

Strathbogie Shire Heritage Study Stage 2

Volume 3 - Part 1 (A to K) Heritage Place Citations



Violet Town Reservoir, Boho



Beaton's Dry Stone Wall, Creightons Creek



Railway Bridge, Euroa



Former School, Kelvin View

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OSAGE TREES (*MACLURA POMIFERA*) X15

Address 34 Livingstone Street, Avenel

Planting dates 1860s (?) onwards

Existing Listings -



Significance

What is Significant?

The fifteen *Maclura pomifera* trees along the southern and eastern boundary of the northern half of the property at 34 Livingstone Street.

How is it Significant?

The Osage Trees (*Maclura pomifera*) at Avenel are of historic and aesthetic significance to the Shire of Strathbogie.

Why is it Significant?

The Osage Trees (*Maclura pomifera*) are historically significant as a likely marker of the second school at Avenel. The larger specimens may have been planted at the time when the Avenel Common School was located at the site – from about 1863 to 1874. The land had been purchased by Edwin Richardson, who had previously taught at the school, in 1862 and rented the timber slab building to the Education Department.

(AHC Criterion A4)

The Osage Trees (*Maclura pomifera*) are of aesthetic significance as good specimens of their type.

(AHC Criterion E1)

Description

The Osage trees (*Maclura pomifera*) are mostly located along the southern boundary of the northern vacant half of the site defined as 34 Livingstone Street. This boundary corresponds with the southern boundary of the original allotment 5, bought by Richardson in 1862. The site is most vacant except for a shed at the western end.

There are 14 trees to the southern boundary and another, the tallest, to the eastern boundary. The trees are more closely grouped at the western end of the block and some are possibly saplings. The size of individual specimens varies considerably for instance the height ranges between about 4 and 10 metres along the southern boundary, whereas that

to the east is closer to 15 metres. There has been less need to prune the tallest specimen as the detritus, mainly fruit, is less bothersome in this location.

Maclura pomifera is variously known as Osage-orange, hedge-apple, horse apple, Bois d'Arch, or Bodark and is native to southern part of the USA, especially Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas. It is classified as a small deciduous tree or large shrub, growing between 8 and 15 metres. It is dioecious, with male and female flowers on different plants, though the female (pistillate) tree will bear large fruit minus the seeds, if isolated. The roughly spherical and bumpy fruit has a faint orange-like odour, though the species is not related to the citrus family (it is part of the mulberry family). The yellow-green fruit is typically about 10cm or so in diameter and has a milky juice, which is readily released. Although not poisonous, if eaten, the fruit may cause vomiting however the seeds are edible. The tree grows rapidly and requires regular pruning and has been commonly used for windbreaks.¹

The earliest description of the *Maclura pomifera* in the USA dates to 1804 however came to be widely planted as a hedge plant in eastern Australia, from about the mid-19th century. It is identified as a weed species in NSW however seems to be less common in Victoria. Three known rows /avenues in Victoria, which are classified as being of State significance by the National Trust of Australia [Victoria], are located at Bacchus Marsh, Eddington and Everton and date from the 1870s to the 1920s.²

A stone entrance step is said to survive on the site, and may relate to the early school building.³

History

Edwin Richardson was the first person to acquire land in this part of Avenel, north of Watson Street, over a decade before anyone else. He bought two adjoining allotments in section 20: no. 6 (2 acres) in 1861 and no. 5 (3 acres) in 1862. The allotments extended between Shelton Street (west) and Livingstone Street (east).⁴

Richardson was born in Donegal, Ireland in 1822 and had worked on a merchant ship, as a clerk, and a teacher in Liverpool before coming to Australia. His work was similarly varied here, as he worked as a cook on a sheep station and a tentmaker before taking up the position of teacher at the first school in Avenel - a small bark hut - during May 1856.⁵ Initially with an attendance of 20 pupils, the school grew to 30 pupils in 1857, and so his wife, Alice became sewing mistress. The first school in Avenel was established by the Church of England and was located on the hill close to the stone bridge.⁶

Robinson taught at the school until 1861, and in the following year it became a Common School. A steadily growing population in Avenel led to the construction of a new timber slab building for about £150 in (about) 1863 on land owned by Robinson in Livingstone Street, who leased the building to the Education Board for £10/year.⁷ A drawing of this building in 1874 (about the time it ceased to be used as a school) indicates that it was 12 metres by 4.3 metres, and was said to have a wooden floor and canvas-lined walls.⁸ It is possible that some of the Osage trees were planted when the site was being used as a school.

In 1863, Richardson sold the site to James Jamieson Irving, who was the next teacher at the school. Irving retained it until 1869 when he sold it to Robert Campion.⁹ The introduction of the *Education Act*, which took effect as of January 1873, established the State School system and made education free and compulsory for children aged between 8 and 15 years old.¹⁰ As a result, there was a large influx of children and once again the school had to expand, coinciding with Avenel's extension northwards about the new train station. A five acre allotment (no 1, section 19) opposite on the east

¹ Wikipedia, 'Maclura pomifera', Date retrieved: 20 February 2012, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maclura_pomifera

² National Trust Register: T11285, T11198 and T11209

³ Information provided by current owners, June 2013

⁴ Avenel Township Plan, A74(8), Application file, no. 57,841 (held by Land Victoria). The section numbers in this part of Avenel were altered in 1967, as section 20 originally was 17A.

⁵ Olga Harrison, *125th Anniversary of Education in Avenel 1856-1981*, np. A photograph of this building held at the school shows a school building with a hip roof and horizontally orientated cladding to the walls with stumps evident (and therefore not a slab building).

⁶ Amelia Jane Burgoyne, *Memories of Avenel*, Sydney 1955 [1954], p37

⁷ Amelia Jane Burgoyne, *Memories of Avenel*, p37 + Olga Harrison, *125th Anniversary of Education in Avenel 1856-1981*, np.

⁸ Keith McMenomy, *Ned Kelly: The Authentic Illustrated History*, Melbourne 2001 [1984], p13

⁹ Application file no. 57,841 (file for conversion to a Torrens title, held by Land Victoria)

¹⁰ Critchley Parker, *A History Of State Education In Victoria*, Melbourne, 1922, pp68-75

side of Livingstone Street was reserved from sale in November 1873.¹¹ The first part of the current school building was completed by August 1874.¹²

Subsequent owners of the site have included: William Jack Campion and Elizabeth Orgen from 1880 until 1913, Jeremiah Donovan 1913-24, Rosa Margaret Burton Pepper 1924-1938, Frederick John Lewis 1940-47, and George Thomas and Emma Alison Austin (1947-1959).¹³

Thematic context

Government & Services
Settlement

Sub-themes

Education
Early Towns along the Hume - Avenel

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Osage Trees at 34 Livingstone Street, Avenel are included in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay with tree controls.

Extent of Designation

The land and the trees.

Conservation Recommendations

Engage an arborist to assess the trees.

¹¹ *Victoria Government Gazette*, 14 November 1873, no 81, p2003

¹² Olga Harrison, *125th Anniversary of Education in Avenel 1856-1981*, np

¹³ Application file no. 57,841 (held by Land Victoria)

AVENEL PRIMARY SCHOOL

Address 39 Livingstone Street, Avenel

Construction dates 1874-1997

Building types Public

Existing Listings -



Significance

What is Significant?

The original red brick building, dating from 1874, and the 1915 addition. To a lesser extent, the 1963 flat roof section to the north west and excluding the 1997 addition to the east. In addition, there are two significant trees: Oak Tree (*Quercus* sp) near the original building and the Monterey Pine (*Pinus radiata*) near the entrance on Livingstone Street.

How is it Significant?

The Avenel Primary School is of historic and representative aesthetic significance to the Shire of Strathbogie.

Why is it Significant?

The Avenel Primary School is historically significant as the first State school in Avenel and among the earliest in the Shire. Its history began in 1856 on a nearby site when a school was established by the Church of England but was transferred to the National Board by 1860. The current site was acquired in 1874 and the original, central section was completed soon after. The construction of the Avenel State School was part of the extensive school construction campaign that occurred as a result of the *Education Act*. Its fluctuating enrolments reflect the changes in the township of Avenel. (AHC Criteria A4 + G1)

The Avenel Primary School is of representative aesthetic significance as it demonstrates the principal characteristics of a modest rural school building and incorporates elements of Victorian and Federation periods. Use of local materials is evident with the granite plinth to the original section. The two notable trees – oak and pine – are good and well-established specimens, and probably planted a century ago. (AHC Criterion D2)

Description

The site comprises approximately 2 hectares and is bound by Livingstone Road to the west, Swamp Road to the north, Anderson Street to the east and Watson Street to the south. The boundary is lined by a simple post and wire fence and mature trees, with several Peppercorn Trees (mainly along Swamp and Livingstone Roads), and a Monterey pine tree (*Pinus radiata*) on Livingstone Road. Immediately north of the main school building is a very large Oak Tree (possibly Algerian, *Qu. Canariensis*, or Gall/Lusitanian, *Qu. lusitanica*).

Avenel Primary School is comprised of several buildings located in the central and southern part of the site with a large oval and play areas, mainly to the north. The main school building is red brick whereas the other buildings - additional classrooms, office etc - generally have lightweight cladding, with some covered ways or shading structures linking them.

The main school building consists of adjoining, red brick sections all in English bond (alternating courses of headers and stretchers) that were constructed over 120 year period (1874, 1915, 1963, and 1997) though the original building forms the core or the central spine. All the sections have a gable roof, clad in corrugated sheet metal with bargeboards and vents to the gable ends, except for a lower, flat roof section at the north-west corner. The roof of the original section of the building, and of the 1915 addition, both have tall brick chimneys and a row of ventilating flues. The original building features a timber finial to the gable ends, a feature also reproduced on the 1997 section, and the 1915 section features gable ends with timber battens. There are some other items to the roof including skylight and two air-conditioning unit and antenna.

The original 1874 section is defined by a granite plinth and bricks, which have been damaged by sandblasting or the like. There is a small brick porch at the north end (there had originally been a similar porch at the south end, just visible in the brick work). The small window, the only original one to the exterior, has been covered over and has a basalt sill and the original outline of the arched lintel of the adjacent window, now infilled with a hopper, is evident in the brickwork. There are two similar windows to the east wall, at the southern end of the original section.

The 1963 addition at the north-west corner behind a garden bed has a different architectural idiom indicative of the International style with a window wall to one side and blank wall extending to a parapet to the other. It has three rows of awning windows with retractable awning blinds above and an air-conditioning unit protruding from the upper row. The adjoining section of the 1915 section, separated by a central doorway, also has a blank wall.

The doors and windows are timber-framed. There are doorways at either end of the central corridor with a modern pair of timber doors, each containing a glass light, with a transom window divided into three lights above the doors. A pair of glass and timber doors is also located on the north-eastern façade of the 1997 addition, with a single light transom window above. There are large windows consisting of either three or four sections, with double-hung, multi-paned sash windows and hoppers above.

Internally, the ceilings of the original part of the building, and the 1915 addition, are raked, have metal tie-rods, and lined with timber boards. Modern services such as lights, fans, smoke detectors and air-conditioning vents have been installed to the ceilings. Classroom floors are carpeted and the corridor floor is lined with vinyl sheeting/linoleum. Internal doors and windows (with double-hung sashes and hoppers) in this section of the building appear to date from the 1915 alterations.

History

The first school in Avenel was established by the Church of England in May 1856 in a small bark hut.¹⁴ It was located on the hill close to the stone bridge and the first teacher was Edwin Richardson.¹⁵ Initially with an attendance of 20 pupils, the school had grown to 30 pupils by 1857. In the following year, it was transferred to the non-denominational National Board.

There was a further change in the education system with the introduction in 1862 of the Common School Bill, which meant that the rival National and Denominational school boards were abolished and replaced by a secular Board of Education. A steadily growing population in Avenel led to the construction of a new school timber slab building for about £150 in (about) 1863 on land owned by Edwin Robinson, who leased the building for £10/year.¹⁶ Robinson had taught at the school until 1861, about the time he also bought land opposite the current site, on which the second school was located.¹⁷ A drawing of this building in 1874 (about the time it ceased to be used as a school) indicates that it was 12 metres by 4.3 metres, and was said to have a wooden floor and canvas-lined walls.¹⁸ The most famous pupil of this period was undoubtedly Ned Kelly (1864-5).

¹⁴ Olga Harrison, *125th Anniversary of Education in Avenel 1856-1981*, np. A photograph of this building held at the school shows a school building with a hip roof and horizontally orientated cladding to the walls with stumps evident (and therefore not a slab building). It to be a substantial building.

¹⁵ Amelia Jane Burgoyne, *Memories of Avenel*, Sydney 1955 [1954], p37

¹⁶ Amelia Jane Burgoyne, *Memories of Avenel*, p37 + Olga Harrison, *125th Anniversary of Education in Avenel 1856-1981*, np

¹⁷ Avenel Township Plan, A74(8). Richardson bought two adjoining allotments in section 20, no. 6 (2 acres) in 1861 and no. 5 (3 acres) in 1862.

¹⁸ Keith McMenemy, *Ned Kelly: The Authentic Illustrated History*, Melbourne 2001 [1984], p13

The introduction of the *Education Act*, which took effect as of January 1873, established the State School system and made education free and compulsory for children aged between 8 and 15 years old.¹⁹ As a result, there was a large influx of children attending schools throughout the State, and once again the school had to expand. At this time, when Avenel was extending northwards about the new train station, there were approximately 67 pupils at the school.

To accommodate a new building and future expansion, a five acre allotment (no 1, section 19) was reserved from sale in November 1873.²⁰ By August 1874, a new (the third) school building constructed of brick and comprising two classrooms with a porch at either end, had been erected, at a cost of £588 by a Mr Davis. In 1889 a teacher's residence was constructed at the south-western corner (now 41 Livingstone Street). Many trees began to be planted at this time and the planting program developed from the first Arbor Day held in 1904. In 1911, a local resident, Mr Arkell, donated 30 peppercorn trees and the large oak tree and the older pines are thought to have been planted about this time. A school garden was also developed which later won a major prize in 1932.²¹ Arbor Day had been officially sanctioned by the Education Department in 1901 and by 1904 '... had become imbued with a sense of nationalistic purpose and endeavour'.²²

In order to accommodate growing numbers of pupils, attendance being some 107 pupils in 1915, the Avenel State School underwent further expansion and remodelling when the school was vacated for four months and classes were held in a local hall.²³ A new classroom and cloak room were added to the south-western corner of the original building and a weatherboard, lean-to cloak room added to the north side. The entry porch to south side of the original building was removed in order to accommodate a new chimney and the windows to the east side were truncated.²⁴

In 1925, several additions to the school grounds were made: a shelter shed was erected by James Holloway for £119, a flagpole, and basketball courts.²⁵ The shelter shed was located to the west of the school building and had a gable roof and the weatherboard walls and roof clad in corrugated sheet metal.²⁶ In subsequent decades, records show that white ant (termite) damage was an incessant problem, with repairs being undertaken during 1933, 1942 and 1952-1954.²⁷ By 1934, the north window to the original building had been truncated.²⁸

There were no major changes to the school building for many years until the addition of the flat roof room at the south-east corner, initially a staff room, in 1963.²⁹ In 1968 an asphalt assembly area was created and new playground was equipment installed in the former horse paddock (the southern end of the site). Attendance at this time was increased, having fallen over the previous two decades, by the introduction of a bus service bringing children from the Tarcombe area and surrounds.³⁰

Recent changes have included the addition of the room at the north-eastern corner of the school building, in a similar style to the earlier sections and known as the Technology Room, in 1997 and the separate classrooms to the south-east corner of the site in 2006.

Thematic context

Government & Services
Settlement

Sub-themes

Education
Early Towns along the Hume - Avenel

¹⁹ Critchley Parker, *A History Of State Education In Victoria*, Melbourne, 1922, pp68-75

²⁰ *Victoria Government Gazette*, 14 November 1873, no 81, p2003

²¹ Olga Harrison, *125th Anniversary of Education in Avenel 1856-1981*, np

²² Suzanne Hunt, 'Where the Sweet Peas Bloomed: State School gardens in Victoria 1901-1914', in G Whitehead (ed), *Planting the Nation*, Melbourne 2001, pp22-23. Arbor Day had been inaugurated in Nebraska in 1872 but did not become popular in Victoria for 30 years until the Royal Commission on State Forests and Timber Reserves of 1901 revealed the extent of destruction of Victoria's forests from excessive harvesting and gold mining activities.

²³ Olga Harrison, *125th Anniversary of Education in Avenel 1856-1981*, np

²⁴ Avenel State School; PROV, PWD (BSA) drawings, SSO 8, dated 21 December 1914. The contract was probably for £753. The initials on the drawings are WHS, possibly referring to William H Steel, who had worked for the PWD since the late 1850s.

²⁵ Olga Harrison, *125th Anniversary of Education in Avenel 1856-1981*, np

²⁶ Photographs and Negatives of Government Buildings; Avenel State School Photos; PROV, VPRS 10,516/P3/unit 2, (no date, though the date range for this series is ?1926 - ?1965) This group of photos show that the original section had been painted white at some stage during the mid-20th century.

²⁷ Building Files: Primary Schools; 8 Avenel [& R]; PROV, VPRS 795/P0/unit 1932

²⁸ SLV, Avenel State School and students, 1934, a13440. The building was not painted at this stage.

²⁹ Avenel State School No 8; New Staff Room and Store; PROV, PWD (BSA) drawings, SSN 8, 31.1.1963

³⁰ Olga Harrison, *125th Anniversary of Education in Avenel 1856-1981*, np

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Avenel Primary School be included in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay with tree controls to the Oak Tree (*Quercus sp*) and the Monterey Pine (*Pinus Radiata*).

Extent of Designation

The land, the original school building and the 1915 addition, as well as two trees.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve significant elements and context. Retain original entry porch and face brick exterior, that is do not paint/ render the walls.

Retain the mature oak and pine trees.

Reinstate original features wherever possible, such as window openings. Non-original elements could be retained or replaced with sympathetic alternatives. If opportunity exists, post 1964 additions (ie the staff room and the technology room) could be removed so that the original 1874 and 1915 sections can be interpreted. It would be preferable if future works were not added to the original sections but located nearby.

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

FORMER TEACHER'S RESIDENCE

Address	41 Livingstone Street, Avenel
Construction dates	1889
Building types	Residential
Existing Listings	–



Significance

What is Significant?

The house including the garden and rear additions.

How is it Significant?

The former teacher's residence at Avenel is of historic and aesthetic significance to the Shire of Strathbogie.

Why is it Significant?

Constructed in 1889, the former teacher's residence at Avenel is historically significant as a purpose built dwelling erected by the Public Works Department for the head teacher of the Avenel State School, which began nearby in 1856. (AHC Criterion A4)

The teacher's residence is of aesthetic significance as a remarkably intact, late 19th century dwelling displaying typically Victorian elements. It is distinguished by the detailing to the verandah such as the decorative curved brackets. The garden setting complements the building. (AHC Criterion E1)

Description

The former teacher's residence is located to the south of Avenel State School, on the corner of Livingstone Road and Watson Street. The house is set in an established garden with areas of lawn, flower beds and mature trees. A gravel drive extends from Livingstone Road along the north side of the house, where there is a wide setback.

The single storey, late Victorian dwelling is constructed of red brick which is tuck-pointed to the façade. It has a hipped roof clad in corrugated metal sheeting, painted red, and which is pierced by three chimneys, corbelled to the upper part. A verandah with a concrete deck, also with a corrugated sheet metal roof, extends across the symmetrical façade and has chamfered timber posts with a capital and featuring decorative curved brackets. At either end of the verandah, there are scalloped boards and paired posts with cross-bracing. The façade has a central, four-panelled timber door with transom light above, and is flanked by timber framed double-hung sash windows.

Most of the building is brick however to the rear is a weatherboard section, comprising an original kitchen, as well as a skillion roofed pantry and bathroom. A rear verandah extends between the pantry and bathroom and has been enclosed with sheeting. There is a small courtyard, concrete paved, to the rear between the house and other structures including, a hipped roof garage, clad in corrugated sheeting, a small weatherboard skillion roof structure, and a shipping container.

A wide grassed verge separates the southern and western boundaries of the allotment from the roadway. The front boundary of the property is marked by flower beds, whereas there are fences to the other boundaries: an unpainted timber paling fence to the south (Watson Street) and a new masonry fence with brick piers to the east and north.

History

A school was initially established at Avenel during 1856 though was relocated to the current site in 1874, when it became the Avenel State School. The head teacher's residence however was not erected for another fifteen years, though it was recommended in 1887 that one be built, when a contract was let by the Public Works Department in 1889, at a cost of £620.³¹ The construction of teacher's residences was the result of efforts to improve and expand schools following the introduction of the State School system in 1873.³²

In 1915, a request for a rear verandah was made to the Education Department.³³ Alterations to the residence were approved in 1922, which may have involved the addition of the bathroom.³⁴

The front verandah deck and substructure, as well as the front flywire screen door, were replaced in 1929 and a new tank stand was installed.³⁵ Undated drawings refer to these works and a hand written note suggests that a flywire screen was proposed also (now infilled with sheeting).³⁶ Undated photographs (circa mid-20th century) show a front concrete deck, the timber-framed flywire screen to the front door and a simple timber-framed fence with wire mesh to the front boundary with a hedge.³⁷

In 1946, an order to install equipment related electric light and power was approved as the township was about to be connected. A garage had been erected by 1951 for it had to be repaired in that year after a large tree was uprooted during a severe storm and fell across the garage.³⁸

The land (920 square metres) on which the house is situated - Crown Allotment, section 19 - was removed from the school reserve in 1995 and sold privately.³⁹

Thematic context

Government & Services
Settlement

Sub-themes

Education
Early Towns along the Hume – Avenel

³¹ Olga Harrison, *The 125th Anniversary of Education in Avenel 1856-1981*, np

³² Critchley Parker, *A History Of State Education In Victoria*, Melbourne 1922, p77

³³ Building Files: Primary Schools; 8 Avenel [& R]; PROV, VPRS 795/P0/unit 1932, File note dated 1 March 1915.

³⁴ Building Files: Primary Schools; 8 Avenel [& R]; PROV, VPRS 795/P0/unit 1932, Requisition Order dated 17 March 1922.

³⁵ Building Files: Primary Schools; 8 Avenel [& R]; PROV, VPRS 795/P0/unit 1932, Requisition Order for £146 dated 8 October 1929.

³⁶ Avenel State School; Remodelling Teachers Residence; PROV, PWD (BSA) drawings, SS 8.50

³⁷ Photographs and Negatives of Public Buildings; Avenel State School – Teachers Residence Photos; PROV, VPRS 10,516/P3/unit 2 (no date, though the date range for this series is ?1926 - ?1965)

³⁸ Building Files: Primary Schools; 8 Avenel [& R]; PROV, VPRS 795/P0/unit 1932, Notes dated 1946 and 12.11.1951.

³⁹ *Victoria Government Gazette*, 23 March 1995, p674 and 4 May 1995, p1072

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Teacher's Residence at Avenel be included in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay.

Extent of Designation

The land and the building.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve significant elements and context.

Reinstate timber deck to façade if the opportunity is presented.

Stabilise the deterioration of the brickwork evident beneath the northern window on the façade, and repaint timber elements such as verandah posts, fascias, door and window frames.

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

FORMER BALMATTUM STATE SCHOOL

Address	207 Balmattum Church Road, Balmattum
Construction dates	1885
Building types	Public
Existing Listings	-



Significance

What is Significant?

The school building but excluding the rear shed.

How is it Significant?

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

Why is it Significant?

The site of the former Balmattum State School site is of historic and social significance because it has been used for community purposes since about 1864, when the first school was constructed by the efforts of the local residents. The extant building, the second on the site was constructed in stages from 1885 to about 1920, is historically significant for having been used as a school for a 65 year period, from 1885 to 1950, and having been retained in community hands since 1966.

(AHC Criteria A4 + G1)

The former Balmattum State School is of representative significance for being a relatively intact example of a late 19th century weatherboard, modest rural type school with attached residence of which it is the best example in the Shire, and is likely to be on a broader scale. These gable roofed buildings were typically enlarged as required, and the gradual development of this building reflects this approach. Elements of note are the multi-paned windows and scalloped boards to the southern verandah.

(AHC Criterion D2)

Description

The school building is set back from the road and retains an early pedestrian gate (tubular steel and woven wire with a diamond pattern). To the rear, there is a weatherboard shed in poor condition and a recent tennis court.

The weatherboard school building has evolved over time and consists of multiple, interconnected gable roof sections, which are clad in corrugated metal sheeting, some panels of which have rust patches. The roof is pierced by two, tall brick chimneys which have been painted in recent years, and three ventilation flues to the rear. The later gable ends have a fretwork screen typical of the Federation period. There are verandahs to three sides with simple timber detailing, generally with modern timber members, though the scalloped boards at either end of the southern have been retained, and concrete decks. The windows are multi-paned, generally double-hung sash, with an upper row of hoppers or highlights to the large windows. Some, original four-panelled doors have been retained.

To the rear, two areas with a concrete slab and steel framing has been erected for future additions.

Internally, the walls, both timber boards and brick sections, where the chimneys, are located have been sandblasted. The former school rooms have partly raked ceilings, also lined with timber boards. There is a fine timber honour board with an *Art Nouveau* inspired design commemorating soldiers who served during WWI and a simpler, recent board for soldiers, who served in the Boer War and WWII.

History

Local residents began appealing to the Education Department in 1863 for a school to be established at Balmattum, then known as Duck Ponds, as there were some 35 children of school age in the district. Half an acre of land was acquired for the purpose⁴⁰ A timber slab building was constructed with a bark roof, one window and walls were lined with Hessian.⁴¹ The school was initially called the 'Subscription School Duck Ponds' as the local community hired a tutor and fees were charged accordingly to pay for his salary. In 1865, the department agreed to pay the teacher's wages and granted permission to label it as a Common School. Further land was eventually acquired from Daniel McKernan in 1874.

The original slab building was erected as a temporary structure but was employed as a school for 20 years though there were requests for a new building from the mid-1870s. Eventually, the first part of the extant school building, State School no 743, was constructed in 1885. It consisted of about half the current building – the small entry porch, adjacent school room, and three rooms for the residence. In 1892, the front verandah was erected on the western side to provide some respite from the summer heat⁴²

The original school building remained at the site for a short while after the current building was erected in 1885. The local residents wished to use it for other purposes, stated to be Debating Society but there were fears of it being used for dances, etc, by the Education Department, who insisted it be relocated. It was moved to the property of Richard Wadeson, who had helped construct it and the slab building survived for about another century before being demolished in the late 20th century to make way for the new freeway. A separate residence had also been constructed on the site and it was retained at least until 1892, though there was some controversy about the usage of this building too⁴³

By 1900, 61 students were being accommodated in the single classroom, which was built for 38 children. The head teacher, Mr Phelan, sought for the cramped conditions to be ameliorated, which were exacerbated by the inadequate ventilation. The lack of response from the Education Department was frustrating but they were forced into action by pressure from various quarters, including the Public Health Department.⁴⁴ Eventually a contract of £193 was let to George Diggle of Euroa in September 1901 for a separate classroom with a fireplace at the south-east corner and a doorway to the south elevation (removed by 1922). Diggle also undertook the modifications to the inadequate residential quarters three years later, which involved the addition of two rooms to the north side and the rear verandah, as well as partial demolition and reconfiguration of the earlier residence (the verandah was shortened, the front doorway relocated, and a

⁴⁰ *Balmattum Memories, Back to Balmattum June 9-11, 2001*, p7; Balmattum Parish Plan, B68 (4). The school site is in the south-west corner of allotment 27, which was initially acquired by J Goodman.

⁴¹ L Blake (ed), *Vision and Realisation: A Centenary of State Education in Victoria*, vol 3, Melbourne 1973, p640

⁴² *Balmattum Memories, Back to Balmattum June 9-11, 2001*, pp8-12. In the reference, it is described as the south side however that verandah was built after 1904.

⁴³ *Balmattum Memories, Back to Balmattum June 9-11, 2001*, pp11-12

⁴⁴ *Balmattum Memories, Back to Balmattum June 9-11, 2001*, p13

hallway was created internally)⁴⁵ The contract was extended to include a small bathroom at the north end of the verandah⁴⁶

In 1911, a new kitchen has added next to the bathroom at the teacher's own expense and in 1916, the internal wall between the classrooms was removed⁴⁷ By 1920, a few other changes had been made: the extant large windows had been installed to the east and west elevations of the classrooms, and the verandah to the south side had been constructed. In 1922, and the rear verandah was extended to a new laundry. These works were undertaken by F H Parsons for £195.⁴⁸

Over the next quarter century, most of the works undertaken were relatively minor, such as repairs and repainting. Electric light was only installed in 1947 and three years later in 1950, the school was closed after the parents agreed to using a bus service for the local children to be transferred to Euroa on a daily basis. Consideration was given to relocating the building however it was utilised for the next decade for accommodating teachers.⁴⁹

By 1960, the residence was said to be no longer suitable for habitation and in 1961, the Balmattum fire brigade negotiated to rent a small part of the land in the south-west corner of the site. During the early 1960s, the school building was being employed for as a polling station, by a social club and the fire brigade. A hall committee was formed, who negotiated to purchase the two acre site, and in 1966, it was transferred to the Euroa Council.⁵⁰ It has subsequently been leased from the Council (now Strathbogie) by the Balmattum Hall Committee, who have undertaken changes including the removal of the earlier kitchen and bathroom during the 1970s and some internal modifications so that it can be used as a function centre, and the like.

A shelter shed/play house was erected in 1911-12 to the north of the school, with the cost being shared by the Department and parents. It was affected by white ants and was demolished after WWII though some sections of wall were retained for use in the construction of the smaller extant shed, south-east of the school building.⁵¹

Thematic context

Government & Services
Settlement

Sub-themes

Education - Primary
Closer Settlement on the Flats - Balmattum

Recommendations

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

Extent of Designation

The land and the original building.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve significant elements and context.

Reinstate original features wherever possible. For example, the original timber detailing such as the fascia and curved brackets to the front verandah and missing finials to the apices of gables. It is also recommended that the paint is carefully removed from chimneys (NB, sandblasting should not be permitted) and that an early paint scheme be reinstated to the walls and openings, subsequent to a paint scape analysis.

Additions and alterations should be sympathetic in terms of scale, height, form, materials and detailing. It is not necessary to reproduce original detailing, rather a simplified, interpretive approach is recommended. Although additions in the early part of the 20th century to this type of building typically maintained the detailing of the original, and this approach is often adopted for contemporary additions, it is not necessarily recommended as it can have the effect of confusing the ability to understand the development of the building and they can become sprawling conglomerations. Buildings of this type were only intended to be relatively modest in scale.

⁴⁵ Balmattum State School No. 743; Additions; PROV, PWD (BSA) drawings, SSO 743.2 and Balmattum State School No. 743; Additions to Quarters; PROV, PWD (BSA) drawings, SSO 743.3

⁴⁶ *Balmattum Memories, Back to Balmattum June 9-11, 2001*, p13

⁴⁷ Building Files: Primary Schools; PROV, VPRS 795/P0/Unit 2043

⁴⁸ Balmattum School No. 743; Additions to Residence; PROV, PWD (BSA) drawing, SSO 743.1

⁴⁹ Building Files: Primary Schools; PROV, VPRS 795/P0/Unit 2043

⁵⁰ School Property Files; PROV, VPRS 11,388/P1/Unit 9

⁵¹ *Balmattum Memories, Back to Balmattum June 9-11, 2001*, pp17-18

FORMER WILLIS HOUSE

Address 217 Balmattum Church Road, Balmattum

Construction dates 1870

Building types Residential

Existing Listings –



Significance

What is Significant?

The building.

How is it Significant?

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

Why is it Significant?

The former Willis house is historically significant as among the earliest buildings to survive in the shire. The brick house was probably constructed in 1870, though may be partly earlier as James Willis established himself in the area during the late 1850s. The site has associations with James Willis who was a local pioneer.

(AHC Criterion A4)

The house is of representative aesthetic significance for being a largely intact, relatively early, vernacular brick house. Although the verandah has been altered, the multi-paned window sashes are original and unusually it has two front doors.

(AHC Criterion D1)

Description

The single storey, house is constructed of red, hand-made bricks in English garden wall bond (three rows of stretchers to a row of headers). The vernacular form and brickwork suggests a mid to late 19th century date of construction.

There has been some erosion of the bricks to the lower part of the front wall, evident where the presumably latter render has been partly removed. At the north end are two abutting chimneys with a simple capping detail.

The roof, gable to the front with a rear skillion section, is clad in corrugated sheet metal and painted red. The side gable ends have scalloped bargeboards, which are possibly not original as they have a similar profile to the fascias at either end of the front verandah and which are not reflective of common 19th century designs. The verandah has a bullnose roof and is supported on bush poles with modern curvilinear brackets. Below the fascias are boards with chamfered edges and the deck is concrete.

The façade is symmetrical but unusual with two doorways, suggesting that it may have been used for commercial purposes (such as an inn). The front doors are timber, the southern one being four panelled and having a panelled timber reveal whereas the northern door has a different format (partly obscured by a screen door). The windows have multi-paned sashes, with fine glazing bars suggesting a mid-19th century date.

There is a small weatherboard addition to the rear on the north side with large areas of glazing.

History

The site was first acquired by James Willis (snr), who was born in 1820. Willis sailed on the *James Baines* (departed 5 January) arriving in Geelong in 1857.⁵² The *James Baines* was a steam packet clipper, which in 1855 set the hitherto fastest time for the return voyage from England to Melbourne.⁵³

Soon after his arrival, Willis must have decided to head north as he seems to have applied for 56 acres (Crown Allotment 26) at Balmattum (then Duck Ponds Creek) on 31 October 1857. During May 1858, the land was granted.⁵⁴ Later in that year, the rest of his family arrived in Melbourne. The party consisted of his wife, Amelia (nee Jotham, born 1818) and their four children: Daniel (17 years), Lydia and James jr (both 9 years) and Catherine (7 years). Sailing on the *Conway*, they left from Liverpool on 10 June 1858, arriving in Melbourne on 15 September.⁵⁵ James Willis was one of the trustees on the deed of conveyance for the adjacent school (originally known as the Trinity Subscription School Duck Ponds), which was established in 1863.⁵⁶

The house was constructed for Willis in 1870.⁵⁷ In 1872 he complained to the Benalla Shire Council regarding the poor state of the road in front of it.⁵⁸ He was also requesting a road between Faithful's and Shean's Creeks (both to the south of the site) in order to get his produce to market.⁵⁹ In 1874, he offered to '... place a bridge over a creek to his farm for the sum of £10, as he cannot obtain access to his premises without crossing the creek, and the bridge would also be open to the public.'⁶⁰

James Willis also acquired further land in the Parish of Balmattum, commencing with the adjacent lot 28 to the east (141 acres).⁶¹ Over time his holdings increased to 578 acres, and as it was rich agricultural land, he focused on grazing and dairying.⁶² He gained the freehold to several other allotments from the 1860s to the 1880s further east along Faithfull's Creek.⁶³

⁵² Balmattum 'Back to' Committee, *Balmattum Memories*, 2001, p145. The *James Baines* probably arrived in mid-March 1857. According to the *Sydney Morning Herald* (1 May 1857, p4), it left from Melbourne for Liverpool on 25 April 1857.

⁵³ *The Argus*, 18 August 1855, p4. The time was 132 days, 8 days shorter than the previous record.

⁵⁴ Application file no. 127,183E (file for conversion to a Torrens title, held by Land Victoria). The 1857 date is difficult to confirm however the land was granted on 21 April 1858 and enrolled in the register a week later on the 27 April.

⁵⁵ Balmattum 'Back to' Committee, *Balmattum Memories*, p145

⁵⁶ David Gordon, *Solid Grit and Wise Selection: A history of Balmattum 1838-1951*, Victoria 1999, p19

⁵⁷ Valuation Card, Shire of Euroa

⁵⁸ *The North-Eastern Ensign*, 19 April 1872, p2/3

⁵⁹ *The North-Eastern Ensign*, 17 May 1872, p3

⁶⁰ *The North-Eastern Ensign*, 2 October 1874, p2

⁶¹ Balmattum Parish Plan, B68(4); D Gordon, *Solid Grit and Wise Selection: A history of Balmattum 1838-1951*, p8

⁶² Balmattum 'Back to' Committee, *Balmattum Memories*, p145

⁶³ Balmattum Parish Plan, B68(4). Allotments 129A+B, 130, A+B, C+ D. In addition, Daniel Jothan Wills acquired allotment (127B1, 128A2 + B1). Some of the acquisitions were said to be in conjunction with his eldest child, Daniel (Balmattum 'Back to' Committee, *Balmattum Memories*, p145) but this has not been confirmed.

James Willis snr died in October 1898, some ten years after Amelia. The family holdings were meant to have been inherited by Daniel,⁶⁴ however he may have only inherited some of them. George Sutherland, John Edwin Henry and William Bond were appointed executors of Willis' estate, which included 296 acres and five cottages in Euroa.⁶⁵ The estate was made available in seven allotments at a sale held in Euroa on 8 June 1899. Lot 1 consisted of 'portions 26 (subject site) and 28, parish of Balmattum, containing 199 acres, with Homestead and improvements, now occupied by Mr F Clement.'⁶⁶

During the late 1940s, the site was acquired by another local family, the McKernan's who retained it for about forty years.⁶⁷

Thematic context

Settlement

Sub-themes

Close settlement on the Flats - Balmattum

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Willis House be included in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay.

Extent of Designation

The land and building.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve significant elements and context.

Reinstate original features if documented and wherever possible, such as to the front verandah.

Investigate deterioration of brickwork to front wall and repair appropriately.

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

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

⁶⁴ Balmattum 'Back to' Committee, *Balmattum Memories*, p145. Daniel stayed in the district however until 1913 but died in that year at Kyneton.

⁶⁵ *Euroa Advertiser*, 19 May 1899, p2; Application file no. 127,183E (held by Land Victoria)

⁶⁶ *Euroa Advertiser*, 26 May 1899, p2

⁶⁷ Application file no. 127,183E (held by Land Victoria)

SPRINGSIDE - OUTBUILDINGS & HOUSE

Address 154 Barn Lane, Balmattum

Construction dates 1860s onwards

Building types Residential and farming

Existing Listings –



Significance

What is Significant?

The red brick barn, the early timber outbuildings (two weatherboard and one part slab) and the red brick house are all significant elements.

How is it Significant?

The outbuildings and house at *Springside* are of historic and aesthetic significance to the Shire of Strathbogie.

Why is it Significant?

Probably dating to the mid-19th century, the outbuildings at *Springside* are historically significant for being rare survivors of an early stage of development in the Shire generally, and the Balmattum area, specifically. The red brick barn may well date to about 1863 and though the date of the adjacent timber buildings is not confirmed, they are possibly of a similar age. The site was established by John Gall who took up land in the area during 1858 and it has been retained by his descendants. The extant brick house reflects the ongoing use and relative prosperity of the family during the mid-20th century.

(AHC Criterion A4)

The outbuildings and house at *Springside* are of aesthetic significance for being intact to their respective periods. Although the red brick barn is partly failing, it is a rare example of its type in the Shire. Similarly the timber buildings are possibly in poor condition, but in conjunction with the brick barn provide a rare example of such a group of outbuildings. The main house is a good example of the Bungalow style.

(AHC Criteria B2 + E1)

Description

The following description is limited to an inspection from the perimeter, from whence the house is clearly visible however the outbuildings are less so.

There is a group of three historic outbuildings near the creek which transects the property, consisting of a red brick barn and two smaller timber buildings. They all have gable roofs clad in unpainted, corrugated sheet metal. A small shed (or the like) with some vertical slabs to the wall is also evident nearby.

The barn has a stone plinth, possibly granite and the walls extend above the roof lines as parapets with a band at the upper end (possibly a projecting course of bricks). Two openings are visible, both with segmental arch lintels: a doorway (with a timber-board door) to the central part of the north wall and a small, square opening high on the west (probably providing access to an internal platform). There is a wide gap at the west end of the building indicating that the west gabled wall is deflecting outwards. It is possibly the building from which the street name derives and is in the order of 150 years old.

The pair of unpainted weatherboard buildings have a distinct lean to the north. The southern building has two red brick chimneys and some external boards are missing from the lower part of the walls.

The Bungalow style house is a substantial red brick building with clinker brick banding and quoining. The gable and hip roof is clad in unpainted, corrugated sheet metal and is pierced by plain chimneys. The gable ends have a rendered finish, painted cream. At the north-west corner is a verandah/porch with a mid-height wall with brick piers surmounted by square, fluted pillars. Some of the double-hung sash windows are arranged in pairs of triples. The front fence also has matching red brick piers with intervening sections of wire mesh. The house was constructed in the immediate Post-WWII period but aesthetically is reminiscent of the popular style of the Interwar period.

History

Established by John Gall during the late 1850s, *Springside* has remained in that family ever since.

John Gall was born in Ayrshire, Scotland on 1 May 1814.⁶⁸ He came to New South Wales on the *Indus*, arriving in Sydney on 13 February 1839. He had to wait several months for his employer to arrive before setting forth to the District of Port Phillip amongst the third wave of 'Overlanders'. On 16 May 1848, John married Agnes Hill (born at Edinburgh in 1829) at Scots Church, Melbourne. She had come to Australia in 1839 with her mother Charlotte and younger brother William. Also in 1848, after eight years in the employ of others, Gall took up the lease of *Wombat Hill* station at Strathbogie (near Polly McQuinn's weir). He moved to another property, *Lightshaw*, in 1854.⁶⁹

John Gall acquired a 60 acre parcel of land on the opposite (northern) side of Barn Lane in 1858 (the street acquired its name from the barn that was initially built in 1863).⁷⁰ A substantial slab house with a shingle roof, later covered in corrugated iron, had been constructed in about 1860 (it served for 91 years as the family home).⁷¹ In 1869, Gall gained the freehold to the subject site, being a 78 acre parcel of land (Crown Allotment 99A + B).⁷² He later selected other parcels of land in the vicinity (including allotment 96C in 1878, and 100H in 1886).⁷³ Over the years, John and Agnes became successful sheep and cattle farmers.⁷⁴

In September 1863, John Gall was appointed a magistrate.⁷⁵ In subsequent years, he held monthly court sessions (for example, at Violet Town in 1869).⁷⁶ He intervened in the local Aboriginal law saving a woman named Lubra, who had committed an offence, from death.⁷⁷

⁶⁸ Ancestry.com, 'John Gall + Agnes Hill', <http://www.ancestry.com.au/>, accessed: 03/07/2012. The following source however suggests the birth year was 1815.

⁶⁹ Mary Davidson, 'Gall', in Balmattum 'Back to' Committee, *Balmattum Memories*, 2001, p89

⁷⁰ M Davidson, 'Gall', in Balmattum 'Back to' Committee, *Balmattum Memories*, p89; Balmattum Parish Plan, B68(4). No date is provided on the Parish Plan to confirm the 1858 date.

⁷¹ Neville Mawson, 'James Robert Davidson', in Balmattum 'Back to' Committee, *Balmattum Memories*, p82. After the corrugated iron was removed to build a hay shed, the house deteriorated and in conjunction with white ant infestation, fell down in 1964.

⁷² Balmattum Parish Plan, B68(4). Allotment 99A + B

⁷³ Balmattum Parish Plan, B68(4).

⁷⁴ Mary Davidson, 'Gall', in Balmattum 'Back to' Committee, *Balmattum Memories*, p89

⁷⁵ *The Argus*, 19 September 1863, p7

⁷⁶ *The Benalla Ensign and Farmer's and Squatter's Journal*, 8 October 1869, p4

⁷⁷ Janine Mawson, 'Gall' in Balmattum 'Back to' Committee, *Balmattum Memories*, p90

John Gall died in January 1911 and the farm was inherited by his son John Gall, a Euroa-based corn merchant and another son Collier Robertson Gall, a Balmattum farmer.⁷⁸ They were two of the eight of John and Agnes' children, the others being Francis, William, Jessie, James, Alex and Thomas.⁷⁹ The executors of the estate however organised for a clearing sale to be held at the site in late March 1911 for a variety of cattle, some lambs, mares as well as some riding and farm equipment.⁸⁰

In 1921, the site was transferred to Jessie Gall, spinster and only daughter of John and Agnes. Jessie retained it for twenty years before she died in mid-1941 and subsequently it was inherited by Marjory Davidson (nee Gall), who lived there until her death in 1987.⁸¹ Marjory was a daughter of the eldest of John Gall's sons, Francis. Marjory married James (Jim) Robert Davidson and was an accomplished pianist, playing at community functions and the local Presbyterian Church. Earlier in their married life they had lived at McKinnon (in Melbourne) where Jim was employed at the H V McKay Harvesters in Sunshine. The extant house was built for them over a period of three years (1948 – 1951) due to the scarcity of building materials.⁸²

Thematic context

Primary Production
Settlement

Sub-themes

Cattle
Houses associated with large holdings – Farm Houses

Recommendations

It is recommended that the *Springside* outbuildings and house be included in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay with outbuilding controls to the brick barn, and adjacent, early timber buildings.

Extent of Designation

The buildings and land at the south-east corner of Barn Lane and Balmattum Road on the northern part of Crown Allotments 99A+B, that is north of the creek which transects the property.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve significant elements and context.

Reinstate original features wherever possible.

Stabilise the deterioration of the brick barn and adjacent timber buildings.

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

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

⁷⁸ Certificate of Title, volume 721/folio 089

⁷⁹ Janine Mawson, 'Gall' in Balmattum 'Back to' Committee, *Balmattum Memories*, p90

⁸⁰ *Euroa Advertiser*, 24 March 1911, p2

⁸¹ Certificate of Title, volume 721/folio 089

⁸² Neville Mawson, 'James Robert Davidson', in Balmattum 'Back to' Committee, *Balmattum Memories*, p82

HAWTHORN HOUSE (FORMER DUCK PONDS HOTEL)

Address	1070 Sheans Creek Road, Balmattum
Construction dates	1860
Building types	Residential, initially commercial
Existing Listings	–



Significance

What is Significant?

The building but excluding the rear additions. Also includes the (section of) vertical slab walling to the outbuilding.

How is it Significant?

Hawthorn House (the former Duck Ponds Hotel) is of historic and aesthetic significance to the Shire of Strathbogie.

Why is it Significant?

Hawthorn House (the former Duck Ponds Hotel) is historically significant because it is one of the earliest buildings in the shire to survive. It was constructed as an inn, probably in 1860, but operated as a hotel from 1862 to 1912 (initially known as the Duck Ponds Hotel and later the Royal Hotel). It has associations with the McKernan family in whose ownership the site has remained since 1867, and who also operated a store in the building.

(AHC Criterion A4)

Hawthorn House (the former Duck Ponds Hotel) is of aesthetic significance for being a largely intact mid-19th century building of which there are few in the shire. The simple single storey form is indicative of inns of the period. Of particular note, is the timber detailing to the front verandah with its distinctive, curvilinear timber valance and paired posts.

(AHC Criteria D2, E1)

Description

The single storey, red brick building extends along two street frontages (Shean's Creek Road and Balmattum Church Road) but currently the front part is largely obscured by planting. It has a hipped roof clad in corrugated iron sheeting, which has been painted green and is pierced by several brick chimneys, which have simply detailed, stuccoed capings. There is deterioration of the guttering and timber fascias.

The walls, originally face brick, have been painted white. The verandah, which extends along most of the street elevations of the original section, retains a timber deck and its distinctive detailing of paired, chamfered posts with a curvilinear timber valance. The visible windows have segmental arches and multi-paned, double-hung sashes. The sills are probably rendered. There are two doorways to the west elevation (Balmattum Church Road) and there had been a corner doorway but it has been bricked in.

Attached to the rear is a mid-20th addition with walls clad in sheeting with timber battens. It consists of a flat roof section and a garage with a gable roof.

There are some outbuildings, largely obscured from the road, however a section of wall with vertical slabs is evident.

History

St John Oakshott purchased a 120 acre allotment, no 11, at Balamattum in 1859. He took out a mortgage in 1860 and borrowed money from Thomas Portlock Stone and Hugh Hunter in three stages (£400, £100 & £50 at 13% interest) possibly to build the extant substantial brick inn at the west end of the allotment, fronting the main Sydney Road. An inn had been constructed by April 1861 and Oakshott was granted a publican's licence in June 1862.⁸³ It was logical to establish an inn on the Sydney Road approximately half way between the settlements of Euroa and Violet Town.

Oakshott foreclosed on his mortgage within a few years and the site was offered for sale in late 1864. In an auction notice the Duck Ponds Hotel, as it was originally known, was described as such:

A substantial brick and stone built family hotel, containing eight lofty and spacious rooms, highly finished, with passage and good broad verandah in the main building, and two brick built bedrooms attached; also detached brick built kitchen, with bedroom and storeroom 30 x 18 feet, a six stall stable, hay loft, coach-house &c, and large yard, together with a large garden with fruit trees, &c, under crop, all well paled in.⁸⁴

Daniel McKernan purchased the site in May 1867 and renamed it the Royal (Oak) Hotel. He established a store in the building and supplied groceries, drapery, ironmongery, boots and shoes. Some particularly successful years followed when the nearby extent of the Sydney Road was being metalled and the construction of the railway line during the early 1870s. The store also catered to those on their way to various digging such as at Beechworth, when it was not uncommon for there to be between 25 and 75 four-horse teams drawn up out the front.⁸⁵ Business however decreased with the completion of the railway in 1873.

For about a decade, McKernan faced competition from Joseph Dunning's Blacksmith Arms Hotel, which was located diagonally opposite the Royal Hotel. It was a less substantial building, which commenced as a store in 1869, but soon after was operating as a hotel also. Dunning closed the hotel/store in 1880.⁸⁶

An 1892 photograph indicates that the subject site was operating as the Royal Oak Hotel at that time and that the walls were still unpainted. The building was presented in a manner similar to its current appearance except there was no planting to the front as an unsealed road extended alongside it.⁸⁷

The McKernans maintained the hotel until 1912, a period of 45 years, except for a period of temporary retirement during 1904-05, when it was leased to G P Hunter. From 1913, it became known as Hawthorn House.⁸⁸

⁸³ D Gordon, *Solid Grit and Wise Selection: A History of Balmattum 1838-1951*, pp27-8

⁸⁴ *The Age*, 17 November 1864, reproduced in D Gordon, *Solid Grit and Wise Selection: A History of Balmattum 1838-1951*, p29

⁸⁵ D Gordon, *Solid Grit and Wise Selection: A History of Balmattum 1838-1951*, p28

⁸⁶ *Balmattum Memories, Back to Balmattum, June 9-11, 2001*, p148

⁸⁷ This photograph is displayed in the Balmattum Hall and a similar image can be found in *Balmattum Memories, Back to Balmattum June 9-11, 2001*, p148

⁸⁸ *Balmattum Memories, Back to Balmattum June 9-11, 2001*, p148

Thematic context

Settlement

Sub-themes

Closer Settlement on the Flats - Balmattum

Recommendations

It is recommended that Hawthorn House (the former Duck Ponds Hotel) be included in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay with outbuilding controls to the part timber slab building.

Extent of Designation

The land and the original building and including the (part) vertical slab outbuilding. The buildings are located on a large land holding, and it is only necessary to include the section at the west end associated with the house and the slab outbuilding.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve significant elements and context.

If possible, carefully remove paint to original part of building, depending on condition of the bricks.

Stabilise the deterioration of the roof.

Preferably reinstate original doorway to corner.

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

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

VIOLET TOWN RESERVOIR

Address	Harrys Creek Road, Boho
Construction dates	1906
Building types	Infrastructure
Existing Listings	–



Significance

What is Significant?

The reservoir, principally the wall and the outlet sluice with associated crank shaft are the components of significance.

How is it Significant?

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

Why is it Significant?

Built over a century ago in 1906, the Violet Town Reservoir is of historic significance as it is among the group of early weirs to have been constructed in the shire and unusually to have survived. It was an early project instigated by the Violet Town Waterworks Trust, which had been constituted in 1892, to safeguard the local water supply.
(AHC Criterion A4)

The Violet Town Reservoir is of aesthetic significance for being a largely intact example of an arched reservoir with its original outlet sluice mechanism retained.
(AHC Criterion E1)

Description

The Violet Town Weir is located about a quarter of a kilometre from the east side of Harry's Creek Road (about a kilometre south of the intersection with Long Gully Road). This section of the creek winds through a gully with many trees and there are reeds in the water catchment, mainly at the east end.

The semi-circular (or arched) concrete wall is about 50 metres in length. The formwork is evident to the front surface, which is well covered with lichen. It appears the upper section of the wall may be an addition or has been altered as there are differences evident in the construction with the rest of the wall. The coping of the wall widens slightly at either end creating a narrow walkway with a metal railing at the west end with the outlet sluice.

The outlet sluice is located to the west end of the concrete wall. The upper part (superstructure) is about 1.2 metres in height consists of a conical, cast iron shell with three tubular openings mounted on a cast iron pedestal bracket. To the centre is a mild steel rod about 1.7 metres in length extending to the lower mechanism. The conical casing is surmounted by a gun metal nut with a hexagonal bearing for the spur wheel, which has forty-eight teeth. The spur wheel links with a vertically orientated pinion (small cogwheel) with ten teeth. The pinion is connected to the conical section by a curved arm, which has housing for a crank shaft. The crank shaft is held in a frame adjacent to the mechanism.

Below the level of the platform, the lifting rods are about 6.4 metres long and are divided into three sections linked by brackets.

History

The Violet Town Waterworks Trust (Trust) was constituted in mid-1892 with a loan of £2850. Land was set aside on the Honeysuckle Creek slightly north of Violet Town Weir and extending to the township for the purposes of an off take weir.⁸⁹

The first weir was built on the Honeysuckle Creek at the west boundary of Crown Allotment 33D (slightly north of the subject weir). It supplied a 55,000 gallon tank at the intersection of Cowslip and Lily Streets, Violet Town.⁹⁰ The weir had been constructed by November 1894 when the pipe from the weir was block by sand, resulting in Violet Town's water supply being cut off for three days. During the summer of 1897-98, the weir had to be shut off because of low water levels and resultant pollution.⁹¹

Concerns about sufficient storage capacity for Violet Town (population then 500) came to the fore again during the summer of 1902/1903 when the Honeysuckle Creek ceased to flow for a period of three weeks (a similar cessation had occurred during previous dry periods). As such in March 1903, Michael Elliot, the shire engineer, and the commissioners inspected the existing weir on the Honeysuckle Creek and potential options for another weir on both Honeysuckle and Harry's Creeks.⁹²

In April 1903, two options were presented at a public meeting by Mr Elliot for an additional water storage facility: '... one on the Honeysuckle Creek near Henderson's sheep yards, between Burns' paddock and the present weir, at the estimated cost of £1,500, and another one for the construction of a service tank with a capacity of 3 million gallons at a cost of £1,300'. He recommended the latter and the proposal was approved by both the commissioners and the public.⁹³ The new service tank would have been constructed next to the original tank and it was expected that it would fill during the winter months with excess from the original weir.⁹⁴ In May 1903, the Trust made an application for a '... loan of £1500 for construction of a storage reservoir and for the extension of the present system of reticulation'.⁹⁵

The matter was referred to Mr Thomas Murray, engineer of the Department of Water Supply who believed that the proposed service tank would be a failure as after a summer of low rainfall, limited excess water would be available for the tank and much would be lost through evaporation and seepage. Murray determined that a new weir at the existing pipe

⁸⁹ *Victoria Government Gazette*, 17 June 1892, p2646

⁹⁰ Violet Town Waterworks Trust; General Correspondence Files; PROV, VPRS 3844/P0/unit 204, file 2707, Item 6537 (22/10/1904) The location was described as the north angle of Section II, Parish of Shadforth; Also File 2708, Item 5043 (1908).

⁹¹ Don Chambers, *Violet Town or Honeysuckle in Australia Felix 1836-1908*, Melbourne 1985 pp210+254

⁹² Violet Town Waterworks Trust; General Correspondence Files; PROV, VPRS 3844/P0/unit 203, file 2707, Item 2787. The proposed site was 89 feet (about 27 metres) above the original weir.

⁹³ *Euroa Advertiser*, 3 April 1903, p2

⁹⁴ Violet Town Waterworks Trust; General Correspondence Files; PROV, VPRS 3844/P0/unit 204, file 2707, Item 6537 (22/10/1904)

⁹⁵ *Victoria Government Gazette*, 20 May 1903, p1530

head weir would be suitable as it was a granite rock environment and would be relatively free from silt. This scheme was accepted by the Trust and Elliot and the later submitted a design for the project, being an arched dam.⁹⁶

In January 1905, the trust applied for a further loan of £1500.⁹⁷ Drawings were submitted in May 1905 for the arched weir with an outlet sluice. The shire engineer, Michael Elliot prepared a specification outlining the materials and manufacturing to be employed – cast iron, mild steel, and rolled joists. The work was tendered in February 1906 and the contract was awarded to the Reilly Brothers. The weir was completed during the middle part of that year and Emu Brand Cement, manufactured by David Mitchell of Melbourne (Dame Nellie Melba's father) was used for the weir wall.⁹⁸

In 1978, 5.7 hectares was set aside for water supply purposes.⁹⁹

Thematic context

Utilising Natural Resources

Sub-themes

Waterworks & Weirs

Recommendations

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

Extent of Designation

The reservoir and a curtilage of 20 metres about it.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve significant elements and context.

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

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

⁹⁶ Violet Town Waterworks Trust; General Correspondence Files; PROV, VPRS 3844/P0/unit 204, file 2707, Item 6537 (22/10/1904).

⁹⁷ Violet Town Waterworks Trust; General Correspondence Files; PROV, VPRS 3844/P0/unit 204, file 2707

⁹⁸ Violet Town Waterworks Trust; General Correspondence Files; PROV, VPRS 3844/P0/unit 203, file 2704. The drawings and specification survive.

⁹⁹ *Victoria Government Gazette*, 24 May 1978, no. 42, p1400

FORMER BOHO SOUTH SCHOOL (NO. 3150)

Address	467 Bonnie Doon Road, Boho South
Construction date	1915
Building types	Public
Existing Listings	–



Significance

What is Significant?

Significant items include the main school building and to a lesser extent, the former bicycle store, in addition to the several mature deciduous and evergreen trees, primarily oaks, as well as pines, and possibly others.

How is it Significant?

The former Boho South School (no. 3150) is of historic, social and aesthetic significance to the Shire of Strathbogie.

Why is it Significant?

Opened in 1915, the former Boho South School (no. 3150) is historically and socially significant for having operated at the site for over 60 years, though the land had been set aside for the purpose since 1891. A State Government funded school was established in the area in 1892, existing at two other locations before the extant building was constructed on the site. Although no longer used for regular classes, the site continues to be used for educational purposes. The school is also a signifier that there had been a larger population in the area during the first half of the 20th century, and so such facilities were required.

(AHC Criteria A4 + G1)

The former Boho South School is of representative aesthetic significance for being a largely intact, type B2, single classroom school from the mid-1910s. Although of a similar age to the school at Miepoll, the detailing to the gable ends differs and it has a different form. The bicycle shed has a striking form, for such a small building, with its broad skillion roof. The established trees provide a complementary (Tableland) setting evocative of the early 20th century.

(AHC Criterion D2)

Description

The late Federation period weatherboard building has a roof clad in corrugated sheet metal. The rectangular plan consists of a porch/cloakroom to the skillion roof section and classroom to the gable section. There are timber louvres to the gable ends, two ventilating flues near the roof ridge and a red brick chimney to the west side with an upper rendered band.

There are two doorways to the east side with non-original doors (timber with four glass panes). The windows are all multi-paned – either double hung sashes, fixed and hoppers. There is large tripartite window to the south side and small highlight windows to the north and east elevations, with those to the north having hoods (recent additions) with decorative timber brackets.

Internally, the walls retain their timber linings of horizontally orientated to the walls and raked ceiling. The classroom has a varnished timber mantelpiece to the fireplace, brought to site from a house in Fitzroy.¹⁰⁰

There is a mid-20th century shed to the south of the school clad in ship lap boards with two doors and windows, and fixed bench seats to two sides. The distinctive skillion roof has a broad eaves overhang with long, expressed rafter ends. Another shed with vertical boards and a skillion roof is located to the north and a more recent mud brick building with a gable roof to the east.

Many established trees including deciduous and evergreen (pines), probably nearly a century old, create a verdant setting at the site.

History

In 1885, 5 acres were reserved from sale for a cemetery at the present site of the former state school. In 1891, this was partly revoked and 2 acres from the south-east corner were temporarily excised as a site for a school.¹⁰¹ Up until this time, local children could attend school at Marraweeney, several kilometres to the north. A private school, located several kilometres further south than the present site, was opened in January 1892 with over sixty students.¹⁰² Head teacher Margot Neilson was appointed by the Education Department.¹⁰³

In 1904, the school was relocated to a site opposite the Boho South Hall, known as *The Fingerpost*. The building was also used as a church and hall.¹⁰⁴ Many students walked up to 8 kilometres to the school, though flooding would often keep them from attending. A number of years later the school was moved again, this time to the present site, which was leased from Margaret Dowd, in a building rented from Thomas Burnside.¹⁰⁵

In 1914 Sir Alexander Peacock, the then Minister for Education, announced during a visit to the area that plans for a new building had been drawn up.¹⁰⁶ Tenders were called for in June 1914.¹⁰⁷ Drawings of a type B2 school building had been prepared by the Public Works Department and the contract was awarded to Charles Nelson of Benalla during that year. The drawings indicate that originally there was only one external doorway with paired, timber doors so that access to the classroom was through the cloakroom (section with skillion roof) and two highlight windows to the east side of the building. Internally, there was a platform along the west wall of the class room (in front of the fireplace), as was standard practice.¹⁰⁸ The new school building was opened in May 1915, though the land was finally purchased by the department from WJ Dowd in 1935 for £6.¹⁰⁹

In May 1916, an oak-framed honor roll with 20 names was unveiled for each ex-pupil who had enlisted for the Great War.¹¹⁰ In 1918, at celebrations to mark the end of WWI, the number of names on the honor roll had increased to 29, ten of whom had 'made the supreme sacrifice'.¹¹¹ During WWI, a tree with name plate attached was planted 'as each ex-pupil

¹⁰⁰ Correspondence from Camps Co-ordinator, June 2013

¹⁰¹ *Victoria Government Gazette*, 2 April 1885, no. 37, p1000; 28 August 1891, no. 107, p3725

¹⁰² C Halsall (cml.), *Strathbogie Centenary 1877-1977 A History of Strathbogie*, 2nd ed., 2007, pp93-94

¹⁰³ Leslie Blake (ed), *Vision and Realisation: a centenary history of State Education in Victoria*, vol. 3, Melbourne 1973, pp724-725.

¹⁰⁴ C Halsall, *Strathbogie Centenary 1877-1977 A History of Strathbogie*, p92. This was the meeting place for five station runs and close to where four creeks all drain in different directions.

¹⁰⁵ L Blake (ed), *Vision and Realisation: a centenary history of State Education in Victoria*, vol. 3, pp724-725

¹⁰⁶ *The Argus*, 7 March 1914, p19

¹⁰⁷ *Euroa Advertiser*, 12 June 1914, p2

¹⁰⁸ Boho South School; PROV, PWD (BSA) Drawings 1853-1998, SSO 3150

¹⁰⁹ School Correspondence and Ephemera (Seymour and Gippsland Districts); PROV, VPRS 6661/P0/Unit 2

¹¹⁰ *Euroa Advertiser*, 2 June 1916, p3

¹¹¹ *Euroa Advertiser*, 29 November 1918, p4

enlisted'.¹¹² Of the trees planted at this time, it is known several were planted on Arbor Day in August 1916, being '... cypress, oaks, sugar gums, and golden wattle ...'.¹¹³

By the 1930s, the number of pupils had reduced and teaching time was divided between Boho South and Too Rour School (no. 3845) almost 13 kilometres to the south. In 1938 with an enrolment of 12, Boho South School was operating full-time again. A bicycle shed was built in 1942 at a cost of £20/10/-, with half the money being provided by the department and half was raised by the school community. In the following year, a new tank stand was installed as the existing stand had been affected by white ants.¹¹⁴ A local timber mill employed many migrants after the World War II and the student numbers increased. However, the mill was closed in 1960 and enrolments dwindled again. The school was finally closed in 1976.¹¹⁵

In 1977, the school building had been painted and renovated in the hope that it could be utilised as a camp for town or city children.¹¹⁶ Northcote High School acquired the site in 1979 and it is now used as a country outdoor education camp for secondary students.¹¹⁷

Thematic context

Government & Services
Settlement

Sub-themes

Education
Closer Settlement in the Ranges – Boho & Boho South

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Boho South School (no. 3150) be included in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay with outbuilding controls to the former bicycle shed and tree controls to the several mature deciduous and evergreen trees, primarily oaks, as well as pines, and possibly others.

Extent of Designation

The land and buildings

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve significant elements and context.

Engage an arborist to assess the trees.

Reinstate original features wherever possible.

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

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

¹¹² L Blake (ed), *Vision and Realisation: a centenary history of State Education in Victoria*, vol. 3, pp725

¹¹³ *Euroa Advertiser*, 11 August 1916, p5

¹¹⁴ School Correspondence and Ephemera (Seymour and Gippsland Districts); PROV, VPRS 6661/P0/Unit 2

¹¹⁵ L Blake (ed), *Vision and Realisation: a centenary history of State Education in Victoria*, vol. 3, pp724-725

¹¹⁶ School Council Files (Closed Schools); PROV, VPRS 11392/P0001/Unit 3

¹¹⁷ *Strathbogie ... Down the Track: an update to the 1877-1977 Strathbogie Centenary Book*, 2006, p100

BOHO SOUTH UNITING CHURCH

Address	560 Boundary Hill Road, Boho South
Construction dates	c.1910
Building types	Public
Existing Listings	–



Significance

What is Significant?

The building.

How is it Significant?

The Boho South Uniting Church is of historic, social and aesthetic significance to the Shire of Strathbogie.

Why is it Significant?

The Boho South Uniting Church is historically and socially significant for having served the local Methodist and Uniting Church communities for over half a century. Although relocated to the site from Melbourne circa 1960, the church was constructed some 50 years prior.

(AHC Criteria A4 + G1)

The Boho South Uniting Church is of aesthetic significance for being a remarkably intact c.1900 timber church. It is the most intact of the timber churches in the shire, including many of the internal features such as timber linings.

(AHC Criterion E1)

Description

The weatherboard building consists of an enclosed front porch and nave with gable roof sections and a rear room with a skillion roof. The roofs are clad in corrugated iron and painted red with exposed rafter ends to the unlined soffits. There are no eaves gutters. The gable end of the enclosed porch has a timber screen and finial.

The porch has a timber door to the side and a pair of fixed, pointed arch windows with fine glazing bars and stained or translucent glass to the front. The nave has a regular fenestration pattern consisting of pointed arch windows with decorative glass. Most of the windows have double-hung sashes with diamond lead light quarrels – with either frosted or stained glass, however a window to the west side is fixed with a religious figure. The architraves of the pointed arch windows are flush with the walls, so the glass is recessed. The sills however project from the walls and there are ventilating tubes at this level. There is a regular double hung sash central window to the centre of the south wall of the rear skillion section with a lower multi-paned sash and a single pane upper sash. There is another timber door to the west side of the nave and a modern flush door to the rear room on the east side.

Internally, the raked ceiling is lined with varnished timber boards and the walls are also lined with timber boards, though painted and including a dado. There are exposed timber boards to the floor with a central carpet runner and timber bench seats.

The front fence is continuous with that of the adjacent hall and has a steel gate.

History

The district of Boho South, named for the Boho Islands off the Northern Ireland coast, was originally densely forested with a relatively high rainfall for Victoria (approximately 915 mm). The area around the present location of the church was a meeting place known as *The Fingerpost*, bound by five station runs – Honeysuckle, Strathbogie, Faithful's Creek, Warrenbayne and Lima, utilising the area to graze sheep and cattle. The headwaters and source of Warrenbayne, Honeysuckle and Faithful's Creeks, as well as tributaries of the Seven Creeks, were close by, all flowing away from the area in different directions.¹¹⁸

Selectors started moving into the area in 1861 and this was possibly the first time the name *Boho* was used. However, Boho South wasn't settled until c.1880s. As well as farming sheep, vegetables such as potatoes and cabbages were grown, orchards planted and a timber mill was opened. Settlers suffered many hardships during the 1880s and 90s, including infestations of rabbits, difficulties in keeping the land cleared, low commodity prices and very badly kept roads.¹¹⁹ The half-acre site at the north east corner of Allotment 10, Section C (a much larger 320 acre allotment) was originally granted to H. H. Jackson in 1896.¹²⁰

Between 1904 and 1915, there had been a building opposite that was partly used as a church. This building was the original Boho South School and was also used as a hall.¹²¹ The nearest Methodist church was located in Strathbogie about 10 kilometres to the south.

In 1959, the residents at Boho South relocated the original Methodist church at Pascoe Vale. 'Boho Methodists carted it from Melbourne in sections and local farmers rebuilt it on its new site in their spare time.' Although they were building a new church at Pascoe Vale, the leaders of the church '... were anxious not to have their old one destroyed'. The first wedding was held in the building on 6 January 1960 though it was not to be officially opened until March 1960.¹²²

It has not been possible to confirm from which Methodist Church site in Pascoe Vale this building originated. There were three (Balmoral Avenue, Pleasant Street, and Pascoe Vale Road) and it may have been from Pascoe Vale Road, Pascoe Vale West as a new church was built there at the time – the plans were approved in 1960 and it opened in 1961. The footprint evident from surviving documentation was similar.¹²³

¹¹⁸ C Halsall (cml.), *Strathbogie Centenary 1877-1977 A History of Strathbogie*, 2nd ed, 2007 p92

¹¹⁹ C Halsall (cml.), *Strathbogie Centenary 1877-1977 A History of Strathbogie*, pp93-94

¹²⁰ Strathbogie Parish Plan S444(3). The parcel of land is in the Parish of Strathbogie, opposite the southern boundary of the Parish of Boho.

¹²¹ C Halsall (cml.), *Strathbogie Centenary 1877-1977 A History of Strathbogie*, p94

¹²² *The Age*, 6 January 1960, p2

¹²³ Public Building Files, PROV, VPRS 7882/P1/Unit 1100, file no. 9462. The date of the church's original construction however is not noted in the file and the earliest records date to 1951. There is also no mention of it being relocated. The file for the Balmoral Avenue hall (unit 1032, File 8819) indicates that it had been extended in 1954 and was replaced c1959. The file for the Pleasant Street church is missing (no. 5993).

In 1977, the Presbyterian, Methodists and Congregational churches joined to form the Uniting Church. The church is still in use with services being held on one Sunday per month.

Thematic context

Community & Cultural Life
Settlement

Sub-themes

Worshipping
Closer Settlement in the Ranges – Boho & Boho South

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Boho South Uniting Church be included in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay.

Extent of Designation

The land and building

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve significant elements and context.

Reinstate original features wherever possible.

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

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

BOHO SOUTH PUBLIC HALL

Address	562 Boundary Hill Road, Boho South
Construction date	1939
Building types	Public
Existing Listings	–



Significance

What is Significant?

The building

How is it Significant?

The Boho South Public Hall is of historic, social and aesthetic significance to the Shire of Strathbogie.

Why is it Significant?

The Boho South Public Hall is historically and socially significant for having been a centre of community life in the Boho South area for over 70 years, though initially the building was located some 10 kilometres to the north-west at Marraweeny before being moved to the current site in 1949.

(AHC Criteria A4 + G1)

The Boho South Public Hall is of representative aesthetic significance for being a largely intact example of a modest-scaled regional hall. Although the external cladding of fibro-cement sheeting has been changed from weatherboards, many other aspects are original, including the footprint.

(AHC Criterion D2)

Description

The building consists of three principal sections: a front porch, hall and kitchen to the rear. The hall itself has a gable roof whereas the porch and kitchen both have a skillion roof.

The walls are clad externally in fibro-cement sheeting with timber battens and the roof is clad in corrugated iron, which has been painted red. The roof soffits are lined with sheeting and there are ventilating flues to the roof ridge. There is a rendered chimney to the middle part of the south wall of the kitchen.

The building has a regular pattern of openings with paired timber doors to the porch, whereas the three single doors to the rear part of the building are modern flush types. The windows are timber-framed with double-hung sashes to the hall proper whereas to the kitchen there is a fixed and louvred window, to the east and west side respectively.

The low front fence is steel-framed with wire mesh. A concrete path extends from the front gate along the east side of the building and in front of the entrances on the west side. To the rear of the building are two water tanks and a concrete block toilet facility. To the east of the building are two tennis courts, and to the west is a large elm tree.

History

The district of Boho South, named after the Boho Islands off the Northern Ireland coast, was originally densely forested with a relatively high rainfall for Victoria (approximately 915 mm). The area around the present location of the hall was a meeting place known as *The Fingerpost*, bound by five station runs – Honeysuckle, Strathbogie, Faithful's Creek, Warrenbayne and Lima, utilising the area to graze sheep and cattle. The headwaters and source of Warrenbayne, Honeysuckle and Faithful's Creeks, as well as tributaries of the Seven Creeks, were close by, all flowing away from the area in different directions.¹²⁴

Selectors started moving into the area in 1861 and this was possibly the first time the name *Boho* was used. However, Boho South was not settled until c.1880s. As well as farming sheep, vegetables such as potatoes and cabbages were grown, orchards planted and a timber mill was opened. Settlers suffered many hardships during the 1880s and 90s, including infestations of rabbits, difficulties in keeping the land cleared, low commodity prices and very badly kept roads.¹²⁵ The freehold of the half-acre site is at the north east corner of Allotment 10, Section C (a much larger 320 acre allotment) was originally granted to H. H. Jackson in 1896 but presumably had been selected some years before.¹²⁶

Between 1904 and 1915, the original Boho South School, which had been located on the opposite side of the road from the current hall, was also used as a hall and a church.¹²⁷ Subsequently the Marraweeney Mechanics Institute, which had been constructed in 1939, was used. This building was moved in 1948 approximately 7 km south-east to the extant site, where it became known as the Boho South Public Hall.¹²⁸

Tennis courts were erected on the site in 1933, though previously courts had been used on Mr Ellis' property (near the corner of MGeary's Lane and Bonnie Doon Road).¹²⁹ The two tennis courts appeared on a 1948 plan. Approval for the opening of the hall was provided by the Health Department on 19 July 1949 and it was permitted to accommodate up to two hundred people. The timber-framed building was originally clad externally with hardwood weatherboards and internally with lining boards up to a 1400 mm high dado. Initially on relocation, the upper part of the walls and the ceiling were unlined. In 1952, The Violet Town Shire engineer, Stephen Carr, prepared a specification and supervised works including the lining of areas with fibro-plaster, rather than Masonite as had been initially proposed, and installing two doors and ventilators according to the departmental requirements. Half the funds for these works were provided by a grant from the Public Works Department and the other half from local contributions (£220 in total).¹³⁰

The hall registration was amended in 1972 to accommodate up to ninety-nine people. By 1974, the external weatherboards had been replaced with cement sheeting, when the upper parts of the kitchen walls (above the dado) were lined with fibro plaster.¹³¹

¹²⁴ Cliff Halsall (cmpl.), *Strathbogie Centenary 1877-1977 A History of Strathbogie*, 2nd ed, 2007 p92

¹²⁵ C Halsall (cmpl.), *Strathbogie Centenary 1877-1977 A History of Strathbogie*, pp93-94

¹²⁶ Strathbogie Parish Plan S444(3). The parcel of land is in the Parish of Strathbogie, across the road from the southern boundary of Boho Parish.

¹²⁷ C Halsall (cmpl.), *Strathbogie Centenary 1877-1977 A History of Strathbogie*, 2007 p94

¹²⁸ C Halsall (cmpl.), *Strathbogie Centenary 1877-1977 A History of Strathbogie*, 2007 p96

¹²⁹ C Halsall (cmpl.), *Strathbogie Centenary 1877-1977 A History of Strathbogie*, 1978, p72

¹³⁰ Public Building File no. 8401; PROV, VPRS 7882/P0001/unit 982

¹³¹ Public Building File no. 8401; PROV, VPRS 7882/P0001/unit 982

Thematic context

Community & Cultural Life
Settlement

Sub-themes

Public Halls
Closer Settlement in the Ranges – Boho & Boho South

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Boho South Public Hall be included in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay.

Extent of Designation

The land and building

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve significant elements and context.

Reinstate original features wherever possible.

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

WALDARA

Address	54 Chapman's Road, Boho South
Construction dates	c.1920
Building types	Residential
Existing Listings	National Trust of Australia [Victoria]; B5524 (file only)



Significance

What is Significant?

The building.

How is it Significant?

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

Why is it Significant?

Waldara is of historic significance for being one of the more substantial houses in the shire dating to c1920 and reflects the prosperity of this part of the shire during that period. Selection was first undertaken at the site during the late 1870s, though this parcel of land did not take shape until 1882. The site also has associations with George Mackrell senior, an early selector and part of a prominent family in the area, and Frederick Walter, for whom the house was built. (AHC Criterion A4)

Waldara is of aesthetic significance for being a good example of an Arts and Crafts style house including the characteristic prominent roof, rendered walls and chimneys, and decorative timbering to the gable ends. Unusually, there is some residual Victorian period detail, the cast iron frieze, however such a late inclusion is not uncommon in rural areas. (AHC Criterion E1)

Description

The following description is based on the limited views that can be obtained from boundary on Chapmans Road however they coincide with historic photographs noted below.

The single storey residence is well set back from the road in a garden setting. It reveals aspects of the Arts and Crafts style such as a prominent hip roof with gable ends, typical of the early Interwar period (and late Federation period). The roof is clad in corrugated sheet metal, painted red, and is punctuated by chimneys, which have a roughcast rendered finish and wide, flat caps. Some historic photographs provide more details of elements which are barely visible from the boundary including treatment of the gable ends, which have timber battens including some curvilinear elements and large louvred vents. Sections of the cast iron frieze and brackets are also evident and it is presumed that the verandah is still supported by timber posts. The earlier photographs indicate there had been a dado line, possibly separating different sections of render finish, that is, smooth to the lower part and roughcast to the upper part. It has a verandah which extends along at least two sides of the building, north and west, and the main windows are double-hung sashes.

History

Land at what is now known as *Waldara* was selected in 1878 by Jamieson Ashwood, though rather than the standard 320 acres, Ashwood only took up 124 acres. In that year, it was noted that there was a small hut on the land valued at £5 and the vegetation was described as consisting of gums, peppermint trees, wattles and ferns. Jamieson leased the site for about two years before it was taken over by John Thomas Holy of Boho for a further two year period.¹³²

In 1882, George Mackrell junior applied to take a lease of the extant 320 acre parcel of land.¹³³ He was living at Strathbogie at the time and was employed as a farm labourer. No buildings were identified at this time and he was issued with a license in the following year at an annual fee of £8. By 1889, Mackrell was residing at the site in a weatherboard house (valued at £18) and had undertaken various other improvements including construction of a slab and bark barn/stables (£25), fencing (£126) and cultivation (£250). In that year he was granted a 14 year lease. He however only retained the lease for another 5 years as it was transferred to the Ballarat Banking Company in 1894.¹³⁴ This circumstance may have been caused by the economic depression of the early 1890s.

The bank held the lease for nearly a decade before it was transferred to Frederick Walter. On 17 November 1903, title for the site (allotment 5) was granted to Walter, who also acquired the adjacent 298 acre parcel of land (allotment 6) in 1905.¹³⁵ The extant house was constructed for Walter some time about 1920.

Walter retained the site for some 32 years before it passed to Mary Stewart of Echuca, who sold it a year later in 1936 to Andrew Bernard Holland, a farmer of Strathbogie North. Holland retained it for a 14 year period.¹³⁶ Several photographs survive from the Holland period of ownership, 1936-47, showing members of the Holland and McKinnon family in front of the house, specifically the timber picket fence, now removed.¹³⁷ From these photographs, it is evident the house was constructed during the Federation Period and they provide considerable detail about the original building. A 1985 photograph shows the house intact to its earlier appearance, from the front at least, with a different style of timber picket fence and with a weatherboard building to one side.¹³⁸

During the mid-20th century, it is known that good quality sheep stock was being raised by Kenneth Clarke Chapman at *Waldara*, according to the results of the Goldsbrough Mort Company sales in June 1948.¹³⁹ Good prices were also gained from The Australian Estates Company at the wool sales in March 1953.¹⁴⁰

¹³² Land Selection Files by Land District; Sections 19 and 20; PROV, VPRS 626/P0/Unit 618, file 17,128

¹³³ Members of the Mackrell family continued to live in the Strathbogie area.

¹³⁴ Land Selection Files by Land District; Sections 19 and 20; PROV, VPRS 626/P0/Unit 618, file 17,128

¹³⁵ Parish of Lima, L153(7), sheet 2. Both parcels of land are in Section D.

¹³⁶ Certificate of Title, vol 2974/folio 629

¹³⁷ Flickr, McKinnon and Twigg family album, <http://www.flickr.com/photos/ljmck/sets/72157626660025948/>, accessed 5.03.2012.

The picket fence has been removed (Correspondence from owners, 11 June 2013)

¹³⁸ Register of the National Trust of Australia [Victoria], photograph for B5524

¹³⁹ 'Wool Closes Strongly', *The Argus*, 4 June 1948, p6

¹⁴⁰ 'Brokers Report', *The Argus*, 27 March 1953, p6

Thematic context

Early Occupation
Primary Production

Sub-themes

Selection
Sheep

Recommendations

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

Extent of Designation

The land and building and a curtilage of at least 20 metres about the house. As the site was not inspected at close quarters, the proposed curtilage should be considered provisional.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve significant elements and context.

Reinstate original features wherever possible.

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

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

BEATON'S DRY STONE WALL

Address	151 Creightons Creek Road, Creightons Creek
Construction dates	Early 1870s
Building types	Utilitarian
Existing Listings	–



Significance

What is Significant?

The dry stone wall consists of stones of varying size and extends for some 240 metres across a rocky outcrop.

How is it Significant?

Beaton's Dry Stone Wall is of historic and technical/aesthetic significance to the Shire of Strathbogie.

Why is it Significant?

Constructed during the 1870s, Beaton's Dry Stone Wall is of historic significance for representing an early phase of development in the shire associated with selection. Beaton acquired a license to occupy in 1869 and was granted the freehold in 1877, during which time the stone wall was built. William Beaton also constructed other buildings (some demolished) and stone structures in the area.

(AHC Criterion A4)

Beaton's Dry Stone Wall is of aesthetic/technical significance for being a largely intact, well-executed example of the construction type as for example, many sections show interlocking granite stones. It also has aesthetic value for its distinctive undulating profile, which is reminiscent of a dragon back. The wall is also rare in context of the Strathbogie Shire as it is the only known example of such an extensive stone wall.

(AHC Criteria B2, F1)

Description

The dry stone wall is located on the eastern edge of Crown Allotment 11, section 1 in the Parish of Euroa.

The dry stone is approximately 240 metres in length and extends along a wooded, rocky rise. It has an undulating upper edge which snakes across the landscape like the back of a dragon.

The local granite has been used and the wall is well put together as evident in the sections where stones with matching profiles have been employed. The size and shape of the stones varies considerably and includes small rocks, flat stones, and larger boulders, though as a result, there is limited coursing. Like most stone walls it is battered, that is, it is wider at the base than the top. Unlike many stone walls in other parts of Victoria, it does not have obvious through-stones or upper rows of cope stones.

Overall it is largely intact, though there has been some loss of continuity (gaps).

History

In 1869, William Beaton applied for a license to occupy/select 160 acres south of Euroa. Eight years later, when he applied to purchase the land in June 1877, a bark house (18 x 12 ft) and a timber and bark shed (40 x 20 ft) had been constructed. Some 50 acres had been ploughed or cultivated with wheat and oats. Among the other improvements he had undertaken were about 165 chains (3.3 km) of different types of fencing, including: 12 chains (240 metres) of stone wall, 67 chains (1.35 km) of post and rail, as well as another 86 chains (1.73 km) of log and chock or brush. He was granted the freehold soon after, although there was considerable discrepancy in the value of the various improvements as provided by Beaton and as assessed by a local constable. At this stage, Beaton mainly lived in Euroa and only resided at this site occasionally.¹⁴¹

William Middlemiss Beaton was born in 1819 at Edinburgh, Scotland and came to Australia in 1841 on an ill-fated ship, the *Empress of India* which caught fire but was able to transfer to the *Grindlay* in Rio de Janeiro. Having made some money at the gold diggings with his brother Peter, William was able to fund the construction of the *Pilgrim Inn* (closed during the 1880s, demolished mid-20th century) on the Sydney Road (now Tarcombe Street), Euroa. He was also responsible for other buildings such as the Salutation Inn at Old Longwood. Other known examples of his stone construction include culverts/bridges on the Sydney Road towards Melbourne (with brother Peter) and a building at Killeen.¹⁴² He died in June 1908.¹⁴³

William Beaton's land was transferred to Edward Stribling in December 1907.¹⁴⁴ The site became part of the extensive holdings, which Stribling acquired in the area.¹⁴⁵ Stribling was a prominent Euroa citizen for some 70 years. He lived at the elegant late Victorian villa, *Vega*, at 27 Railway Street and established the *Drysdale* property west of the town, where a large woolshed survives. Initially a banker, he became a stock and station agent, and later the head of a large pastoralist business.¹⁴⁶

Thematic context

Early Occupation

Sub-themes

Selection

Recommendations

It is recommended that Beaton's Dry Stone Wall be included in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay with controls to the dry stone wall.

Extent of Designation

The wall, which is about 240 metres in length, and a curtilage of 5 metres surrounding it.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve significant elements and context.

¹⁴¹ Land Selection File; Section 31 Land Act 1869; PROV, VPRS 627/P0/Unit 282, file no. 21,015
¹⁴² Cliff Halsall, *About Some Euroa and District Personalities and Families*, vol 1, Euroa 1989, pp22-23
¹⁴³ *Euroa Advertiser*, 3 July 1908, p3
¹⁴⁴ Certificate of Title, volume 2673/folio 494
¹⁴⁵ Euroa Parish Plan E82 (8). About this time, Stribling acquired the nearby allotments 11A, 25, 25A and 25B.
¹⁴⁶ Cliff Halsall, *About Some Euroa and District Personalities and Families*, vol 1, Euroa 1989, p29

LOCHGARDIE

Address	236 Walls Road, Earlston
Construction dates	c.1910 to 1928
Building types	Residential
Existing Listings	–



Significance

What is Significant?

The building, the silo and the timber slab shed.

How is it Significant?

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

Why is it Significant?

Lochgardie is historically significant for the holding has remained intact since a selection lease was first approved in 1884. The freehold was gained some twenty years later in 1906 by Tom Gibbs who established the dam and extant buildings on the site. The site also has associations with the Gibbs family, who were prominent in the area.
(AHC Criterion A4)

Lochgardie is of representative aesthetic significance for being a rare example of cob, pisé and mud brick in the shire. Although probably all constructed during the early 20th century, the types of construction evident are more typical of the 19th century and are indicative of traditional approaches to farm buildings, especially in circumstance where subsistence farming is the norm or there is a limited access to, or lack of, common building materials.
(AHC Criteria B2, D1)

Description

The house is well set back from the road and it consists of three distinct parallel sections. From west to east (or front to back) is the pisé section with a hip roof, a cob section with a gable roof, and a low mud brick section with a skillion roof. The three roof sections are clad in corrugated iron, which is unpainted and has partly rusted. The deck varies between concrete or red brick.

The pisé section is slightly longer than the other two and the render has broken away in a few sections revealing the underlying construction. Pisé (de terre) is created by ramming mud into *in situ* timber formwork, typically in bands. Often the putlock holes are evident, created after the removal of the timber beams (putlocks) used during construction.¹⁴⁷

It has a new bull-nose verandah with chamfered timber posts that returns to both the north and south sides of the building. There is a red brick chimney at the south end and glass panes have been introduced into the front, four-panelled timber door. The windows are double hung sash, either two or six paned, except for some which have been replaced with single pane sashes.

It is reported that internally the straw and impression of she oak framing is evident to the middle cob section.¹⁴⁸ Cob is a traditional earthen type of construction utilising clay and straw. The south gable retains weatherboard cladding but it has been replaced with glass to the north end.

The mud brick section has a render said to be lime, ochre and horse manure. There is a concrete chimney at the east end and a separate concrete laundry nearby. It has fixed multi-paned windows and a small timber board door to the east side. The north wall (where another room had been attached) had deflected and has been rebuilt with large windows. There are some, shrunken scalloped boards at the south end of the skillion verandah.

Stone rubble foundations of an earlier house/building near silo to the east may relate to phase of development of William Wall during the late 1880s. The silo is timber-framed with a skillion roof and is fully clad in corrugated sheet metal. Near the pond is a timber slab building, which may have been relocated. It does not have a typical lower or upper frame into which the slabs sit and currently has a distinct lean. The framing is a combination of bush poles (rafters) and sawn timber (purlins). It has a low gable roof clad in corrugated sheet metal, though is reported to have been thatched.

History

The 320 acre allotment, 68A in the Parish of Gowangardie was selected by William Wall, farm labourer in 1884. At this time, the vegetation was described as consisting of box forest, wattle and scrub. In 1891, when Wall applied for another 14 year lease, he had been residing in a two-room house (24x13 feet, valued at £60). A similar-sized kitchen had been constructed (24x14 feet, £30). Both buildings were weatherboard with iron roofs. Among the other improvements he had undertaken were fencing (£100), cultivation (£80) and water storage (£70).¹⁴⁹ During the 1890s, it is known that at least some horses were being kept on the site.¹⁵⁰ By 1900, Wall had fallen behind on his rent payments and by 1904 the Bank of Australasia had taken over the site.¹⁵¹ Two years later, the title was granted to Tom Gibbs on 24 April 1906.¹⁵² Tom also married Lois Pascoe in that year and together they had eleven children.

Tom Gibbs was born in 1875.¹⁵³ He was the son of Mary and Job Gibbs, and emanated from Mosterton in Dorsetshire, England. The family arrived in Melbourne in 1886 and initially lived near Yarrowonga with Job's brother, James, before Job selected land at Gowangardie in 1889 (north-west of the subject site). Here they had another five children.¹⁵⁴

In about 1916, because of the lack of a permanent stream on his property, Tom Gibbs made use of a large depression on his property with a good catchment area. He built a dam with his horse and drays and his efforts were derided at the time by many locals.¹⁵⁵ Ten years later however, he had a record crop of grapes and currants. It was noted that 'a few

¹⁴⁷ Miles Lewis, *Victorian Primitive*, Melbourne 1977, p57. Sometimes the formwork was nailed to the posts and the mud surface was flush with the timber.

¹⁴⁸ The interior was not inspected.

¹⁴⁹ Land Selection Files by Land District; sections 19+20, Land Act 1869; PROV, VPRS 626/P0/Unit 653, file 19,896

¹⁵⁰ *Euroa Advertiser*, 25 January 1895, p4, His daughter suffered a grave accident whilst she was assisting 'to yard some horses'.

¹⁵¹ Land Selection Files by Land District; sections 19+20, Land Act 1869; PROV, VPRS 626/P0/Unit 653, file 19,896

¹⁵² Gowangardie Parish Plan, G185(4)

¹⁵³ *Benalla Ensign*, 4 May 1945, p3, His 70th birthday party was held at the site.

¹⁵⁴ Helen Wall, *Caniambo, Gowangardie, Tamleugh: The history and development of 3 neighbouring districts in North Eastern Victoria*, 1985, p22

¹⁵⁵ *The Benalla Standard*, 12 January 1946, reproduced in Helen Wall, *Caniambo, Gowangardie, Tamleugh: The history and development of 3 neighbouring districts in North Eastern Victoria*, 1985, p75

years ago he constructed a huge dam, from which he can irrigate his orchard, and is now reaping the benefit of his enterprise'.¹⁵⁶ Over the years, Gibbs apparently tried many types of crops however only a small portion of the land is arable.¹⁵⁷

It is not certain when the extant buildings were constructed however it is likely that they were built in stages during the early 20th century, beginning with the cob and mud brick sections. Similarly the outbuildings, the timber slab shed which previously had a thatched roof and the silo are thought to date to the early 20th century.¹⁵⁸

Newspaper linings dating to 1928 found in the front pisé section suggest that this part of the house was constructed during that year.¹⁵⁹ In that year also, it was reported that Tom Gibbs, then described as an orchardist, was knocked over by a car in Violet Town and suffered a broken rib.¹⁶⁰

An historic photograph, date unknown (possibly first half of 20th century), reveals that the front verandah extended only the width of the front façade and had scalloped timber boards to the south end at least. As such the chimney to the south side was exposed and adjacent there was a small room with a skillion roof, or the like.¹⁶¹

Gibbs retained the site until the 1960s. Subsequently the site was owned by Jack Fruen, who initially established a fish hatchery, then a yabbie hatchery. Later owners were John Moisc, at one time in partnership with John Elliot. When the current owners acquired the site, the house had not been used for about twenty years and had deteriorated, for example there was no glass to the windows and much of the roof cladding was not fixed. In addition, the site had also been largely denuded of trees but since many have self-sown. Subsequently the house has been refurbished and partly altered, mostly the northern wall. A storm in 2010 however required the front verandah to be repaired.¹⁶²

Thematic context

Early Occupation
Selection

Sub-themes

Selection
Houses associated with large holdings – Farm Houses

Recommendations

It is recommended that *Lochgardie* be included in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay, outbuilding controls to the silo and the timber slab shed.

Extent of Designation

The land and curtilage of 20 metres about the historic buildings (house, slab shed and silo) as well as the stone foundations of the earlier buildings.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve significant elements and context. There would however be challenges in achieving this due to the nature of the vernacular buildings and the various repairs that have been required to the buildings over the years.

Reinstate original features wherever possible.

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

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

¹⁵⁶ *The Argus*, 15 March 1926, p18

¹⁵⁷ Information provided by current owner, March 2012

¹⁵⁸ Information provided by current owner, March 2012

¹⁵⁹ Information provided by current owner, March 2012

¹⁶⁰ *The Argus*, 31 January 1928, p14

¹⁶¹ Helen Wall, *Caniambo, Gowangardie, Tamleugh: The history and development of 3 neighbouring districts in North Eastern Victoria*, 1985, p21

¹⁶² Information provided by current owner, March 2012

BROAD GAUGE RAILWAY BRIDGES (2 NO.) AT EUROA

Address	Bridge over Seven Creeks between Boundary Road North and Railway Street, Euroa Bridge/Underpass to Charles Street, Euroa
Construction dates	1873
Building types	Infrastructure
Existing Listings	–



Significance

What is Significant?

The infrastructure associated with the original broad gauge line (West track), in particular the brick and granite pylons and plate and cross girders, however excluding the infrastructure associated with the standard gauge line (east track).

How is it Significant?

The two broad gauge railway bridges at Euroa are of historic and aesthetic significance to the Shire of Strathbogie.

Why is it Significant?

The two broad gauge railway bridges at Euroa are historically significant because they are some of the earliest remnant fabric of the original North-Eastern line in the vicinity.

(AHC Criterion A4)

The two broad gauge railway bridges at Euroa are of aesthetic significance for being representative of the type of detailing associated with the golden age of the railways during the 19th century, such as riveted steel plate girders and brick and granite pylons. The bridge over the Seven Creeks is the longest railway bridge in the Shire and its aesthetic value is enhanced by its setting.

(AHC Criterion D2)

Description

The two railway bridges are located on the up line some 650 metres and 780 metres north of the Euroa railway station and nearly 152 kilometres from Melbourne. The former (or southern) bridge is an underpass at Charles Street and the latter (northern) bridge extends across the Seven Creeks between Boundary Road North and Railway Street.

At each location, there are two separate adjacent railway bridges: the western bridge relates to the original broad gauge line and the eastern bridge relates to the later standard gauge line. At Charles Street underpass, there are two free-standing pylons and two abutments have been reinforced to either side with concrete retaining wall. At Seven Creeks, there are eight free-standing pylons over the Seven Creeks with spans of 12.8 metres (42 feet) and an abutment at each end.¹⁶³

The original pylons consist of broad, battered walls of hand-made bricks in English bond, whose mortar is failing in parts. The pylons are surmounted by coping stones, which are large rock-faced blocks of grey granite with draft margins. The pylons to the east side are concrete.

The track infrastructure consists of steel plate (H) girders (along the length) with cross girders (to the width) at regular intervals of about 1.5 metres. There is also additional bracing in the form of steel angles, which has been introduced. The timber deck lies on the cross girders with ballast above and the sleepers are at the level of the top of the plate girders. The deck of the adjacent standard gauge line is slightly higher across the Seven Creeks. An additional rough stone wall has been introduced in front of the southern abutment.

History

Construction of the broad gauge (1.6 metres or 5 feet 3 inches) North-Eastern Railway to Wodonga began in 1867 and trains were travelling to Seymour by 1872. Survey work in the Euroa area, taking flood levels into account, was undertaken during 1869-70 to determine crossing places over creeks for the line.¹⁶⁴

Drawings for the bridge over the Seven Creeks were prepared in July 1871 by the Railway Department.¹⁶⁵ Baltic pine was to be used for the deck (the planks were to be laid over the top of the girders, that is across the width, rather than along the length, and recessed below the top of the girder, as they are now), the piers were to be battered 1 in 9 (that is the angled sides), and the piers were to extend well below the ground level (to varying degrees depending on the height of the pier) to a pad footing.

The contract for the Seymour-Benalla section was awarded to Styles, Murray and Co. and opened in 1873 at a cost of £314,993. One of the largest bridges built along this section of the line was over Seven Creeks at Euroa, the largest being at Benalla. The Euroa Railway Station (1878) was originally a weatherboard structure. A second platform serving the main line was used between 1880 and 1904 so that crossing passenger trains could be dealt with simultaneously. The platforms were connected by an iron footbridge.¹⁶⁶

The Seven Creeks Bridge was constructed from wrought iron with eight 40 feet spans. The bridge was built about 6 feet higher than originally planned as the Railway Commissioners happened to see the creek in flood. The original rails were £66/yard, flat bottom rolled at Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire in England.

The North-Eastern Railway eventually became a direct link between Australia's two largest cities - Melbourne and Sydney - in 1883, when the line extended over the Murray River at Albury. However, the two State rail line gauges were different, creating disorder for the next 80 years until a uniform (standard) gauge was constructed parallel to the existing line in 1962.¹⁶⁷

In 1958, two options had been considered for the new standard gauge (1.535 metres or 4 feet 8.5 inches) to accommodate the potential flooding of the Seven Creeks and the need to accommodate the potential reduction in clearance to the roadways, however it was decided to build the rail level 0.35 metres (1.15 feet) above the broad gauge line, whose height was not to be altered.¹⁶⁸ Plans (no. 282/58) had been prepared in early 1959 however showing that the proposed rail level

¹⁶³ VicTrack File, M12. According to an undated drawing, the centres are at 41 feet 8 inches (about 12.7 metres) to the end piers and 42 feet 1 inch (about 12.8 metres) to the other piers.

¹⁶⁴ C DeBoos, *Original Euroa History*, pp21-2

¹⁶⁵ VicTrack File, M12. Drawing no. 134/1871

¹⁶⁶ C DeBoos, *Original Euroa History*, pp21-2

¹⁶⁷ C Halsall, *100 years of Local Government, 1880-1980, The History of the Euroa Shire*, p152

¹⁶⁸ VicTrack File, M12. Memorandum, Office of Engineer of Structural Design, dated 18.3.1958

was to be 0.58 metres (1.9 feet) above the broad gauge track. Photographs of this period show that a rough, timber post and rail fence lined both sides of the road at the southern end of the bridge.

In 1980, some minor repairs were undertaken on the broad (original) gauge track. This involved replacing two loose bracing rivets in span 6.

New red gum decking was installed and new ballast plates (which line the inside surface of the main girders) in 1993.

Thematic context

Transport & Communication

Sub-themes

Railways – North-Eastern Railway

Recommendations

It is recommended that two broad gauge railway bridges at Euroa be included in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay.

Extent of Designation

The two bridges and a curtilage of 5 metres about them.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve significant elements and context.

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

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

NORTH-EASTERN HOTEL

Address	2 De Boos Street, Euroa
Construction dates	1889
Building types	Commercial
Existing Listings	National Trust: B5173 (file only) <i>Townscape and Conservation Study of Euroa</i> (D Bick, 1985): B grade (regional significance)



Significance

What is Significant?

The hotel, the sections of pressed metal ceilings to the interior, and the Lipton Tea signage to the wall on Beaton Street.

How is it Significant?

The North Eastern Hotel is of historic and aesthetic significance to the Shire of Strathbogie.

Why is it Significant?

The North Eastern Hotel is historically significant as the scale of the building reflects the buoyant expectations for the township of Euroa during the late 1880s as the total investment of £9000 was a staggering sum in a town of its size. The site also has associations with the shire president, Michael McKenna, for whom it was built. The survival of signage to the former garage reflects the location of the building on a formerly busy route, the main road to Shepparton, before it was redirected to Scott Street with the introduction of the overpass during the early 1960s. As all hotels are important meeting places, the site also has ongoing social significance in the life of the township.

(AHC Criteria A4 + G1)

The North Eastern Hotel is of aesthetic significance for being a remarkably intact, substantial late 19th century hotel designed by the noted architect, Alfred Kursteiner. The late Victorian period building is relatively restrained with classical detailing to the parapet and is notable for its near continuous verandah (including to the internal courtyard) and balcony with cast iron detailing, as well as the distinctive timber posts with prominent bases, grouped in threes at the main corner. Internally, the pressed metal decoration is also of note. This large hotel has landmark value, especially in its context on the less developed, western side of the railway line.

(AHC Criterion E1)

Description

The two storey, North Eastern Hotel, designed during the Late Victorian period in a restrained classical manner, is partly obscured by street planting. It is a surprisingly large, red brick, U-shaped building with a near continuous, wrap around verandah and balcony. The more visible, 'outer' sides have cast iron brackets and frieze (both levels) and balustrading (upper level). The chamfered, timber posts have large bases and capital mouldings and are paired/grouped in threes at the south-east corner. The lower deck is concrete and the upper is timber, though the latter has considerably deteriorated. The balcony detailing to the internal courtyard is simpler, consisting of timber balusters with cast iron brackets. The courtyard is lined with pencil pine trees, planted during the late 20th century.

A stuccoed parapet extends around much of the outer part of the building, obscuring the hip roof, clad in corrugated sheet metal. It includes the date of the building at the elaborate corner plate and the name of an earlier licensee – Keefe's North Eastern Hotel - survives in the frieze below. The chimneys, window sills and plinth to the ground floor are also stuccoed, though all the stuccoed elements have been painted. The regular fenestration pattern primarily consists of double hung sash windows. Several four-panelled, timber doors survive though the doors to the bar are a later 20th century glass type. The original entry on Elliott Street however retains its paired doors and sidelights, some with coloured and etched glass panes.

Internally, the main hallways have some original detailing such as decorative arches combined with later 20th finishes such as high dado of timber veneer. The large ballroom in the north wing has extensive pressed metal decoration – dado and ceiling – and may date to the period of the 1908 alterations.

In the south-west corner is a circa 1920s building, which probably was used as a garage. It has an outer brick wall, mostly red with some clinker bricks, and a skillion roof, which has largely collapsed. Timber-lined, partition walls separate the structure into sections and an early Lipton Tea sign partly survives on the outer wall.

History

Land in this part of Euroa (section 33) was first purchased on 14 November 1882. The allotment on the corner of De Boos and Elliot Streets (about ¾ acre) was bought by J De Boos and the adjacent allotment to the north, by M McKenna (½ acre).¹⁶⁹ De Boos Street at this stage was on the road to Shepparton and part of the main east-west thoroughfare through the township.

There had been an earlier, North Eastern hotel on the other side of the railway line, where the Euroa Hotel (1884) is now located. It was a smaller, timber building.¹⁷⁰ In March 1889, however a tender was accepted by the eminent, Melbourne-based architect, Alfred Kursteiner for the erection of the extant hotel.¹⁷¹ Original plans indicate that the north wing consisted of one room and verandah/balcony (as the south wing remains) rather than two so that the rear courtyard was wider.¹⁷² Kursteiner was active from the 1850s through to the 1890s, designing several residences and commercial buildings. A few mansion houses survive and are noted for the prominent use of cast iron to their verandahs and balconies, examples including *Linden* (26 Acland St, St Kilda, 1870) and two neighbouring sites in Victoria Parade, East Melbourne – no. 172 or *Ensor* (1875) and no. 160 (1882).

The North Eastern Hotel was opened in 1889 to considerable fanfare and was a manifestation of the expectations of the township, a promise which was not fully realised. It contained 48 rooms and was built by O'Dea and Kennedy from 300,000 bricks for the Shire President, Michael McKenna. It cost £5000 but the total expenditure, including furnishings, was £9000, which represented a substantial investment. At the opening, guests were surprised by the size of the building, reportedly one of the largest hotels outside Melbourne, especially considering the location on the less developed, west side of the railway line.¹⁷³ McKenna was a prominent citizen generally – he was councillor for 33 years (and several times its president), a justice of the peace, and was involved with the Euroa Agricultural Society and Catholic Church. He died suddenly during September 1906.¹⁷⁴

¹⁶⁹ Township Plan of Euroa, E 81(3)

¹⁷⁰ C W Halsall, *100 Years of Local Government 1880-1980; A General History of Euroa and District*, p18. Refer to G Gabriel, *Seven Creeks Estate*, p33 for an early photograph of the original North-Eastern Hotel.

¹⁷¹ *Building, Engineering and Mining Journal*, 30 March 1889, suppl. 7 (Identified in M Lewis, *Australian Architectural Index*, record no 16,941)

¹⁷² 'Hotel, Euroa for McKenna', Trembath Collection, SLV (YLTAD 148)

¹⁷³ C W Halsall, *100 Years of Local Government 1880-1980; A General History of Euroa and District*, p22

¹⁷⁴ *Euroa Advertiser*, 14 September 1906, p2

Thematic context

Settlement

Sub-themes

Early Towns along the Hume - Euroa

Recommendations

It is recommended that the North Eastern Hotel be included in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay with internal controls to the rooms with pressed metal ceilings and dado. In addition, outbuilding controls to the garage and signage on Beaton Street.

The site had previously been identified as being of regional significance (B grading) in David Bick, *Euroa Township, Part 2: Conservation Study – Buildings of Significance*, 1985, pp70-73.

Extent of Designation

The land and the original building.

Interior, pressed metal - ceilings throughout and walls (ballroom).

Lipton Tea Signage to wall of former garage on Beaton Street.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve significant elements and context.

Stabilise the deterioration of the wrap around verandah and repair with matching materials and detailing.

Reinstate original colour scheme to verandah posts and stuccoed elements.

Remove unsympathetic internal alterations where ever possible.

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

Non-original elements (such as toilet blocks to the rear) could be retained or replaced with sympathetic alternatives.

SHEARING SHED AT *DRYSDALE*

Address 838 Drysdale Road, Euroa

Construction dates c.1904-1939

Building types Farm Outbuilding

Existing Listings –



Significance

What is Significant?

The shearing shed and early 20th century equipment including the hanging gear and wool press are significant items.

How is it Significant?

The shearing shed at *Drysdale* is of historic and aesthetic significance to the Shire of Strathbogie.

Why is it Significant?

The shearing shed at *Drysdale* is historically significant for being representative of the scale of operations overseen by Edwards Stribling, who was a prominent local entity as a stock agent but was heavily involved in local affairs through the council and court. Commenced about 1904, the shed reached its maximum extent in 1939, when it was said to be the largest in the State, and at about the time the station reached its peak, when it was the fourth largest in the State. (AHC Criteria A4 + G1)

The shearing shed at *Drysdale* is of aesthetic significance for being one of the largest and most impressive timber woolsheds in the State. The weatherboard building is remarkably intact to its period/s of construction during the first half of the 20th century. It is distinguished by the band of fixed louvres to the lower part of the walls. (AHC Criterion D2)

Description

The shearing shed is partly visible from the Drysdale Road as it is set back some distance (about 400 metres). The large building is more than 40 metres long and up to 25 metres wide. To the north side of the building, are races and other holding pens.

The shed mainly consists of three long parallel, albeit not continuous, gable roof sections with rounded ventilators to most of the ridge length. The eastern gable is slightly larger than the other two. It is likely that the north end and west and central gable were constructed first as they have skillion sections attached, though possibly truncated on the western side.

There are 14 skylights along the western side of the building and a few others to the middle part of the building. To both the central section of the east and west sides, there is also a smaller attached gable roof section and a skillion roof to the east side (north end). The roof is clad in unpainted corrugated iron with rust patches, more so the earlier northern half.

The walls are clad in painted weatherboards, though some sections have loose or are missing boards. There are panels with timber louvres to each of the main northern gable ends and a lower band of fixed angled/louvred boards to all sides except the western (where the shearers were located) to further assist ventilating the interior. The walls of the later skillion roof section are clad in painted corrugated sheet metal.

The windows are mostly to the western side of the building and are generally reflective of the age of that part. Those to the northern end are multi-paned – some fixed and some double hung sashes. To the southern end are mostly sashes with horizontal glazing bars dividing the window into four sections. There are also some later louvred windows to both ends, more so the northern end. There are a few timber boarded doors and larger openings both with and without doors.

Internally, much of the earlier overhead (Cooper?) gear survives along the west side of the building, though some has been dismantled. A timber, Koertz wool press survives and there may have been a Ferrier wool press necessitating some of the roof changes to the middle part of the building (it was larger and required greater clearance).¹⁷⁵ The scales are said to be in good working order. At capacity, the pens can hold up to 3000 lambs or about 1400 sheep.¹⁷⁶

About 100 metres to the west of the shearing shed are two mid-20th century buildings: a mess (clad in weatherboard and sheeting) and sleeping quarters (clad in corrugated sheet metal), which were possibly transferred from a military site. To the south is a later stables building with a band of angled weatherboards similar to the shearing shed.

History

Ellen Donohue of Torrumbarry (west of Echuca) applied for a license for 300 acres of land (Allotment 8A, section IV, Parish of Branjee) in 1882. The application was approved in the following year but by July 1886, she was in arrears in regards to the rental fees. In 1889, after her marriage to George Auld in 1888, Ellen applied for another lease. By this stage, three buildings had been constructed, a weatherboard house, a timber kitchen, and a bark stable (total value of £135). Among the other improvements that had been undertaken were fencing (£133), cultivation (£230), and water storage (£15). Although the 14 year license was approved for Ellen Auld in January 1890, it was transferred to James Wilson Hamilton three months later. Hamilton retained it for four years before it was briefly transferred to the Ballarat Banking Co. in 1894 (in the midst of the economic depression) and then acquired by Edward Stribling.¹⁷⁷ He gained the freehold ten years later in December 1904.¹⁷⁸ The site became part of the extensive holdings Stribling acquired in the area.¹⁷⁹

The name *Drysdale* arose from a day of shearing at the Euroa Showgrounds when a name was required for the four bales of wool that had been produced by four men including Edward Stribling. Because it was '... such a rotten dry, dusty, miserable day...' it became known as Drysdale. Initially it seems there was a two stand shed erected on the property however about the turn of the century, Messrs Gill and Peter Halsall were commissioned to design the first stage of the extant shed, which accommodated six shearers.¹⁸⁰ The first stage was probably constructed by 1904 when a modern 3 hp

¹⁷⁵ Wikipedia, 'Wool Bale', Date retrieved: 25 May 2012, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wool_bale The Koertz and Ferrier presses were the most popular models during the late 19th and early 20th century.

¹⁷⁶ Information provided by current owner, 7 March 2012

¹⁷⁷ Land Selection File; Sections 19 and 20 Land Act 1869; PROV, VPRS 626/P0/Unit 595, file no. 16,508

¹⁷⁸ Branjee Parish Plan, B589(4)

¹⁷⁹ Among the other allotments Stribling acquired in the Parish of Branjee was 40B, Section III. He also acquired a group of allotments further south in Creighton area (Parish of Euroa: allotments 11, 11A, 25, 25A and 25B).

¹⁸⁰ C W Halsall, *100 Years of Local Government 1880-1980, A General History of Euroa and District*, Euroa, 1980, p173

gas engine had been installed and five machines were employed.¹⁸¹ By 1914, there was also a small, probably separate timber structure (which may correspond to the smaller gable roof section to the middle of the east side).¹⁸²

Later the shed was enlarged to provide for another six shearers. In 1939, it was further enlarged (southern part) for another eight shearers taking the capacity to twenty and the skylights along the western side may have been added at this stage.¹⁸³ At this time, it was said to be the largest wool shed in Victoria.¹⁸⁴

At its peak, *Drysdale* was the fourth largest station in Victoria when the maximum holdings were about 32,000 acres [nearly 13,000 ha] during the 1940s. At this stage, up to 45,000 sheep and lambs were shorn at the property. Subsequently the holdings have been reduced in stages, firstly to about 20,000 when the Soldier Settlement Commission took over 6,000 acres and the *Whitegate* property was also sold.¹⁸⁵ Fine quality wool was produced at *Drysdale*, for example in 1910, when wool from there recorded the high price realised by Messrs Dalgety & Co, Melbourne.¹⁸⁶

Edward Stribling was born in 1863 at Port Fairy and attended school to the age of fourteen. Stribling came to Euroa in 1884, when at the age of twenty-one he was appointed manager of the Colonial Bank though he resigned in 1888 and went into business for himself as a stock and station agent and from 1894 developed a large pastoralist business. From 1908, he lived at the elegant late Victorian villa, *Vega*, at 27 Railway Street, Euroa and died on 14 August 1956. Stribling was a prominent Euroa citizen for some seventy years and among his notable activities was serving as chairman of the Bench of the Euroa Courthouse for some forty years and was involved with the Shire Council.¹⁸⁷

Alex Miller acquired the site in 1956 and it was transferred to Drysdale Estate in 1982.¹⁸⁸ The building is featured on the cover of a recent book on woolsheds across Australia.¹⁸⁹

Thematic context

Early Occupation
Primary Production

Sub-themes

Selection
Sheep – Shearing Sheds and Huts

Recommendations

It is recommended that the shearing shed at *Drysdale* be included in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay with outbuilding controls to the shearing shed.

Extent of Designation

The land and a curtilage of 10 metres about the shearing shed.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve significant elements and context.

Reinstate original features wherever possible.

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

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

¹⁸¹ Ildie Houston, *Just Longwood*, Kilmore 1975, p41. The gas machine had sufficient power to drive ten machines.
¹⁸² There is a picture of a small weatherboard building reproduced on page 173 of C W Halsall, *100 Years of Local Government 1880-1980, A General History of Euroa and District*.
¹⁸³ C W Halsall, *100 Years of Local Government 1880-1980, A General History of Euroa and District*, p173
¹⁸⁴ John Sullivan, *Euroa: A portrait of an Australian Country District*, Euroa 1989, p124
¹⁸⁵ C W Halsall, *100 Years of Local Government 1880-1980, A General History of Euroa and District*, pp173-174
¹⁸⁶ *Euroa Advertiser*, 1 July 1910, p2
¹⁸⁷ Cliff Halsall, *About Some Euroa and District Personalities and Families*, vol 1, Euroa 1989, p29. He was also adept at several sports and a Freemason; *The Argus*, 15 August 1956, p5.
¹⁸⁸ Certificate of Title, Volume 3046/folio 099
¹⁸⁹ Andrew Chapman, *Woolsheds: A Visual Journey of the Australian Woolshed*, Melbourne 2011

MOUNTAIN HUT WEIR

Address	(off) Euroa-Strathbogie Road, Euroa
Construction dates	1889
Building types	Infrastructure
Existing Listings	–



Significance

What is Significant?

The weir generally.

How is it Significant?

The Mountain Hut Weir is of historic, technical and aesthetic significance to the Shire of Strathbogie.

Why is it Significant?

Built in 1889, the Mountain Hut Weir is historically significant as being the first major and extant weir to be completed in the shire. There were on-going difficulties with the quality of the water supply for about two decades until the pipes were duplicated. The weir has associations with Maurice Garrett, the notable Euroa-based builder and citizen.
(AHC Criterion A4)

The Mountain Hut Weir is of aesthetic significance for a remarkably intact early weir and is distinguished by its granite coping. It has technical significance as being among the earliest concrete dams constructed in Victoria.
(AHC Criterion E1 +F1)

Description

The Mountain Hut Weir is located near a bend in the Euroa-Strathbogie Road and about half a kilometre west of the larger A. G. Waterhouse reservoir. The boundary of two localities bisects the water catchment so that western half is in the Euroa, including the weir wall, and the eastern half is in Kelvin View. The Mountain Hut Weir has a storage capacity of 3 million gallons.

The weir is about 50 metres wide at its maximum and has a slight inward curve. The weir has a battered, concrete wall, whose formwork is evident in the narrow coursing, and a coping (upper course) of rough-hewn granite blocks. There is a modern steel railing across the top.

The water spills over in the central, lower part at a considerable height (approximately 20 metres) into a ravine –like environment. At the base of the wall is a small stone box-like structure (outlet), which is not readily accessible and from which large pipes emanate.

It is likely that there was a natural pond at this location as the perimeter of the catchment is lined with large boulders and water spills over the rocks at the western end (coming from the A. G. Waterhouse reservoir).

History

In April 1887, the Euroa Council decided to establish a waterworks trust and in April 1888, an application was made to the Minister for the formation of a trust and a loan of £5400. The Council engineer, A. White, submitted potential schemes.¹⁹⁰ The Euroa Waterworks Trust (Trust) was gazetted on 7 December 1888 and soon after Mr Stewart Murray, the chief engineer for the Department of Water Supply in Victoria reported on potential locations for a water storage facility for Euroa. The Mountain Hut Creek site was found to be favourable and he stated that 'Euroa will have the highest water pressure in the Colony as the head-works would be situated 200 feet above the town level giving a pressure of 100 to 140 lbs to the square inch.' Subsequently the Trust called for tenders and three main contracts were awarded: Maurice Garrett for the weir wall, Langlands Foundry, Melbourne for the supply of the cast iron pipes (£3662), and J Tovey of Lancefield for the laying of the pipes from the weir to Euroa (£520). The total cost was £9990.¹⁹¹ Garrett (died 1912) was a well-known local who lived at Fermoy (or the former Euroa Inn) in Tarcombe Street, Euroa. Robert Langland in partnership initially with Thomas Fulton established the first foundry in Melbourne during 1842.¹⁹²

Foundations for part of the retaining wall were up to 12 feet deep (about 3.7 metres) and the granite for the coping was sourced locally. The outlet was placed near the lower part of the wall. The work was largely complete by November 1889 and it was officially opened on 19 December 1889 (before the Goulburn Weir was completed) by Maurice Garret, though Euroa had not been fully reticulated by this stage. The connection to a reticulated water supply allowed for a fire brigade to be established in Euroa during early 1890.¹⁹³ The Mountain Hut Creek weir was part of an early phase of concrete dam construction that occurred from the mid-1880s, a decade after the earliest known example to have been erected near Geelong in 1874.¹⁹⁴ The later was on the Lower Stoney Creek, near Anakie in the Brisbane Ranges.

Initially there were complaints about the water quality, which was possibly exacerbated by a sawmill above the reservoir and the fact that the land near the waterways was cultivated and farmed and lacked sufficient vegetation. In 1892, the Trust sought to improve the water quality by fencing off the reserve, then about 10 acres (4 hectares) to prevent contamination by cattle and other animals. In addition, the recently appointed Trust engineer W. S. Howitt prepared documents for a floating arm to draw off cleaner water about one foot (0.3 metres) below the surface (instead of 26 feet (8 metres)). The floating arm however was not installed until June 1893 by Mephan Ferguson & Co and issues with water quality continued for several years which were exacerbated by poor flows associated with the drought of the summer of 1898. At that time, three creeks (Seven, Faithfull's and Creighton's) dried out and although good rains during April filled the reservoir, reticulation could not be restored until the water quality improved over the next few months.¹⁹⁵

In 1901, the Euroa Waterworks Trust adopted a scheme to supply the Mountain Hut Reservoir from the Gooram Falls (about 13 kilometres) and was to approach the Water Supply Department for an additional loan.¹⁹⁶ In mid-1903, tenders

¹⁹⁰ General Correspondence Files; PROV, VPRS 3844/P0/Unit 60, file 844

¹⁹¹ G B Speirs, 'Euroa Waterworks Trust', in Cliff Halsall (compiled), *100 Years of Local Government 1880-1890, The History of Euroa Shire*, Euroa 1980, pp154-155

¹⁹² M Williams 'Langlands Foundry', in Andrew Brown-May & Shurlee Swain, (eds), *The Encyclopaedia of Melbourne*, p401. The firm continued operations until 1897.

¹⁹³ G B Speirs, 'Euroa Waterworks Trust' ..., p155

¹⁹⁴ Richard Good, 'Dams', in Miles Lewis (ed), *200 Years of Concrete in Australia*, Sydney 1988, p63

¹⁹⁵ G B Speirs, 'Euroa Waterworks Trust' ..., pp155-156

¹⁹⁶ *The Argus*, 8 May 1901, p10

for works at Gooram – a four foot (1.2 metres) high weir erected by George Diggle (responsible for many building in Euroa) and installation of pipes to Mt Hut to a Mr Stewart. About this time, an extended drought (about two years) broke which had resulted in an outbreak of Typhoid in Euroa¹⁹⁷ In 1904, the trust applied to extend its area of jurisdiction.¹⁹⁸

The pipe from the Mountain Hut Weir to Euroa was duplicated in 1912 and the contract was secured by Mr William Pearson (whose shop remains at 56 Binnery Street) and in 1913, Euroa was said to have a fine supply of water.¹⁹⁹ Mr Pearson was caretaker for many years and an early (undated) photograph of him on the wall shows it looking very similar to its current appearance, except for the metal rails to the coping.²⁰⁰ Although the water supply was to be good in 1913, circumstances must have deteriorated rapidly as a newspaper report of the following July states that the weir ‘was still dry’.²⁰¹

In May 1920, repairs were required to ‘the pillar at the weir’, requiring cement which was temporarily unavailable, and the railway meter was operating slowly and requiring renewal (before the electrification of the railways, they used a substantial amount of water).²⁰² Another reinforced concrete 9 inch (23cm) pipe to the town was installed in 1924. The tender of Hume Pipe Co for four miles (6.4 km) of pipe at £6,728 was accepted and they were manufactured on the Castle Creek in Euroa.²⁰³

The weir is now part of a native plants reserve, which was established in 1978 and consists of 1400 hectares across the adjoining parishes of Euroa and Wondoomarook.²⁰⁴ In 1979, the nearby and much larger G. A. Waterhouse Reservoir (50 million gallon) was opened as the water supply to Euroa had been poor for many years.²⁰⁵ The trust decided in 1973 to construct a 25 million gallon facility and approval was granted in early 1974 and work commenced in 1976 but was suspended for some months in both 1976 and 1977, the latter due to issues with the foundations. In the interim, the consulting engineers – Gutteridge, Haskin and Davey – had been instructed to prepare plans to double the storage capacity.²⁰⁶

Thematic context

Utilising Natural Resources

Sub-themes

Waterworks & Weirs

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Mountain Hut Weir be included in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay.

Extent of Designation

The weir and the early cast iron piping.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve significant elements and context.

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

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

¹⁹⁷ G B Speirs, ‘Euroa Waterworks Trust’ ..., p157

¹⁹⁸ General Correspondence Files; PROV, VPRS 3844/P0/Unit 60, file 850

¹⁹⁹ G B Speirs, ‘Euroa Waterworks Trust’ ..., p157

²⁰⁰ G B Speirs, ‘Euroa Waterworks Trust’ ..., p155; there is another good photograph in The Book Committee, *Kelvin View down through the years 1870-2000*, Kelvin View c2001, p133

²⁰¹ *Euroa Advertiser*, 24 July 1914, p3

²⁰² *Euroa Advertiser*, 14 May 1920, p3

²⁰³ G B Speirs, ‘Euroa Waterworks Trust’ ..., pp158-159

²⁰⁴ *Victoria Government Gazette*, 14 December 1988, no 48, p3763

²⁰⁵ The Book Committee, *Kelvin View down through the years 1870-2000*, p134

²⁰⁶ Cliff Halsall (compiled), *100 Years of Local Government 1880-1890, The History of Euroa Shire, Euroa 1980*, pp161-162

ELIZA FORLONGE & JANET TEMPLETON MEMORIAL

Address	527 Forlonge Memorial Road, Euroa
Construction dates	1933
Building types	Public
Existing Listings	Register of the National Estate, ID: 103,676



Significance

What is Significant?

The memorial, path and front fence, as well as the rose bushes as they are possibly cuttings from the bush that originally stood over Eliza Forlonge's grave.

How is it Significant?

The Eliza Forlonge and Janet Templeton Memorial is of historic and aesthetic significance to the Shire of Strathbogie.

Why is it Significant?

Erected in 1934, the Eliza Forlonge and Janet Templeton Memorial is historically significant for commemorating two major pioneers of the fine wool industry in Victoria. Eliza was largely responsible for choosing the flock of the finest merino rams and ewes from stock in Western Europe, which assisted in the development of fine-wool studs that were developed during the late 19th century in Australia. The enterprise was funded by Janet and Andrew Templeton. (AHC Criterion A4)

The Eliza Forlonge and Janet Templeton Memorial is aesthetically significant for having been designed in a restrained and effective manner by the architects, Blackett & Forster, and carved by the local Talachino and Sons, who were responsible for other fine monuments and tombstones in the shire. (AHC Criterion E1)

Description

The sloping site is located opposite Seven Creeks Station with the Garden Range as a backdrop. The front fence of the enclosure has six granite piers (three different sizes, all with cement mortar and pyramidal caps) with a large iron gate between the pair of largest piers whereas the side fence has concrete posts and wire mesh.

A path of granite rocks, with side arms, leads to memorial. The memorial features a wool bale on a stepped base, all in granite and partly covered with lichen. The front surface has a large panel with the following text:

In Memory of
Mrs John Forlonge with her sister-in-law Mrs Janet Templeton
Imported the first fine wool sheep into Victoria 1935

A garden extends around the perimeter of the enclosure with three small eucalypts (one either side of the gate and the other behind the memorial). Elsewhere there are miniature pink rose, possibly cuttings from the bush that was originally planted over the grave.

History

Born in 1784 at Glasgow in Scotland, Eliza Jack married John Forlonge in 1804. After four of their six children died from consumption, they decided that farming in the warmer climate of Australia would save the remaining two sons, William and Andrew. In 1827, at ages 14 and 13 respectively, the boys began learning the wool industry in Germany, where the fine Saxony wool brought the highest prices. Eliza then walked throughout Saxony, as well as visiting *Rambouillet*, the top French merino stud, assembling flocks of the finest merino rams and ewes. This enterprise was backed by money supplied by John Forlonge's sister Janet and her husband Andrew Templeton, a banker from Glasgow. The flocks were shipped to Van Dieman's Land (Tasmania) with William Forlonge in 1829 and later in 1831 with Eliza, John and Andrew Forlonge, accompanied by Janet Templeton, who was widowed by this time, and her children.²⁰⁷

Janet Forlonge was born in 1785, marrying Andrew Templeton, 23 years her senior, in 1814. They produced nine children during the fifteen years of marriage until Andrew's death in 1829. Eliza Forlonge stayed in Tasmania with her sons while her husband John accompanied his sister Janet to New South Wales with 63 of the Saxon sheep. John assisted Janet in applying for land, which was granted on 30 June 1831. The 2,560 acres property called *Kelburn*, was situated nine miles (14.5 km) south of Goulburn. The venture was initially successful and around 1834 Janet built a cottage *Roseneath* at Parramatta where she mainly lived, and extended the *Kelburn* property by 1276 acres in 1835 and 666 acres in 1836.²⁰⁸

John Forlonge died in 1834 in Britain, after he and Eliza had returned for consultations with authorities concerning land grants.²⁰⁹ Eliza returned to Van Dieman's Land, selling the property at *Kenilworth* in 1838 and moving with her sons to the Port Phillip District (Victoria).²¹⁰ Janet Templeton's eldest son John turned 18 in 1838 and it was decided that the Templetons would also travel to the Port Phillip district, by overland, where they took up the *Seven Creeks* pastoral run south-east of Euroa.²¹¹

However, the expansion into Port Phillip may have eventually overstretched the Templeton finances, and combined with the pastoral recession of 1843, resulted in disaster for the family. The *Seven Creeks* run was forfeited the same year and *Roseneath* and *Kelburn* were sold in 1844.²¹² The *Seven Creeks* run was later purchased by Eliza and William Forlonge in 1851, along with the original sheep flock, the foundation stock for some of the fine-wool studs that were developed during the late 19th century. The run became the centre of William Forlonge's extensive cattle and sheep operations. Andrew Forlonge took up squatting before eventually moving to America.²¹³

²⁰⁷ S Wilde, *Eliza Forlonge: her life, her family, her vision*, Euroa 1994, pp2-4, 17, Don Chambers, *Violet Town or Honeysuckle in Australia Felix*, 1985 p90

²⁰⁸ S Wilde, *Eliza Forlonge: her life, her family, her vision*, pp18-19

²⁰⁹ Mary S Ramsay, 'Forlong, Eliza (1784-1859)', in *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/forlong-eliza-12921>, date accessed 12 January 2011

²¹⁰ S Wilde, *Eliza Forlonge: her life, her family, her vision*, Euroa 1994, p7. Eliza returned to Scotland in 1840 and 1844 where she assisted bounty emigrants. The assisted migration schemes to attract more free settlers to the colonies began in 1832, when eight single women and eight mechanics and their families left England, each single woman received a bounty of £8 and each mechanic was advanced £20 against his future wages; Geoff Roosen's Family History, 'The Bounty System' http://www.roosen.com.au/RoosenComAuWeb/Genealogy/Background/Bounty_System.html, accessed 20.03.2012

²¹¹ S Wilde, *Eliza Forlonge: her life, her family, her vision*, p19

²¹² S Wilde, *Eliza Forlonge: her life, her family, her vision*, pp7, 18-23, Don Chambers, *Violet Town or Honeysuckle in Australia Felix*, 1985, p56

²¹³ S Wilde, *Eliza Forlonge: her life, her family, her vision*, pp14-16. Her contribution to the Australian wool industry was recognised in 1991 with the creation of the 'Wool Foundation Eliza Forlonge Medal' for achievements in excellence.

In 1852, Eliza moved to *Seven Creeks* where she presided over the household until her death in 1859. She was buried on the property near an orchard she had planted, overlooking the Garden Range (Balmattum Hill). It is uncertain how long Janet stayed at *Seven Creeks* and whether she resided there after the Forlonges obtained the property. By the time of her death in 1857 she was living with her youngest daughter Agnes in St Kilda.²¹⁴

Nearly a century after the prized Saxon sheep were brought to the area, Euroa residents began an appeal to erect a memorial to Eliza Forlonge and Janet Templeton at Eliza's gravesite. As such, in 1932 the Euroa Cemetery Trust set about obtaining the title of the land.²¹⁵ By November of that year, a memorial had been designed gratuitously by the noted Melbourne architects, Blackett and Forster.²¹⁶ Blackett and Forster had won the coveted RVIA Street Architecture Medal for the elegant, Georgian Revival style *Francis House* at 107 Collins Street, Melbourne in 1929.²¹⁷ The architects had also been engaged in 1932 by the then owner of the *Seven Creeks* estate, Ian Currie, to undertake some alterations and additions to his residence.²¹⁸

As of December 1932, 70 per cent of the £100 required for the memorial had been subscribed and an appeal for the remaining amount was made by the Graziers Association of Victoria.²¹⁹ By July 1933, the contract had been let to the Benalla stonemasons, Talachino and Sons and the material was on site.²²⁰ The granite used was sourced from an outcrop on the nearby range.²²¹

In late 1933, an area of 8 perches (about 202 square metres) was permanently reserved as a site for a cemetery.²²² The memorial was completed by March 1934, and as reported at this time that:

On the grave is an old English rose bush. A rabbit-proof fence enclosure has been erected, and the bush has been trimmed. It is intended to take cuttings to form a rose hedge. A wrought-iron gate made specially to resist rust has been erected. It is proposed to plant Italian cypresses and Lombardy poplars, which grow well in the district without additional water. For this work and, and to cover certain incidental expenses, £23/8/2 additional is required.²²³

By 1939, the trees had not been planted.²²⁴

Eliza Forlonge's contribution to the Australian wool industry was recognised in 1991 with the creation of the 'Wool Foundation Eliza Forlonge Medal' for achievements in excellence.

Thematic context

Community & Cultural Life
Primary Production

Sub-themes

Commemoration
Sheep

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Eliza Forlonge and Janet Templeton Memorial be included in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay.

Extent of Designation

The land and memorial.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve significant elements and context.

Consider instigating the tree planting scheme as originally proposed with Italian cypresses and Lombardy poplars.

²¹⁴ S Wilde, *Eliza Forlonge: her life, her family, her vision*, pp23, 39

²¹⁵ *The Argus*, 12 October 1932, p6

²¹⁶ *The Argus*, 3 November 1932, p5. An original sketch represents the memorial with a backdrop of Italian cypresses and Lombardy poplars.

²¹⁷ P Goad, *A Guide to Melbourne Architecture*, Sydney 1999, p123

²¹⁸ Drawings listed on M Lewis, *Australian Architectural Index*, record no. 23,971

²¹⁹ *The Argus*, 17 December 1932, p22

²²⁰ *The Argus*, 1 July 1933, p20. Talachino and Son were responsible for other fine graves at Nagambie and Graytown cemeteries.

²²¹ *The Argus*, 28 March 1934, p7

²²² *Victoria Government Gazette*, 4 October 1933, p2594 and 8 November 1933, p2828; Euroa Parish Plan, E82(8)

²²³ *The Argus*, 28 March 1934, p7

²²⁴ *The Argus*, 31 May 1939, p17

MORETON BAY FIGS (*FICUS MACROPHYLLA*) X8, EUROA SHOWGROUNDS

Address	16 Frost Street, Euroa
Construction dates	early 20 th century
Building types	Public
Existing Listings	–



Significance

What is Significant?

The eight Moreton Bay Fig trees (*Ficus macrophylla*) to the southern part of the site (near the Charles Street boundary).

How is it Significant?

The eight Moreton Bay Fig trees at the Euroa Showgrounds are of historic and aesthetic significance to the Shire of Strathbogie.

Why is it Significant?

The Moreton Bay Fig trees (*Ficus macrophylla*) are of historical significance as a signifier of the age of the Euroa showgrounds. Land was temporarily reserved for the showgrounds in 1884 and the first show was held in the following year. The Moreton Bay Figs were probably planted in 1888 as part of a tree planting program undertaken in that year. The trees as such represent the early phase of development of the site as they are the oldest extant fabric (the earliest extant building fabric probably dates to the mid-20th century).

(AHC Criteria A4)

The Moreton Bay Fig trees are of aesthetic significance for being fine specimens. They provide a sense of grandeur to the site and as such are evocative of a prominent rural showgrounds.

(AHC Criterion D2, E1)

Description

The eight Moreton Bay Fig trees (*Ficus macrophylla*) are in two groups (of five and three) to the south side of the Euroa showgrounds and are adjacent to various structures (primarily the shearing and sheep pavilions) which are located along the Charles Street perimeter.

The size of the individual trees varies but generally their height is in the order of 25 metres and have broad canopies of similar dimensions. The trees are generally healthy specimens.

Ficus macrophylla, a large evergreen banyan tree, is native to much of the east coast of Australia, though the name derives from Moreton Bay in southern Queensland. Due to their typically large size, especially their distinctive buttress roots, they tend to be used primarily in public parks. They can reach heights of 60 metres and the trunk can reach a diameter of 2.4 metres. The rough bark is grey-brown; the large, dark green leaves are elliptical and leathery; and the flowers are monoecious (have both male and female flowers). As a fig tree, they have an obligate mutualism with fig wasps – figs are only pollinated by fig wasps and fig wasps can only reproduce in fig flowers.²²⁵

History

Land was temporarily reserved at Euroa in 1884 for the purposes of a show yards.²²⁶ The first meeting of the Euroa Agricultural and Pastoral Society was held on 26 May 1885 and the first show was held on 30 October of that year, which was attended by 3,000 people. A total of £457 was spent on buildings, fences, etc, which was partly covered by a government grant of £170. In 1886, Maurice Garrett of the Euroa Inn was contracted to build an exhibit shed for £207, which has subsequently been demolished. The attendances were 4,000 and 'the new pavilion was greatly admired.'²²⁷

Two years later in 1888, a tree planting program was instigated, which possibly included some of the larger extant Moreton Bay figs. Some building works were also undertaken such as permanent sheep pens (T Fowler, £128) and new booths. With the economic downturn during the 1890s, government subsidies were decreased and by 1894, the Society was considerably in debt (to the tune of £530) but the debt had been cleared by 1899.²²⁸ The parcel of land (an irregular pentagon) that constitutes most of the site, nearly 12 acres (4.8 hectares) was permanently set aside on 1894.²²⁹

Regulations for the care, protection, and management of the reserve for show yards were issued by the Trustees in 1911. In these regulations, attention was drawn to damaging 'the trees, shrubs or flowers' and that 'no persons except labourers or workmen employed in the reserve, shall enter any plots therein, which may be enclosed for plantations of young trees or shrubs'.²³⁰ The show grounds were made available to the Defence Department during both world wars but shows continued to be held during WWI. The show was cancelled from 1940 to 1945, whilst the site was occupied by military forces.²³¹

Details of other former, and existing, buildings at the site is as follows:²³² in 1926, a weatherboard caretaker's cottage was constructed (demolished 2010) and in 1960, a grant for £1500 was received for the extant cattle shed, erected in the following year by Ford McKernan.²³³ In 1978, the earlier exhibition shed was condemned and replaced by the extant N R Ralston Shed. Erected by V J Brown, it was named after a man who devoted a great deal of time to the Society – Norman Ralston retired as president of the Society in 1974, having served as such for 29 years.²³⁴ Other buildings dating to the mid-20th century onwards are the poultry sheds, timber-framed sheep sheds, steel-framed shearing pavilion (extended in 2007), the timber Max C Brook pavilion (formerly the cattleman's bar), and brick ticket box.

The land at the north-west end of the site was acquired in stages during the later part of the 20th century. A gravel reserve had been set aside in 1886, and about half of the original parcel of land (about 1.4 acres or 0.6 hectares) was transferred to the showgrounds in 1965.²³⁵ The unused, northern extension of Hay Street, that effectively crossed the

²²⁵ Wikipedia, 'Ficus macrophylla', Date retrieved: 8/03/2011, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moreton_Bay_Fig

²²⁶ *Victoria Government Gazette*, 20 April 1888, p1159

²²⁷ C W Halsall, *100 Years of Local Government 1880-1980; A General History of Euroa and District*, pp219-220

²²⁸ C W Halsall, *100 Years of Local Government 1880-1980; A General History of Euroa and District*, pp220-221

²²⁹ Township Plan of Euroa, E 81(3)

²³⁰ *Victoria Government Gazette*, 29 March 1911, p1813

²³¹ C W Halsall, *100 Years of Local Government 1880-1980; A General History of Euroa and District*, pp222-223

²³² There are some more details in the public building file for the site (PROV, VPRS 7882/P1/unit 859/file 7242)

²³³ C W Halsall, *100 Years of Local Government 1880-1980; A General History of Euroa and District*, pp223+226

²³⁴ C W Halsall, *100 Years of Local Government 1880-1980; A General History of Euroa and District*, pp12, 228

²³⁵ *Victoria Government Gazette*, 5 February, 1886, p255 and 2 June 1965, p1754.

showgrounds (between Charles Street and Boundary Road North) was officially closed in 1997 and transferred to the showgrounds in the following year.²³⁶

Thematic context

Community & Cultural Life
Settlement

Sub-themes

Associations & Societies – Pastoral Societies
Early Towns along the Hume - Euroa

Recommendations

It is recommended that the eight Moreton Bay Fig trees (*Ficus macrophylla*) at the Euroa Showgrounds be included in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay.

Extent of Designation

The eight Moreton Bay Fig trees and a curtilage of 15 metres about them.

Conservation Recommendations

Engage an arborist to assess the tree.

Limit undertaking building works within the tree protection zone.

²³⁶ *Victoria Government Gazette*, 27 November 1997, p3268 and Township Plan of Euroa, E 81(3)

FORMER BOS HOUSE

Address	101-103 Kennedy Street, Euroa
Construction dates	circa 1960
Building types	Residential
Existing Listings	–



Significance

What is Significant?

The house, front fence and garage at 101-103 Kennedy Street, Euroa.

How is it Significant?

The former Bos House is of historic and aesthetic significance to the Shire of Strathbogie.

Why is it Significant?

The former Bos House is historically significant because it represents the mid-20th century development in this part of Euroa with substantial homes. It also has associations with the Dutch-born, owner-designer, Ewe Bos, who was an engineer by trade.

(AHC Criterion A4)

The former Bos House is of aesthetic significance for being a distinctive design with its asymmetric form and scallop-like parapet to the front above an oval-shaped main room. The design was possibly influenced by early 20th century Dutch precedents of the Amsterdam School and although modest by comparison to international examples, the unusual form is notable in context of suburban Euroa.

(AHC Criterion E1)

Description

The house is setback well from the front boundary in a well maintained garden. A decorative, low metal front fence has concrete posts and extends along the frontages to both Kennedy Street and Creek Drive.

The double, cream brick house is mostly two storey, including attic level. It has an L-shaped plan and a gable roof, clad in variegated, glazed tiles. There are two dormers to the rear slope of the main roof with sheeting to the side walls (dormer cheeks).

The front verandah is curved and relates to the adjoining, internal oval-shaped room. It has a low brick, flood barrier wall with steel poles above and a granolithic/terrazzo deck. The verandah has a flat concrete roof with decorative metal railing to match that of the front fence and suggests that the roof is trafficable, however there is no direct access to it. The windows are steel-framed with fixed and openable panes. Behind is a brick parapet with a distinctive scallop-like parapet (it is asymmetric and has a curved and folded profile) which extends up to the attic level at the east end where there is a corner window.

The unusual form of the front part of the building, with scalloped parapet, suggests a possible influence of Dutch precedents of the early 20th century, especially the quirky, expressionist architecture of Michel de Klerk (1884-1923). De Klerk was active during the 1910s and 1920s and was part of Amsterdam School. He is particularly known for the housing estates he designed, for example the 'Het Scheep' (the ship) housing complex in Amsterdam (1917-21), which has been nicknamed as such because of the prominent use of prow-like forms.

The garage at the east end is contemporary with the house and also has steel-framed windows. The gable front features a diamond motif in the brickwork, which projects slightly from the plane of the main wall.

History

Land in this part of Euroa (Section 71) was released for sale during the late 1880s and the site was initially part of a much larger parcel of land (about 5.4 acres or 2.2 hectares) that was acquired in March 1888 by Nathan Simpson, a Euroa-based blacksmith. It passed to Elizabeth Simpson in 1894, who in 1906 sold the western half. The remaining eastern half was retained by Elizabeth for another 39 years before it was transferred to Lillian Stockdale.²³⁷ At some point over these years, an orchard was reportedly developed in this part of Euroa.²³⁸ Further subdivision resulted in Esmond Simpson, a local painter, acquiring about a 1½ acre allotment in 1951 at the corner of Kennedy Street and Creek Drive. Seven years later, Simpson further subdivided it into three sections when the extant parcel of land was created and acquired by Hilje Bos.²³⁹

The land was probably not developed until the existing house was designed during the late 1950s by Ewe Bos, who was a structural engineer. He had previously designed and constructed the adjacent house to the west at 99 Kennedy Street and was living there whilst constructing the subject house. Bos was Dutch born and designed a range of structures, primarily bridges but also some buildings, including the two storey bakery at 17-19 Binney Street in Euroa. Large timber beams, recycled from a bridge and covered in tar/bitumen were used in the central, oval-shaped room but have been replaced with steel beams by a subsequent owner who also utilised more of the attic level than had been the case initially. Bos also constructed a cement boat, which came to be a local landmark, in the front yard but it has subsequently been removed.²⁴⁰ According to an undated plan, there had been a chimney to the rear part of the main roof.²⁴¹

The land was retained in Hilje's name until her death in 1972 and held by trustees until Ewe Bos was capable of taking over the grant, which occurred in 1980, however he died six years later.²⁴²

In 1994, two dormers were added to the rear side of the main roof and replaced an earlier window. After flooding of the Seven Creeks affected the ground floor area of the house, the brick wall to the front verandah was introduced, which involved truncating the steel columns.²⁴³

²³⁷ Certificate of Title, vol. 2380/folio 925 and vol. 6785/folio 898; Township Plan of Euroa, E 81(3)

²³⁸ Information supplied by current owners, February 2011

²³⁹ Certificate of Title, vol. 7521/folio 177 and vol. 81886/folio 419

²⁴⁰ Information supplied by current owners, February 2011

²⁴¹ Strathbogie Shire Property File. There is an inconsistency on this drawing with the existing building, which has not as yet been reconciled. A small opening is depicted, possibly louvred, to the upper part of the west elevation where there is a large window, which appears however to be original.

²⁴² Certificate of Title, vol. 8301/folio 295

²⁴³ Information supplied by current owners, February 2011

Thematic context

Settlement

Sub-themes

Early Towns along the Hume – Euroa

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Bos House be included in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay.

Extent of Designation

The land and the original buildings, house and garage, as well as the front fence.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve significant elements and context.

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

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

SEVEN CREEKS HOTEL

Address	2 Tarcombe Street, Euroa
Construction dates	1882, circa 1910, circa 1920s/30s
Building types	Commercial
Existing Listings	National Trust: B3671 (file only) <i>Townscape and Conservation Study of Euroa</i> (D Bick, 1985): C grade (local significance)



Significance

What is Significant?

The earliest extant sections of the hotel constructed between about 1882 and the 1930s, that is primarily the two storey sections with the verandah and to a lesser extent, the single storey building to the rear/south on Foy Street.

How is it Significant?

The Seven Creeks Hotel is of historic and aesthetic significance to the Shire of Strathbogie.

Why is it Significant?

The site of the Seven Creeks Hotel is historically significant because it has been used for hotel purposes for more than 150 years. It is the only 19th century building in this part of Euroa, which was the original centre of town, to have continued to be used for commercial purposes after the centre relocated to the vicinity of the railway from the early 1870s. The hotel also has associations with the prominent early settler of the township, J de Boos and coach transportation in the first decades of the township. Hotels are generally important gathering places and the Seven Creeks Hotel has played a considerable role in the social history of the town and in particular is associated with local cycling races.

(AHC Criteria A4 + G1)

The Seven Creeks Hotel is of representative aesthetic significance for being a large two storey hotel with a Victorian appearance. Although it may not have been designed in the late 19th century, as it was not completed until the early part of the 20th century, externally it is substantially intact to a late 19th format when many examples from this period have been more altered.

(AHC Criterion D1)

Description

The façade of the two storey, red brick building, which has a Victorian appearance, though most of the extant construction dates to the early 20th century, has been painted cream. It has a hipped roof clad in dark grey, corrugated sheeting with louvred vents to the south elevation (Foy Street) and with three tall chimneys to the rear parts.

The front verandah has chamfered timber posts with a plinth and the posts at either end have indentations suggestive of a capital and complement the truncated capitals on the walls opposite. There is cast iron detailing to the frieze and balustrade to the balcony. The panels to the balustrade are late Victorian in style and have a vase with sunflowers, which had been popular design at the end of the 19th century. The balcony has a timber deck.

The pattern of openings is fairly consistent but the types vary partly because they date to three primary stages of development (1882, circa 1910 and circa 1920s/30s). The windows are mostly double hung sashes with some fixed windows such as the two stained glass examples to the front bar (one has been partly removed). The middle group of windows to the west elevation (Tarcombe Street) retain some sashes with original vertical glazing bars (part of the 1882 section). The profile of the window sills also varies according to the period of construction. The decorative detailing to the entrances on the western side is exaggerated (almost whimsical) with battered pilasters, simple capitals and large scrolls.

Internally, there are some areas which retain pressed metal ceilings including the stair and first floor hallway at the southern end of the building. Reportedly there are remnants of the original pressed metal ceiling above the acoustic panels. The accommodation to the first floor has simple detailing indicative of their period of construction (circa 1910 to the southern half and circa 1920s/30s or Interwar period to the west side).

To the south-east corner of the site is separate, single storey Interwar period building containing a few small rooms with a low gable roof, three-panelled doors with an upper glass panel and ceiling with timber battens and sections of plaster sheet.

History

Several different stages are known to have occurred in the development of the Seven Creeks Hotel, some of which are evident in the fabric. The following history provides an overview and does not seek to fully account for every change

The site consists of allotment 1 and part of allotment 2 (both half an acre in section 8, Euroa), which were among the earliest land sales held in the township. Allotment 1 on the corner of Tarcombe and Foy Streets was bought by J Brashby and the adjacent allotment 2 to the north by J Vidler during 1852.²⁴⁴ These allotments were prime real estate at the time as Tarcombe Street formed part of the main Melbourne to Sydney Road through the township.

The original Seven Creeks Hotel was built for J de Boos and was single storey with an attic level facing the creek (or Foy Street). It was built during the mid-1850s and was said to be one of the earliest brick buildings in the township.²⁴⁵ An image dating to 1875 shows a corner section without a verandah and a smaller, recessed portion to the north with a verandah. It has not been confirmed which part operated as the store and the hotel.²⁴⁶

There may have been brick stables on the northern part of the site. De Boos built stables also during the mid-1850s for the Beaven & Co coach service, which travelled between Melbourne and Beechworth. A few years after the railway was opened in 1873, the stables were relocated to the Euroa Hotel in Railway Street.²⁴⁷ Mr Hart took over the hotel and store but closed the store some years later.²⁴⁸

A tender was requested by the architect Mr Lewis of High Street, St Kilda for additions to the Seven Creeks Hotel at Euroa in October 1882.²⁴⁹ A photograph dating to the following year shows a taller single storey section to the north of

²⁴⁴ Township Plan of Euroa, E 81(3). Vidler also bought two other allotments in section 8.

²⁴⁵ C de Boos, *Original Euroa History (1908)*, p9

²⁴⁶ C W Halsall, *100 Years of Local Government 1880-1980; A General History of Euroa and District*, p19

²⁴⁷ C de Boos, *Original Euroa History (1908)*, pp14-15

²⁴⁸ B Beaton 'Some History of the Old Town as I Know It', in C W Halsall, *100 Years of Local Government 1880-1980; A General History of Euroa and District*, p184

²⁴⁹ *The Argus*, 14 October 1882, p6 (Identified in M Lewis, *Australian Architectural Index*, record no 16,942)

the original section. This northern section probably remains, though has been altered, and corresponds to the ground floor dining area.²⁵⁰ The corner (southern) section had a verandah by this stage.

By about 1900, a narrow parapet, with signage identifying the building, had been introduced to the west elevation (Tarcombe Street). This was probably a light weight structure as it appears to have been installed directly onto the roof. The verandah at this stage had plain timber posts.

In 1906, the site was taken over by Sarah Jane Kennedy, who retained it for 36 years until her death in 1942.²⁵¹ By 1910, a major renewal of the site was under way. It is likely that the original corner (southern) section was demolished and the existing two storey section to the corner was constructed. Initially there was a corner entry to the ground floor, a balcony to the first floor door on Foy Street, and no verandah.

About this time, local cycle races under the auspices of the North-Eastern Cycle club were commenced at the Seven Creeks Hotel.²⁵² Euroa had a strong tradition in cycling and contemporary photographs attest to these events drawing considerable crowds.²⁵³

Mrs Kennedy is said to have '... rebuilt the premises as they stand today'.²⁵⁴ By about 1936, the full length of the front part of the hotel was two storey – a second storey had probably been added to the 1882 northern additions, as the type of detailing (eg, doors and ceilings) suggest a construction date in the 1920s or 1930s (as does the detailing to the separate single storey block to Foy Street) – and the extant verandah had been added. The walls were unpainted and there seem to have been tiles to the lower part of the ground floor walls.²⁵⁵ Subsequently the attached, single storey section [toilets] to Foy Street and the northernmost, two storey section [kitchen] have been added.

In 1944, the site passed to the Richmond Nathan System Brewing Company, who were based in Melbourne, and in 1962 was transferred to the Carlton and United Breweries, who retained it for a period of 24 years.²⁵⁶

Over the years, there has been considerable change to the pattern of openings, that is, several windows have been converted to doors and vice versa. The elaborate stuccoed openings to the main entries on Tarcombe Street date to the early part of the 20th century (post-1910 but pre-1936).

Other licensees have included: Mr Sheppard, Mrs Hamilton, Mr Bradley, Mr Cormack (about 1898-1904), and Kennedy family (1930s to the 1970s).²⁵⁷ George Ramage died in 1918 whilst holding the licence.²⁵⁸

Thematic context

Settlement
Transport & Communications

Sub-themes

Early Towns along the Hume - Euroa
Coaches

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Seven Creeks Hotel be included in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay.

The site had previously been identified as being of local significance (C grading) by David Bick in *Euroa Township, Part 2: Conservation Study – Buildings of Significance*, 1985, pp115-116.

Extent of Designation

The land and the earlier parts of the building (up to the 1930s).

²⁵⁰ Refer to photograph, G Gabriel, *Seven Creeks Estate*, p46

²⁵¹ Certificate of Title, vol 3123/folio 452, Kennedy also acquired the northern part of the site in 1920 when she was then Sarah Ramage, refer Certificate of Title, vol 1568/folio 505.

²⁵² *Euroa Advertiser*, 1 September 1911, p3

²⁵³ C W Halsall, *A History of Sport in Euroa and District*, p54

²⁵⁴ B Beaton 'Some History of the Old Town as I Know It', in C W Halsall, *100 Years of Local Government 1880-1980; A General History of Euroa and District*, p184

²⁵⁵ Photograph, B68243_276, State Library of South Australia: 'Les Loud (shearer) work and holiday scenes: Euroa, Seven Creeks Hoel' ca 1936.

²⁵⁶ Certificate of Title, vol 3123/folio 452

²⁵⁷ B Beaton 'Some History of the Old Town as I Know It', in C W Halsall, *100 Years of Local Government 1880-1980; A General History of Euroa and District*, p184

²⁵⁸ *Euroa Advertiser*, 8 March 1918, p2

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve significant elements and context. Preferably reinstate original colour scheme to verandah posts and stuccoed elements. Paint could also be carefully removed from the walls.

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

Later elements (such as toilet blocks to the south-east corner or later kitchen wing) could be retained or replaced with sympathetic alternatives.

FERMOY (FORMER EUROA INN)

Address	43-45 Tarcombe Street, Euroa
Construction dates	1857, 1873, c1910s
Building type/s	Residential (and commercial)
Existing Listings	National Trust of Australia [Victoria]: B5162 (file only) <i>Townscape and Conservation Study of Euroa</i> (D Bick, 1985): C grade (local significance)



Significance

What is Significant?

The extant building especially the 19th century brick sections and the timber wash house to the rear.

How is it Significant?

Fermoy (the former Euroa Inn) is of historic and aesthetic significance to the Shire of Strathbogie.

Why is it Significant?

Fermoy is historically significant as it is among the oldest buildings in Euroa, as the first (southern) part was constructed in 1857 for Maurice Garrett, who established the Euroa Inn on the site. It was also one of the first hotels established in the town, as a license was procured during the early 1860s. The site also has associations with the Garrett family, in whose ownership the site remained for nearly 150 years, especially Maurice who operated the inn and hotel until for over 50 years until the license was revoked in 1911. Maurice, a carpenter by trade, was also responsible for many buildings in the area.

(AHC Criteria A4)

Although altered, *Fermoy* is of representative aesthetic significance for being one of the few remnants from the mid-Victorian period in the town. The restrained approach to the detailing of the original part is typical of that period. The corner section, recently reconstructed in a similar manner to its 1873 appearance, reflects a more ornate classically-influenced approach typical of the later part of the 19th century. Overlying these are the early 20th century modifications (verandah, prominent roof and southern gable), indicative of the approach to design common during the Federation Period.

(AHC Criterion D2)

Description

The site is located at the corner of Tarcombe and Gobur Streets, Euroa, with extensive areas of garden surrounding the buildings. There is a timber picket fence to the front (Tarcombe Street) and high corrugated sheet metal fence to the side (Gobur Street).

The single storey house has a prominent, hip roof, clad in corrugated metal sheeting, and is pierced by one tall chimney to the front and two smaller chimneys to the rear. The building has granite foundations and there is a granite step to the corner section (former bar).²⁵⁹

The corner section is constructed to the boundary and has a rendered façade to Tarcombe Street, which extends to a parapet in the classical manner, typical of the later part of the 19th century, with orbs, consoles (brackets) and cornice. The parapet has been recently reinstated based on historic photographs. The rest of the front section (along Tarcombe Street) has a plain, face brick exterior more typical of the mid-19th century. It is set back behind a later verandah, which has square, chamfered timber posts with capitals, curvilinear brackets and a geometric frieze. The deck is a concrete slab. The rear part of the building is clad in weatherboards and there is a gable end to the south side with timber battens and roughcast sheeting, typical of the Federation period.

The timber-framed windows are mostly double-hung sashes with a larger, multi-paned window at the corner section. The front door is five panelled, which may not be original, with a sidelight and there is a secondary, four-panelled door below the verandah. Both doors also have a toplight. The window sills are rendered.

At the rear is a former wash house, which is clad in weatherboards, has a gable roof with a small brick chimney, and includes a root cellar, built partially underground. There is also a larger, modern gable roof garage clad in metal sheeting.

History

Maurice Garrett purchased the half acre allotment (allotment 9, section 1) at the corner of Tarcombe and Gobur Streets, Euroa in March 1856.²⁶⁰ Garrett paid just over £500 and the title was registered in November 1857.²⁶¹ He had been born in 1832 in the town of Fermoy, Cork in the southern part of Ireland.²⁶² He took up residence in Euroa during 1853 and married Isabella Beaton, from Edinburgh with whom he had five children.²⁶³

Garrett is said to have built the first (southern) part of the Euroa Inn in 1857 from bricks made in the township.²⁶⁴ The original roof had of a lower hip section and a small chimney, there was no front verandah and one of the front windows was larger (evident in the brickwork).²⁶⁵ A few years later (during the early 1860s), Garret was first granted a publican's license.²⁶⁶

The bar (northern) section was erected in 1873 with the bricks being re-used from the toll house, which had been constructed in the early 1860s on the north side of the Seven Creeks bridge.²⁶⁷ The bar section initially had a separate hip roof, an off-centre window with a segmental arch and a doorway near the corner. To the north elevation (Gobur Street), there were two windows and another doorway at the west end (their location is evident in the brickwork).²⁶⁸ Both parts may have originally been face brick externally however by the turn of the 20th century, the exterior had been painted and/or rendered. A general store also was established at the northern end of the site.²⁶⁹ It may have been located in a weatherboard building with a gable roof, which was erected during the 19th century at the rear of the bar section.²⁷⁰

²⁵⁹ Information provided by current owners.

²⁶⁰ Township Plan of Euroa, E 81(3). Garret also bought five other allotments in section 1.

²⁶¹ Transcription from original grant. Register no 71, folio 3 (Document provided by current owners). A peppercorn rent was part of the grant documents.

²⁶² Information provided by current owners.

²⁶³ Queensland family trees, Date Retrieved: 13.09.2011, <http://www.queenslandfamilytrees.com/>

²⁶⁴ *An Historic look at Euroa in the 1850s & 1860s*, 18 November 1921 [reproduced 2003], p8

²⁶⁵ Refer image in *An Historic look at Euroa in the 1850s & 1860s*, 18 November 1921 [reproduced 2003], p27

²⁶⁶ *Euroa Advertiser*, 9 June 1911, p3, In 1911, Garret was said to have had the license for nearly 50 years.

²⁶⁷ C L DeBoos, 'Early History of Euroa', *Euroa Advertiser*, 4 December 1908, p4

²⁶⁸ There are several c1900 images of the site, for instance 'Euroa Old Euroa Inn' (State Library of Victoria, jc005439)

²⁶⁹ Information provided by current owners.

²⁷⁰ Refer image in Wilson, George, *Seven Creeks Estate 1835-1985, A Pastoral Romance*, p90

Garrett not only managed the Euroa Inn but also was a carpenter by trade and is known to have constructed many local buildings and other structures, such as original Euroa weir at Mount Hutt. At his 70th birthday celebrations, held at the site in 1902, he was said to have literally helped to build the town, as he has been a successful tenderer for the erection of many of the large buildings which grace the place, and also for many of the private dwellings which have been built recently.²⁷¹

In 1911, his license was revoked by the Licensees Reduction Board, not because the business was being poorly conducted but because there were over twice as many hotels in the district as was allowed by law. The Euroa Inn was a casualty of this review and was at a disadvantage since the centre of town had moved to the vicinity of the railway and there was a larger establishment, the Severn Creeks Hotel, within a short distance of it.²⁷² Garrett died at *Fermoy* in the following year, on 15 July 1912, aged 80 and having lived at Euroa for 59 years.²⁷³ He was also a prominent citizen in other spheres as he had been a councillor and Water Trust Commissioner for many years.²⁷⁴

Subsequently the site was used as a family residence and was retained in the ownership of the Garrett family until 2004. Modifications were made to the building circa 1910s by his son Frederick (1865-1945), when it was enlarged to the rear (weatherboard sections), a front verandah was added and the roof was altered to include gable sections with timber battens. In 2010, a pediment was reinstated to the corner section, in a format similar to what Garrett had built in 1873.

Thematic context

Settlement

Sub-themes

Early Towns along the Hume - Euroa

Recommendations

It is recommended that *Fermoy* (former Euroa Inn) be included in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay with controls to the former wash house at the rear.

Extent of Designation

The land and the original building.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve significant elements and context.

Reinstate original features wherever possible.

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

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

²⁷¹ *Euroa Advertiser*, 30 May 1902, p2

²⁷² *Euroa Advertiser*, 9 June 1911, p3

²⁷³ *Euroa Advertiser*, 19 July 1912, p2

²⁷⁴ B Beaton 'Some History of the Old Town as I Know It', in C W Halsall, *100 Years of Local Government 1880-1980; A General History of Euroa and District*, p185

CLONTARF

Address	62-64 Tarcombe Street, Euroa
Construction dates	c1905
Building types	Residential
Existing Listings	<i>Townscape and Conservation Study of Euroa</i> (D Bick, 1985): D grade (some local significance)



Significance

What is Significant?

The brick part of the house and verandah as well as the pressed metal ceilings, but excluding the rear weatherboard section.

How is it Significant?

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

Why is it Significant?

Clontarf is of historic significance for being indicative of the type of housing that was undertaken by Euroa's more affluent and prominent citizens at about the turn of the century. It was built for Michael McKenna, who was a local councillor for 33 years and established the North-Eastern Hotel in Euroa.

(AHC Criterion A4)

Clontarf is aesthetically significant for being a largely intact and good example of the turn of the century, transitional style house, as it reflects the marrying of a Victorian form and some decorative elements, such as cast iron verandah, with some Federation period aesthetics (the preference for red brick and the chimney detailing). Also of note are the series of pressed metal ceilings.

(AHC Criterion E1)

Description

The single storey house is well set back from Tarcombe Street on a large block at the corner of Vidler Street. It has a symmetrical form with a hip roof, clad in unpainted corrugated metal sheeting, painted green. The chimneys have corbelled caps and a band and have been painted white, though the paint is peeling. Several terracotta chimney pots survive. There are two louvred ventilators to each side of the roof and metal acroteria to the corners.

The walls are face red brick in stretcher bond and there are paired timber brackets to the façade. The bullnose verandah extends along three sides, that is, to the brick sections. The columns with unfluted shafts, the brackets and frieze are all cast iron. They have been painted white, however originally a combination of contrasting colours were used.²⁷⁵ The original timber deck has been replaced with a concrete slab and there are some painted letters on the underside of the verandah roof. The letters - WP ER – are meant to refer to William Pearson, Euroa Railway.²⁷⁶ The Lysaght Orb brand is also imprinted.

There is a central entry with a four-panelled timber door, with a flanking side light containing an original etched glass panel and the toplight reveals the name of the building in gold paint with highlighting. The windows are mostly double-hung sashes, which are larger to the front part of the house. The rendered sills are flush with the wall and painted white.

To the rear is an attached, weatherboard section with a skillion roof, which extends most of the length of the east elevation. The windows to this section (paired and in groups of three with a central, fixed pane) suggest a mid-20th century date of construction.

Internally, there are fine pressed metal ceilings to the front rooms with different patterns including cornices and ventilated roses, as well as a decorative hallway arch.

History

Land in this part of Euroa was not offered for sale until February 1900 when Edward Stribling purchased 6 acres (allotments 1 & 2, section 18), which constituted most of the block bound by Tarcombe, Vidler (formerly White), Holland and Gobur Streets.²⁷⁷ He paid £24 for each allotment and a year later (in January 1901), he sold them to Michael McKenna, a hotel-keeper.²⁷⁸ The house was probably built for McKenna, who established the North-Eastern Hotel in Euroa and was a prominent citizen generally – he was councillor for 33 years (and several times its president), a justice of the peace and was involved with the Euroa Agricultural Society and Catholic Church. He died suddenly during September 1906.²⁷⁹ Prior to this, the site had been transferred to his wife Penelope (in 1903) and then to Michael Marcellus McKenna in 1906.²⁸⁰

The house had certainly been built by 1909 when it was available to be let as noted in an advertisement '... four-roomed house, detached kitchen, wash-house, three acres land, apply Mrs McKenna, "Clontarf", Euroa.'²⁸¹ The site was probably named after a coastal suburb of Dublin of the same name, Ireland.

In 1920, the site was transferred to William Burke, a Longwood-based grazier. He died in May 1939 and the site passed to Sarah Jane Burke.²⁸² A photograph of the house during the time of William Burke's ownership survives and shows that at that time (circa 1920s-1930s) there was a timber picket fence within a few metres of the façade of the house and a water tank at the south-east corner.²⁸³ Sarah Burke retained it until her death in August 1955, and subsequently it passed to Allan Winburn, a Euroa-based garage proprietor.²⁸⁴ In 1959, the land was subdivided into 30 lots by Winburn and an eponymous avenue was created. The current parcel of land consists of three lots from that subdivision (nos 1, 2 + 18).²⁸⁵ In 1967, the current parcel of land came into being and it was acquired by Lindsay and Patricia Newton, who retained it for two years and there were a few changes of ownership in the next few years until it was acquired by Roy and May McCrum for a 17 year period commencing in 1973.²⁸⁶ Subsequently Phillip and Debra Thompson acquired the site and

²⁷⁵ Early photograph, c1920s-30s, held by current owner.

²⁷⁶ Information provided by current owner. Pearson was a plumber who had a business in Binney Street, Euroa.

²⁷⁷ Township Plan of Euroa, E 81(3)

²⁷⁸ Certificate of Titles, vol 2800/folio 958 (lot 1) and folio 959 (lot 2)

²⁷⁹ *Euroa Advertiser*, 14 September 1906, p2

²⁸⁰ Certificate of Titles, vol 2800/folio 958 (lot 1) and folio 959 (lot 2)

²⁸¹ *Euroa Advertiser*, 3 December 1909, p4

²⁸² Certificate of Title, vol 2800/folio 958

²⁸³ Early photograph held by current owner.

²⁸⁴ Certificate of Title, vol 7214/folio 766

²⁸⁵ Plan of Subdivision, LP50083

²⁸⁶ Certificate of Title, vol 8668/folio 405

operated a nursery, 'Rose Cottage', at the site. They sold the site to Christopher Halsall, who remains the current owner.²⁸⁷

Thematic context

Settlement

Sub-themes

Early Towns along the Hume - Euroa

Recommendations

It is recommended that *Clontarf* be included in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay with internal controls to the pressed metal ceilings.

Extent of Designation

The land and the original building.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve significant elements and context.

Stabilise the deterioration of the roof and verandah and repair with appropriate materials. Preferably remove paint from chimneys and reinstate a timber deck to the verandah.

When the cast iron verandah elements are repainted, a sympathetic colour scheme should be introduced, preferably based on the results of a paint scrape analysis.

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

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

²⁸⁷ Information provided by C Halsall, 11 June 2013

FORMER KENNEDY HOUSE

Address	33 Templeton Street, Euroa
Construction dates	1915
Building types	Residential
Existing Listings	<i>Townscape and Conservation Study of Euroa</i> (D Bick, 1985): D grade (some local significance)



Significance

What is Significant?

The former Kennedy House at 33 Templeton Street, Euroa, the front hedge and garden setting generally.

How is it Significant?

The former Kennedy House at 33 Templeton Street, Euroa is of historic and aesthetic significance to the Shire of Strathbogie.

Why is it Significant?

Built in 1915, possibly by the owner, Albert Kennedy, the substantial former Kennedy House at 33 Templeton Street, Euroa is historically significant for being representative of the ongoing prosperity of the township during the early 20th century. (AHC Criteria A4)

The former Kennedy House at 33 Templeton Street, Euroa is of aesthetic significance for being a largely intact and fine example of the Federation style. Elements of note include the overall composition, timber fretwork to the verandahs and barge boards with dogtooth motif. It is one of the best examples of the style in the Shire. The front hedge and garden setting complements the house.

(AHC Criterion E1)

Description

The substantial, single storey, Queen Anne style weatherboard house is on a large block and a high hedge defines the front boundary, through which access is provided for pedestrians at the west end and vehicles at the east end. Both entries have low, tubular steel gates with wire-mesh. The garden setting complements the house and includes some established trees.

The house has a prominent, hip and gable roof, typical of the Federation period. It is clad in corrugated metal sheeting, painted green, as are the verandah roofs and window hoods. The gable ends have roughcast sheeting, timber battens, metal finials, and the barge boards feature a band of dog-tooth decoration, as do the fascias to the verandah and window hoods. The roof is pierced by tall, red brick chimneys with corbelled cappings and which retain some terracotta chimney pots.

The house has an asymmetric form with a verandah to the south-west corner and east side. Both have similar timber detailing consisting of a deck, turned posts, brackets and curvilinear frieze. The two large, projecting gables have decorative timber brackets and a panelled section with roughcast sheeting above a bay window. The casement windows have a horizontal glazing bar and are protected by a hood with brackets similar to those at the verandahs

History

In May 1851, W Forlonge purchased the two adjoining half acre allotments in the township of Euroa (allotments 3 & 4, section 5), on which the site is located. These allotments extended between Hunter and Templeton Streets.²⁸⁸

Later in 1871, the land passed to James Blackwood and Charles Ibbotson.²⁸⁹ It changed hands several times during the late 19th and early 20th century but in 1909, the holdings were reduced to Crown allotments 3 + 4 (1 acre), when Eliza McCartney of Euroa acquired it. In 1912, it was transferred to Albert Edward Kennedy, who was a carpenter and may have erected the house.²⁹⁰ The house was constructed in 1915,²⁹¹ and was probably designed by an architect. Albert Kennedy was a well-known businessman and sportsman, who had played for Essendon in 1909.²⁹² In February 1917, he had taken over the license of the Farmer' Arms Hotel, however it was a hotel that was reviewed by the Licences Reduction Board later in that year.²⁹³ As a result of that hotel being delicensed, Kennedy only lived in the house for a couple of years before he moved from Euroa as he took possession of a hotel at Beechworth in April 1918.²⁹⁴ Later, Albert returned to Euroa to take over the Seven Creeks Hotel with his brother Harold until 1944, which had been managed by their mother, Mrs Ramage, from 1904.²⁹⁵

Albert Kennedy owned the site for seven years, selling it in 1919 to Ellen Cantlin, a married woman. She sold it three years later in 1922 to John Ahern, the younger, a contractor. He died in late 1925 and it was transferred to his widow, Anne in 1928.²⁹⁶ The Ahern family had a flower business and are said to have grown the flowers on the adjoining land.²⁹⁷

Part of the land at the south-east corner, about 228 sq. metres (9 perches), was transferred to the Crown in 1967, on which the Rural Ambulance Victoria is located. Anne Ahern died in 1980 and the site was sold in the following year.²⁹⁸

Thematic context

Settlement

Sub-themes

Early Towns along the Hume - Euroa

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Kennedy House at 33 Templeton Street, Euroa be included in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay with tree controls to the front hedge.

Extent of Designation

The land and the original building.

²⁸⁸ Township Plan of Euroa, E 81(3). Forlonge also bought allotment 2 at the corner of Hunter and Tarcombe Streets.
²⁸⁹ Certificate of Title, vol. 402/folio 266. The holdings also included other parcels of land, totalling about 21 acres.
²⁹⁰ Certificates of Title, vol. 1568/folio 504 and vol. 3369/folio 768
²⁹¹ Shire of Euroa, valuation card
²⁹² Cliff Halsall, *About Some Euroa and District Personalities and Families*, vol 1, Euroa 1989, p17
²⁹³ *Euroa Advertiser*, 3 August 1917, p2
²⁹⁴ *Euroa Advertiser*, 26 April 1918, p2
²⁹⁵ Cliff Halsall, *About Some Euroa and District Personalities and Families*, vol 1, p17
²⁹⁶ Certificate of Title, vol. 3369/folio 768
²⁹⁷ Betty Siede, 'Buildings of Euroa' [Report, University of New England] 2002, np
²⁹⁸ Certificate of Title, vol. 3369/folio 768

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve significant elements and context.

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

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

GOULBURN WEIR

Address	Goulburn Weir Road, Goulburn Weir
Construction dates	1887- 1891
Building types	Public works
Existing Listings	National Trust, B897, HO12 (part)



Significance

What is Significant?

The weir, including the concrete structure, abutments, granite facing, two original flood gates and associated lifting gears, an original pump house, and original lamp and post, and associated picnic grounds.

How is it Significant?

The Goulburn Weir is of historic and technical significance to the Shire of Strathbogie.

Why is it Significant?

The Goulburn Weir is historically significant as it was the first major irrigation structure built in Australia, designed and constructed under the direction of chief engineer Stuart Murray. It's construction represented a significant investment in public works which enabled settlement of areas that had previously been subjected to flooding and drought. It is socially significant for upon completion the weir became a local attraction and an image of the weir appeared on the reverse side of Australian bank notes in recognition of its national importance.

(AHC Criteria A4 + G1)

The Goulburn Weir is of technical significance as for its utilisation of Murchison pumps and hydro-electric turbines, the latest technology available at the time of its construction.

(AHC Criterion F1)

Description

Located approximately 8 kilometres north of Nagambie, the Goulburn Weir diverts water from the Goulburn River via a series of artificial channels, through the opening and closing of steel radial gates. Its primary role is to raise the level of the Goulburn River so water can be diverted via gravity, along the main irrigation supply channels, to provide irrigation water for nearby farming land. Measuring 209 metres across and rising approximately 16 metres high,²⁹⁹ the weir is comprised of three sections extending over Stuart Murray Canal, East Goulburn Main Channel and Cattanach Canal. Nine steel radial gates (Limitorque brand) and two overshot gates are set between mass concrete piers, faced with large granite blocks which step down to the river. The granite came from the Mount Black quarry in what is now the Heathcote-Graytown National Park.³⁰⁰ Above the gates are footbridges (mostly steel deck), lined with winders and lamp poles.

On a concrete pier between the Cattanach and Stuart Murray canals, is a small red brick pumping house. The building rests on a granite plinth and features granite quoining. The brickwork is pointed, possibly with cement. Some of the quoining appears to have been altered and replaced, possibly to allow for the introduction of a large steel door. The building has a fixed pane window and a circular vent. The gabled roof is clad in slate, and an early light fixture is attached to the southern gable.

History

Constructed between 1887 and 1891 by the Victorian Water Supply Department, the Goulburn Weir was the first major irrigation structure to be erected in Australia, following the *Water Conservation Act* of 1881 and a special bill passed by Parliament declaring its construction to be a National Work.³⁰¹ Chief engineer responsible for its design and construction was Stuart Murray, who went on to become the first Chairman of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission.³⁰² The works were undertaken by contractors Cornwall, Darling & Co. at a cost of £97,000.³⁰³

At the time of its construction, the installation of Murchison pumps represented a milestone in the application of centrifugal pumps. These huge pumps and the steam engines were designed and made in Victoria. The use of hydro-electric power to operate carbon arc lights, as well as the use of water turbines to operate the raising and lowering of the flood gates, were examples of the local employment of the latest international technology.

By the 1890s the weir had become something of a local tourist attraction, with people coming from all over Victoria to witness the steady bright electric light that it generated.³⁰⁴ Picnic grounds were established at the site in 1891 to cater for the many visitors, and the site hosted a variety of public gatherings such as community picnics, sports days and an Armistice celebration in 1918. In recognition of the high esteem in which it was held, an image of the Goulburn weir appeared on the reverse of the half sovereign and ten shilling banknotes from 1913 until 1933.³⁰⁵

Major refurbishment works were undertaken in 1983 and 1987. As part of the works, the main weir superstructure was replaced with nine steel radial gates mounted between the concrete piers. Two of the original gates and lifting gear, mounted on the angled western abutment, were retained. In 1988, the refurbishment was awarded the Engineering Excellence Award, Public Works Section 'for stabilisation and reconstruction of a superstructure and retention of heritage value and charm' by the Institution of Engineers Australia (Victoria Division).³⁰⁶ The weir was listed on the National Trust register in the same year.

Thematic context

Utilising Natural Resources

Sub-themes

Waterworks and Weirs

Recommendations

The pumping house at the Goulburn Weir is already identified as H012 in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay. It is recommended that the extent of designation be extended to incorporate more elements.

²⁹⁹ Engineering Heritage Victoria, 'Goulburn Weir', Date Retrieved: 14 January 2008
<http://home.vicnet.net.au/~engherit/goulburnWeir.htm>

³⁰⁰ Parks Victoria, *Heathcote-Graytown National Park and Spring Creek Nature Conservation Reserve, Draft Management Plan*, 2006, p28

³⁰¹ Joyce Hammond, *Bridging The Gap; Shire of Goulburn 1871-1971*, Nagambie 1971, p88

³⁰² Elaine Lodding, *Nagambie Waterways; The Way They Were*, Nagambie 2009, p15

³⁰³ J Hammond, *Bridging The Gap; Shire of Goulburn 1871-1971*, p88

³⁰⁴ J Hammond, *Bridging The Gap; Shire of Goulburn 1871-1971*, p89

³⁰⁵ Goulburn-Murray Water, 'About Goulburn Weir', Date retrieved: 16 December 2010, <http://www.g-mwater.com.au/water-resources/storages/goulburn/goulburnweir>,

³⁰⁶ Goulburn-Murray Water, 'About Goulburn Weir', Date retrieved: 16 December 2010, *ibid*

Extent of Designation

The weir extending across three channels, including abutments, and the associated picnic grounds.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve original elements and context.

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

FORMER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Address	18 Scouler Road, Goulburn Weir
Construction dates	1936
Building types	Religious
Existing Listings	-



Significance

What is Significant?

The church building.

How is it Significant?

The Goulburn Weir is of historic and technical significance to the Shire of Strathbogie.

Why is it Significant?

The former Presbyterian Church at Goulburn Weir is historically significant as a signifier of the facilities that had existed in the township of Goulburn Weir and which have largely disappeared. It is of social significance as indicator of the community spirit evident in many smaller settlements where construction is often undertaken by the members of the community themselves.

(AHC Criteria A4 + G1)

The former Presbyterian Church at Goulburn Weir is of representative aesthetic significance as an intact, modest, Gothic influenced, reinforced concrete church of the late Interwar period. Uncomplicated in its design, the elements of note to the façade are the crenulated porch and stained glass window.

(AHC Criterion D2)

Description

The reinforced concrete building has been designed in an uncomplicated Gothic format, typical of many small churches. It consists of a nave with a small, faceted apse at the eastern end and a porch at the south-west corner. The nave has a gable roof clad in corrugated sheet metal, which is unpainted with some rust patched and has a ridge ventilator. The walls of nave are divided into three bays by thin buttress-like elements and the parapet of the porch is distinguished by crenulations.

The main entry is through a pair of timber doors to the porch and there is a single leaf door to south side near the apse. The windows are steel-framed and generally rectangular however that to the façade has a pointed arch with diamond leadlight (quarrels or quarries) to the upper three panels. There are two windows to each side of the nave, whose middle panel is a hopper and two small windows to the apse. The glass is translucent and textured though different types of glass are evident suggesting some has been replaced.

There is timber-framed front entry gateway with steel and mesh gate typical of the Interwar period and four tall lemon scented gums to the rear part of the site.

History

The proposal for a Presbyterian Church at the small settlement of Goulburn Weir was approved on 8 September 1936. In the application of a month prior, it was indicated that the Church committee was to supervise the work and construction of the tower would be delayed beyond the level of the porch eaves. The windows were to be metal-framed and include hoppers and future location of a vestry (opposite end to the porch/tower) was identified. The Rev. William Tait (The Manse, Murchison) sought a dispensation for the requirement of an outbuilding, which was waived.³⁰⁷

The church was designed by Gwen C Jones, a registered architect who worked in the office of Gawler & Drummond at a time when there were few female practitioners. Established in 1914, Gawler & Drummond was a prominent Melbourne-based practice during the 1920s and 1930s but undertook projects across the State, including several churches, mostly for the Church of England, for instance St Paul's at Korumburra (1927), and others at Yambuk (1933) and Orbost (1937).³⁰⁸

In October 1936, 'for reasons of economy' an amendment to the scheme in the form of different construction – reinforced concrete (6 inches thick) instead of brick walls, rendered internally and externally with cement mortar- was sought and approved. The church was able to be opened after it had been checked by the Rushworth shire engineer and it was inspected on 25 January 1937.³⁰⁹ The building cost £600,³¹⁰ and was erected by the local parishioners.

The Presbyterian Church at Goulburn Weir became a Uniting Church in 1977 after most of the Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian churches in Australia joined forces. The site was sold by the Church in 2006.³¹¹

The church was built about half a century after the Goulburn Weir was constructed in 1887-1891. The weir was the first major irrigation structure to be erected in Australia, following the *Water Conservation Act* of 1881.³¹² Soon after its completion, the weir became a tourist attraction, with people coming from all over Victoria to witness the steady bright electric light that it generated.³¹³ To that end, 25 acres of land on the west side of the Goulburn Weir was set aside for recreational purposes in 1894.³¹⁴ Subsequently parts of the reserve on Scouler Road were set aside for other purposes related to the small settlement that grew there: half an acre for a public hall in 1899 and about 1.4 acres for a State School in 1924, which returned to public use in 1977.³¹⁵ In May 1936, about 0.3 acre site (50 perches) was set aside for the extant Presbyterian Church.³¹⁶

Thematic context

Community & Cultural Life
Settlement

Sub-themes

Worshipping
Closer Settlement on the Flats – Goulburn Weir

³⁰⁷ Public Building Files; PROV, VPRS 7882/P1/Unit 976, File 8357

³⁰⁸ Miles Lewis, *Australian Architectural Index*, various

³⁰⁹ Public Building Files; PROV, VPRS 7882/P1/Unit 976, File 8357

³¹⁰ Elaine Lodding, *Nagambie Waterways: The Way They Were*, Nagambie 2009, p31

³¹¹ E Lodding, *Nagambie Waterways: The Way They Were*, p31

³¹² Joyce Hammond, *Bridging The Gap; Shire of Goulburn 1871-1971*, Nagambie 1971, p88

³¹³ J Hammond, *Bridging The Gap; Shire of Goulburn 1871-1971*, p89

³¹⁴ *Victoria Government Gazette*, 8 April 1914, p1648

³¹⁵ *Victoria Government Gazette*, 22 December 1899, p4848; 17 September 1924, p3003 and 19 October 1977, p3237

³¹⁶ Noorilim Parish Plan, N73(4)

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Presbyterian Church at Goulburn Weir is included in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay.

Extent of Designation

The building and land.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve original elements and context.

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

GRAYTOWN CEMETERY

Address	Graytown Cemetery Road, Graytown
Construction dates	1870
Building types	Public
Existing Listings	Heritage Inventory (Heritage Victoria): H7824-0022 National Trust – B6784 (file only)



Significance

What is Significant?

The cemetery site and graves.

How is it Significant?

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

Why is it Significant?

Officially set aside in 1870, though there were some earlier burials, the Graytown Cemetery is historically and socially significant for being one of the principal signifiers of the brief goldrush at Graytown during 1869-1870, when the population reached a brief maximum of about 30,000. Flooding during 1870 destroyed many mines and nearly as quickly, the township decreased. Many of the burials reflect the hardships of life in a mining town with about half being of young children.

(AHC Criteria A4 + G1)

The Graytown Cemetery is of representative aesthetic significance with a preponderance of late 19th century tombstones and low ornamental fences, that suggests it was part of a short-lived settlement. In addition, the Box-Ironbark woodland creates an evocative setting.

(AHC Criterion D2)

Description

Set in Box-Ironbox woodland, the approximately three acre site is located some distance from the main road. A modern post and wire fence defines the boundary. An axial, loosely defined path leads to the tombstones, which are concentrated at the east end of the site. There are native trees scattered throughout the site but more so to the perimeter and there are a few non-native trees set among the graves.

As was standard during the 19th century, the cemetery was divided into sections principally Christian: Anglican, Congregational, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan as well as mixed. There was a considerable Chinese population however who were typically banished to a far corner, in this case the north-west. Due to the change in the entry to the cemetery, this corner is now located near the main entrance. A pier with a plaque has been erected to commemorate the many unmarked Chinese graves.

The dates of the burials begin about 1870 and although the population decreased after the brief goldrush of the early 1870s, there are several up to about 1920.

Several tombstones were manufactured by Talochino of Seymour, who established a large business in Station Street there during the late 1880s.³¹⁷ Other manufacturers represented include Huxley Parker and W R Williams, both of Melbourne. The most distinctive grave is probably that of James Murdoch, who died in 1892. The tombstone is marble on a granite plinth with a floral wreath-like feature crowning it and a low cast iron fence with crests.

History

In 1868 Graytown, formerly known as Spring Creek, experienced a goldrush, which saw the population expand to at least 30,000 and over 500 buildings were constructed. The following year the town was proclaimed a Borough, though the gold deposits had begun to peter out and access to a permanent water supply proved to be problematic. In 1870, devastating floods filled the mines with water and destroyed property. The town declined rapidly, though the Post Office and a General Store continued to operate, catering to the emerging farming community. However, by c1960 the Graytown School and Catholic Church, the last public buildings left in the town, were moved and the Post Office was closed during the 1970s.³¹⁸ There are a number of places associated with the gold mining era at Graytown which include Clarkes Dam, Surface Hill Battery Site, Nardoo Lead Battery and Puddler, and cemetery.³¹⁹

The first burial officially recorded at Graytown was in 1868 at the Spring Creek Burial Ground, though possibly a number of unofficial burials had already taken place.³²⁰ An eight acre area was temporarily reserved from sale for the Graytown Cemetery in May and July 1870.³²¹

Eleven trustees were appointed in 1870,³²² who were either publicans or storekeepers. Even during the 1870s, the cemetery was not being well administered and records were incomplete or poorly organised. The trustees set the cost of burials, starting at 7 shillings for interment of babies to £2 for a private grave site with extra costs for excavating and monuments. Not all miners discovered enough gold to cover such costs and apparently unrecorded burial mounds would appear overnight.³²³

The perimeter of the cemetery was firstly fenced with posts and rails, then later by a wooden paling fence. Although the site originally covered eight acres, it is thought that the cost of maintaining the fence and encroaching mining works caused the area to be reduced to about four acres. While mining was banned within the cemetery site, there is apparently evidence of collapsed blowholes indicating that illegal tunnelling took place within the cemetery boundary.³²⁴

The harsh conditions, an inadequate water supply and straightened circumstances when doctors were not affordable, led to many deaths, especially of young children. Complications during childbirth, mining accidents, drowning and suicides also caused many adult deaths.³²⁵

³¹⁷ H G Martindale, *New Crossing Place: the story of Seymour and its Shire*, extended by Niall Brennan, 1982 [1958], p89

³¹⁸ Joyce Hammond, *The Graytown Goldrush*, Shepparton, 1977, pp1 & 11

³¹⁹ Parks Victoria, *Heathcote-Graytown National Park and Spring Creek Nature Conservation Reserve, Draft Management Plan*, 2006, p28

³²⁰ Yvonne Cochrane, 'The History of Graytown Cemetery', c2005, p2

³²¹ *Victoria Government Gazettes*, 6 May, 1870, p693 and 8 July 1870, pp971-2; Moornbool East Parish Plan, M180

³²² *Victoria Government Gazette*, 13 May, 1870, p714

³²³ Y Cochrane, 'The History of Graytown Cemetery', pp2-3

³²⁴ Y Cochrane, 'The History of Graytown Cemetery', pp2+4

³²⁵ Y Cochrane, 'The History of Graytown Cemetery', p5

There were many Chinese miners at the diggings, although there is only one Chinese burial recorded. It is thought there could be between forty and one hundred Chinese buried there. The Chinese graves were to the rear of the cemetery, as they were considered to be heathens. However, the cemetery entrance was changed in 1885 and the graves are now to the front of the site at the north-west corner. With the dwindling population, maintaining the cemetery Trust became difficult and meetings were held irregularly, often with intervals of many years passing, with the last meeting being held in 1935.³²⁶

There were 262 confirmed burials at the cemetery (about half were babies and children) dating from 1870 to 1947. However, the burial plan has been lost and the figure may be closer to 400.³²⁷ The cemetery fell into disrepair during the latter half of the 20th century but was restored during the 1990s, with the Graytown Cemetery Trust being revived in 1993, and a new burial register was researched and compiled. During this time, as a number of burials must have taken place without the benefit of ceremony or clerics, the graves were consecrated by Christian clergy and Buddhist monks with many past and present residents and relatives attending.³²⁸

Thematic context

Settlement
Community and Cultural Life

Sub-themes

Mining Towns
Commemoration - Cemeteries

Recommendations

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

Extent of Designation

The land within the perimeter of the Graytown Cemetery.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve significant elements and context.

³²⁶ Y Cochrane, 'The History of Graytown Cemetery', pp2+4

³²⁷ Dead Persons Society Melbourne, Leone Fabre (cml), 'Graytown Cemetery Notes', Date retrieved: 28 January 2011, <http://home.vicnet.net.au/dpsoc/graycem.htm>

³²⁸ Y Cochrane, 'The History of Graytown Cemetery', pp13+14

GRAYTOWN POW FOREST CAMP 6

Address	Polkinghorne Street, Graytown
Construction dates	c1940s
Building types	Public
Existing Listings	–



Significance

What is Significant?

The land and remnant building fabric

How is it Significant?

The Graytown POW Forest Camp 6 is of historic, social and aesthetic significance to the Shire of Strathbogie.

Why is it Significant?

The former Graytown POW Forest Camp 6 is historically and socially significant for the site was used from 1916 into the 1990s, mainly for as a camp for forestry workers, including Italian and German POW during WWII, and subsequently immigrants especially from the Baltic countries.

(AHC Criteria A4 + G1)

The former Graytown POW Forest Camp 6 is of representative aesthetic significance for the remnant building fabric, primarily concrete slabs, which evokes a sense of the scale of the former camp and has the potential to yield further information about the occupation of the site over the years.

(AHC Criteria C2 + D2)

Description

The former POW camp is located just north of the main road through Graytown, on sloping ground at what was the north-east corner of the township. Over an area of about 0.25 square kilometres are several remnants mostly concrete slabs (floors) of varying size, as well as some troughs, canals, and red chimney bases. The remnants are located in a clearing in the Box-Ironbark woodland.

History

In 1868 Graytown, formerly known as Spring Creek, experienced a goldrush, which saw the population expand to at least 30,000 and over 500 buildings were constructed. The following year the town was proclaimed a Borough, though the gold deposits had begun to peter out and access to a permanent water supply proved problematic. In 1870, devastating floods filled the mines with water and destroyed much property. Subsequently the town declined rapidly, though the Post Office and a general store continued to operate, catering to the emerging farming community. However, by c1960 the Graytown School and Catholic Church, the last public buildings left in the town, were moved and the Post Office was closed during the 1970s.³²⁹

The demand for timber for construction and fuel was continuous from the gold rush era to well after World War II. Forestry camps existed in the district from the 1890s.³³⁰ In 1916, an area abutting the township to the north, east and south was reserved for forestry purposes.³³¹ Many Italian migrants cut timber in the district during the 1920s. During the depression of the 1930s, formerly unemployed men were engaged by the Government to live in forest camps in the area and cut timber, mainly for firewood. These camps were often called 'susso' camps, slang for sustenance (welfare) payments.³³² By 1940, it seems that this forest had experienced some years of neglect and the government claimed that '... this would not be allowed to continue.'³³³

In 1941, POW Forest Camp 6, also referred to locally as McQuie Camp, was established at Graytown to continue with timber cutting. It was an offshoot of POW Camp 13 near Murchison, one of six POW camps located further north near the towns of Tatura, Rushworth and Murchison.³³⁴ The Graytown Camp was situated on 14 acres in the north-eastern part of the township extending south towards the (former) Graytown State School in Mills Street.³³⁵

Originally the camp was occupied by Italian prisoners who were gradually transferred to work on small Victorian farms and German prisoners were brought in on 3 September 1943, mainly from the German ship, the 'Kormoran' (240 crew members) as well as a few from Ramses (12 crew). Initially the prisoners appeared to enjoy the outside physical work cutting timber as well as tending a market garden which supplied vegetables for the camp but a year later, the mood had changed to despondency. There were however no escapes from the Graytown camp and friendships developed with some locals. An orchestra was also formed by the German POWs who waited on tables rather than cutting timber. In November 1946, the Camp 6 prisoners were returned to Camp 13 before being transferred to Wallangara in northern NSW.³³⁶

A high timber and wire fence, with barbed wire to the top, surrounded the prisoners' compound, with a high tower sentry-box overlooking the site. There were separate areas for the officers and soldiers of the 13th Australian Prisoner of War Group and 3rd Australian Guard Company, who guarded the camp. Buildings consisted of timber-framed huts of varying size with skillion roofs and walls clad with weatherboards (lower part) and cement sheeting with battens (upper part). They had awning windows and tents were also employed.³³⁷

After the war, the camp was used for assisted immigrants newly arrived in the country. They were required to work for two years as part of a Government contract and they continued the timber cutting. The camp was sometimes known as the 'Balt' camp, as many immigrants came from the Baltic region.³³⁸ In 1957, the western area of the camp site was reserved for forestry purposes, though this was partly revoked in 1979 when unused roads were closed.³³⁹ Part of the southern end was excised by the Country Roads Board to reroute the main road to Nagambie.³⁴⁰ Some huts continued to be used by forestry workers occasionally for some years, into the 1990s.³⁴¹ In recent years the site has since been abandoned.

³²⁹ Joyce Hammond, *The 'Graytown Goldrush'*, Shepparton 1977, pp1+11

³³⁰ Parks Victoria, *Heathcote-Graytown National Park and Spring Creek Nature Conservation Reserve, Draft Management Plan*, 2006, p28

³³¹ *Victoria Government Gazette*, 29 May 1916, p2042

³³² Parks Victoria, *Heathcote-Graytown National Park*, p29

³³³ *The Argus*, 27 June 1940, p2. Mr Lind, Minister of Forests,

³³⁴ Joyce Hammond, *Walls of Wire: Tatura, Rushworth, Murchison*, Rushworth 1990, p168

³³⁵ Graytown Township Plan G192(2) 1945. It included land in sections 14, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, as well as adjoining land and parts of some streets (High, Maxwell and Polkinghorne Streets). On the Moorambool East Parish Plan, M180 (D1), the boundaries of the POW camp were slightly different, including all of sections 19, 20 and 28 as well as adjacent land.

³³⁶ J Hammond, *Walls of Wire: Tatura, Rushworth, Murchison*, pp168-175

³³⁷ Australian War Memorial, 'Photographic Collection', ID nos 061129, 061201, 061209, <http://cas.awm.gov.au>

³³⁸ Parks Victoria, *Heathcote-Graytown National Park*, p29

³³⁹ *Victoria Government Gazette*, 3 July 1957, p2133, 4 July 1979, p2138 and 1 August 1979, p2440

³⁴⁰ Graytown Township Plan G192(2) 1945

³⁴¹ J Hammond, *Walls of Wire: Tatura, Rushworth, Murchison*, p168

Thematic context

Utilising Natural Resources
Government and Services

Sub-themes

Timber Industry
POW and Immigrants

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Graytown POW Forest Camp 6 be included in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay.

Extent of Designation

The land (Allotment 10, Section 17) and remnant built fabric.

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve significant elements and context.

KELVIN VIEW HALL (FORMER SCHOOL NO. 3480)

Address 40 Kelvin View School Road, Kelvin View

Construction date/s 1885, relocated 1909

Building types Public

Existing Listings –



Significance

What is Significant?

The building and mature trees, including several, established Monterrey pine trees (*Pinus radiata*) at the northern end of the site.

How is it Significant?

The Kelvin View Hall (former school no.3480) is of historic and aesthetic significance to the Shire of Strathbogie.

Why is it Significant?

Built in 1885 and relocated to the site in 1909 from Faithfull's Creek, the Kelvin View Hall (former school no.3480) is historically and socially significant for having operated as a school for about 60 years, superseding temporary accommodation in a private house. Subsequently the local residents fought to obtain it for community purposes, which it had partly been put to use as previously.

(AHC Criteria A4 + G1)

The Kelvin View Hall (former school no.3480) is of representative aesthetic significance for being indicative of the Public Works Department approach to single school room, rural schools during the early 20th century.

(AHC Criterion D2, E1)

Description

Several large Monterrey pine trees (*Pinus radiata*) define the boundary at the northern end of the sloping site, and there is paired timber picket gates at the entry.

The small weatherboard building, containing a single classroom and two ancillary spaces, has a gable roof clad in corrugated iron painted green. There is a red brick chimney to the north side and a metal chimney to the south side. The form and detailing suggest a construction date during the early 20th century.

Entry is by a porch, also to both the north and south sides, and there is a verandah to the west side with timber posts and braces. It has a concrete deck and is walled at either end with timber boards. There are windows to the east and west sides, mostly multi-paned as well as a pair of large double-hung sashes with horizontal glazing bars to the east side.

History

The area now known as Kelvin View had initially been called Mountain View but was renamed in 1907 to avoid confusion a town in Gippsland. *Kelvin* was the name of a wine shanty and homestead of early settlers, the Charman family. The area had been first settled by Europeans c.1870 and soon became a centre for the timber industry, with the first saw mills commencing operation in 1880.³⁴²

In 1901, children in the district were taught by Mr Emmett, along with his own children, in a disused building. In 1903 parents of fourteen local children petitioned the Education Department for a school to be established in the area as the nearest school was almost 12 kilometres away at Shean's Creek (no. 1265). As such, Mountain View School was established by the Education Department during 1904 in a private home owned by the Shepherdson's, with teachers Margaret Jones and Marie Levinsohn.³⁴³

In July 1908, the Education Department stated that the delay in providing a new school building at Kelvin View was caused by other urgent works engaging the district architect's office.³⁴⁴ In August 1908, a 3 acre parcel of land (1.18 hectares) was reserved from sale for a school at the present site.³⁴⁵ The land, which was donated by John Nelson and was extricated from Crown Allotment 20B, became Crown Allotment 20F, section A in the Parish of Wondoomarook.³⁴⁶

In late 1908 the Department decided to relocate the old school at Faithfull's Creek,³⁴⁷ which had been vacant for several years. Faithfull's Creek school (no. 2701) had opened in mid-1885 at the junction of five roads, north of Euroa, but closed in 1901.³⁴⁸ There has been some confusion about the origin of the school building at Kelvin View, as it has been stated that another nearby school, that it had been relocated from Riggs Creek.³⁴⁹

The Department accepted the tender of £150 by Mr O Lynes '... for the work of removal, and the task of hauling the cumbersome old building up the mountain will probably be worth the amount charged. And the contractor will be fortunate in keeping it from collapse before arrival at its destination.' An alternate view was professed in the *Euroa Advertiser* to this 'spasm of economy' as follows:

The money to be paid for the removal, together with the £40 or £50 that might be raised from the sale of the old building, would build a new school at Kelvin View affording ample accommodation for many years to come.³⁵⁰

The new school was opened with an enrolment of twenty pupils, the number of pupils never increasing past twenty-eight.³⁵¹ It is not known exactly when the tree planting program commenced however some were certainly planted on Arbor Day in July 1920.³⁵² Arbor Day had been celebrated at the school for at least a few years and so the programme

³⁴² The Book Committee, *Kelvin View down through the years 1870-2000*, Kelvin View c2001, pp55, 75

³⁴³ The Book Committee, *Kelvin View down through the years 1870-2000*, p40

³⁴⁴ *Euroa Advertiser*, 10 July 1908, p3

³⁴⁵ *Victoria Government Gazette*, 12 August 1908, no. 96, p4095; Wondoomarook Parish Plan W347(6)

³⁴⁶ The Book Committee, *Kelvin View down through the years 1870-2000*, p75

³⁴⁷ *Euroa Advertiser*, 29 January 1909, p4

³⁴⁸ L Blake (ed), *Vision and Realisation: a centenary history of State Education in Victoria*, Volume 3, Melbourne 1973, p710

³⁴⁹ L Blake (ed), *Vision and Realisation: a centenary history of State Education in Victoria*, Volume 3, p698; In the entry for Riggs Creek school (no 2333), there is no mention of relocation and it was said to have burnt down in 1926 however on p725, the entry for Kelvin Grove [sic] no. 3480, it is indicated that the Riggs Creek school was relocated there.

³⁵⁰ *Euroa Advertiser*, 29 January 1909, p4

³⁵¹ L Blake (ed), *Vision and Realisation: a centenary history of State Education in Victoria*, Volume 3, p725

³⁵² *Euroa Advertiser*, 16 July 1920, p3

may have been well underway before that date.³⁵³ By 1904, Arbor Day had been established 'in the education department psyche and had become imbued with a sense of nationalistic purpose and endeavour'.³⁵⁴

By 1922, white ant damage was evident to the walls and floors and in 1925, some repairs and painting works were undertaken by Harry Jacka, a local builder, for £3 and by 1931, a teacher's residence was established. In 1948, two pines were removed which were overhanging an orchard on an adjacent block and were replaced with appropriate trees. In 1951, a new opening was created between the anteroom/cloakroom and the classroom.³⁵⁵ In 1953, drawings were prepared by the Public Works Department (PWD) for repairs and repainting.³⁵⁶

Over the years, the building was also used for church services (Presbyterian and Methodist) and for community activities such as dances and birthday celebrations.³⁵⁷

There is some discrepancy regarding the closing date of the school as one source states 19 December 1968, with Bruce Tanner being the last teacher.³⁵⁸ Elsewhere, a date of 19 May 1970 is provided as the official closure date. According to the public building file, it was offered to Noble Park High School as a camp site in November 1970 and then to Bellevue Primary School in January 1971. By mid-August 1971, the department was planning to sell the buildings and a month later, the local residents submitted an offer to purchase the site.³⁵⁹ Two years later (1973), the local residents acquired the building from the Education Department and subsequently it has been used as a public hall.³⁶⁰ In 1974, the site was reserved from sale for public purposes (hall and recreation).³⁶¹

Thematic context

Government & Services
Community & Cultural Life

Sub-themes

Education
Public Halls

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Kelvin View Hall (former school no. 3480) be included in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay with tree controls to the Monterrey pine trees (*Pinus radiata*).

Extent of Designation

The land, the building, and the established Monterrey pine trees (*Pinus radiata*).

Conservation Recommendations

Maintain and conserve significant elements and context.

Reinstate original features wherever possible.

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

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

³⁵³ *Euroa Advertiser*, 26 May 1916, p3. It was stated that 'the school committee ... decided to hold arbor day in July, as usual'.
³⁵⁴ Suzanne Hunt, 'Where the Sweet Peas Bloomed: State School gardens in Victoria 1901-1914', in G Whitehead (ed), *Planting the Nation*, Melbourne 2001, pp22-23. Arbor Day had been inaugurated in Nebraska in 1872 but did not become popular in Victoria for 30 years until the Royal Commission on State Forests and Timber Reserves of 1901 revealed the extent of destruction of Victoria's forests from excessive harvesting and gold mining activities.
³⁵⁵ Building Files: Primary Schools; PROV, VPRS 795/P0/Unit 2779, File 3480 (Kelvin View School). In the building file, the earliest recorded information dates to 1922.
³⁵⁶ Kelvin View State School, PROV, PWD (BSA) Drawings 1853-1998, SS 3840.50. Note the school no. is incorrect and should be 3480.
³⁵⁷ The Book Committee, *Kelvin View down through the years 1870-2000*, p40
³⁵⁸ The Book Committee, *Kelvin View down through the years 1870-2000*, p75
³⁵⁹ Building Files: Primary Schools; PROV, VPRS 795/P0/Unit 2779, File 3480 (Kelvin View School). Due to issues with a neighbour, the department believed use of the site for a camp would not have been feasible.
³⁶⁰ The Book Committee, *Kelvin View down through the years 1870-2000*, p75
³⁶¹ *Victoria Government Gazette*, 7 August 1974, no 77, p2911; Wondoomarook Parish Plan W347(6)

