was very difficult. However, by 1907 the essential community facilities were established and this included - Churches, school and a Football club.

The extant church was opened in 1913.

85.3. Description

Physical Description

Wyuna Church is a Gothic Revival Church. It is constructed from face red brick with contrasting cement rendered dressings. The buttresses have cement cappings. The corbelled brickwork to the main gable façade is a subtle architectural feature. The oculus is a striking feature of the façade. The narrow pointed windows have various glazed panels and contribute to the gothic styling. There is a later addition to the rear. Of note is the row of Sugar Gums to the roadside boundaries.

Physical Condition

Good

85.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Wyuna Uniting Church Wyuna.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire Council.

Why is it Significant?

The Wyuna Uniting Church is of historic significance for its association with the establishment of the Methodist religion in the district (circuit). It is also associated with the later changes to the church's organisation with the unification of Methodist Church of Australia, the Congregational Union of Australia and the Presbyterian Church of Australia.

The Wyuna Uniting Church is of historic significance for its contribution to an understanding of the diversity of religious bodies which were established in the region during the selection period and Closer Settlement. The diversity of these places of worship is of significance as they assist in demonstrating the different cultural backgrounds of the early settlers to the area.

The Wyuna Uniting Church is of historic significance for its association with the development of Wyuna. (HERCON criteria A)

Heritage Review – Part C Individual Places

The Wyuna Uniting Church is socially significant on a local level for its recognised community and cultural values which are interwoven with the social and community fabric of Wyuna and its district.

The Wyuna Uniting Church is of social significance for its association with marking the major phases in the lives of its community, such as births (christenings), first communions, marriage ceremonies and funerals. It also reflects the strong community spirit through fund raising to pay for its construction and it demonstrates a reliance on social and community voluntary structures to maintain these buildings as continuing places for congregating and worshipping. (HERCON Criteria G)

The Wyuna Uniting Church is of aesthetic significance for its architectural qualities and the contribution it makes to the township. (HERCON Criteria D)

The Wyuna Uniting Church contributes to the Campaspe Shire's range of ecclesiastic buildings. These are important for their architecture, integrity and intactness. The diversity of different religious buildings is notable. The extent of ecclesiastic buildings assists in demonstrating the success of the early settlers and their commitment to the community. (HERCON criteria A & D)

85.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

86. WYUNA MEMORIAL HALL, 20 ALFRED ROAD, WYUNA (HO 520)

86.1. Details

Place Type:

Hall

Significance Level:


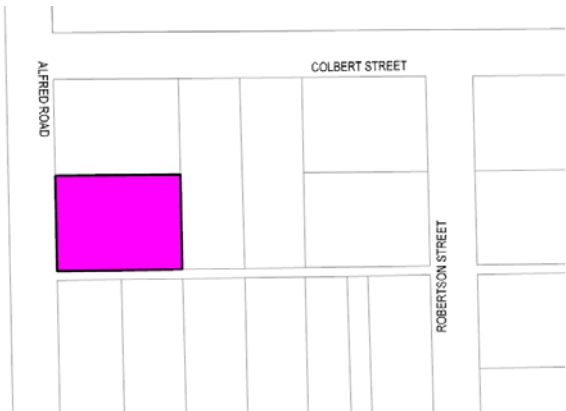
Local

Architectural Style:

Interwar Period (c.1919-c.1940) & Post War Austerity

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight 2005 & the review work of Ms Deborah Kemp.

Place	Map
	

86.2. History and Historical Context

The early European settlement of the land started with Pastoral Leases and it was not until the *Land Selection Acts* (1860s-70s) that freehold land could be acquired. In the late 1860s the Wyuna Run was leased by: James McBain (MLA Wimmera); William Wilson (MLA) and the Commissioner for Railways and William Crosbie. At the same time Selectors began to take over some sections of the Wyuna Pastoral Lease but the influential Licensees managed to obtain a large section of the run freehold.

In 1883 John Finlay purchased the freehold of the Wyuna Estate from James McBain. (*Wyuna- A Story of Settlement on the Northern Plains 1840 - 1940*, p 28).

The early 20th century saw further changes to government policies as they tried to ensure the orderly settlement of agricultural land. From 1898 a new series of Acts such as the *Closer Settlement Acts* were introduced and these saw to the breaking up of the large pastoral estates. In 1905 Finlay sold 9430 ha of Wyuna Station to the Government of Victoria and it was to make it available for Closer Settlement. During October 1903 the Finlay family also offered 2460 ha of irrigable land comprising 20 farms of 102 - 205 ha.

In 1905 the *Water Act* recognised that the independent Water Trusts had been a failure and the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission took over the central planning of all of these schemes. (*Wyuna- A Story of Settlement on the Northern Plains 1840 - 1940, p 36*) By 1906 the Wyuna Township had started to take shape. Initially it did not have a Post Office and communication was very difficult. However, by 1907 the essential community facilities were established and this included - Churches, school and a Football club.

The Wyuna Memorial Hall was constructed from materials from the dismantled Migrant Quarters (Wyuna State Experimental Farm - also known as the Immigrants Home.) By 1919 225 pounds had been collected for the building of the hall. (*Wyuna- A Story of Settlement on the Northern Plains 1840 - 1940, p 66.*)

It was re-erected on a block of land granted by the Government in Wyuna near the Methodist Church. Tenders were called for the erection of the hall in September by A E Castles the Deakin Shire Engineer.

Wyuna Hall was officially opened by John Allen MLA at a Grand Concert and dance 2 June 1920. The event included - stories, songs, a monologue and an instrumental trio. The concert was followed by a dance and there were so many attendees that they had to conduct the dance in shifts. A new piano (purchased for 110 pounds) was played and the hall was illuminated by the Gloria Lighting System. This was an acetylene gas lighting system. The lighting system was a gift of Major Chanter. The building ended up costing 1000 pounds. The Hall was used regularly for social activities.

References

N L Thompson Wyuna- A Story of Settlement on the Northern Plains 1840 - 1940, Kyabram 2006

86.3. Description

Physical Description

The Wyuna Hall is a large timber and corrugated metal roofed hall with a later brick skillion addition to the front of the hall. The roof supports two prominent roof vents that are located on either side of the ridge. There are also regularly spaced air vents at the window sill heights along the two side walls. All side windows and doors feature large triangular window hoods.

Physical Condition

Good

86.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Wyuna Memorial Hall at Alfred Road, Wyuna.

How is it Significant?

The Wyuna Memorial Hall of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire.

Heritage Review – Part C Individual Places

Why is it Significant?

The Wyuna Memorial Hall is of historic significance for the role it played in the early development of Wyuna. It is of historic significance as a memorial to those who lost their lives in the First World War. (HERCON criteria A)

The Wyuna Memorial Hall is of social significance. It provided a public meeting place as well a place for community and social events. This included debutante balls, weddings and funerals as well as bringing the community together for fund raising activities. (HERCON criteria G)

The Wyuna Memorial Hall of aesthetic significance for its utilitarian architecture. The architecture and simplicity of the structure illustrates the character of development in Wyuna during the initial settlement period which was a time of stringent economies. (HERCON criteria D)

86.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

87. 'WAHROONGA' HOMESTEAD, 2180 SCOBIE ROAD, YAMBUNA (HO 521)

87.1. Details

Place Type:

House

Significance Level:

Local

Architectural Style:

Interwar Period (c.1919-c.1940)

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight

Place	Map
	

87.2. History and Historical Context

Henry and Catherine Greiner migrated from Germany in 1866 and selected 20 acres on the Goulburn River about 20 kilometres from the site of present day Tongala. Henry was drowned in 1872 and Catherine remarried Henry Newcomb. The lived with the four children from her previous marriage - John, Henry, Catherine and George and four children from her marriage to Henry Newcomb - William, Martha, Mary and James. In 1905 George Greiner married Jane Clyde and settled at Yambuna and named the property 'Wahroongha'. He purchased more land in 1906 under the Closer Settlement Scheme and came to own 3,0004 acres. The couple had one son Hector.

In 1924 the building of a new house was begun and completed two years later. The original cottage was shifted to another location on the property to make way for the new house. The homestead was designed by architect A J Inches

and constructed from red bricks made on site. Features of the house include 12 foot ceilings lined with pressed metal, leadlight windows and Murray Pine floors. A cellar of 15 feet by 11 feet was connected to the kitchen by a dumbwaiter. Extensive stabling was also erected in brick and housed a blacksmith's workshop, stabling for the farms' Clydesdales, a feed room and a cow shed.

Another bedroom was built in the attic space in the 1950s.

George represented the North East Riding of Deakin Shire Council for 12 years and was president in 1932 and 1938. He also became known as a leader in wheat farming and a breeder of Lincoln and Merino sheep. He experimented successfully with various strains of wheat and a cross developed by him became the basis of the Ghurka strain.

George retired to Kyabram in 1936 and Hector took over the property. Hector served as a councillor for the Deakin Shire for 36 years and was president in 1947, 1956, 1965 and 1970.

The Greiner family sold the property in 1992. The new owners undertook extensive restoration of the property's buildings and added an office and carport. The residence, cottage and brick stabling continued to be used.

87.3. Description

Physical Description

The Interwar Bungalow owes much of its aesthetic values to the Federation period. It was constructed in 1924. The Homestead complex comprises a number of buildings: a 20 square brick stable, a 55 square house which has been constructed from double brick and there is a cellar. There is also a renovated 2 bedroom cottage (the centre portion of which is believed to be part of the first dwelling on the property.)

Physical Condition

Good

87.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Wahroonga Homestead, 2810 Scobie Road, Yambuna and its rural setting.

How is it Significant?

It is of local history, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance for the Campaspe Shire.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic and social significance for its association with Greiner family for over 126 years, one of the first selector's families and reflects settlement under the Closer Settlement Act. (HERCON criteria A & G)

It is of aesthetic significance as a good example of a cultural landscape containing a substantial red brick with a broad gabled corrugated metal roof that extends to form deep verandahs with exposed rafter ends. Designed by AJ Inches as an Interwar Period (c1919 - c1940) Bungalow it has many elements of architecture more characteristic of the Federation period bungalow style including the terracotta roof decorations, pressed metal ceilings and leadlight windows. The homestead complex including the outbuildings, early timber cottage and brick stables is set in a substantial garden within a rural setting. (HERCON criteria D)

87.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

88. YAMBUNA BRIDGE, YAMBUNA BRIDGE ROAD, YAMBUNA (HO 522)

88.1. Details

Place Type:

Bridge

Significance Level:



Local

Architectural Style:

N/A

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight

Place	Map
	

88.2. History and Historical Context

The Goulburn River at Yambuna was crossed via a punt from 1877 when Grey's punt from Stewarts Bridge was relocated to Yambuna, although there is evidence that the river was crossed at this place as early as 1864 by a punt or floating bridge. The punt was often in the news with the Kyabram Free Press reporting in 1899 that the punt had sunk, and in 1914 that it was beyond repair. In 1916 Numurkah Shire and Deakin Shire, the Shires responsible for the upkeep of the bridge, met to discuss its future. The meeting noted that it had been two years since the punt had sunk and called for action to rectify the situation. The building of a new punt at an approximate cost of £300 was discussed but how to share the cost could not be agreed upon and so the subject was once again abandoned.

In 1918, Numurkah Shire advertised for tenders for the construction of a new punt and the tender of £653 by Sly and Starling was accepted. The new punt began operation at the end of 1918. Numerous complaints were received about its

operation - it was deemed by its users as too narrow, top heavy and difficult to control. Finally, in 1949, tenders were called for the building of a bridge at Yambuna to replace the punt. The Country Roads Board allocated £2,400 towards the cost with the Shires of Numurkah and Deakin required to pay £800 each. Contractor Arthur Golding was appointed to undertake the work, however, because of floods, there was a delay in construction with the punt once again reported as being out of action in December 1950. The bridge was opened in 1954 and 500 people celebrated the event with a barbeque on the river bank. The bridge was named Powers Bridge in honour of the family who had serviced the punt for many years. It was a single carriageway bridge of twelve tons load limit built of steel and concrete. The road on the east approach was gravelled in 1990.

References:

Don Anderson, Kyabram 1892-1992 100 Years of Gleanings: Extracts selected from the Kyabram Free Press Files. Kyabram, Kyabram Free Press, 1994?, passim

Don Anderson, The Life and Times of A. E. Castles Shire Engineer 1871-1933. Kyabram, Kyabram Free Press, 2001, pp. 78-81, 114

88.3. Description

Physical Description

Timber post and rail approaches exist on both approaches of the bridge as do steel guard rails. Steel girders make up the middle section of the bridge, round timber girders are in place either end of the bridge and are approximately 6 metres long. The bridge's surface is bitumen over steel corrugated decking. Timber piers support the bridge which is approximately 40 metres long.

Physical Condition

Good

88.4. Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The 1954 Yambuna Bridge over the Goulburn River, Yambuna Bridge Road, Yambuna

How is it significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic significance to the Campaspe Shire Council

Why is it significant?

It is of historic significance as the place of an early river crossing by punt and later by a bridge as evidenced in this CRB post Second World War road and bridge program under the supervision of Chairman D. V. Darwin. (HERCON criteria A)

It is of social significance as the bridge was the result of much persistence by the local community for over 36 for the construction of a bridge to replace the 1918 poorly designed Shire punt. The community named the bridge Powers Bridge after the family who operated the faulty Shire punt. (HERCON criteria G)

It is of aesthetic significance as a focal point in the landscape of Yambuna. (HERCON criteria D)

88.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

89. MORTON BAY FIG, 1810 WILSON ROAD, TONGALA (HO 523)

89.1. Details

Place Type:

Tree

Significance Level:


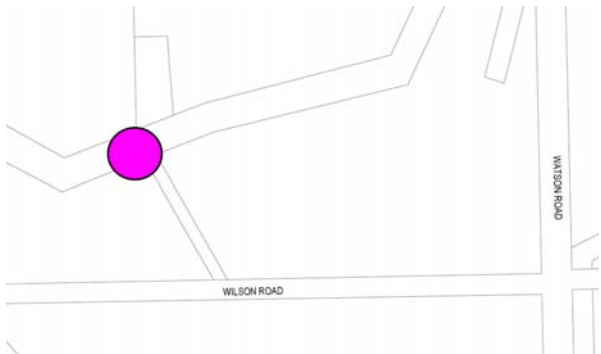
Local

Architectural Style:

N/A

Source:

Mr Justin Francis, former Shire of Campaspe Heritage Advisor

Place	Map
	

89.2. Description

Ficus macrophylla c1915 - information supplied by John Hawker Heritage Victoria

89.3. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Moreton Bay Fig Tree at 1810 Wilson Road Tongala

How is it Significant?

It is of local aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire.

Why is it Significant?

Heritage Review – Part C Individual Places

It is of aesthetic significance for its landmark qualities, scale and extent of canopy. (HERCON criteria E)

89.4. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	No	No	Yes	No

90. VICTORIA BLUE GUM, CAMPBELL STREET, TONGALA (HO 524)

90.1. Details

Place Type:

Tree

Significance Level:


Local

Architectural Style:

N/A

Source:

Mr Justin Francis, former Shire of Campaspe Heritage Advisor

Place	Map
	

90.2. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Victoria Blue Gum at Campbell Street Tongala

How is it Significant?

The Victoria Blue Gum is of local cultural heritage aesthetic significance.

Why is it Significant?

Heritage Review – Part C Individual Places

It is of aesthetic significance for its scale and landmark qualities. (HERCON criteria E)

90.3. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	No	No	Yes	No

91. GUNBOWER ISLAND SCHOOL NO.3503 (FORMER), 165 ISLAND SCHOOL ROAD, GUNBOWER (HO 601)

91.1. Details

Place Type:

House – former school

Significance Level:


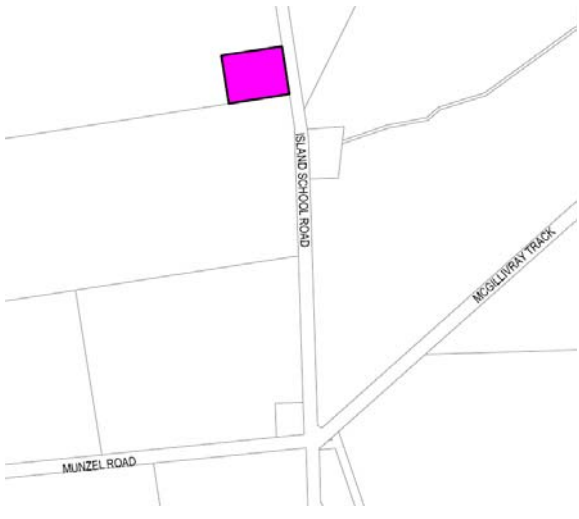
Local

Architectural Style:

Federation/Edwardian Period (1902-c.1918) Arts and Crafts

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight

Place	Map
	

91.2. History and Historical Context

Gunbower Island State School No 3503 opened on 28 August 1905 and replaced the red gum slab school beside the Cockatoo lagoon. The present school building opened on 21 August 1911 with 51 pupils on land donated by W. Bell. It was built by W. W. Moore of Echuca with assistance from Prawley and Munzel. A four room school residence was built in the grounds in 1934. A one room portable classroom was added to the rear of the school in 1964. The school closed in 1976.

91.3. Description

The 1911 school room is a rectangular timber building clad in timber weatherboards, with timber door and window openings. The steeply pitched gambrel roof clad in short sheets of corrugated galvanised metal with three ventilators at the ridge line is a distinctive feature. The shelter shed is of similar construction and design as the school room with a gambrel roof and projecting rafters below the eaves. The 1911 schoolroom building is part of a complex of school buildings, which include the 1964 timber portable classroom built on at the rear, the shelter shed and toilet. The residence next door may have once been a teacher's residence. Tamarisk and sugar gums grow on the site. A sign on the site reads '*Gunbower Island Primary School No 2503 1911 – 1976*'.

Physical Condition

Fair-good

91.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Gunbower Island State School No 3503.

How is it Significant?

The Gunbower Island State School No 3503 is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire.

Why is it Significant?

It is of aesthetic significance as a good local example of a 1911 Federation/Edwardian Period (1902- c1918) Arts and Crafts school building an associated shelter shed building. HERCON criteria D

It is of historic and social significance for its association with 65 years of primary school education of members of the Gunbower island community. HERCON criteria A & G

91.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	Yes	No

92. GUNBOWER COOP. BUTTER CO. (FORMER), 34-36 MAIN STREET (MURRAY VALLEY HWY), GUNBOWER (HO 602)

92.1. Details

Place Type:

House – former school

Significance Level:

Local

Architectural Style:

Federation/Edwardian Period (1902-c.1918) Arts and Crafts (rear building) Interwar Period (c.1919-c.1940) Stripped Classical (front building)

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight

Place	Map
	

92.2. History and Historical Context

Early settlers, especially those having access to waterways, introduced cows to provide their families with milk, butter and cream. The centrifugal cream separator, invented in the 1870s, formed the basis of a dairy industry developed on a factory system. From the mid-1880s, settlers took their milk to a centrally located creamery, many of which later became butter factories. Farmers brought their milk to be separated and took home the skim milk to feed to their pigs and calves.

Gunbower farmers utilized the Mincha creamery or the Pyramid Hill Butter Factory.

By 1906, a move was made to form a cooperative to handle the cream from local farms. The Gunbower Cooperative Butter Factory and Trading Company Limited was incorporated on January 19 1907. The factory was built of timber and moves in 1921 to convert the butter factory to a milk factory to manufacture casein and milk powder resulted in plans to build a new brick factory. Before these plans came to anything, however, the factory burnt down on 14 June 1922. It was rebuilt in brick, and the pump shed in corrugated iron, in the same year and manufactured dry milk products. In 1936, the Gunbower factory took over the operations of the Federal Milk Company in Cohuna. From 1939, the factory was driven by a 114 HP Ruston Hornsby engine. In later years, the factory became the water supply authority for Gunbower and also generated power for the township. The factory closed in 1959 when the directors decided to centralize all manufacturing at the one location in Cohuna. The factory was then sold into private hands and was for some time used as an artist's studio.

92.3. Description

Physical Description

On Gunbower Creek, the butter factory consists of three main adjoining sections built at different times and several outbuildings and other related structures, all of which appear to be roofed in short sheet corrugated iron:

ONE The north section of the complex houses a steam turbine wheel and may have been constructed in 1906 as the building style is more characteristic of that period. It is at the rear and built of red brick (white washed/painted) with a steep gable roof with conical roof ventilators and has an interesting pivoted window in the gable end.

TWO The middle section which was used as the factory is a broad gabled building, constructed of red brick and stuccoed in a Stripped classical style, and probably dates from 1922. It has the words 'The Gunbower Cooperative Butter Factory and Trading Company' formed in stucco relief in the gable end facing the road.

THREE The front section (south side) is the more recent addition (possibly 1936) and built of rendered brick with a lower pitch gable roof.

FOUR The boiler house is made of cement blocks with red brick surrounding the boiler doors which are exposed to the outside of the boiler room.

FIVE A very tall iron chimney stands at the rear of the complex.

SIX Three associated round galvanized iron water tanks on high timber and iron tank stands at the rear of the complex near the creek.

SEVEN Some machinery is intact.

The main section of the factory is situated on the Murray Valley Highway and is of cement rendered double brick walls painted white, with decorative quoins at the angles. Other buildings are red brick with a white wash/paint applied to the exterior. The small front section was once the factory office and this section has a lower pitch gable roof set into a higher pitch gabled factory section. The larger space behind the office was the factory proper and this section has a high double gable roof with the typical dairy timber louvre ridge line ventilation set into the lantern light above. The corrugated pump house once sited on the Gunbower Creek at the rear of the site is no longer extant. The boiler room is built of cement brick and is also located at the rear of the site. The boiler is largely intact although no longer working and the steel chimney is in good condition.

Internally some alterations have been made to install a kitchen and bathroom however much of the internal space is original with the timber floors intact and many of the gearing mechanisms intact.

Physical Condition

Good

92.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Gunbower Cooperative Butter Factory and Trading Company.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic and aesthetic significance cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire.

Why is it Significant?

It is of aesthetic significance as an example of an outstanding cultural landscape containing an early twentieth century complex of butter factory buildings and associated structures listed in the description and set in a rural scene. (HERCON criteria E)

It is of historic significance for its association with an important large business in the small town of Gunbower, from 1906 to 1959. Many buildings and structures illustrate the development of the business over approximately 50 years. It is a representative example of a medium sized dairy industry in a region now dominated by large manufacturing plants. In later years, the factory became the water supply authority for Gunbower and also generated power for the township. (HERCON criteria A)

92.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

93. GUNBOWER ESTATE, 4672 MURRAY VALLEY HWY, GUNBOWER (HO 603)

93.1. Details

Place Type:

House

Significance Level:

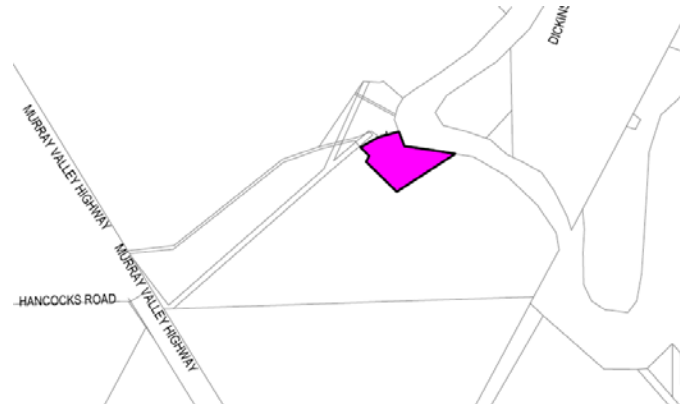
Local

Architectural Style:

Victorian Period (1851-1901) Vernacular, Italianate

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight

Place	Map
	

93.2. History and Historical Context

The Gunbower run of 180,000 acres was taken up on Gunbower Creek in 1845 by James H. Rowan. The run was taken over by G. C. Rowan in 1851 and George Houston in 1856. In 1860, Houston began fencing the boundaries of the run with chock and log fences. He was granted the pre-emptive right of 640 acres in 1865. In 1868, Hector Munro managed the Gunbower station; the lease was transferred later in the year to Goldsbrough and Company. Salathiel Booth took over the Gunbower run in 1873 and the Booth family used the place as a winter residence and St. Agnes in Kyneton as their summer residence. Booth had purchased Mt. Hope station in partnership with Edward Argyle in 1872 and took up land under the 1869 Land Act near the Gunbower pre-emptive right. By 1876, he owned 12,000 acres in the area. Duncan Leitch worked as overseer in 1874 and manager from 1877.

Edward Argyle took over the management of the property in 1887 after Leitch died. A. C. Wilson purchased the property in 1906 after Booth's death and sold the estate to Archie McDonald in 1918. Colin R. G. Reid oversaw the growing of tobacco on the property from 1932. Reid later became the owner and the family established a dairy farm on the home

block of 500 acres in the 1940s. In 1960, Reid's daughter Jenny Johnson and her husband took over Gunbower Estate. Jenny continues to live in the homestead on the property of 100 acres.

It is not known when the original timber homestead was built, however in 1889 a new brick homestead was built near the timber building. The weatherboard homestead and the 1889 homestead were destroyed by fire in 1891. The brickwork of the 1889 homestead was retained and restored with tuck-pointing of the bricks to cover the fire damage. The former weatherboard house was rebuilt in brick next to the 1889 wing. The homestead thus consisted of two wings - the kitchen wing on the north nearest Gunbower Creek and the living quarters on the south. Each wing of the homestead had its own cellar. Both wings were joined by a timber conservatory.

The original Gunbower station homestead was a self-contained complex with its own water storage - three round concrete-lined tanks about ten metres high held water pumped up from the creek. Outbuildings included stabling for harness and saddle horses, a barn and stables for draught horses, piggery, sawmill, machinery shed, hay shed and blacksmith. The woolshed accommodated 32 shearers who lived on huts on the property. A mud-brick sunken dairy and meat house were also part of the complex.

References:

Helen Coulson. Echuca-Moama: On the Murray. Melbourne: Hyland House, 1995, pp. 301-306

R.V. Billis and A. S. Kenyon. Pastoral Pioneers of Port Phillip. Melbourne: Stockland Press, 1974.

"Gunbower Estate Homestead - Conducted Tours Pamphlet." n.d.

93.3. Description

Physical Description

This complex of Gunbower homestead buildings is situated on Gunbower Creek.

1. The main building, a 50 square homestead of 24 rooms has been constructed in several stages. It has a series of hipped roofs, and skillion verandah roofs, clad in galvanised corrugated short sheet iron, face red brick walls and chimneys and some sections in timber construction. There are remnants of Victorian decoration such as the corner roof decoration at spouting level, the decorative brick brackets supporting the corbelled chimney tops, the stop chamfered timber verandah posts with timber capitals and cast iron brackets, which indicate that the building once had restrained but elegant decoration.

The original (kitchen) north wing with a cellar is in triple brick and tuck pointed, with a galvanized iron roof, timber framed windows. A part of it has been rebuilt in weatherboard. The second brick south wing (joined to the original section with weatherboard in-fill) with verandah has had some windows replaced with aluminium frames and a recent red brick extension added on the south. There is an original timber floored verandah on the east.

2. A red brick garden wall with curved cement top appears to have been used to divide the utilitarian and service section of the homestead from the formal area at the front as it visually restricts the view of the kitchen, cellar and kitchen yard, one of the toilets and the service staff, from being seen from the front of the house.

3. An early toilet is in existence.

4. The remains of a large red brick circular water storage is situated on the east.

Two outbuildings remain - one the former stable. They are made of horizontal split slab timber walls set into a split slab timber frame with a gable roof clad in galvanised corrugated short sheet iron.

Physical Condition

Good

93.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former Gunbower station 4672 Murray Valley Highway and its rural setting.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, technical and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic significance as it is strongly associated with the original Gunbower run of 180,000 acres which was taken up on Gunbower Creek in 1845 by James H. Rowan, and illustrates the development of the place for over 160 years through several changes of ownership. (HERCON criteria A)

It is of technical significance as an example of a now rare horizontal slab construction found in the outbuildings. (HERCON criteria F & B)

It is of aesthetic significance as an example of a cultural landscape containing a substantial homestead complex of late nineteenth century Victorian Period (1851-1901) of vernacular slab outbuildings, and a Victorian Period (1851-1901) Italianate house and associated structures. (HERCON criteria D)

93.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

94. DWELLING, 8 MAIN STREET (MURRAY VALLEY HWY), GUNBOWER (HO 604)

94.1. Details

Place Type:

House

Significance Level:

Local

Architectural Style:

Victorian

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight

Place	Map
	

94.2. History and Historical Context

Gunbower was proclaimed as a town on 9 October 1874. By 1879 its main industry consisted of two saw mills on the Murray River. A population of nine people resided in town in three houses and a scattered population lived throughout the district. This house dates from the early establishment of the town.

94.3. Description

Physical Description

The modest size of the building is a typical example of cottages built in the Victorian era and the design was often used well into the Federation/Edwardian era. It has a steeply pitched gable roofed section at the front and a very long skillion

at the rear. The skillion was probably extended at a later date. There is a very shallow skillion verandah at the front which was possibly added later. The house is timber framed with timber weatherboards, and the roof is clad in corrugated galvanised iron.

Physical Condition

Poor-fair

94.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

8 Main Street (Murray Valley Highway) Gunbower

How is it Significant?

8 Main Street (Murray Valley Highway) Gunbower is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire.

Why is it Significant?

It is of aesthetic significance as an example of a typical late 19th/early 20th century modest house constructed of timber frame, weatherboards, windows doors and verandah posts and two face red brick chimneys situated on the outside walls. (HERCON criteria D)

It is of historic significance as only one of two extant early cottages. (The other is substantially modified.) (HERCON criteria A & B)

94.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

95. 'TARILTA' HOMESTEAD, 624 ISLAND ROAD, GUNBOWER ISLAND (HO 605)

95.1. Details

Place Type:

House

Significance Level:



Local

Architectural Style:

Victorian Period (1851-1901) Arts and Crafts, Victorian Period (1851-1901) Italianate

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight

Place	Map
	

95.2. History and Historical Context

Daniel and William Rowlands came from Tarilta near Castlemaine to a farm at Terricks. In 1894, when Gunbower Island was opened for selection Daniel Rowlands selected 53 acres of heavily timbered land, and William selected another adjoining block in 1899. Daniel's wife and three children moved to the selection and lived in a mud brick house. The Rowlands family cropped the land and transported the grain by barge. William ran cattle on his block when he married. He served as a councillor on the Rochester Shire in the period 1901-4.

William's nephew Daniel ran dairy cows on part of William's selection after his death in 1950. He was a director of the Gunbower Butter Factory in the 1920s as was his son in 1957. The farm continues to be run today by Daniel Rowland's descendants.

References:

The Story of the Century: Gunbower 1874-1974. Gunbower, Vic.: Centenary Committee, 1974, pp. 84-5

95.3. Description

Physical Description

The picturesque setting for this large house is complimented by the picturesque form of the house which has been built in at least two stages. The form and skyline contribute to the picturesque appearance, as both sections have steeply pitched roofs hipped roofs (one with small gablets which may date from after 1900) clad in short sheet galvanised corrugated iron, which extend down to form skillion roofs over verandahs that surround the two sections of the building. The face brick chimneys, with corbelled tops, appear to have been made from locally produced (possibly handmade) bricks which have an attractive warm colour and texture and extend into the skyline. The main entry door has a typical Victorian Italianate appearance with narrow side and top lights. The deep verandahs provide shade to the main walls and openings and are supported by stop chamfered timber posts of Victorian design.

The north section of the house is believed to be the older section. Remains of the original mud brick house can be seen in the garden.

Physical Condition

Good

95.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

'Tarilta' homestead 624 Island Road, Gunbower Island.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, technical and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire Council.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic significance as the site was settled in 1894 by Daniel Rowlands and his family, one of Gunbower Island's first selectors and its ownership has continued in the Rowland family for over 100 years. The house displays stages of development linked with changing farming fortunes and is about 100 years old. The Rowlands family had strong associations with Gunbower Butter Factory. (HERCON criteria A)

It is of technical significance for the remains of the earlier house, built of earth construction, have potential to yield important information about early building techniques. (HERCON criteria F)

It is of aesthetic significance as an example of a cultural landscape containing a typical late nineteenth/early twentieth century homestead with a Federation/Edwardian roof form, above a Victorian Italianate house in a rural farm setting. (HERCON criteria D)

95.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

96. TOBACCO KILNS, 91 ISLAND ROAD, GUNBOWER ISLAND (HO 606)

96.1. Details

Place Type:

Tobacco kilns

Significance Level:

Local

Architectural Style:

N/A

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight

Place	Map
	

96.2. History and Historical Context

Farmers in the in the Gunbower-Patho-Torrumbarry area supported their dairying ventures from the early 1920s with tobacco growing on sand hill country. Some were share farmers of Italian, Spanish and Yugoslavian descent.

In May 1936, Commonwealth support for the tobacco growing industry began with the first Local Leaf Content Scheme. Under this system, manufacturers paid a concessional rate of duty on imported leaf provided they used a stipulated percentage of Australian leaf. This requirement increased slowly from 1936 to 1955, but frequent increases from 1957 to 1966 resulted in a statutory 50% requirement for Australian leaf for both cigarettes and tobacco.

By 1931 there were two registered growers at Torrumbarry and by 1936, there were 36 growers in the general area. Increased production of inferior leaf, however, led to poor prices and a general decline in the industry. In 1955 there was a renewed interest in the industry with experimental plots established at Gunbower and tobacco drying kilns constructed.

A few years of boom conditions were followed by another slump. In 1963, the Department of Agriculture established a Tobacco Research sub-station in Gunbower Island Road on 12 acres purchased from Peter Pavone to resuscitate the industry. The hot, dry climate and light soil produced inferior leaf compared to other parts of Australia and overseas. By this time, too, the effects of salinity were being felt. In 1965, the Tobacco Industry Stabilisation Plan was introduced to support growers by providing them with a stable market. The legislation set up marketing boards in each of three tobacco growing States - Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria. Marketing quotas were established for individual growers.

By 1975, the Research Station on Gunbower Island had closed and the tobacco industry had all but finished.

This building typifies the tobacco kilns built in the district in the 1960s (?) and is one of only a few remaining in the area.

References:

Helen Coulson. Echuca-Moama: On the Murray. Melbourne: Hyland House, 1995, pp. 285-6

The Story of the Century: Gunbower 1874-1974. Gunbower, Vic.: Centenary Committee, 1974, pp. 44-5

96.3. Description

Physical Description

The pair of buildings appears to be identical. Their design may have been influenced by the European experience of share farmers of Italian, Spanish and Yugoslavian descent, or they may be a Commonwealth government design. Cement/mud brick walls covered with a thin slurry, continue up into the gable ends. The buildings are rectangular with symmetrically placed timber framed doors and window openings on the west side. Particularly interesting technical features are the galvanised iron gable roofs with a curved ventilation clerestory along the full length of the ridge line and the timber ends of hanging racks evident on the west and east external walls. There is an associated gable roofed galvanized iron shed at one end of the pair of kilns.

Physical Condition

Good

96.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Tobacco Kilns at 91 Island Road Gunbower.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, technical and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic significance as the structures typify the tobacco kilns built in the district in the post war period and are one of a few remaining examples of buildings associated with the tobacco industry in the Gunbower-Patho-Torrumbarry area.

Heritage Review – Part C Individual Places

They are of importance for their association, for over fifty years (1920s to 1970s) with developments of the tobacco industry which have had a significant role in the occupation and evolution of the Gunbower community. (HERCON criteria A)

It is of technical significance as they demonstrate the technical design of a tobacco kiln of the c1960s era in northern Victoria. (HERCON criteria F)

It is of aesthetic significance as an example of a pair of c1960s rectangular gabled purpose built concrete/adobe block tobacco kiln buildings set in a rural scene of grassed land and gum trees creating an evocative cultural landscape. (HERCON criteria D)

96.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

97. CHRIST CHURCH ANGLICAN CHURCH, 1-3 CHURCH STREET (MURRAY VALLEY HWY), GUNBOWER (HO 607)

97.1. Details

Place Type:

Church

Significance Level:


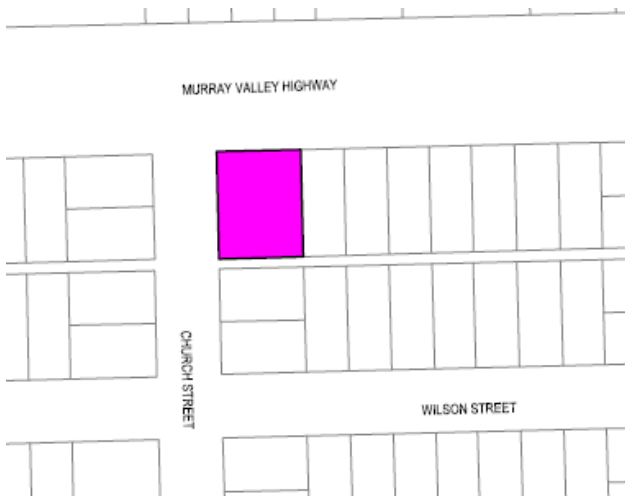
Local

Architectural Style:

Federation/Edwardian Period (1902-c.1918)

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight 2005 & the review work of Ms Deborah Kemp.

Place	Map
	

97.2. History and Historical Context

The first records of Gunbower Anglican Church began in 1894 when it was part of the Pyramid Hill Parish. From 1894-1911 services were conducted in the Gunbower State School by a visiting clergyman. The first committee meeting was held in 1894. The Gunbower Church building fund commenced in 1901. In 1904 the Diocesan Registrar purchased two blocks of land in Gunbower. On 12 September 1910 a contract was signed by David Brown for the erection of the church.

This was completed by 1911. The Rev Rex Long the Cohuna Vicar officially performed the opening ceremony. The opening was graced by the presence of Her Excellency the Countess Dudley wife of the Victorian Governor General.

Lady Dudley presented the church with a lectern of carved oak. The Ladies Committee furnished the church with Kauri pews. In 1929 a small two roomed building was erected for the residency. Gunbower Anglican Church celebrated its Jubilee in 1961 and it's Diamond Jubilee in 1971.

Sunday School classes were held at the Gunbower School from 1894 - 1911.

97.3. Description

Physical Description

The church is a simple timber gothic styled church with a nave and vestibule. The roof is steeply pitched galvanised corrugated metal roof with decorative metal ventilators. The windows are pointed lancet windows - which incorporate a double hung timber sash. The gable apexes for the nave and vestibule have timber crosses. The gable to the nave also has a rectangular timber vent. The Sunday School is a diminutive version of the church with a single decorative metal ventilator.

Physical Condition

Good

97.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Christchurch Anglican Church, Murray Valley Highway Gunbower.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire Council.

Why is it Significant?

The Christchurch Anglican Church, Gunbower is of historic significance for its association with the establishment of the Anglican religion in Gunbower and the district. It is of historic significance for its association with the development of the region and the Closer Settlement Policies. (HERCON criteria A)

The Christchurch Anglican Church, Gunbower is socially significant on a local level for its recognised community and cultural values which are interwoven with the social and community fabric of Bamawm and its district.

The Christchurch Anglican Church, Gunbower is of social significance for its association with marking the major phases in the lives of its community, such as births (christenings), first communions, marriage ceremonies and funerals. It also reflects the strong community spirit through fund raising to pay for its construction and it demonstrates a reliance on social and community voluntary structures to maintain these buildings as continuing places for congregating and worshipping. (HERCON criteria G)

The Christchurch Anglican Church, Gunbower is of aesthetic significance for its simple timber Gothic Revival architecture. (HERCON criteria D)

The Christchurch Anglican Church contributes to the Campaspe Shire's range of ecclesiastic buildings. These are important for their architecture, integrity and intactness. The diversity of different religious buildings is notable. The extent of ecclesiastic buildings assists in demonstrating the success of the early settlers and their commitment to the community. (HERCON criteria A, D, G)

97.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

98. ST MATHEWS CATHOLIC CHURCH, MURRAY VALLEY HWY, GUNBOWER (HO 608)

98.1. Details

Place Type:

Church

Significance Level:

Local

Architectural Style:

Interwar Period (c.1919-c.1940)

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight 2005 & the review work of Ms Deborah Kemp.

Place	Map
	

98.2. History and Historical Context

Gunbower was originally part of the Parish of Kerang. The pioneer priests would travel by horse and buggy to celebrate mass in private houses. The first Mass centre in the Gunbower district was at Treacy's Hotel. For over 30 years the travelling priests made it their headquarters. In 1925 due to increasing numbers the Memorial Hall was used for services. St Matthews Church was opened on June 1926 by Bishop McCarthy of Bendigo. The builder was George Watson. In 1936 the Parish of St Marys was formed embracing the districts of Cohuna, Gunbower and Koondrook.

98.3. Description

Physical Description

St Matthew's Catholic Church Gunbower has a rectangular nave with a steeply pitched roof with ventilators to either side of the ridge. There is a smaller gable roofed entry vestibule to the nave. The church is clad with weatherboards and the roof is galvanised corrugated metal.

The gable to the nave has a collar tie and finial which rises up above the ridge and becomes a cross. The windows are pointed (lancet) windows with timber mullions.

Physical Condition

Good

98.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

St Matthews Catholic Church Gunbower.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire Council.

Why is it Significant?

St Matthews Catholic Church is of historic significance for its association with the establishment of the Catholic religion in the district.

St Matthews Catholic Church is of historic significance for its contribution to an understanding of the diversity of religious bodies which were established in the district and in particular during Closer Settlement. The diversity of religious expression is of significance as it assists in demonstrating the different cultural backgrounds of the early settlers to the area.

St Matthews Catholic Church is of historic significance for its association with the development of the region. (HERCON criteria A)

St Matthews Catholic Church is socially significant on a local level for its recognised community and cultural values which are interwoven with the social and community fabric of Gunbower and its district.

St Matthews Catholic Church is of social significance for its association with marking the major phases in the lives of its community, such as births (christenings), first communions, marriage ceremonies and funerals. It also reflects the strong community spirit through fund raising to pay for its construction and it demonstrates a reliance on social and community voluntary structures to maintain these buildings as continuing places for congregating and worshipping. (HERCON Criteria G)

St Matthews Catholic Church is of aesthetic significance for its architecture and the contribution it makes to the township. The design of the church demonstrates the changes that occurred in the development of ecclesiastic architecture during the mid-20th century. This includes the use of cream/pink face brick simple openings and a lack of decorative architectural features. The church has retained a high degree of intactness and it is in the integrity. (HERCON Criteria D)

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St Matthews Catholic Church contributes to the Campaspe Shire's range of ecclesiastic buildings. These are notable for their architecture, integrity and intactness. The diversity of different religious buildings is notable. The extent of ecclesiastic buildings assists in demonstrating the success of the early settlers and their commitment to the community. (HERCON criteria A & D)

98.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

99. UNITING CHURCH, 3 WILSON STREET, GUNBOWER (HO 609)

99.1. Details

Place Type:

Church

Significance Level:

Local

Architectural Style:

Federation/Edwardian Period (1902-c.1918)

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight 2005 & the review work of Ms Deborah Kemp.

Place	Map
	

99.2. History and Historical Context

Methodist services were first held in Gunbower in 1910. During the ministry of Rev Lee (1913 - 1915) it was decided to build a church. The church building was completed in 1914. During the 1914 - 1918 World War I the district Red Cross workers brought their sewing machines on working bee days to the church where clothing for the soldiers was made and packed for transport in wool bales. The Methodist Church was part of the Cohuna Parish with ministers continuing the services at Gunbower and Patho. In January 1974 the Methodists and the Presbyterians of Cohuna became known as the Cohuna United Parish. After unification the Gunbower Methodist Church became known as the Gunbower United Church.

99.3. Description

Physical Description

The Gunbower Uniting Church is a typical primitive timber gothic styled church. It has a steeply pitched corrugated galvanised metal roof with two prominent ventilators on the roof. It is constructed from timber with timber weatherboards. The gable to the nave has a timber King post truss - this forms part of the decorative detailing. The windows are timber framed pointed (lancet) windows.

Physical Condition

Good

99.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Gunbower Uniting Church at 3 Wilson Street Gunbower.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire Council.

Why is it Significant?

The Gunbower Uniting Church is of historic significance for its association with the establishment of the Methodist religion in the district (circuit). It is also associated with the later changes to the church's organisation with the unification of Methodist Church of Australia, the Congregational Union of Australia and the Presbyterian Church of Australia. The Gunbower Uniting Church is of historic significance for its contribution to an understanding of the diversity of religious bodies which were established in the district and in particular during Closer Settlement. The diversity of religious expression is of significance as it assists in demonstrating the different cultural backgrounds of the early settlers to the area.

The Gunbower Uniting Church is of historic significance for its association with the development of the region. (HERCON criteria A)

The Gunbower Uniting Church is socially significant on a local level for its recognised community and cultural values which are interwoven with the social and community fabric of Gunbower and its district.

The Gunbower Uniting Church is of social significance for its association with marking the major phases in the lives of its community, such as births (christenings), first communions, marriage ceremonies and funerals. It also reflects the strong community spirit through fund raising to pay for its construction and it demonstrates a reliance on social and community voluntary structures to maintain these buildings as continuing places for congregating and worshipping. (HERCON Criteria G)

The Gunbower Uniting Church is of aesthetic significance for its architecture and the architectural contribution it makes to the township. The architecture demonstrates the principal architectural features associated with a restrained Gothic Revival and this is illustrated by the simple timber features. (HERCON Criteria D)

The Gunbower Uniting Church contributes to the Campaspe Shire's range of ecclesiastic buildings. These are important for their architecture, integrity and intactness. The diversity of different religious buildings is notable. The extent of

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ecclesiastic buildings assists in demonstrating the success of the early settlers and their commitment to the community.
(HERCON criteria A &D)

99.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

100. GUNBOWER SOLDIERS MEMORIAL HALL, 11 MAIN STREET (MURRAY VALLEY HWY), GUNBOWER (HO 610)

100.1. Details

Place Type:

Hall

Significance Level:

Local

Architectural Style:

Interwar Period (c.1919-c.1940)

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight 2005 & the review work of Ms Deborah Kemp.

Place	Map
	

100.2. History and Historical Context

Following the formation of the Gunbower Sub-Branch of the RSL a committee was formed to collect funds and arrange for the erection of a hall to fallen comrades. At a public meeting held on 17 May 1921 the Gunbower Memorial Hall Fund was opened. The land for the hall was donated by J D & M Treacy. Tenders were called for the construction of the hall. It was designed by G Garvin an architect from Melbourne. The building was opened on 12 November 1924 - despite not being finished. Further funds were required and in March 1925 the trustees applied for a loan of 500 pounds to complete the building.

Originally the building was lit by an acetylene system and in 1930 the hall was wired for electricity and then in 1937 the power was connected from the Butter Factory. In 1957 the State Electricity Commission supplied power to the building.

100.3. Description

Physical Description

The Gunbower Soldiers' Memorial Hall has a large classically inspired facade. It is constructed from rendered masonry with a galvanised, corrugated metal roof. The facade is symmetrical and has a cement rendered finish that features four prominent pilasters that support a large triangular pediment with a rectangular decorative centralised ventilator.

The elongated 12 pane windows on either side of the front door match the similarly proportioned 8 pane windows that are located between the pilasters.

The front fence features a rendered masonry plinth and posts with galvanised cyclone wire panels. The tall ceremonial entrance gates are detailed with decorative memorial wreaths and the dates 1959 and 1945 above the brass panels of text.

Physical Condition

Good

100.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Gunbower Soldier's Memorial Hall is significant.

How is it significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire

Why is it Significant?

The Gunbower Soldier's Hall is of historic significance for its association with the development of Gunbower. (HERCON criteria A)

The Gunbower Soldier's Hall is a testimony to a community's desire to commemorate the sacrifice those made during World War I as it took many years for the community to raise sufficient funds for the completion of the building. (HERCON criteria G)

The Gunbower Soldier's Hall is of aesthetic significance for its striking classically inspired architecture. (HERCON criteria E)

100.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

101. UNITING CHURCH AND WESLEYAN CHAPEL, 13 PATHO SCHOOL ROAD, PATHO (HO 612)

101.1. Details

Place Type:

Church

Significance Level:

Local

Architectural Style:

Victorian Period (1851-1901), Carpenter Gothic, Arts and Crafts

Source:

Campaspe Shire (Gaps) Heritage Study, R. Ballinger, T. Henty, L. Huddle & I. Wight 2005

Place	Map
	

101.2. History and Historical Context

The Patho Wesleyan Chapel was built by a working bee of local residents and opened on July 2 1876 as a Wesleyan church but was also made available for any Protestant denominations. The building was a 26 foot by 18 foot plain unlined timber structure with red gum framing and weatherboards and a roof of wooden laths. Interior furnishings included ten pews and a pulpit built by Ferdinand Rosan and his son. In 1883, the building became a Bible Christian Church, and in 1912 was transferred to the Methodist denomination. The porch was added to the church in 1913 and in the same year tennis courts were constructed in the grounds. It is not known when the building was first lined or the galvanized iron added to the shingled roof. For a yearly rental of £10, the trustees of the church made it available to the

Education Department for use as a school in 1878 until a new school building Gunbower Creek Primary School was erected in 1880.

The pulpit was redesigned by Rev. C. C. Knox who also built the communion table. In 1965, Patho State School No. 1994 was moved to the site for use as a hall and Sunday School. The church building was renovated, including re-blocking, replastering and the fitting of new windows and a floor, in 1971 and the buildings became part of the Uniting Church in 1977. The former school building houses honour rolls from both World Wars and the Vietnam War. The complex is currently used monthly by the Patho Uniting Church, Gunbower Uniting Church and the Gunbower Anglican Church.

Patho State School No. 1994 was originally Gunbower Creek Primary School No. 1790. This school was first sited near Gunbower Creek and opened in February 1876. Petitions from the Patho area requested a school be built nearer to Patho; subsequently a two acre site for the school east of Blind Creek and south of the Wesleyan Chapel on the main road (now the Murray Valley Highway) was chosen. Gunbower Creek School closed and the school furniture was moved to the Patho Wesleyan chapel from which Gunbower State School No. 1994 operated from January 1878. In 1879 attendance had reached 50. A new school building was erected in 1880 by R. Galbraith at a cost of £461 14s. Built of wood and iron, the building consisted of a 30 foot by 18 foot classroom, and an infants' gallery, with a four roomed residence attached. The school was renamed Patho State School No. 1994 in 1888. In 1913, the gallery was removed and in 1921 a shelter shed built. The year 1924 saw the school grounds increased in size and the classroom and teacher's residence separated.

The work was carried out by A. Vaughan and Sons of Bendigo for £863. Again, the Patho Wesleyan Chapel was used by the school during the period of renovation. Lawns and a flower garden were established in 1927 and a swimming pool in the creek opened in 1935. The swimming hole sported a diving tower, raft, toddlers' pool and dressing sheds. The school residence was condemned in 1956 and removed. The area experienced an increase in residents, and the school an increase in enrolments, in the late 1950s as Italian workers moved into the area to take up work in the newly established tobacco industry. In 1960, power was laid on to the school. In 1965 a new pre-fabricated school building opened and the original weatherboard classroom was purchased for £30 and moved to the site of the Wesleyan Chapel. Due to falling enrolments, Patho School No. 1994 closed in 1978.

References:

A History of Patho School No. 1994 1878-1978 / compiled by the Patho Primary School Centenary Committee to Commemorate One Hundred Years of Education. Patho, Victoria, 1978

Helen Coulson. Echuca-Moama: On the Murray. Melbourne: Hyland House, 1995, p. 280

Uniting Church Archives

Jim Russell, local resident

101.3. Description

Physical Description

Consisting of two main buildings, this rural site is located adjacent to Blind Creek.

The single storey timber church is a simple rectangular timber building, clad in timber weatherboards, with a broad gable roof clad in galvanised corrugated iron over timber shingles. The front elevation is very plain with a small gabled entry porch/apse. It has a high floor to ceiling height giving a spacious meeting place. Three long rectangular windows are evenly spaced along the side of the building, which is typical of the era. The entry door is reached by a recently installed disabled access ramp. Internal fittings are in evidence.

The former school building is also a single storey timber framed structure clad in timber weatherboards, and has a broad gabled roof, clad in galvanised corrugated iron. The metal buttresses (which are out of character but visually 'transparent') may have been added when the building was relocated to this site in 1965. Some utilitarian features give the building architectural interest and these include the roof ventilators, the twelve light double-hung timber windows, some with top lights, rectangular gable vents, and remnants of timber finials at the gable apex. The smaller gabled entry porch may have been added later, possibly at the same time as the ventilators and large window was added. A plaque in the road reserve commemorates the school.

Physical Condition

Good

101.4. Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The Uniting Church and Wesleyan Chapel, including the former school and its rural setting.

How is it Significant?

It is of local historic, social and aesthetic cultural heritage significance to the Campaspe Shire.

Why is it Significant?

It is of historic significance as it is associated with the attempts by numerous individuals and members of the community to establish and run a local school and church throughout the history of the Patho, and to a lesser extent, the Gunbower area, and is the most recent expression of that history. It is of importance for its association throughout most of the twentieth century with events, developments and cultural phases which have had a significant role in the occupation and evolution of the Patho community. (HERCON criteria A)

It is of social significance as it is recognised by the community as having public value and is held in high esteem for its social associations with the whole community whose nineteenth and twentieth century history is interwoven with the history of the place. (HERCON criteria G)

It is of aesthetic significance as an example of a cultural landscape containing a typical late nineteenth century Victorian era Carpenter Gothic timber church building and Victorian era Arts and Crafts school building. (HERCON criteria D)

101.5. Controls

Recommended controls for place:

Control	External paint controls	Internal controls	Tree controls	Other
Applies?	Yes	No	No	No

