WHITTLESEA HERITAGE STUDY

PREPARED FOR THE CITY OF WHITTLESEA BY:

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STUDY TEAM

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Whittlesea Heritage Study was carried out with the assistance of funds made available by the Historic Buildings Council - Victoria and Commonwealth of Australia under the National Estate Grants Program.

The consultants particularly wish to acknowledge the assistance of Greg Wood from the City of Whittlesea for undertaking the difficult job of contacting owners, and to thank Robert Wuchatsch for his outstanding efforts to track down the history of sites which have virtually no written sources.

THIS CD

The Whittlesea Heritage Study CD was designed and formatted to disk by Pixel City Graphic Design.
1. Parameters of the Study

2. Method and extent of survey
   A. Method
   B. Extent

3. The Grading System
   3A Individual sites
   3B Heritage Conservation Areas
   3C Cultural landscapes
   3D Dating sites

4. The Site Identification Form

5. Recommendations for Planning Protection
   5A Sites recommended for Historic Buildings Register
   5B Sites recommended for National Estate Register
   5C Sites recommended for Planning Scheme Protection

6. Environmental History - Plenty Valley
   Historical Survey by Paul Hicks.

7. Bibliography

8. List of Proposed Heritage Conservation Areas.

9. Site Identification Inventory by Region and number with accompanying maps.
The initial intention of the brief for the Whittlesea Heritage Study was to include a full range of planning recommenda-
tion and guidelines. However the first evaluation of the potential sites in the Municipality under task A of the brief
identified a very much greater order of work than had been initially expected. Accordingly it was necessary to divide
the study into two parts. This report constitutes part 1 of the Whittlesea Conservation Study. It is hoped that further
funds will become available in the near future to complete the remaining portions of the work.

Part 1 places emphasises on the survey and identification of sites of heritage significance including individual build-
ings/sites etc., and areas of historic significance. The results of this survey and evaluation are listed in Part 9 of this
report and each individual site and area is separately listed in Volumes 1 and 2.
2.A Method

As for any rural area the Survey of the City of Whittlesea was logistically difficult. Road access is difficult in many places, addresses are indistinct, generally with no numbering system, and properties are frequently not visible from the public road. In addition there are frequently very large distances between potential heritage sites making the travelling component particularly time consuming, and the location of sites documented by others an often arduous task.

It was obvious from the beginning that addresses could not be used to identify properties. It was therefore decided to map them with an identifying item number. To make the task manageable, and to facilitate location of numbered sites by users of the survey, the City of Whittlesea was divided into 21 regions shown on the map which attaches to this volume (Map 1.). These regions roughly correspond to one of the numerous existing or previous township regions in the Municipality. They are named with the township name and given a number. For example the region around Epping is named 'EPPING' region and assigned the number "1". All heritage sites identified within this region are given a prefix of "1". For example the Epping Primary School is given the item number "1.4".

Heritage Conservation Areas are given an "A" prefix. They are located in the volume 2 inventory within the region which most of their area falls e.g. "A.5" "Harvest Home Lane" Heritage Conservation Area is documented in the Epping region although it also extends into the Wollert region. An overall map of Heritage Conservation areas for the Municipality accompanies this volume (Map 2). At the beginning of the inventory for each region there is a numbered list of heritage items and a map locating each number. This map also details the heritage conservation areas within that region and numbers them with their "A" number.

To consult the inventory the user should ascertain the approximate position of the subject property on the overall region map, then refer to the particular region map. The precise location of the property on the map will depend on local knowledge and photographs. Where ever possible the item number description adds locating information to assist the user e.g. Property name - "Linton Grange", or "house, south of creek" or "Shed adjacent to substation". It is anticipated however that certainty of location will only be possible by comparing the photograph on the Site Identification sheet with a site inspection.

The maps have been prepared on site and provide a reasonably accurate location for the vast majority of properties.

2.B Extent of Survey

The survey has been undertaken using 1974 and 1976 Crown Survey maps. Most of these maps indicate all buildings existing at that date. The survey procedure involved locating each building noted on the Crown Survey map on site, and determining its significance or otherwise. In effect this involved traversing 99% of roads in the City of Whittlesea at least once and frequently several times. During this course of locating the buildings; landscapes, individual trees, cultural landscapes and heritage areas were also documented. The only areas which have not been extensively surveyed are those within the Yan Yean system catchment areas, and within the Kinglake National Park. These areas contain a network of tracks only accessible by four wheel drive vehicles.

No buildings are noted in these areas on the 1970's Maps, and although there may be some ruins related to timber milling it is outside the study brief to investigate these archaeological sites.

Although the survey has been extremely thorough in a rural area such as Whittlesea there will always be some remote and inaccessible sites which are missed. If and when these become known there should be a mechanism in place to document and protect them. The same process should apply to properties where access was refused.
Sites and areas of heritage significance have been graded accordingly to an A, B, C, D, E scale. This notation has the following meaning.

“**A**” Sites are of national or state importance, irreplaceable parts of Australia’s built heritage. They are either already included on, or recommended for inclusion on, the Register of Historic Buildings and the Register of the National Estate.

“**B**” Sites are of regional or metropolitan significance, and stand as important milestones in the development of the metropolis. They are either already included on, or recommended for inclusion on, the Register of the National Estate.

“**C**” C graded sites are of local significance. Sites make an architectural and historic contribution that is important within the local area. This includes well preserved examples of particular styles of construction, as well as some individually significant sites that have been altered or defaced. This can and does include a very wide range of building types and places from very simple dwellings or sheds to substantial farm complexes. The humble places amongst C graded sites are not less valuable than the more grand establishments. A wide range of C graded items illustrates the pattern of life of a whole community with its inter related components across the septum of wealth.

“**D**” Sites are either reasonably intact representatives of particular periods or styles, or they have been substantially altered but stand in an area which retains much of its original character.

“**E**” Sites have generally been substantially altered, and stand in relative isolation from other buildings of similar periods. Because of this they are not considered to make an essential contribution to the character of the area, although retention and restoration may still be beneficial.

### 3.A Individual Sites

In the broad area of the City of Whittlesea, sites graded A, B and C have been included in the heritage inventory. Within Heritage Conservation Areas A, B, C, D and E sites have been recorded.

All "A" and "B" sites have been photographed, recorded on a site identification form, researched for relevant history, compared with other like examples and analysed for their architectural value to produce a summary of significance for each site.

99% of "C" sites have been photographed and recorded on a site identification form. It was outside the agreed extent of work to further evaluate these sites however many of them have demanded further attention. Accordingly the majority of "C" graded sites also have some historical research and some architectural analysis.

In Heritage Conservation Areas D and E graded sites are recorded in the inventory and mapped. A few of these have also been photographed.

### 3.B Heritage Conservation Areas

Heritage Conservation Areas have been graded according to the same grading system as that for individual sites on an "A", "B" or "C" level. "D" and "E" levels are not applicable to areas. The site identification sheet for areas will include a description of the elements of the area, historical research, architectural analysis and an assessment of the significance of the area. Areas have been compared with another areas within the City.

### 3.C Cultural Landscapes

A cultural landscape is a collection of items, views, places which have the ability to illustrate a previous pattern of life or judged to be a heritage significance. In assessing cultural landscapes in the City of Whittlesea emphasis has been
placed on the last phrase of the previous sentence i.e. those landscapes of heritage significance. Unless this criteria is applied all landscape can be determined to be a cultural landscape. For example, the high voltage electricity grid, all roads, and all towns describe a pattern of life for a segment of the community but all cannot, be judged to be of heritage significance.

A number of cultural landscapes have been identified in the City of Whittlesea. Frequently these are also heritage conservation areas. They are graded using the same "A", "B", "C" categories as for areas.

3.D Dating Sites

Few Rate Books records survive for the City of Whittlesea. Directories are not numbered and there are no good maps like the 1890s MMBW maps to help dating of buildings. This has contributed to great difficulty in dating many of the structures and sites. Despite this the majority of "A" and "B" sites have been dated using laborious title searches where necessary. A few "A" and "B" sites and a greater number of "C" sites can not be precisely dated. Where this is the case a c. will appear in front of the date. Generally a reasonably accurate date can be estimated from architectural inspection.
THE SITE IDENTIFICATION FORM

The site identification form is straightforward. It includes the following information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Noted in the top right hand corner.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>At the top of the page.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Type, Region and Address**

**Existing Designation**

Refers to pre-existing recording by heritage bodies. The symbols have the following meaning:

- **HBR** Historic Buildings Register
- **GBR** Government Buildings Register
- **AHC** Australian Heritage Commission Register (National Estate)
- **NT** National Trust Register
- **VAS** Victorian Archaeological Survey recording

**Grading**

A, B, C, D, E. Refer to 3.A of this report for definition.

**Recommended For**

This category lists the various bodies and/or level of protection which are recommended for the site. They are AHC and VAS, as above and:

- **VHR** Victorian Heritage Register (replaces HBR)
- **PSP** Planning Scheme Protection.
- **HCA** Heritage Conservation Area.
- **CL** Cultural Landscape.

**Theme**

Whittlesea has several themes of development which underlie its environmental history.

**Construction Details**

Self explanatory

**Notable Features/Significance**

This is generally attached to the form as subsequent pages.

**Integrity**

Indicates the extent to which the place, site, building, view etc. has remained intact to its original and/or significant form.

**Condition**

This identifies only the obvious external conditions. It does not represent a thorough survey of the conditions of the site.

**Alterations**

Obvious significant alterations are listed here. Minor alterations are not noted. No noted alteration here, does not mean that alteration has not occurred.

**Recommendations**

This slot is for recommendations other than those listed above under “Recommended for”. It notes items such as, Road widening to move to avoid property etc.
SECTION 5

RECOMMENDATION FOR PLANNING PROTECTION

5.A Sites Recommended for the Historic Buildings Register.

- All individual sites graded "A" except Commonwealth owned properties.
- Heritage Conservation Areas graded "A". A mechanism for including areas on the Historic Buildings Register does not exist. It is possible for all the land within the recommended area to be registered if it is in single ownership and attaches to a building or structure. Some "A" graded areas may be able to be registered in this way. Others will have to rely on single site registration.

5.B Sites Recommended for the National Estate Register.

- All individual sites and areas graded "A" or "B".

5.C Sites Recommended for Planning Scheme Protection.

(i) The Urban Conservation Area provisions of the Whittlesea Planning Scheme should be used to protect all proposed Heritage Conservation Areas and the contributory elements within them.

(ii) The existing provisions of the Whittlesea Planning Scheme should be used to individually list all "A", "B" and "C" graded buildings outside the protected Heritage Conservation Areas.

(iii) Cultural Landscapes should be protected by attention to restrictions on development within the significant zone. This will necessitate a new zone in the planning scheme which will have special and different conditions for each landscape. For example "11.36", the Plenty Cultural Landscape, is an historic view frequently painted by the artists of the Heidelberg School last century and early this century. To protect this view there should be restrictions on development along Hunters Road to ensure that the view is not obscured by buildings or vegetation. In the Valley below restrictions should be put in place which ensure that the rural character remains, and on the road itself restrictions are needed on visible services, road form, and tree planting which might affect the remote rural character of the place.

(iv) Landscape features graded "C" generally constitute significant stands of River Red gums or other introduced trees. The proposed River Red Gum Conservation areas of the current Planning Amendment are not broad enough to protect many of the landscape regions which make a substantial contribution to the character of the City of Whittlesea. The Planning Scheme has provisions for Municipalities to control tree felling in designated areas. This should be used in Whittlesea to ensure that existing River Red gums and other identified trees are maintained, and that development is not allowed to occur which would precipitate their death due to root pruning, changed water conditions, or other deleterious action. In particular, subdivision plans in designated areas should be required to accurately survey and plot all existing significant trees and to design a subdivision scheme which will ensure that building, road and drainage works do not threaten the surveyed trees. This could be achieved by integrating pocket parks around trees and/or subdivision into larger allotments which allow room to build without threatening the significant trees.

(v) Individual Significant Trees. Several trees worthy of inclusion on the State significant tree list have been identified. These should be included in that list and protected under the relevant clause of the Planning Scheme.
As part of the division of the Whittlesea Heritage Study into two parts, it was decided by the Steering Committee to utilize the considerable work already undertaken by Paul Hicks and owned by the Department of Planning and Housing.

This is attached and forms the basis of the environmental history for the City of Whittlesea.

The themes identified by Hicks have been broadly transferred to the Study and expanded where necessary to further explain the heritage items discovered on site. The themes used by the Study are as follows:

- Pre-European Settlement Landscape
- Early Settlement
- Gold
- Transport Routes
- Neighbourhoods and Townships
- Speculations
- Timber Industry
- Wheat Industry
- Dairy Industry
- Grazing Industry
- Orchard Industry
- Yan Yean Reservoir
- Economic Depression
- Proximity to Melbourne

All these themes are represented by heritage items, however three major themes are most clearly represented by the physical evidence. They are neighbourhoods and townships, the dairy industry and the fruit growing industry.

Whittlesea City is unusual for the large number of township centres closely spaced together. This is linked with three key factors namely: the proximity to Melbourne, the proximity to the main Melbourne to Sydney highway and, the closer early subdivision which resulted. The townships often had only a loosely defined centre or a centre now gone, but once formed a tight community by the close settlement of farms and the generally uniform farming pursuits. These two factors remain today and are a prominent part of the character of the City of Whittlesea.

Frequently dairying was the major farm pursuit. Whittlesea City played a major role as the dairy centre for Melbourne in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. This role has now passed, but the technology associated with dairying from the 1850s to the present day is clearly in evidence here.

A second major industry was fruit growing in the west of the City, also now no longer viable. The Arthurs Creek, Humevale and Doreen areas all contributed to the development and consolidation of Victoria’s commercial orchards and to the development of the fruit export trade.

The other themes remain important to the region and for each there are good examples of the particular types of development which resulted. Many of the themes of development in Whittlesea are also relevant to the State of Victoria and Whittlesea contributes considerable physical evidence of these themes at State significance level.
SECTION 7

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Key

G General background & specific historical information.
F Future planning, development and controls.
CS Analysis of completed conservation study projects.
CL Assessment of cultural landscape.

Books

G Kenna, L. In the beginning there was only the Land (History of Bundoora). Bundoora, 1988.
G Linehan, J.H. From Connell to Callaghan - The First Hundred Years of Primary School No. 1477 - Epping. Melbourne, 1974.
G Murphy, J.T. Early Settlers of Arthur’s Creek, Victoria. Arthur’s Creek, 1971.
G Murphy, K. Arthur’s Creek Hall - The First Hundred Years. Arthur’s Creek, 1987.


Hooper, E. A History of Tanck's Corner - Yarrambat State School No. 2054.


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Forests Commission of Vic. Annual Reports.

Victoria : Government Gazette.


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Post Office and Directories

Sands and McDougall Directories, Cole, R.H., Hotels and Hoteliers. Ltd.

Jackson, Matthew Bullock. On Water Supply to the City of Melbourne. Institute of Civil Engineers, London. 1859.
**Other**


G Victorian Railways Tourist Guide. Melbourne, 1885.


FD Australian Heritage Commission Register.

FD National Trust Register.

FD H.B.C. Register.


G District Roads Boards Broadmeadows. minutes

G District Roads Boards Donnybrook and Wallan Wallan. minutes.

G District Roads Boards Epping. minutes.

G District Roads Boards Morang and Upper Plenty minutes.

G Post-Master General’s Department : Early Post Office File

G Lewis, M. Architects Index.

**Newspapers/Magazines/Periodicals/Illustrations/Photographs**

G State Library of Victoria (Latrobe) Small Picture Collection.

G Baillieres Victorian Gazetteer.

G Australian Builder & Contractors News.

G Illustrated Australasian News.

G Australasian Sketcher.


**Maps**

Crown Survey Maps 1974 & 1976 (from aerial maps)

(Uppe Valley, Arthurs Creek, Donnybrook, Wallan, Kinglake West, Whittlesea, Broadmeadows, Epping, Eltham, Strathewen, Pheasant Creek.

M.M.B.W. : Melbourne Metropolitan Planning Scheme.

Whittlesea Planning Scheme : local section amendment RLIII.

Whittlesea and Diamond Valley Planning Scheme : Local section amendment RLIII.

Ministry for Planning & Environment Aerial Photos.

Ministry for Planning & Environment Plenty Valley Study.
- Sites of Historical Significance.
- Sites of European Historical Significance.

Ministry for Planning - Plenty Corridor Study Aerial photo map.

Division of National Mapping 1980.

1865 Mining Maps for Plenty River at State Library of Victoria (Latrobe)
HERITAGE STUDY REGION BOUNDARIES

- 1 EPPING
- 2 CRAIGIEBURN /KALKALLO
- 3 DONNYBROOK /BEVERIDGE
- 4 THOMASTOWN /LALOR
- 5 WOLLERT
- 6 WOODSTOCK
- 7 MERRIANG /BEVERIDGE
- 8 BUNDOORA /JANEFIELD
- 9 MILL PARK
- 10 SOUTH MORANG
- 11 MERnda
- 12 DOREEN
- 13 YAN YEAN
- 14 WHITTLESEA TOWNSHIP
- 15 EDEN PARK
- 16 GLENVALE
- 17 YARRAMBAT/NUTFIELD (not included on this CD)
- 18 ARTHURS CREEK
- 19 KINGLAKE
- 20 HUMEVALE
- 21 MT DISAPPOINTMENT
### EXISTING HERITAGE LISTING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Grading</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Existing Heritage Listing</th>
<th>Recommended for</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.6</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Mayfield Cultural Landscape</td>
<td>HBR AHC HCA VAS PSP CL</td>
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<tr>
<td>A.3</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Epping Civic Precinct Heritage Conservation Area.</td>
<td>HCA PSP</td>
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<td>A.4</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Old Epping/Darebin Creek Heritage Conservation Area.</td>
<td>HCA PSP CL</td>
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<td>A.5</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Harvest Home Lane Heritage Conservation Area</td>
<td>AHC HCA PSP CL</td>
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<td>1.01</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>City of Whittlesea, Municipal Offices, High St.</td>
<td>HCA PSP</td>
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<td>1.02</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Presbyterian Church, High St.</td>
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<td>1.03</td>
<td>B</td>
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<td>1.04</td>
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<td>Primary School No. 1477, 805 High St.</td>
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<td>1.06</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Horse trough High St. west side.</td>
<td>HCA PSP</td>
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<td>1.07</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Former Catholic Denominational School No. 238, Coulstock St.</td>
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<td>1.08</td>
<td>A</td>
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<td>C</td>
<td>St. Peters Catholic Church, Davisson St.</td>
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<td>1.10</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>St. Peters Presbytery Davisson St. (beside Catholic Church).</td>
<td>HCA PSP CL</td>
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<td>*1.11</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Stone building cnr. Dalton &amp; Cooper Sts.</td>
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<td>1.12</td>
<td>C</td>
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<tr>
<td>*1.13</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>House 18 Greenbrook St.</td>
<td>HCA PSP CL</td>
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<td>1.15</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Darebin Creek and rural landscape environment.</td>
<td>HCA PSP CL</td>
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<td>*1.17</td>
<td>E</td>
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<td>1.18</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>House &amp; Outbuildings Harvest Home Rd.</td>
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<td>1.19</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Hehrs Pine Park Farm. Epping Rd. (+ dry stonewalls)</td>
<td>HBR AHC PSP HCA CL</td>
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<td>Ewert Farmhouse &amp; drystone walling Bindts Rd. east side.</td>
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<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.21</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Timm's house, Bindts Rd. east side</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1.22</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Drystone wall. north side Harvest Home Rd. and both sides and dividing paddocks, Harvest Home Rd. East. (No S.I.F.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1.23</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Weatherboard house, stone house, stone milking shed and dairy + stone outbuildings, Lot 2 Harvest Home Rd. east. Unmacks Farm.</td>
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<td>1.24</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Stone house, large stone barn Harvest Home Rd. east. “Lochaber”</td>
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<td>1.25</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Stone house, milking shed, drystone wall, Harvest Home Rd. east.</td>
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<td>1.26</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Feature: dry stone wall enclosing hill, Bindts Rd. west side.</td>
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<td>1.27</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Drystone wall Bindts Rd. east side Bindts Rd. west side (part of)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.28</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Post and rail fence, Lehmans Rd. north side.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.29</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Dry stone walls lining Lehmans Rd.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Colmans Cottage, 12 Howard St. DEMOLISHED</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1.31</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Epping Hotel, High St., west side.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1.32</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>House, 106 Houston St.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1.33</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>House and drystone wall, Duffy St.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1.34</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Wuchatsch farmbuildings, quarry and outbuildings, O'hehrs Rd.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.35</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>House, Epping Rd. east side, Old Travellers Home Hotel.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.36</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Zimmer Farmhouse ruins O'hehrs Rd.</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1.37</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Scarred red gums, Hendon Park, O'hehrs Rd.</td>
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<td>1.38</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Epping Police Station, 719 High St.</td>
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<td>D</td>
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<td>1.41</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Cottage, Garden &amp; home paddock south side McDonalds Rd.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.42</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Drystone wall &amp; river red gums Findon Rd. &amp; both sides of intersection Findon and Epping Rd.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.43</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Drystone wall, J.W. Porta propertyEpping Rd. and extending north along Epping Rd.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.44</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>House and Tank, Harvest Home Rd. west.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.45</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Derelict farmhouses and cypress avenue Harvest Home Rd. west.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.46</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Weatherboard house, Lot 7 O'hehrs Rd.(south side)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.47</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Pratts House, Rufus St Epping</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* No Site Identification Form

For further V.A.S. investigation.
Graves, Harvest Home Lane East VAS
The first land sales in the Epping area took place in 1838, with most of the land offered purchased by Sydney speculators. During the early 1840s, tenant farmers settled in the area, then known as Darebin Creek. It was not until 1853, when the village reserve was surveyed, that the name Epping was chosen.

Many of Epping’s earliest settlers were Irish, and Catholic services commenced as early as 1849, in the home of Alexander MacKillop, father of Mary McKillop, who later founded the Sisters of St. Joseph of the Sacred Heart.

As well as Irish immigrants, English, Scots and Germans also settled at Epping. In 1865 Epping was described as “an agricultural district ... dairy farming is extensively carried on ... The hotels are the Epping and Excelsior, the Travellers Home being 1.5 miles north ... There is a coach office in the village where the Merriang coach changes horses ... the population is about 300 persons and the geological formation volcanic”.

Epping’s early residents made good use of the volcanic bluestone that abounds. Many fine old bluestone public buildings are still in use today, notably St. Peters Catholic Church (1867), Presbyterian Church (1867), St. John’s Church of England (1869), Shire Offices (1871) and Primary School (1874). Several private bluestone residences also remain.

The 1920s brought electricity and reticulated water to Epping. Post Second World War development, particularly since 1970, has seen Epping change from an agricultural village to a rapidly expanding Melbourne suburb” (Wuchatsch and Waghorn, 1985, No. 5).
TYPE: Other building  
REGION: Epping  
ADDRESS: High Street, Epping  
GRADING: C  
RECOMMENDED FOR: Heritage Conservation Area, Planning Scheme Protection  
SURVEY DATE: 21/2/90  
THEME: Early Settlement / Neighbourhoods & Townships  
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date: 1871  
Architect:  
Builder: Thomas Mitchell  
Elements: Bluestone Shire Offices, Arucaria sp.  
INTEGRITY: Poor  
CONDITION: Poor  
ALTERATIONS: Numerous recent alterations.
“In 1867 the Epping District Roads Board applied to the Government for a grant of land on which to build an office and meeting room. The present site was granted by the Lands Department in 1868, although it was not until 1871 that this handsome bluestone building was erected. Thomas Mitchell was the successful contractor, his tender of six hundred and twenty eight Pounds being accepted.

From its inception in 1854 until incorporation in the newly formed Shire of Darebin in 1870, the Epping Roads Board had usually met at the Belmont Hotel in Thomastown. When the Roads Boards of Epping, Morang and Woodstock were amalgamated to form the Shire of Darebin, the twenty-two councillors met at the Foresters Hall at Preston. The Shire then stretched from Northcote to Merriang.

Although a majority of councillors favoured building on the more central Epping site, those from Northcote and Preston argued for the continuation of Preston as the meeting place. They even took the matter to the Supreme Court, but their action was dismissed.

Mitchell’s building has served the district well. Apart from its original purpose as a council meeting chamber and offices, it was also used as a courthouse, public meeting room and dance hall. Although the Shire of Epping (its name was changed from Darebin in 1894) was absorbed into the Greater Shire of Whittlesea in 1915 and all meetings and records removed to Mernda, the building reverted to its original role in 1939 when Epping again became the seat of the Whittlesea Council.

The rapid growth of Melbourne since the end of the Second World War has seen much of the southern part of the City (proclaimed in 1988) transformed from rural farmland to developed suburbs (Wuchatsch & Waghorn, 1988, p.9).

This building retains its status as the centre point of the Epping Civic Precinct despite the extensive alterations. The fine quality of the stonework still dominates the facade and illustrates the utilization of the local building material for a public structure. Although the architect for the building is not known, its architectural pretentious are clear in the vigorous stone detailing and the well proportioned symmetrical tripartite design. The design bears a strong resemblance to Public Works Department’s Port Fairy Court courthouse of 1859. It appears likely in this case that a builder has adapted the common courthouse form to suite the Municipal use.

The individual significance of this building is considerably compromised by alterations and additions.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES
Wuchatsch & Hawke, 1988 p.2 and 3.
Shire of Darebin Minutes 1871.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

TYPE Other (Church)
REGION Epping
ADDRESS High St, Epping

GRADING C
RECOMMENDED FOR Heritage Conservation Area, Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE 21/2/90

THEME Neighbourhoods and Townships

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:
Date 1867
Builder Thomas Mitchell
Elements Bluestone church, mature pines, drystone wall at rear.

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE See attached and Epping Civic Precinct Heritage Conservation Area A.3.

INTEGRITY Good
CONDITION Good

HISTORICAL REFERENCES Wuchatsch & Waghorn, 1988, p.10.
On 5 November 1867, the Rev. Samuel Kelly wrote to Alexander Brock JP, stating:

“We some time ago, resolved in His name, to have a house worthy of being dedicated to the Lord, where His ordinances may be regularly administered, His Gospel proclaimed, sinners brought to a Saviour, and believers upbuilt in holy faith”.

Over 120 years later, the Epping Presbyterian Church has never missed a service and still steadfastly serves the purposes for which it was erected.

The land upon which the church stands was first reserved for the Presbyterian Church on 27 February 1865, although it was not until 1870 that the land was formally granted by the Lands Department. The foundation stone was laid by Mr. Brock JP on 4 November 1867 following a tea meeting at 4 pm.

Thomas Mitchell, who was also later to erect the adjacent shire hall and offices and the Methodist Church at Thomastown, was the builder. A Mr. Humphries was responsible for the stonework and Alexander Cameron built the pews and completed much of the other woodwork. The cost is believed to have been 400 pounds.

The Epping Presbyterian Church initially formed part of the Campbellfield Charge, along with the Campbellfield and Janefield congregations. Before the era of the motor car, ministers made their way from Campbellfield to Epping either on horseback or by horse-drawn vehicles. For many years, Mrs. James Bower, a daughter of Thomas McPherson, one of the founders, entertained them for tea following the afternoon service at Epping.

In 1944 the Epping congregation transferred to the Presbytery of Melbourne North. Today services are conducted by the Rev. Martin Hanse. Sunday school classes, initiated in 1901, continue today. The Sunday school hall was erected in 1956 and the manse completed in 1964” (Wuchatsch and Waghorn, 1988, Item 10).

The church is typical 19th century narrow preaching hall made more elaborate by the unusually large wall height. In combination with the placement of the building on high ground and set well back from the street, this makes the building appear somewhat stretched in its proportions like a cathedral and makes it appear larger than its true size. A vital part of the Epping Civic Precinct.
**ST JOHNS ANGLICAN CHURCH**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>TYPE</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>REGION</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
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<tr>
<td>GRADING</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RECOMMENDED FOR</td>
<td>Australian Heritage Commission Register (National Estate)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Heritage Conservation Area</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Planning Scheme Protection.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SURVEY DATE</td>
<td>21.2.90</td>
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<tr>
<td>THEME</td>
<td>Neighbourhoods &amp; Townships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date</td>
<td>1869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elements</td>
<td>Cypress avenue, bluestone church.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE</td>
<td>See attached and Epping Civic Precinct Heritage Conservation Area A.3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTEGRITY</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONDITION</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALTERATIONS</td>
<td>Unsympathetic carpark and Manse.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HISTORICAL REFERENCES**

Wuchatsch & Waghorn, 1985 p. 11.
ST JOHNS ANGLICAN CHURCH

“The earliest recorded Anglican service in Epping was held in September 1863. The Anglican community, anxious to erect their own permanent church but unhappy with the low-lying site allocated to them near the Darebin Creek, applied to the Government for an alternative one, and the present two acre site in High Street was gazetted on 5 May 1868.

The Anglicans wasted little time and the Melbourne Church News soon reported that:

The Hon. J.P. Bear, M.L.C. has consented to lay the foundation stone of the proposed church at Epping, to be called St. John's next Wednesday, the 4th November at 3 o'clock ... A procession will be formed at the old school house and proceed to the site of the proposed church ...”

An account of the opening during 1869 was included in the Church of England Messenger as follows.

“Epping: This is a scattered village about 14 miles from Melbourne, in a purely agricultural district. A handsome stone church was opened on 25th July by the Dean of Melbourne, Very Rev. H.B. McCartney. The congregations both morning and evening were very large. A meeting to celebrate the event was held on the evening of Thursday 27th, when there must have been at least 350 persons present ... The church has been built chiefly through the instrumentality of Mr. Weir. A large amount of aid was given in cartage and other kinds of labour by those in the district who had already contributed as much as sums as they felt they could afford”.

Stone for the church was supplied from a quarryhole west of the township near Cooper Street.

The church has served Epping's Anglican community well through the years and continues to do so, with morning prayers daily and Eucharist on Sundays” (Wuchatsch and Waghorn, 1985, No. 11).

Now under Rev.Nigel Wright, the church building remains structurally sound, although the timber floor recently required replacement. The interior walls have also been repainted using the original colours and the stencilling on the dados retouched. Further stencilling in the sanctuary and landscaping of the church grounds is also planned.

This building is the most sophisticated of the five major bluestone buildings in the Epping Civic Precinct. Like all the others it uses the local stone in rough face form but here with more sophisticated dressings, particularly at the rose window and the vestry windows. The design is based on the common English parish church Gothic revival form, including the standard steeply pitched slate roof, pointed arches to windows, two stage buttresses, and attached low entrance porch. It differs however in its wider than usual nave, probably needed to achieve the inclusion of the half octagonal sanctuary and the attached vestry. These two elements produce an unusual form. The sanctuary is tall for its width and in combination with the sheer eavesless stone walls and the carefully mitred hips on the roof produces a tower like form, medieval in its proportions and quite Scottish in its detailing. The steep skillion pitched off the sanctuary is likewise reminiscent of the form of work of mediavally inspired English gothic revival architects from the mid 19th century.

Although an architect has not been discovered it is likely that at least one of the Church of England Diocesan architects was involved in the preparation of the design. Leonard Terry served in that capacity at this time. The sanctuary has a similar form to that added to St. Peter's Church East Melbourne in 1878, and in a much less sophisticated manner also to Holy Trinity Church of England, Kew, in 1909. Architects Reid and Barnes utilized a similar form for the baptistry at Holy Trinity Brighton in 1882. Charles Webb incorporated a similar chancel in Christ Church (Church of England) Dingley in 1872. That building is of brick and is much more sophisticated however it does not use the walls to express the austere simple form as occurs at Epping.

This building is of metropolitan significance for the austere modelling of the local stone in the chancel and vestry. It is of local significance as a catalyst for the relocation of the Epping Civic Precinct away from the Creek and for its association with the Epping Community.
TYPE: Other School  
REGION: Epping  
ADDRESS: 805 High Street, Epping.  

GRADING: A, B

RECOMMENDED FOR: Victorian Heritage Register, Australian Heritage Commission Register (National Estate), Heritage Conservation Area

SURVEY DATE: 21.2.90

THEME: Neighbourhoods & Townships

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date 1874 school, house 1877  
Architect: Education Department  
Builder: Corben and Stuart  
Elements: Bluestone school house & School, substantial mature tree plantings.

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE: See attached and Epping Precinct Heritage Construction Area A.3.

INTEGRITY: Good  
CONDITION: Good  
ALTERATIONS: Windows altered in school?  
HISTORICAL REFERENCES: See attached.
EPPING SCHOOL AND SCHOOL HOUSE

“The solid bluestone schoolhouse standing in the grounds of the Epping Primary School was erected in 1874 by Messrs. Corben and Stuart of Carlton at a cost of 619 pounds 12 shillings. Classes commenced on 1 December 1874, heralding the establishment of Epping Primary School No. 1477.

The school’s first Headteacher was Michael Connell, who had previously operated another school in Epping, No. 238. During the 1874/75 his income was 173 Pounds 11 shillings. His wife and son, who assisted him, received an additional 69 Pounds.

An early problem facing the school was a lack of fences, which allowed the goats which roamed the town to overrun the school ground, damaging the doors and leaving the porches and toilets in a filthy condition. Fencing was finally provided in 1877.

Another problem was the need for a suitable teachers residence, satisfactory rental accommodation being unavailable. Tenders were sought and Messrs. Corben and Stuart were again successfully, constructing the neat four roomed bluestone residence in 1877 for 418 Pounds and 18 shillings.

In 1925 the gallery in the school building was removed and the floor levelled. In 1929 the rough interior bluestone walls were lined.

In 1985 Epping Primary School has an enrolment of 275 pupils, taught by 15 teachers in 10 classrooms. The old school building, enlarged by an extension on the west side during the school’s centenary year in 1974, now serves as a library. The school residence is now used for school and community meetings and storage purposes” (Wuchatsch and Waghorn, 1985, No. 14).

Residences attached to schools were a feature of country schools with students (Burchell L., 1980, p.113).

The Education Department and its predecessors considered that in large towns and cities teachers could readily obtain accommodation privately. In the country however a residence was needed. Commonly the residence was attached to the single schoolroom for economy, but this pattern was not considered appropriate by many. In the 1870s one Board of Advice was to record the following

“it is not advisable to attach teachers’ residences to the school buildings to be erected in their district as most of the teachers will be married men with families and the noises that would be inevitable in the house would be heard in the school” (ibid).

This policy remained operative until 1888. The Morang School (No. 1973) is an example of this policy with a four roomed residence attached to a 60 student school. The Epping School predates Morang by three years. It is 80% larger and this is probably the principle reason for the substantial detached residence which was a variance with general policy. The separate four roomed residence gives some indication of the size of Epping township in the 1870s and the expectations for population expansion.

The school is typical. It comprises a long narrow structure, lit from one long side to a shallow gallery raised the desks, with a blackboard on the opposite wall and additional lighting at each end. A simple attached porch provided access. This is typical of the planning of schools from the commencement of the Education Department in January 1873. The building is unadorned and relies for its architectural effect upon the simple form and use of materials.

Similarly the residence is a typical simple four roomed country house. The bluestone construction creates an expectation of a more grand design, but here as at other bluestone buildings in Epping, it is used because of the economy of local supply. The plan has a central hall and two front rooms under a gable roof which projects to form a verandah. At the rear the gable changes pitch to form a skillion over the two lesser rear rooms. This is a common form for rural timber buildings and is adapted here to stone to accord status to the public institution. The verandah is simply embellished with timber posts. The very old fashioned standard design is illustrated by the use of multiple pane windows which by 1877 were well and truly out of fashion in favour of full pane sashes.

The Residence is substantially intact externally but has an intrusive addition to the rear. The school is reasonably intact apart from the alterations to windows and internal changes. The complex of two buildings set within substantial mature pine plantings and in the Epping Civic Precinct are significant at the local level for their historical association with the Epping community and for their use of local stone. On the State level the Epping complex, is one of the few country schools with a detached residence. It illustrates standards set by the new Education Department for small country schools which subsequently could not be maintained.

HISTORICAL REFERENCE
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<tr>
<th>TYPE</th>
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<tr>
<td>REGION</td>
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<tr>
<td>GRADING</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RECOMMENDED FOR</td>
<td>Planning Scheme Protection</td>
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<td>SURVEY DATE</td>
<td>21.2.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THEME</td>
<td>Neighbourhoods &amp; Townships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONSTRUCTION DETAILS Date</td>
<td>1858 Gazetted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elements</td>
<td>Plan form divided into denominations, graves, gravestones, enclosures. Substantial mature trees, ring of Pinus sp. around recreation reserve.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE</td>
<td>See attached.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTEGRITY</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONDITION</td>
<td>Fair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HISTORICAL REFERENCES</td>
<td>See attached.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Epping Cemetery and Recreation Reserve were laid out by Robert Mason during his survey of the Epping Township Reserve in 1853. Trustees for the cemetery were appointed and regulations formally gazetted on 11 June 1858.

Prior to establishment of the official cemetery reserve, it is believed that a small graveyard had been located on the banks of the Darebin Creek near today’s Peppercorn Park.

The new cemetery site was subdivided into sections to serve the various denominations. A single public burial in open ground cost 1.2.6 pounds, whereas interments in private graves were more expensive. Burials on Sundays cost double and additional charges were levied for the right to erect headstones.

Unfortunately, no burial records survive prior to 1894, when the Sexton’s Hut, housing the burial register, was apparently destroyed by fire. A complete register exists from 1894, and includes the names of most of the districts early settlers.

The 1903 minute book records that meetings were held at the Epping Hotel, the publican Joseph Newton being the secretary of the Cemetery Trust. The other trustees were storekeeper James Boyle (Chairman), Postmaster Aitken and School teacher Madigan. Later, when Newton died, meetings transferred to the Victoria Hotel.

A major problem for the trustees was the large area of the reserve. From the outset the fencing, weeds and general maintenance was beyond the financial resources of the trustees. A seam of basalt beneath the surface makes blasting of the graves essential. In 1956 a five acre section without graves was relinquished and transferred to the adjoining recreation reserve. The cemetery is now administered by the City of Whittlesea, with maintenance provided by the Epping Apex Club on a voluntary basis.

The recreation reserve has been the home of the Epping Football and Cricket Clubs for many years. Originally just over six acres, it was enlarged to over eleven acres with the 1956 addition of cemetery land.

In March 1903 the Northcote Leader reported that the newly formed Epping Cricket Club played a match against the Lands Department, after which a fundraising concert was held. In April 1904 the Epping Football Club was formed and the first annual meeting held in March 1905.

Photographs taken in 1905 show a ring of well established pine trees encircling the ground, indicating that they were planted as early as the 1870s.

Today substantial brick clubrooms have replaced the simple corrugated iron shed of 1905. The Epping Tennis Club also has its headquarters at the reserve. In April 1988 the City of Whittlesea held a day of public celebrations there, culminating in a spectacular evening fireworks display, during its proclamation celebrations.

The cemetery and recreation reserve terminates the Epping Civic Precinct. The long string of public buildings and facilities was sized to serve major growth of Epping, not to be seen until after the second world war. The town is fortunate to have such a large historic Civic Precinct which gives to Epping a sense of place lacking in many of the other small towns of Whittlesea. The cemetery and recreation reserve are an important part of this.

**Historical References**


Victorian Government Gazette 11.6.1858.

Epping Cemetery Register 1894-1978.

Map of Epping Cemetery c1900.

Wuchatsch & Hawke, 1988, p.32.
TYPE: Other horsetrough
REGION: Epping
ADDRESS: High Street, Epping

GRADING: D

RECOMMENDED FOR: Heritage Conservation Area
Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE: 21.2.90

THEME: Neighbourhoods & Townships

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Elements Reinforced concrete.

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE: Relocated off side of road.
Similar to many others in Melbourne which illustrate the previous prominence of horses for transport.

INTEGRITY: Good
CONDITION: Fair
**FORMER CATHOLIC DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOL NO. 238**

(NOW A RESIDENCE)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>Residence, Landscape feature</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>REGION</td>
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<td>Cultural Landscape</td>
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<td>21.2.90, 23.3.90</td>
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<tr>
<td>THEME</td>
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<tr>
<td>CONSTRUCTION DETAILS Date</td>
<td>1854 conflicting sources - possibly later.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elements</td>
<td>Bluestone building, open land, position near Creek.</td>
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<tr>
<td>NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE</td>
<td>See attached and Old Epping/Darebin Creek Heritage Conservation Area A.4.</td>
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<tr>
<td>INTEGRITY</td>
<td>Fair</td>
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<tr>
<td>CONDITION</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALTERATIONS</td>
<td>West addition, door canopy added, rear bathroom added.</td>
</tr>
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</table>
FORMER CATHOLIC DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOL NO. 238

The first school recorded in the Parish of Wollert was established in 1852 under the title Catholic Denominational School No. 238. It was conducted in a twenty feet by eight feet wooden building loaned by a parishioner. The first teacher is believed to have been Miss Sarah Nolan, who taught a class of thirty pupils.

A new wooden building, erected in 1853 for 250 Pounds, served as both schoolhouse and church. A masters residence was built in 1854. The exact date of construction of the bluestone school building is not known but was possibly during the 1860’s, after construction of St. Peter’s Catholic Church nearby. The school was visited by Inspector Geary in 1857 who described the building as being “in a fair state of repair”. In making this observation, he could not have been speaking of the bluestone building, which if constructed, would have then been very new.

The teacher, Thomas Rawlings, earned Geary’s praise as being “thoroughly competent and zealously devoted to his duties”. Geary stated “this is the only school I have yet visited where extra hours of instruction are given and Saturdays are devoted to education like other weekdays. The building has an unusual plan form being a series of connecting rooms without a hallway. Externally it is a simple gable roof structure placed with the principal view towards the Creek.

The Catholic School continued as a primary school despite the establishment in 1874 of the Epping State School No. 1477. A photograph taken in front of the school in about 1910 shows over fifty pupils.

In 1934 a new primary school was built alongside St. Peters Church in Wedge Street and the bluestone school building sold to the Worn family, who still own it today.

This building is an essential part of the anticipated civic precinct around the creek in the early 1850s, later abandoned for High Street, and one of the few bluestone residences to survive in the Epping township. The open space between the building and the creek is particularly important in understanding the early rural township of Epping and the importance of the water supply. Of considerable local significance historically and architecturally.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES

Payne, 1975. p.95 and 98.
The Advocate. 17..1.2.1959.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE</th>
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<td>REGION</td>
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<td>Planning Scheme Protection</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Cultural Landscape</td>
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<tr>
<td>SURVEY DATE</td>
<td>21.2.90, 23.3.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THEME</td>
<td>Early Settlement, Neighbourhoods &amp; Townships</td>
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<tr>
<td>CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date</td>
<td>c1860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elements</td>
<td>Bluestone, path, vines, 5 pairs french doors, garden, drystone wall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE: Area A.4</td>
<td>See attached and Old Epping/Darebin Creek Heritage Conservation Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTEGRITY</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONDITION</td>
<td>Good basic structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fair repair required elsewhere.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Internal inspection not undertaken.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALTERATIONS</td>
<td>Verandahs back and front possibly altered or added at an early date - requires detailed inspection.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Drinkwater's house stands in Davisson Street, Epping on land first purchased from the Government in 1857 by Fr. Charles O’Hea of the Catholic Church. The house may have been built by the Catholic Church.

Fr. O’Hea is likely to have bought the property, along with the adjoining lot, as the site for a future house. The land was located only two hundred metres from the Catholic School in Coulstock Street - a timber building with attached school masters residence constructed during the 1850s. Later, during the 1860s St. Peters Catholic Church was erected opposite the Davisson Street block, on the corner of Wedge Street.

The date of construction of Drinkwater's house is not clear. It was certainly erected by 1875 when the Shire of Darebin rate book records Fr. O’Hea as the owner of a house and two acres at Epping.

In 1886 Fr. O’Hea sold the property to Charles McLaughlin. McLaughlin was described in 1888 as a keen sportsman, a first rate shot and the owner of several valuable sporting dogs. Prior to settling in Epping in the early 1870s, McLaughlin had first worked on a station in the Wimmera and then later farmed at Benalla. He also held an interest in the Yarra Hotel in Melbourne, his birthplace, the hotel having been built by his father. McLaughlin had owned and operated the Council Club Hotel in Epping from 1876 to 1879.

In 1903 the property was sold by the McLaughlin family to Joseph Cleeoland, who held it until 1922 when it was purchased by Luke Kinsella. In 1930 it was sold to Eliza McGrath, who held it until 1951, when the present owner, Albert Drinkwater bought it.

The principal elevation of Drinkwater house faces the Creek looking across what would at that time have been open rural land. In response to this siting the house incorporates five pairs of french doors here opening onto the garden, rather than the typical central front door and double hung window arrangement which would be expected.

The use of the french doors marks this building as atypical for the region and indicates a designer or directing owner who was more worldly and more prosperous than the usual Epping townspersons in the nineteenth century. Similar french door arrangements can be found on buildings at similar date but generally grander proportions. For example “Harewood” Tooradin 1858 which looks towards the sea, Glass Terrace early 1850s, and “Strathtulloch”, Melton 1840s.
Sometimes portable buildings also utilized this form as at Ormond Road, Moonee Ponds c1850s (date unclear due to relocation), the former Jolimont Square houses of the late 1850s and the building corner Mary and James Streets, Richmond. In this case the use of French doors does not appear to be linked with external communication between rooms as at the earlier Ziebell house in Thomastown. That building and others like it are long and thin, here however the plan form is the typical square four room construction (plan inferred access not possible) as evidenced by the more typical rear elevation with central door and side casement windows. The doors appear certainly to have been both a direct response to the site, and an attempt to create the most elegant elevation possible for this small house.

Both the doors and the slender timber multiple framed casement windows on the rear elevations indicate a late 1850s or early 1860s date for this building consistent with the historical information. The structural materials of the walls is not apparent. Its rendered surface is somewhat rough suggesting either a later rendering over brick or stone or an original rendering. At the rear the render incorporates some remnants of an Ochre wash.

The slate roof is a double hip, not the “M” roof of later buildings. This supports the likely late 1850s date and implies again a grander design in a period when wood shingles are more likely to have been employed. External inspection indicates that services have not been connected to the building. It appears to have no power, gas or town water (sewer connection has not been determined). Given this position it appears likely that the interior is substantially intact. Indeed a building surveyors report of 1990 indicates its dilapidated condition internally. External it is certainly substantially intact and remarkably free of the accretions and alterations ordinarily found at the rear on buildings of this date. A drystone wall defines the property boundary giving reference to the ubiquitous early rural fencing of the area and illustrating the integration of rural characteristics into the new townscape. This fence, that to the rear of the Presbyterian Church, and a small portion adjoining the creek are the only drystone walls to survive in the town. This building is a vital part of the old centre of the Epping township around the creek.

Drinkwaters house is of local significance for its historical association with the Catholic Church in Epping and as a vital component of the old centre of the Epping township abutting the creek. It is of Statewide significance architecturally as a substantially intact middle class house from the late 1850s utilizing an unusual arrangement of French doors on a small home.

Historical References:
Shire of Darebin Rate Book, 1875.
Registrar General’s Office files.
Railway Survey map 1887.
ST PETERS CATHOLIC CHURCH

TYPE Other building church
REGION Epping
ADDRESS Davisson Street, Epping

GRADING C
RECOMMENDED FOR Heritage Conservation Area
Planning Scheme Protection, Cultural Landscape

SURVEY DATE 21.2.90
THEME Neighbourhoods & Townships
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS Date 1865 and later alterations.
Architect 1912 presbytery
Elements Set in grounds with church residence.

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE See attached and Old Epping/Darebin Creek Heritage Conservation Area A.4.

INTEGRITY Fair
CONDITION Good
ALTERATIONS Numerous alterations - repainted, side wings added, tower probably later.
ST. PETERS CATHOLIC CHURCH

The foundation stone of St. Peters Church was laid by Bishop Goold on 5 November 1865, following the celebration of Mass in a marquee. Opened on 13 January 1867, it is now believed to be the second oldest Victorian Catholic Church outside the inner Melbourne suburbs, after Keilor.

Mass had first been celebrated in the district, then known as Darebin Creek, as early as 1849. It had been held in the home of Alexander MacKillop, whose daughter, Mother Mary Mackillop founded the Sisters of St. Joseph of the Sacred Heart. In about 1852 a Catholic Denominational School No. 238, was established. A new wooden building was erected in 1853 for 250 pounds, being replaced still later by a bluestone schoolhouse.

At the time the district was served by the Rev. Fr. P. Dunne, who was in charge of the Pentridge Mission, of which Darebin Creek was part. His territory extended from Brunswick to Ballarat, and from Williamstown to the Murray River. Mass was held at the schoolhouse.

In the 1860s the Epping Catholic community decided to erect a permanent church. Tenders for the construction of the bluestone church walls were called by Thomas Mahoney on 5 January 1865 and for the roof on 4 April 1866. The final cost of the building was 2,196 pounds. Well known early parishioner families were Barry, Brazil, Connell, Dea, Keating, Lynch, Mahoney, McCormack, McCoy, O’Hern, Paulke and Pratt.

In 1912, two years after creation of the Epping Parish, a fine Edwardian presbytery was erected at a cost of 1,500 pounds. In 1934 a new school hall was built nearby. In 1957, under the Rev. J.R. Griffin, the Gothic church was partly reconstructed and extended. Roofing and flooring were replaced and walls repaired and decorated. The dignified spire, a focal point in the district, was erected at the same time. On completion of the rebuilding, St. Peter’s was blessed by Archbishop Mannix, in December 1957.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES

Wuchatsch & Hawke, 1988, p.29.
Wuchatsch & Hawke, 1985, p.8
ST. PETERS CATHOLIC CHURCH MANSE & HOUSE

TYPE Residence
REGION Epping
ADDRESS Davisson Street, Epping

GRADING C
RECOMMENDED FOR Heritage Conservation Area
Planning Scheme Protection
Cultural Landscape

SURVEY DATE 21/2/90

THEME Neighbourhoods & Townships

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS Date 1912
Elements Palms, redbrick house, fence and hedge.

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE See attached and Old Epping/Darebin Creek Heritage Conservation Area A.4.

INTEGRITY Good
CONDITION Good

ST. PETERS CATHOLIC CHURCH MANSE AND HOUSE

In 1912, two years after creation of the Epping Parish, a fine Edwardian presbytery was erected at a cost of 1,500 pounds. In 1934 a new school hall was built nearby. In 1957, under the Rev. J.R. Griffin, the Gothic church was partly reconstructed and extended. Roofing and flooring were replaced and walls repaired and decorated. The dignified spire, a focal point in the district, was erected at the same time. On completion of the rebuilding, St. Peter's was blessed by Archbishop Mannix, in December 1957.
**CITY OF WHITTLESEA HERITAGE STUDY © 1990 Meredith Gould Architects Pty Ltd**

### HOUSE, DAVISSON ST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>REGION</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>Davisson Street, Epping (Cnr. Greenbrook St.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRADING</td>
<td>C</td>
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<tr>
<td>RECOMMENDED FOR</td>
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<tr>
<td>THEME</td>
<td>Neighbourhoods &amp; Townships</td>
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<tr>
<td>CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elements</td>
<td>Weatherboard house, 2 peppercorn trees of considerable age.</td>
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<td>NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE</td>
<td>Prominent but simple weatherboard house, typical late 19th century construction. See A.4 and attached notes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>INTEGRITY</td>
<td>Good</td>
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<tr>
<td>CONDITION</td>
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<tr>
<td>ALTERATIONS</td>
<td>Dormer added, fence recent.</td>
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DAVISSON STREET, EPPING (CNR. GREENBROOK STREET)

Ryan’s House, which stands on the corner of Rufus and Davisson Streets, Epping was built for Patrick Ryan in about 1910. It replaced an earlier timber cottage believed to have been erected during the 1860s. Ryan had purchased the property on the 19th May, 1864 from a German named Friedrich Ewert.

Patrick Ryan was employed as a quarryman at a quarry located near the corner of Howard and Houston Streets. This quarry, filled about thirty years ago, supplied bluestone pitchers for road and drainmaking purposes.

Ryan married Ellen Griddons and raised a family of three children. Many of his descendants still live in Epping today. Ryan died about 1939 and is buried at Yan Yean Cemetery. The property remained in the family until the 1970s, when it was sold.

In recent years the house has been renovated, inside and out, including the addition of dormer windows. Despite these changes, the house remains a good example of a timber Epping workers house. An important element of the old Epping township.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>TYPE</th>
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<td>SURVEY DATE</td>
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<tr>
<td>THEME</td>
<td>Early Settlement</td>
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<tr>
<td>CONSTRUCTION DETAILS</td>
<td>trees, peppercorns, pine windrows, rural fencing, farmhouse home enclosure, drystone walls, creek.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- trestles for railway (1914)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- early bridge pilons</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- pine row adjoining railway</td>
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<td>NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE</td>
<td>See Area A.4, Old Epping/Darebin Creek Heritage Conservation Area.</td>
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**HOUSE AND OUTBUILDINGS**

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<tr>
<td>REGION</td>
<td>Epping</td>
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<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>Harvest Home Road, Epping (East of Epping Road)</td>
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<td>C</td>
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<td>RECOMMENDED FOR</td>
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<td>SURVEY DATE</td>
<td>18.1.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THEME</td>
<td>Early Settlement, Neighbourhoods &amp; Townships</td>
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<tr>
<td>CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date</td>
<td>Date not clear c1875 (visual inspection).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elements</td>
<td>Bluestone house and outbuildings, drystone walls.</td>
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<td>NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE</td>
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<td>INTEGRITY</td>
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<tr>
<td>CONDITION</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALTERATIONS</td>
<td>Porch probably added.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
HARVEST HOME ROAD, EPPING (EAST OF EPPING ROAD)

The bluestone farmhouse owned today by the Peterson family is best known as having been the house of the Fox family for many years.

Lot 1, Section II, Parish of Wollert consists of 158 acres. It was first purchased by W.F. Cleeland at the 1853 Government Land Sales. Cleeland, who lived at Mill Park, was a large property owner, and leased out his land in Section II to tenants.

Epping Roads Board rate records for 1869 list Cleeland as still owning the land, with Sydney Smith, a farmer, as lessee. Rate records do not clearly distinguish ownership or occupation of the land during the 1880s and 1890s but in 1900 John Fox, a farmer, is listed as owner and occupier. The Fox family had been amongst the earliest settlers at Wollert, family members farming various properties over the years.

John Fox died in 1901 and was succeeded by his son William, who occupied it for many years. The farm remained in the Fox family until the 1950s, when the current owners, the Peterson family purchased it.
TYPE: Residence, Fence, Outbuildings, Other building, Landscape feature
REGION: Epping
ADDRESS: Epping Road.
GRADING: A
RECOMMENDED FOR: Australian Heritage Commission Register (National Estate), Heritage Conservation Area, Planning Scheme Protection, Cultural Landscape
SURVEY DATE: Feb. 1990
THEME: Neighbourhoods & Townships, Wheat Industry, Dairy Industry
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date 1866-1880s
Elements: House, all outbuildings including milking shed, dairy machinery shed, shearing shed, loose box, stables, stones; extensive magnificent drystonewalls, mature Pinus sp., and peppercorns, blue stone paving between buildings.
NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE: See attached and A.5.
INTEGRITY: Good
CONDITION: Good, Fair (some significant cracking), Poor (in outbuildings.)
Christian Hehr, his wife Dorothea and several children, arrived in Australia from Wurttemberg, Germany in 1856, aboard the ship Electric. On naturalisation in 1860, Christian was working as a gardener at Brunswick however in 1866 he purchased seventy-six acres at Wollert and established a dairy farm. His bluestone homestead stables and milking shed [would have been constructed during the next twenty years].

On Christian's death in 1892, aged 85, his property passed to a son Jacob and his wife Magdalena (nee Wuchatsch). Here Jacob and Magdalena raised a family of seven boys. Walter, the youngest of these died of influenza when only six, however the others all grew up to either farm at Pine Park, as the property became known, or purchase dairy farms nearby.

Two sons, Henry and Ernie, were particularly interested in the breeding of Clydesdale horses and for many years were very successful in their class- ates at the Whittlesea Show. Ernie also exhibited at the Royal Melbourne Show for over fifty years and in 1959 gained first prize in the three year old colts class with his Scottish import, Craigie Leader.

After Ernie Hehr's death in 1974, Pine Park was purchased by an old friend and neighbour, Mr. Allan Cotchin. It is now leased, usually to tenants with an interest in horses” (Wuchatsch and Waghorn, 1985, No. 15).

Hehers farm is one of the most complete farms to survive from the nineteenth century in the City of Whittlesea. Not only are there a large number of farm buildings constructed here they are generally of the local bluestone which has ensured a long life. The complex of buildings and connecting pathways has a village quality not unlike the German farm towns from which Christian and Dorothea had emigrated. Not surprisingly the Hens were part of the German community and although they did not come in late 1850 with Westgarth's group to settle Thomastown, they were clearly attracted here by the presence of people with a similar background.

The Germany community's desire to construct substantial buildings similar to these needed in the harsh European climate is well illustrated here. Like the Shultz farm (5.10) this characteristic indicates the German influence at a glance. Anglo saxon settlers in the Whittlesea region as elsewhere in Victoria placed greater emphasis on the residence than the outbuildings. Initially a simple house would be constructed with outbuilding of similar standard. When prosperity increased
A new house would be built rather than more outbuildings. In contrast the German settlers built a plain but more solid building initially. This is evidenced at the Thomastown settlement at Ziebell's and Wuchatsch's farms where the first houses built immediately on occupation were never added to.

The German climate required animals to be housed in warm conditions for a considerable time over winter. Anticipating a similar need most German settlers built substantial barns etc., whereas the Anglo Saxon settlers coming from a milder climate and appreciating the gentler climate of Victoria did not generally construct such buildings.

Hehr's farm comprises two phases of farm development. The earlier phase is based around the dairy industry and includes the house, dairy, milking shed and possibly the shearing shed.

Of particular interest is the milking shed, which remains today little altered since construction. Facing east, it occupies an excavation in the side of a gently sloping stony rise with the result that the west wall appears half buried in the hillside. Of bluestone and hand hewn timber it remains structurally sound, although disused for many years, extensive bluestone paving completes the yard outside.

The structure is similar to the probably earlier milking shed at Shultz's farm. This building though smaller is remarkable for the survival of the cow bails. It is the most intact milking shed from the nineteenth century in the City of Whittlesea.

The house is a simple building although extensively altered internally and added to at the rear it is possible to understand the relationship between the house and the outbuildings. The Victorian verandah to the front elevation is in contrast with the earlier plain German houses at Thomastown and reflects both the later 1860s/70s date and the time spent by the Hehr's in Brunswick before settling at Wollert.

The second major phase of development is
represented by the extensive stabling and particularly tall drystone walls fencing the small paddocks facing Epping Road. These buildings and features are part of the Clydesdale horse breeding programme. Some of these buildings are remarkably intact including timber stalls, feeding boxes and bluestone flooring with elaborate drainage channels. This horse breeding facility is remarkable for the way in which the local materials have been used. Further evidence of this is seen in the extensive drystone walling to paddocks which stretches out across the landscape to adjoining properties to the west and south.

Hehr's farm can most usefully be compared with the Shultz farm and Wuchatsch Farm. Both these retain a complex of house and outbuildings equally significant at State level. Hehr's farm stands out from these for the intactness of the outbuildings particularly the milking shed, and for the representation of farm horse breeding from the early twentieth century not represented elsewhere at Whittlesea.

As a complex Hehr's Pine Park Farm illustrates early German building practices, the manner in which the resources of the new land were put to use, and both the dairy and horse breeding industries. The latter providing an essential product for farms throughout the district. It is historically significant on a regional level for all these aspects and architecturally significant on a State level for the remarkable intactness of the structures and related networks of the dairy and horse breeding farms.
EWERT FARMHOUSE

TYPE: Residence, Fence, Outbuildings

REGION: Epping

ADDRESS: Bindts Road (east side)

GRADING: C

RECOMMENDED FOR:
- Heritage Conservation Area
- Planning Scheme Protection
- Cultural Landscape

THEME: Neighbourhoods & Townships, Dairy Industry

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:
- Date: c1880
- Elements: House, mature trees, outbuildings.

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE: See A.5.

INTEGRITY: Not clear from road

CONDITION: Probably good, occupied

HISTORICAL REFERENCES:
- Epping Roads Board Rates Book 1867
- Shire of Darebin Rate Books 1870
### TIMM’S HOUSE

<table>
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<tr>
<th>TYPE</th>
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<td>ADDRESS</td>
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<td>Cultural Landscape</td>
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<td>18.1.90</td>
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<td>THEME</td>
<td>Neighbourhoods &amp; Townships, Dairy Industry</td>
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<td>CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elements</td>
<td>Bluestone house, brick chimney, steeply pitched roof, river red gums, drystone walls.</td>
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<td>NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE</td>
<td>See attached and Item A.5.</td>
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<tr>
<td>INTEGRITY</td>
<td>Fair</td>
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<tr>
<td>CONDITION</td>
<td>Poor</td>
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</table>
TIMM’S HOUSE

Timms’ House was built by Friedrich Timm, a German who had arrived in Australia in 1850 aboard the Alfred with his wife Maria and two children.

Timm first purchased 9 acres of land at Westgarthtown (now Lalor) in 1851. In 1854 he bought 258 acres in Section 16 Parish of Wollert from William Hedding and later moved there. Another Alfred passenger, Christian Bindt, had bought 60 acres adjoining Timm at the same time.

Friedrich Timm died in 1866 aged 58 and was buried in the Epping Cemetery. In 1864 Timm had leased 240 acres of his farm in Bindt’s Road to his son-in-law Edward Louden. In 1869 Johann Froebel was the tenant, but by 1872 the land was occupied by Friedrich and Maria’s son Friedrich Jr.

In 1890 Maria died aged 83 and her 258 acres passed to her daughter Eliza Louden, who sold it in 1893 to John Sharp. The Shire of Epping rate book for 1900 lists John Sharp, timber merchant of Melbourne as owner, the occupiers being John, Australia, and Alexander Scott Sharp, the latter two possibly being John’s sons.

By the late 1920s, the property was owned by the McKie family, in whose hands it remained until recent times. The old bluestone house erected during Friedrich Timms’ time remains, although vacant for many years.

This building and surrounds illustrates the early settlement of the Harvest house land area, particularly by German groups. It is an important part of the Heritage Conservation Area.
TYPE Residence, Outbuildings
REGION Epping
ADDRESS Lot 2 Home Road East, Epping
GRADING C
RECOMMENDED FOR Heritage Conservation Area
Planning Scheme Protection
Cultural Landscape
SURVEY DATE 18/1/90
THEME Neighbourhoods & Townships, Dairy Industry
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date c1870
Elements Weatherboard house, stone outbuildings.
NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE See attached.
INTEGRITY Good
CONDITION Good, Fair
LOT 2 HARVEST HOME ROAD EAST, EPPING. (NORTH SIDE)

Unmack's Farm dates from the 1850s when a German, Wilhelm Koch, purchased 75 acres in Section II, Parish of Wollert, and established a dairy farm.

Wilhelm and his wife Pauline, who arrived in Australia about 1850, were married in Melbourne in 1853 and moved to Epping soon after. Five children were born on the farm before Wilhelm selected land at Waggarandall in northern Victoria in 1874, near a son and daughter.

The homestead is believed to have been erected by 1870. Interestingly, three Koch children are officially recorded as having been buried on the farm - Wilhelm Jr. died 1856 aged 3 months (croup); Elizabeth died 1861 aged four years and Mary died 1861 aged 18 months. Both the girls died of septic tonsillitis within four days. Unfortunately the location of the graves is not known.

In about 1875 Carl Louis Unmack purchased the farm and raised a family there. Louis, as he was known, had married Caroline Ziebell of Westgarthtown in 1863. Prior to moving to Epping he had been a gold-miner at Bendigo. Louis was still active on his death in 1917 aged 87.

According to his obituary “his idea was that to live a long life a man must go on working to the end”. Caroline died in 1919 aged 79.

In 1934 Jack Hehr married Olive Young, one of Louis’ granddaughters, and the couple took over the farm, by then known as “Leeds Grove”, from Louis’ son Otto. Jack and Olive carried on dairying there until 1956, when they sold the farm and moved to Reservoir. Today only grazing is carried on at Unmack’s old farm.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES

Epping Roads Board rate records (1863-1870).
Ludeman Family History 1854-1989
“LOCHABER”

TYPE Residence, Fence, Outbuildings
REGION Epping
ADDRESS Harvest Home Road east, Epping.

GRADING C
RECOMMENDED FOR Heritage Conservation Area
Planning Scheme Protection
Cultural Landscape

SURVEY DATE 18.1.90, 23.3.90
THEME Neighbourhoods & Townships, Dairy Industry

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date Pre 1884.
Elements Attic storey stone house, large stone barn, drystone wall to entry drive., underground tank.

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE See attached and A.5.

INTEGRITY Good, Fair
CONDITION Good, Fair
ALTERATIONS Concrete roof tiles, verandah.
Lochaber, for many years the home of the Smith family, takes its name from the Lochaber Hills of Inverness in Scotland. Robert Smith, who purchased the property on 10th March, 1884, was born at Annat by the Lochaber Hills.

The Smith family first arrived in Australia in 1854 aboard the Oliver Lang. Thomas Smith, Robert’s father, bought Rosehill at Mernda in 1869. After moving from Rosehill to Lochaber, Robert cut and sold red gum firewood to pay for the farm. Later he commenced dairying and cropping hay being carted and sold at the Haymarket on the corner of Flemington Road and Royal Parade, Carlton. Maize and mangles were also grown. Cows were hand-milked in the bluestone shed which held twenty cows at a time - ten along each side.

One of Robert’s two sons, Roy, served with the AIF during World War I and was awarded the Military Cross at Passchardale. In 1919 he married Grace Bower and bought fifty acres opposite Lochaber which he named Karagala after the ship which brought him after the war. On his father’s death in 1933 Roy, Grace and their family moved back to Lochaber. The property was finally sold in 1942 when Roy volunteered for civilian war service, later serving in New Guinea. From 1930 to 1943 Roy had also served as a Councillor for the Shire of Whittlesea and was President from 1935-1939.

Roy was one of twelve children. Several of these children can be seen in an old photo of Lochaber, taken about 1918. Hazel, the tenth child, seen standing in the centre foreground of the photograph, later married George Sinclair of Sydney and their son Ian is a former Leader of the Federal National Party and Deputy Prime Minister. Robert Smith can be seen standing to her left in the same photograph.

Lochaber originally had a slate roof and corrugated iron verandah but in recent years a tiled roof has replaced these.

Although nothing is known of the property before the Smith family purchased it in 1884 the house and barn design and construction appear to be earlier and suggest a German influence.
**STONE HOUSE, MILKING SHED AND DRYSTONE WALL**

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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>18.1.90</td>
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<tr>
<td>THEME</td>
<td>Neighbourhoods &amp; Townships, Dairy Industry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:**
- **Date:** c1875
- **Elements:** Stone house, stone milking shed, drystone walls dividing pad docks particularly important.

**NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE:** See attached.

**INTEGRITY**
- Good

**CONDITION**
- Fair
  - (barn)

**ALTERATIONS**
- The integrity of the house has been diminished by recent renovations.
### DRYSTONE WALLS 1.26 TO 1.29 INCLUSIVE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGION</th>
<th>Epping</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>Various See map</td>
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<tr>
<td>GRADING</td>
<td>C</td>
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<tr>
<td>CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date</td>
<td>probably 1850s-1880s.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elements</td>
<td>Elements drystone walls, post and rail fence.</td>
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<tr>
<td>NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE</td>
<td>See A.5.</td>
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<tr>
<td>INTEGRITY</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONDITION</td>
<td>Good</td>
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</table>
**WUCHATSCH FARM AND QUARRY**

**TYPE** Residence  
**REGION** Epping  
**ADDRESS** O’Herns Road, Epping (north side)  
**GRADING** C  
**RECOMMENDED FOR** Planning Scheme Protection  
**SURVEY DATE** 18.1.90  
**THEME** Neighbourhoods & Townships, Dairy Industry  

**CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:**  
- Date: c1865 & c1900  
- Elements: Victorian weatherboard house, bluestone milking shed, bluestone outbuilding, remnants of early bluestone house.  

**NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE**  
See attached.  

**INTEGRITY**  
- Good (timber house)  
- Fair (milking shed, outbuilding)  
- Poor (house)  

**CONDITION**  
- Good (house)  
- Fair (others)
WUCHANTSCH FARM AND QUARRY

In 1853 Wuchatsch purchased 158 acres of crown land Carl, the eldest son of Johann Wuchatsch of Westgarthtown, intended to establish a dairy farm.

Carl died in 1856. His land reverted to his father, who in 1864 passed title on to Johann Jr, the next eldest son.

Johann Jr. married Johanna Graff of Westgarthtown and raised a large family of ten children on the dairyfarm he established. He also took an active interest in community affairs being member of the local schools Board of Advice and founder of the local Salvation Army branch during the 1880s.

Johann Wuchatsch Jr. died in 1892. His probate papers record that his stone house, which contained four rooms and stone dairy, cow shed and stye had been erected “about 28 years ago”. Johanna Wuchatsch died in 1923. A son Peter was a prominent member of the local dairying community and councillor for the Epping and Whittlesea shires.

The property was sold by the Wuchatsch family during the late 1950s. The current owners are the Bouterakos family.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES

Victoria and Its Metropolis, 1888.
Epping District Roads Board Rate Book 1865.
Shire of Darebin Rate Book 1871.
HAYS HOMESTEAD (OLD TRAVELLERS HOME HOTEL)  

Type: Residence  
Region: Epping  
Address: Epping Road, Epping.  
Grading: B  
Recommended for: Australian Heritage Commission Register (National Estate) Planning Scheme Protection  
Survey Date: 18.1.90  
Theme: Transport Routes  
Construction Details: Date: Between 1854 and 1858 for central section. Sides added later date unknown for hotel bar.  
Elements: Weatherboard house, later farm structures.  
Notable Features/Significance: See attached.  
Integrity: Fair  
Condition: Fair  
Historical References: See attached.
HAYS HOMESTEAD (OLD TRAVELLERS HOME HOTEL)

The old weatherboard homestead now owned by the Hay family almost certainly dates from the mid 1850s and began life as the Travellers Home Hotel.

The Travellers Home Hotel was established by Patrick Burke who had purchased the property on which it stood (100 acres, Section 10, Wollert) on 18 November, 1854. In the 1858 inquest into the death of James Lewis, a local farmer, Burke testified that he was “the landlord of the Travellers Home Wollert”. In the Argus of 7th September, 1858, James McIntosh, a MLA candidate for East Bourke, advertised that he would address electors at Burke’s Hotel on Monday 12th September. Voting was to be held at Burke’s Hotel on 22nd September. McIntosh duly won.

The Epping Roads Board rate records for 1864-1866 list Patrick Burke as having a hotel and 100 acres at Section 10, Wollert. In 1867 however Burke’s property at Section 10 was listed just as a house and 100 acres and no further references to a hotel appear. In 1869 a German named Ludeman opened his Harvest Home Hotel further north, in Section II, Wollert.

Bailliere’s “Victorian Gazetteer” for 1865 records the Travellers Home Hotel as being 1.5 miles north of Epping consistent with the location of this building.

The Burke family had arrived in Australia in 1841 aboard the ship Alexandra. Patrick operated hotels for many years. His wife Sarah died in 1874, and Patrick in 1881, after which their only surviving child, Mrs. Mary Zeren, inherited the old hotel and farm.

In 1864 the property had been the scene of a murder investigation when the body of Mary Burke, Patrick’s sister-in-law, was discovered in a shallow grave near the hotel. The subsequent inquest determined that Mary’s husband Bartholomew, Patrick’s brother, had murdered her in September, 1858. At the time of the murder, Bartholomew and Mary had been living in a tent and the body was found buried on that site.

The property later passed out of the hands of Patrick Burke’s descendants. In 1945 Ray Hay, the current owner purchased the property, then known as White City. Ray recalls that when he bought it, a neighbour named Zimmer asked “what are you going to do with
the old hotel?”. That says Ray, was the first he knew of the homesteads past life as a hotel. Another longtime Epping resident, Norm Young, also states that as a child his father told him that the old homestead had formerly been a hotel and store.

The property, which operated as a dairyfarm until recent times, is now used only for grazing purposes.

This building appears to have been constructed in two parts. A small symmetrical cottage facing Epping Road appears earliest with extensions on each side in the alignment of the original. The six pane double hung sashes, low scale and high roof pitch suggest an early date for the central portion. It is likely that wood shingles will be found under the iron roof on all sections of the structure.

Reputed to be The Travellers Home Hotel, its plan form is consistent with a hotel. No other confirmed timber hotels survive in the City of Whittlesea although two other likely hotels are found further up Epping Road. This is a rare surviving example of the once numerous building types servicing major transport routes through the shire. Architecturally and historically of regional significance.

HISTORIC REFERENCES

Inquest into death of James Lewis 23/2/1858
The Argus 7/9/1859
Bailliere’s Victorian Gazetteer, 1865
Epping Roads Board rate records.
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<td><strong>TYPE</strong> Landscape feature</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>REGION</strong> Epping</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>ADDRESS</strong> O’Herns Road</td>
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<td><strong>GRADING</strong> C</td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>RECOMMENDED FOR</strong> Victorian Archaeological Survey recording, Planning Scheme Protection</td>
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<td><strong>SURVEY DATE</strong> Not surveyed</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>THEME</strong> Pre-European Settlement Landscape</td>
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</table>
COTTAGE, GARDEN AND HOME PADDOCK

TYPE: Residence, Fence
REGION: Epping
ADDRESS: McDonalds Road, Epping, south side (near Merrill Road)

GRADING: C
RECOMMENDED FOR: Planning Scheme Protection
SURVEY DATE: 18.1.90
THEME: Neighbourhoods & Townships

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:
Date: c1870
Elements: Thickly timbered with peppercorns, cottage slate roof, drystone walls at west and north rear boundaries. Cattle yards and race.

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE:
Early slate roof cottage with garden and home paddock allotment of thickly wooded peppercorns hawthornes etc. abutting Hendersons Road drain (creek). Possibly an early settlers house. Drystone walling defines home paddock. One of the few remnants of early settlement to survive in this region.

INTEGRITY: Poor
CONDITION: Poor
RECOMMENDATIONS: Retain as part of park adjoining creek.
TYPE: Residence farmhouse  
REGION: Epping  
ADDRESS: Lot 7, O’Herns Road, Epping. (south side)  
GRADING: C  
RECOMMENDED FOR: Planning Scheme Protection  
SURVEY DATE: 18.1.90  
THEME: Neighbourhoods & Townships  
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date c1890  
Elements: Weatherboard house  
NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE: See attached.  
INTEGRITY: Good  
CONDITION: Good
The old timber farmhouse which stands at Lot 7, O’Hern’s Road was for many years the home of the Quinlan family.

Lot 7, of 78 acres, was first purchased by Patrick Burke at the Government Land sales in 1853. Burke owned it until his death in 1881, but never lived there, residing at his Travellers Home Hotel on 100 acres in Epping Road. By 1869 Burke had purchased Lot 8, another adjoining 78 acre lot, enlarging his land in O’Hern’s Road to 156 acres.

Patrick’s son Martin is listed in the Epping Roads Board rate records as occupying the land in 1869. He farmed it until his death in 1875. In 1875 Patrick’s daughter Mary and her husband, the Dutchman Bered John Zeren, were farming it. There was a four roomed house on the 156 acre property, but it is not known whether this house is the same one which stands on Lot 7 today.

In 1888 the Zeren’s were described as being in comfortable circumstances, carrying on agricultural and dairy farming on 260 acres, which comprised all of Burke’s previous farmlands.

Shire of Epping rate records first list John Quinlan as owning and occupying Zeren’s 156 acres in O’Hern’s Road in 1895. Quinlan carried on dairy farming. He died in 1944 aged 79, and is buried in the Epping Cemetery. His wife Mary had died in 1933. The property has since passed from the Quinlan family.

This house has strong association with the Burke’s and the early development of the region.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES

Epping Roads Board Rate Book 1863-1870
Shire of Darebin/Epping Rate Books 1870-1915
Victoria and its Metropolis, 1888
Epping Cemetery Register
PRATTS HOUSE

TYPE Residence
REGION Epping
ADDRESS Rufus St, Epping (cnr. Howard St)

EXISTING DESIGNATION
GRADING C
RECOMMENDED FOR Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE 21.2.90

THEME Neighbourhoods and Townships

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date: 1916 (on blg)
Builder: Taggart?
Elements: Peppercorn

INTEGRITY Good
CONDITION Fair

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE Simple weatherboard building illustrating this period of development in Epping.
Pratt’s House was built between 1916-1918 for James Pratt, possibly by George Taggart, a local builder. Pratt had previously rented several different houses in Epping. The Shire of Epping Rate records for 1914 list him as renting a house owned by a Mr. Ryan.

James was the son of John Pratt, whose father James Pratt had settled in Epping in the late 1850’s. Born at Melandy, Queen’s County, Ireland in 1833, James had arrived in Australia in 1856. He soon purchased land at Eping, on which his wife Margaret carried on dairy farming whilst he was engaged in road contracting.

The land upon which Pratts house now stands in Rufus Street had previously been Crown Land. Curiously, formal sale to Pratt by the Government does not appear to have taken place until 1925, well after construction of the house during the First World War.

James Pratt was employed for many years by James Dea, the well respected Epping grover, Shire Councillor and Shire President from 1913-1914. Dea operated his store near Pratts house, on the corner of Epping Road and Rufus St.

James died in 1965 aged 79 and is buried in the Epping Cemetery. His wife Elizabeth, whom he had married in 1910, had died in 1953 aged 64. Today the house is occupied by Joseph Pratt, their son. Several other children live nearby.

HISTORICAL REFERENCE
Epping Township Plan, November 1948 (5283 TP Epping)
Victoria and Its Metropolis, 1888
Shire of Epping Rate Books 1900 - 1915
Epping Cemetery Register.
**EXISTING HERITAGE LISTING**

- **HBR** Historic Buildings Register
- **AHC** Australian Heritage Commission Register (Register of the National Estate)
- **NT** Trust Register
- **GBR** Government Buildings Register
- **VAS** Victorian Archaeological Survey recording

**RECOMMENDED FOR**

- **VHR** Victorian Heritage Register
- **AHC** Australian Heritage Commission Register (Register of the National Estate)
- **HCA** Heritage Conservation Area
- **VAS** Victorian Archaeological Survey recording
- **PSP** Planning Scheme Protection
- **CL** Cultural Landscape

### Item No. Grading Description

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<thead>
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<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Grading</th>
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<td>A</td>
<td>Yan Yean Water Supply Heritage Conservation Area</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.01</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>&quot;Summerhill Homestead&quot;, Summerhill Rd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.02</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Stand of trees (see Donnybrook/Kalkallo near former level crossing, Craigieburn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.03</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Site of former Kinlochewe settlement on Merri Creek near Summerhill Rd. bridge.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

> REGION MAP
SUMMERHILL

TYPE Residence, Outbuildings, Landscape feature
REGION CRAIGIEBURN
ADDRESS Off Summerhill Road Craigieburn

EXISTING DESIGNATION Trust Register

GRADING A
RECOMMENDED FOR Victorian Heritage Register
Australian Heritage Commission Register (National Estate)
Planning Scheme Protection


THEME Early Settlement

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date Mid 1850s
Elements House, gate keepers lodge, shearing shed, milking shed, stone
outbuildings, b/s gutters, stone path to door, drystone walls, garden
with substantial trees, dam, wilderness garden to rear, entrance drive, view.

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE See attached.
INTEGRITY Good
CONDITION Good (house, shearing shed)
Fair (milking shed)
Poor (barn)
SUMMERHILL

Summerhill, a graceful hilltop bluestone homestead, was erected by Dr. Thomas Wilson, probably during the 1850s. Dr. Wilson, from Longford, Ireland, had taken up 3000 acres in the area about 1848.

Summerhill is double-storied, with a front verandah which was added at a later period. Internally the house is little altered, retaining its original marble fireplaces, simple hand run cornices, good quality joinery and wreathed stair handrail in the wide hall.

Notable outbuildings are two unusual double-storied bluestone servants quarters with external stone staircases to the upper floors, and a large combined stable and woolshed with “T.W. 1856” cut into the stone. Unfortunately the staff quarters buildings are now derelict and almost beyond reclamation.

Whilst at Summerhill Dr. Wilson and his wife Margaret raised a large family. He was active in local Presbyterian circles, and Chairman of the local Roads Board. He later moved to Kew where he died in 1893 aged 77.

Subsequent owners have included the Harvey Brothers Tro, Phil and William who were formerly flour millers at Geelong, and Mr. W.J. Hill. During the 1940s much of the land surrounding Summerhill was acquired by the Soldier Settlement Commission which divided it into sheep farms of 162 to 243 hectares (400 to 600 acres). Recent occupants of the homestead have been the Yeo and Kernan families.

Summerhill is now owned by Brick and Pipe Industries Ltd, which operates a large quarry and brickworks nearby. It is classified by the National Trust, which specifically noted its historic and aesthetic siting, its attendant outbuildings and irreplaceable workmanship. The long term future of Summerhill homestead is uncertain however as the hill that gave the house its name slowly disappears into kilns to reappear as bricks to build the homes of Melbourne.

Despite an extensive search, no architect has been found for Summerhill. Clearly it is not an ordinary house however its sophisticated proportions, the layout of the grounds and garden and the detailing on the house all point to work by a significant designer.

The National Trust citation cites the verandah as an addition to the main building. The reasoning for this is not clear. Although it is possible that the building was not designed with a verandah, the front door position and the proportions of the ground floor all suggest a contemporary verandah as more likely. Nonetheless there are examples of two storey verandahless buildings, smaller, but similar to this one in the City of Whittlesea. One is now demolished but was substantially similar to Karool in Mernda (11.31). Both these have a similar simple eaves treatment but otherwise
are substantial smaller being only of three bays rather than five and use lesser masonry detailing. Their walls are of coursed random rubble, rather than the ashlar blocks here, and they are without the projecting rough faced corner stones with finely dressed margins.

Numerous single storey buildings of similar form survive in Whittlesea but none incorporate a verandah which approaches the sophisticated design at Summerhill. Although the verandah is large, its scale in relation to the heavy bluestone building appears light and delicate. The balance of massive strength and delicate light weight attachment is a devise also used on some P.W.D. Courthouses e.g. Warracknabeal 1891, and Bright Courthouse 1861 by J.J. Clark.

The body of the verandah is a timber structure of paired columns supporting a deep timber beam with cast iron droplet valence, and a dentilated projecting eaves above. In the centre is a taller entrance element with balustraded balcony giving access to the first floor central bay. This portico is executed in Tuscan Doric pattern. It extends the solidity of the house out to the entrance. The basic concept of rectangular a two storey house, single storey verandah and central raised balustraded porch can be seen at Braemore in East Melbourne (1865, Leonard Terry). It is a device which has its basis in the Italianate revival. The best example of this form in Australia is at Mona Vale Tasmania (1865 by W. Archer). Here pointed columns have also been used as at Summerhill. Although Mona Vale is an enormous country mansion, and Summerhill a small mansion by comparison, the two buildings have much in common, in the way they address their site and in the obvious attempt to create an image of wealth and importance.

It is this desire to be an impressive house which sets Summerhill apart from its contemporaries in Whittlesea. On the whole, buildings in Whittlesea are an expression of vernacular building techniques. More money generally means more of the same. This can be seen at Hurries, Breadalbane and Craigielea. Summerhill imposes a different ideal of conscious design for both the building and the landscape.

The layout of the complex is as impressive as the house. The entrance passes a large lake, probably man made, and winds up to a bluestone gatehouse. There it separates into services to the right and gentry to the left. Farm labourers quarters are located along the formal drive to give a picturesque effect adjoining a woodland planting of elms. The house looms large as the drive curves past the secondary buildings then introduces the river to the beautiful verandah and the expansive view at the same time. The concealment of the house makes it all the more impressive when revealed. Beyond what once was a formal garden, is a fenced wilderness of pine trees. This feature was popular in avant garde landscape design in the nineteenth century. A pinetum was included in the Domain design by Von Mueller and several Western District and Tasmanian properties include the feature. The pinetum wilderness was supposed to conjure up images of classical antiquity and to imply a romantic character to the landscape.

Travelling through the pinetum the road returns to the service area where a dairy, shearing shed, and various outbuildings survive in poor condition but a remarkably intact state. these structures are connected by an
intricate network of bluestone paths and open channel drains. The whole complex is remarkably intact, and with the impressive house produces a pastoral complex unequaled in Whittlesea and rare in the State.

Summerhill is of State wide significance historically as a major pastoral landholding in the State. Architecturally it is significant for its purposeful-ly impressive translation of the vernacular material into a conscious design of Italianate influence.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES

Wuchatsch & Waghorn, 1985, p. 20.

National Trust Files.
Hume Highway level crossing at Craigieburn, c.1960 (H. Williams). Prior to the construction of the overpass in 1961, trains were sometimes delayed during heavy road traffic, whilst the signalman struggled to close the gates.

<table>
<thead>
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<td>THEME</td>
<td>Transport Routes.</td>
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<td>INTEGRITY</td>
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<td>CONDITION</td>
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</table>
KINLOCHEWE


The village survived only until the bush fires of Black Thursday, 1851. Sydney Road became the more reliable alternate route north/south and rebuilding was considered unprofitable.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES

Payne, p. 100-102.
EXISTING HERITAGE LISTING

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Item No.</th>
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<td>PSP</td>
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<td>NT AHC GBR</td>
<td>VHR AHC PSP</td>
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<td>PSP</td>
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<td>3.07</td>
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<td>Donnybrook Mineral Springs</td>
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<td>*3.10</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Kalkallo Hotel Kalkallo Hotel stables</td>
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<td>*3.11</td>
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<td>&quot;Hamilton Park&quot;, Donnybrook Rd. north side.</td>
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<td>*3.12</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>House, Mitchell St. (adj. No. 11) east side.</td>
<td>PSP</td>
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* No Site Identification Form

For investigation by the V.A.S.

Springvale Farm
Wellington Subdivision
Remains steam flour mill
“The first name for the area now known as Donnybrook/Kalkallo was Rocky Water Holes. This name reflected the stony nature of the land through which the Merri and Kalkallo Creeks flow. That name remained in use until 1852, when the township reserve was surveyed and renamed Donnybrook.

In 1849, the Argus reported that Rocky Water Holes, on the Sydney Road, “seems to be going ahead like wildfire. The number of small but flourishing farmers, dairymen etc., also large sheep and cattle runs contiguous to the neighbourhood has induced several spirited and respectable tradesmen to try their luck... Mr. Wilson the late respected corn factor of Melbourne has a fine store here and has also been instrumental in causing a very pleasant change in the much frequented inn... Two first rate inns, a post office, watchhouse etc. are in course of erection, also a flour-mill... The traffic is very great, no less than 98 drays loaded with wool touched at this place last week”. Later a coaching depot was to be established and at one time seventeen accommodation houses.

Prior to the Black Thursday bushfires of 1851, another village named Kinlochewe existed further south on the Merri Creek, at today’s Summerhill Road. At its peak in 1848, 400 people lived in the vicinity, but after the fires, which destroyed the inn and other main buildings, Kinlochewe became a ghost town.

On 26 October 1874, Donnybrook’s name was changed by proclamation to Kalkallo, after the land parish in which the town is situated. Kalkallo is believed to be an Aboriginal word for tall trees, which are said to have once fringed the creeks.

Today, all that part of the town located on the Hume Highway bears the name Kalkallo, with only the area near the railway line referred to as Donnybrook. The Hume Highway’s dual carriageways now carry an uninterrupted stream of fast moving cars, buses and trucks, few of which halt, as their predecessors, the drays and coaches, once did”.

DONNYBROOK/KALKALLO REGION OVERVIEW 3.00
ST. JOHNS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

TYPE Other building church
REGION DONNYBROOK/KALKALLO
ADDRESS Cameron Street
GRADING C
RECOMMENDED FOR Planning Scheme Protection
SURVEY DATE 14.5.90
THEME Neighbourhoods & Townships

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:
Date 1860
Architect Thomas Taylor
Builder William Brown

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE See attached.

INTEGRITY Good
CONDITION Good, Interior not inspected
ALTERATIONS Now converted into a dwelling.
HISTORICAL REFERENCES See attached.
KALKALLO CHURCH

“This bluestone church, which was dedicated on 9 December 1860, had been erected earlier that year by William Brown of Darraweit Guim. It was designed by the architect Thomas Taylor (also listed by National Estate as Tayler), whose previous designs included two churches at nearby Bulla.

The total cost of St. John’s Church was 1,271 Pounds 15s 0d, paid for by local collections and Government subsidy. At that time Kal Kallo was a thriving settlement on the main road to the Victorian goldfields and Sydney.

The predominantly Scottish population of the district gradually dwindled through death and departure, with the result that St. John’s Church became too costly for the few remaining adherents to maintain”. For many years it was unused, and suffered through neglect, the interior woodwork, bell, windows, finials, lead and slates being either removed or stolen.

The Presbyterian Church at Bulla of 1858 is remarkably similar to this example. It is also a flat faced Gothic Revival Church with the same decorative features including substantially matching pinnacles and central bellcote. Similar to KalKallo it has no porch and is divided into four side bays by bluestone buttresses. The Bulla Church would appear to be the prototype for the Kalkallo design. This region was until recently part of the Shire of Bulla. Residents on both sides of the Merri Creek often gave their address as Somerton. These two churches are quite different to their scale and design of churches in other parts of the City of Whittlesea. They reflect the different nature of settlement of the two shires.

In recent years the building was sold by the Presbyterian Church and now serves as a private residence. It is classified by the National Trust, and included on the Register of the National Estate. It is of local significance as a remnant of the once prosperous town and the most substantial structure in Kalkallo.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES


TYPE Other bridge
REGION DONNYBROOK/KALKALLO
ADDRESS Donnybrook Road
EXISTING DESIGNATION Australian Heritage Commission Register (National Estate) Trust Register
GRADING A
RECOMMENDED FOR Victorian Heritage Register
Australian Heritage Commission Register (National Estate) Planning Scheme Protection
SURVEY DATE 14.5.90
THEME Transport Routes
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date 1876
Architect J. Kelly
Builder R. Anderson
Elements Bluestone bridge
NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE See attached.
INTEGRITY Good
CONDITION Good[X] Not inspected structurally
HISTORICAL REFERENCES See attached.
“This sturdy bluestone bridge was erected in 1876. A short time earlier, ratepayers of the Donnybrook Riding of the Shire of Merriang had petitioned Council praying that “a bridge be erected over the Mull Creek on the Yan Yean Road before any other monies will be expended in this riding”.

The bridge was constructed by R. Anderson at a cost of 679 Pounds 13s 9d. It was officially opened by Cr. F.R. Godfrey Esq. J.P., MLA on 24 May 1876, Queen Victoria’s birthday, and named the Victoria Bridge in her honour”.

The single arched bridge is executed in rough faced ashlar blocks. It has particularly long abutments. An elegant bluestone drainage spout has been let in above the keystone producing a design dominated by a wall of bluestone and an opening appearing to be comparatively small. The stone capping and balustrade string course are expressed with projecting tooled edge stones. This is similar to the Rothwell bridge (1866) at Little River and the Barwon Bridge at Winchelsea 1867 which though grander four and three arch designs respectively, they employ the same masonry detailing including as is here expressed voussoirs which do not project.

The structure is a fine example of small bluestone bridge construction used for secondary roads in the pre-concrete era. Its masonry detailing is notable of State significance.

In March 1990, the City of Whittlesea announced that a decision had been made to realign Donnybrook Road around the old bridge and build a new crossing nearby.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES


Whittlesea Post, 27 March 1990.

KALKALLO CEMETERY

TYPE Road ave. of pines, Other cemetery, mature trees
REGION DONNYBROOK/KALKALLO
GRADING C
RECOMMENDED FOR Planning Scheme Protection
SURVEY DATE 14.5.90
THEME Neighbourhoods & Townships
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date c1860
Elements Large cemetery, mature trees, denominational layout, graves, gravestones, access road with trees.
NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE See attached.
INTEGRITY Fair
CONDITION Good
KALKALLO CEMETERY

The township reserve at Kal Kallo was first surveyed in 1852 and given the name Donnybrook. Before 1852, the area had been known as the Rocky Water Holes.

Land for a cemetery was reserved east of Hunter Street, between Pearson and Stawell Streets. The cemetery was presumably established in 1860 when William Wilson, George Abbott, Edward Wright and John Trainor was gazetted as Trustees. Before that date, and before roads and bridges became general, a number of Kal Kallo residents were buried privately in now unmarked graves.

Although Kal Kallo (the name was changed from Donnybrook in 1874) was a busy and growing township in the 1850s, it was almost deserted by the 1880s. During the 1840-1860 period the town had grown rapidly, being located on the main Sydney Road. It first served as a convenient overnight stop for travellers and bullock drivers, carrying wool and stores. After the discovery of gold in 1851, it grew even more, at one stage boasting seventeen accommodation houses, tannery, flour mill, police station, gaol and courthouse, as well as schools and churches.

Kal Kallo's decline followed the end of the gold boom, which reduced traffic on Sydney Road, and the opening of the north eastern railway in 1872. An increase in farm sizes also reduced the local population. With fewer residents at Kal Kallo, the cemetery, well endowed with land for future use, saw fewer and fewer burials.

In 1878 two nephews of the large landholder, Sir William Clarke, were killed by lightning near Gum’s Lane. On the day of their funeral, the Kal Kallo school was closed as a mark of respect.

The cemetery contains more graves than first appear. Unfortunately many headstones have been smashed over the years. In recent years a local resident donated new gates in memory of his many relatives interred there, but within five days they had been stolen.

Today the Donnybrook Cemetery, as it is still known, with its few headstones, stands in mute testimony to anticipated demand which never eventuated. The cemetery road, flanked by an avenue of trees planted in 1913, is now rarely used.

Historical References

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>Fence, Other gates, pine avenue</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>REGION</td>
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<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>Donnybrook Rd. south side</td>
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<td>RECOMMENDED FOR</td>
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<td>14.5.90, 11.7.90</td>
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<tr>
<td>THEME</td>
<td>Grazing Industry</td>
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<td>CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date</td>
<td>c1900</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Elements</td>
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<tr>
<td>NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE</td>
<td>Fine picket fence and gates, and Pinus sp. avenue are a local landmark.</td>
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<td>INTEGRITY</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
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<td>CONDITION</td>
<td>Good, Trees not assessed</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**DONNYBROOK STATION**

**TYPE** Other building station  
**REGION** DONNYBROOK/KALKALLO  
**ADDRESS** Donnybrook Rd.  
**GRADING** C  
**RECOMMENDED FOR** Planning Scheme Protection  
**SURVEY DATE** 14.5.90  
**THEME** Transport Routes, Neighbourhoods & Townships  

**CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:**  
**Date** c1900 blgs. platforms 1888, 1872.  
**Elements** Platform  

**NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE** See attached.  
**INTEGRITY** Good  
**CONDITION** Good[X]  
**HISTORICAL REFERENCES** See attached.
DONNYBROOK STATION

The first proposals for a railway to north eastern Victoria were presented to the Victorian Government in the early 1860s. Construction of the North Eastern Railway was authorised in 1869 and tenders closed in March 1870.

After considerable delay, the partnership of O’Grady Leggatt and Noonan was appointed to construct the Essendon to Seymour section of the railway, at a cost of 305555.0.0. pounds. Josephy Brady was appointed Supervising Engineer.

The first soil was turned at Essendon on 20 June 1870. The first rails were laid in March 1871 and by June 1871 the track bed was completed and rails laid as far as Craigieburn. By January 1872 the line had been laid through Donnybrook, as a workman was killed near Beveridge when the contractors locomotive was derailed following a collision with a cow.

On 18 April 1872 regular services commenced between Melbourne and Seymour. The station at Donnybrook was opened on 14 October 1872, with a single platform on the west (down) side. In 1882 an Up platform was provided and three years later a small signalling frame installed. The goods shed was erected in 1888. In 1900 a new station building and signal frame were brought into use and there has been little change at Donnybrook since. The level crossing gates at the adjacent Donnybrook - Yan Yean Road crossing were replaced by flashing light signals in August 1961, during construction of the Melbourne - Sydney standard gauge line.

The provision of a station at Donnybrook illustrates the once considerable size of the now tiny town. It was in part this service however which lead to the demise of towns relying on the passing trade of the Melbourne/Sydney road.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES

K. Turton, “Six and Half Inches from Destiny - the First Hundred Years of the Melbourne - Wodonga Railway 1873-1973”.


NELSON'S FARMHOUSE

TYPE Residence
REGION DONNYBROOK/KALKALLO
ADDRESS Donnybrook Road north side
GRADING C

RECOMMENDED FOR Planning Scheme Protection
SURVEY DATE 14.5.90

THEME Neighbourhoods & Townships

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date c1920
Builder Taggart
Elements Weatherboard house, outbuilding.

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE See attached.

INTEGRITY Good
CONDITION Good
NELSONS FARMHOUSE.

Nelson’s Farmhouse in Donnybrook Road, Kal Kallo, was erected in about 1920. It replaced an earlier house which formerly stood just east of the Merri Creek. The site is marked today by stone and brick foundations and an old well.

Richard Nelson is believed to have purchased the property upon which he established his dairy farm during the 1880s. Nelson also leased considerable additional adjoining land, his farm covering about 200 acres. Nelson was also active in community affairs, including thirty years as Secretary of the Kal Kallo School Committee and trustee (Presbyterian) of the Donnybrook Cemetery.

The present farmhouse was erected by the well known Epping builder, William Taggart. The shed nearby was constructed in about 1930, partly of beams from the deck of the old 1868 Merri Creek bridge which stood nearby. Apparently the bridge was badly damaged by floods during the First World War and some of the decking replaced. This bridge was demolished and replaced in 1977.

In 1944 the property passed to Richard’s son Gavin Nelson, who occupied it until his death in 1971. Dairying had ceased in 1960. During the 1970s Alan Nelson rented it out to the Glide family, Nelson relatives. In the early 1980s it was purchased by the Lloyd family, who have undertaken considerable restoration work. The house now stands on about ten acres.

An old bluestone wall, in good condition, still stands at the rear of the property. It marks the boundary of the former Nelson and McKay farms. The house is a rare example of construction from this period in Whittlesea.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES

<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>DONNYBROOK MINERAL SPRINGS</strong></th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TYPE</strong></td>
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<td><strong>REGION</strong></td>
<td>DONNYBROOK/KALKALLO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RECOMMENDED FOR</strong></td>
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<td><strong>CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:</strong></td>
<td>Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Elements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mature trees, mineral springs, mid twentieth century enclosures to spring houses.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE</strong></td>
<td>Mineral springs sit in park of mature trees. The history of these springs is not known.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>INTEGRITY</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CONDITION</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V.A.S. to investigate previous form of mineral springs.</td>
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</table>
OTHER MINERAL SPRINGS

TYPE Landscape feature, Other Mineral springs
REGION DONNYBROOK/KALKALLO
ADDRESS Property adjoining Donnybrook Mineral Springs

GRADING C

RECOMMENDED FOR Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE 29.11.90

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date c1860s
Elements Bluestone shed.

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE Fine bluestone outbuilding clearly earlier than the present farmhouse.

INTEGRITY Good
CONDITION Fair

HISTORICAL REFERENCES ††††.Wuchastch and Waghorn, 1985, No. 6.
††††.Wuchatsch and Waghorn, No. 24.
### EXISTING HERITAGE LISTING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item No.</th>
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<tr>
<td>A1</td>
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<td>AHC VHR AHC PSP CL VAS</td>
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<td>GBR</td>
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<td></td>
<td>some structures</td>
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<td>World Heritage Listing</td>
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### RECOMMENDED FOR

- **VHR**: Victorian Heritage Register
- **AHC**: Australian Heritage Commission Register (Register of the National Estate)
- **HCA**: Heritage Conservation Area
- **VAS**: Victorian Archaeological Survey recording
- **PSP**: Planning Scheme Protection
- **CL**: Cultural Landscape

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<td>C</td>
<td>Uniting Church, Spring St.</td>
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<td>4.03</td>
<td>B</td>
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<td>PSP HCA CL</td>
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<td>4.08</td>
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<td>Wuchatsch's Farmhouse &amp; outbuildings 74 Robert Street</td>
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<td>Graff's Farmhouse/barn, Thomas St.</td>
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<td>VHR AHC PSP HCA CL</td>
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<td>First house on Peter Lalor Estate, 400 Station St.</td>
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<td>Lalor Fire Station and Residence, Vasey Street.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.13</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Belmont Hotel, High St.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.14</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Fowlers Pottery cnr. Settlement and High Streets.</td>
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<td>4.16</td>
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<td>Red Gums (no S.I.T.)</td>
<td></td>
<td>PSP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* No Site Identification Form
Thomastown, first known as Keelbundora, and then Dry Creek, was settled in 1850 by English, Irish and German immigrants.

The name Thomastown was adopted in about 1885 by the British settlers. It distinguishes their landholdings, located south of Main Street, from those of the Germans, who settled to the north and west of Main and High Streets. The German settlement was initially known as New Mecklenberg, but later named Westgarthtown after William Westgarth, a prominent merchant, financier, politician and historian, who had encouraged and assisted the Germans to travel to Australia and settle in Victoria.

Most British settlers, led by the Thomas family, established market gardens, selling fruit, vegetables and flowers in Melbourne. Some, like the Germans at Westgarthtown, were dairy farmers.

The British settlers erected a timber Wesleyan Church and schoolhouse in 1854, with a cemetery at the rear. In 1875 a brick Church was built in Spring Street, the old timber building and the land on which it stood having been sold to the Education Department. A new red brick schoolhouse was constructed in 1877. Both the brick Church and school survive today, as also does part of the cemetery, however none of the British settlers dwellings remain.

The Germans also established a Church, cemetery and school on their land. The Lutheran school, erected in bluestone in 1855, was demolished during the 1940s, but the Church (1856) and cemetery survive, as do five homesteads and various related farm buildings e.g. barns, milking sheds etc.

The Irish, numerically fewer than either the British or the Germans, worshipped at St. Peter’s Catholic Church at Epping. Their children however attended school at Thomastown. The best known Irish family was the Mahoney’s, commemorated by the road bearing their name. The current Federal member for Scullin, which covers Thomastown, is Harry Jenkins MHR, a direct descendant of Michael and Catherine Mahoney, who had settled at Thomastown by 1850.

Since the late 1940s, the former farming village of Thomastown has developed into a thriving residential commercial and industrial suburb. Much of Thomastown’s former northern farmlands have also been transformed into the new residential suburb of Lalor.
PRIMARY SCHOOL NO. 631

TYPE: Other building/school
REGION: THOMASTOWN/LALOR
ADDRESS: High Street, Thomastown

GRADING: C

RECOMMENDED FOR: Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE: 7.3.90

THEME: Neighbourhoods & Townships

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS
Date: 1877
Elements: Brick school. Part of group including cemetery, Uniting Church and mature tree plantings.

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE: See notes attached to Thomastown Uniting Church and notes attached to this sheet.

INTEGRITY: Fair
CONDITION: Good

This red brick schoolhouse standing within the grounds of the Thomastown Primary School was erected in 1877. It replaced an old timber building, built nearby in 1854 by the Wesleyan community for use both as a schoolhouse and church. The brick building was erected by a Mr. R. Davies of Windsor for Three hundred and ninety seven Pounds.

On 1 January 1855, teacher Edward Perry opened the Keelbundora Wesleyan School at Thomastown with financial assistance from the Denominational School’s Board. The school and an adjoining cemetery shared an acre of land sold to the Wesleyans by Francis Thomas for One hundred Pounds.

In 1862 the school was allocated its number, 631, and in 1872 the Education Department leased the old building from the Wesleyan Church. Total enrolments then were fifty.

Interesting, if somewhat sombre diversions for early pupils, were the numerous funeral processions which passed through the school yard. Until the 1940s access to the cemetery was only gained by way of the school, and on these occasions all pupils were required to stand to attention while the procession passed. The last burial took place in 1955 however and since then part of the cemetery ground has been purchased by the school to meet its expanded requirements.

During 1925 a new brick cloakroom and storeroom were added, the windows at each end enlarged, one window in the south wall closed off, all walls replastered and repainted, and the flooring replaced.

It now serves as a general purpose room in a greatly enlarged Thomastown Primary School. After 1950 additional land and buildings were added to cater for Thomastown’s rapid post-Second World War development, which saw enrolments exceed 750 in 1971.

The establishment of several other primary schools in Thomastown has reduced enrolments to less than 250 today.

The windows have been enlarged but otherwise the exterior is substantially as constructed. This school is typical of other small Education Department Schools of the late 1870s and 1880s both for its use of brickwork and its plan form. It provided only a single room and porch.

Of Local Significance.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES

# UNITING CHURCH (FORMER WESLEYAN)

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<tr>
<th>TYPE</th>
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<tr>
<td>REGION</td>
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<td>ADDRESS</td>
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<td>RECOMMENDED FOR</td>
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<td>7.3.90</td>
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<td>THEME</td>
<td>Neighbourhoods &amp; Townships</td>
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**CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:**
- Date: 1875 church 1904 vestry
- Builder: Thomas Mitchell
- Elements: Church, peppercorns. Part of group including school, cemetery & mature tree plantings.

**INTEGRITY:** Good

**CONDITION:** Poor

**ALTERATIONS:** Brickwork painted, buttresses (early) interior substantially replastered, circular window blocked up. Bell lost!

**HISTORICAL REFERENCES:**
- Wuchatsch 1985, p.62
- Wuchatsch & Waghorn, 1985, p.2
THOMASTOWN UNITING CHURCH SPRING STREET  4.02

DESCRIPTION AND ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

The church is a simple gable roofed preaching space with smaller gable roofed entry porch to the front. It is given gothic revival guise by virtue of the narrow pointed arched window head treatment, pointed arch to the entry door and the steep gabled roof with brick capping course to end walls. Buttresses to the corners and sides are also a gothic revival feature but in this case are not original. Indeed their existence tends to make the building appear to be of later date than its 1875 year of construction. A round window in each gable end wall completes the decorative treatment to the structure.

The walls are of brick presently painted externally. The rear door1 has cream bricks around its edge and this bi-colour treatment may continue elsewhere on the exterior around windows. No early photos have been found to confirm this2. Bi-colour brick treatment does appear on buttresses. Internally the walls are plastered. The original plaster was ruled to resemble stone courses. A small portion of this survives at the apex of each gable. Elsewhere the plaster has been extensively patched and worked over. Anecdotal evidence3 confirmed that the northern wall had a painted inscription now lost or hidden below later paint layers.

The roof structure is a simple timber king post truss form with timber lining (unpainted). Externally the roof is clad with corrugated steel. The original roof covering is not known but is likely to have been corrugated steel or slate.

In summary the building is a simple gothic revival church typical of its type and age. It has no exceptional architectural features.

THE SITE

The setting of the church is more interesting than its built form. It is bounded by a row of peppercorn trees on its east side. Open land occurs on the east and west, and to the north is open space now part of the school ground. Further to the north east is the original Thomastown school building, and to the north west is the Church cemetery. An avenue of peppercorns run east-west, south of the school and old plantings surround the cemetery. Standing at the intersection of these three elements the relationship of these three early sites can be clearly seen. The importance of this setting will be further discussed below.

INTACTNESS AND EXISTING CONDITION.

INTACTNESS

The building is painted externally and this significantly diminishes its appearance. Repair to brickwork may occur under the paint. Buttresses are a later addition but possibly as early as 1879. The roofing may be original or a later addition. The round windows in each gable end are covered over and the internal walls are replastered. A bell which is known to have existed has been removed. Overall, the finishes of the church are significantly altered but the form of the building is substantially intact. Recent additions are located at the rear.

CONDITION

The building is in poor condition. Cursory inspection indicates uneven settlement of the footings leading to cracking of walls and significant misalignment. The rear (north) wall is significantly out of plumb. Church minutes indicate that the structure was underpinned in 1879 only four years after construction. Its instability must have continued however as further stabilization works have occurred in the living memory of parishioners4. The apparently unstable soil conditions and insufficient footings are exacerbated by water entry into the structure from several points namely : - penetration through open joints in brick capping to gables; incomplete flashings to roof cladding; missing downpipes; and surface water accumulation against the building. Water is causing damp walls, deterioration of the internal plaster and exacerbating wall movement.

Overall the structure is in poor condition. Further evaluation of the extent of wall movement out of plumb is required to determine the extent of potential instability. It is clear from my inspection that the building requires repair works, however it is not clear whether the building is stable or unstable. Further detailed inspection and measurement is required to determine both this and the extent of repair work which may be either minor or major.

HISTORY

The church was constructed in 1875. It replaced an 1854 timber building which fronted High Street and was used initially by the Wesleyan community as both a church and school. Between 1848 and 1854 The Wesleyan’s met in the home of Mr. Thomas

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1 This door may be a later addition. Further investigation is required to determine this.
2 Further site investigation would determine this.
3 Miss Wisby remembers the inscription. Verbal confirmation of my question.
4 Verbal evidence by Miss Wisby on 19.8.89 repair 1950s by Moskin Bros.
(after whom Thomastown was named). In 1873\(^5\) permission was given to Yan Yean and Thomastown to build a more substantial church. Land south of the existing site was purchased for twenty pounds from Mr. Joseph Cooper and bricks were purchased from Gottlieb Arndt, (Corner Raglan and Hotham St, South Preston) for 2 pounds 2 shillings per thousand plus 12 shillings per thousand cartage\(^6\). Mr. Thomas Mitchell of Epping erected the building for 275 pounds, (labour) bringing the total cost to approximately 446 pounds\(^7\). The church minutes between 1875 and 1877 note that the bell (presumably from the 1854 church) was removed and re-erected in the new church.

A cash statement by the treasurer (Perry) in 1875 gives the following summary of costs.

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<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
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<td>Bricks</td>
<td>77.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ornamental bricks</td>
<td>5.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sand</td>
<td>12.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheet &amp;</td>
<td>22.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bennetts bill</td>
<td>13.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gallery</td>
<td>2.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chairs and tables</td>
<td>1.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundries</td>
<td>5.13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note that “additional foundation” is listed. The builder had perhaps already appreciated that the foundations were unstable. A vestry was added in 1904\(^11\). This may have been where the brick footings are now visible to the north west of the church.

The original 1854 church and cemetery land had been donated by Mr. Thomas\(^12\). A timber church was constructed in 1854 which was also used as a school. The Church minutes note 160 pounds received in 1875\(^13\) from the Education Department for the land and buildings of the first church\(^14\). The cemetery remained in church ownership. When funeral services and burials were conducted a funeral procession left the church and walked along Coopers lane to the west of the church (now in the school grounds) and through the school\(^15\). The eastern section of the cemetery behind the church was sold to the school in recent times and the headstones moved to the western end. In 1988 the cemetery was transferred to the care of the City of Whittlesea.

A new brick school was constructed by the Education Department in 1879 on the site of the 1854 church/school.

Much of the land in the Thomastown area had been taken up by Germans in the early 1850s. The Thomastown church was an important meeting place for the non German community and was a thriving church for much of its life. Harvest Thanksgiving and Easter Tea meetings were a feature of its early life and recently it has been the focus for the “Back to Thomastown” celebrations.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS AND SIGNIFICANCE.

The Thomastown Uniting Church is not an exceptional or remarkably intact example of its type. Many other similar and better examples of this architecture survive in Victoria and within the City of Whittlesea there are several more elaborate churches surviving. Its significance is not architectural. It is historically significant however. The Thomastown School and cemetery and the Church are the only example of early non German settlement in the Thomastown area. Its simple form and brick construction is illustrative of the Methodist emphasis on preaching but in this case is more clearly indicative of the requirement of the community which relied on poor soils and consequently marginal farming.

In association with the cemetery, the Thomastown School and the tree plantings which connect the three, the church is an important part in a precinct of non German community focus in the nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth century. It has local significance on this basis. The cemetery may be the only exclusively Methodist cemetery in The State of Victoria. If further research confirms this the cemetery will have statewide significance and the existence of the church will add weight to this significance.

\(^5\) United Church Archives, Preston Box No. 3.
\(^6\) Ibid.
\(^7\) Ibid.
\(^11\) Preston Leader. 6.8.1904.
\(^12\) Pascall D.M. Rev A Brief History of Thomastown Uniting Church.
\(^13\) Uniting Church Archives loc. cit.
\(^14\) Payne reports that the Education Department provided the new church site in Spring Street in a swap for the school/church site. This has not been investigated on titles. Payne. A History of the Shire of Whittlesea. 1971. p.154.
\(^15\) Robert Wuchatsch reports that school children had to leave class and stand to attention when this occured in the 1960s.
**THOMASTOWN METHODIST CHURCH CEMETERY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>REGION</td>
<td>THOMASTOWN/LALOR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>Rear of Thomastown Primary School High Street, Thomastown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRADING</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RECOMMENDED FOR</td>
<td>Australian Heritage Commission Register (Nation Estate) Planning Scheme Protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SURVEY DATE</td>
<td>7.3.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THEME</td>
<td>Neighbourhoods &amp; Townships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONSTRUCTION DETAILS</td>
<td>Date 1854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elements</td>
<td>Gravestones, graves, mature tree plantings in cemetery reserve and outside in school ground. Part of group comprising Uniting Church (1875), School (1877) and mature tree plantings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE</td>
<td>See attached and Item 4.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTEGRITY</td>
<td>Fair - half only (fenced) Poor (remainder part of School ground, asphalt over.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONDITION</td>
<td>Fair</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE THOMASTOWN METHODIST CEMETERY

The Thomastown Methodist Cemetery and first church were constructed in 1854 on one acre of land donated by Mr. F. Thomas. A timber church was constructed and served both as school and church until the new church was completed in 1875. Burials were carried out at the western end. In 1875 the Education Department purchased land and buildings for One hundred and sixty pounds without the cemetery and constructed a new school. This action separated the new church from the cemetery however the cemetery was accessed by Coopers Lane on Education Department land. The mature tree plantings define this link.

In 1875 the school grounds were increased to include most of the church site and in exchange the Education Department provided an allotment facing Spring Street on which now stands the Uniting Church. The cemetery is now in a section of the school grounds.

The last burial occurred in 1955. One of the many early settlers interred at Thomastown is Joseph Thomas.

The link between the three surviving elements of the early church precinct namely the cemetery, church and school is formed by the open space and mature tree plantings within the current school ground. These clearly indicate Coopers Lane and the path to the cemetery from the Church.

Methodist Churches did not usually have cemeteries attached to them in Australia. In this particular location the need to include a cemetery is likely to stem from the very early establishment of the church in this region well before a public cemetery was available. The provision of such a large allotment through the generosity of Mr. Thomas allowed space for a cemetery.

The cemetery and church/school precinct were the first community buildings in Thomastown and the location of the eventual shopping centre and present town centre has been determined by the early establishment of the church community focus. The precinct is of substantial historical significance to the local area and the cemetery has wider significance as a rare Methodist denomination burial ground.
TYPE Residence
REGION THOMASTOWN/LALOR
ADDRESS 77 Mount View Road Thomastown
EXISTING DESIGNATION Trust Register
GRADING C
RECOMMENDED FOR Heritage Conservation Area
Planning Scheme Protection
Cultural Landscape
Other
SURVEY DATE 7.2.90
THEME Early Settlement, Neighbourhoods & Townships, Dairy Industry
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date 1860
Elements House and outbuildings with land down to creek, substantial mature trees.
NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE Part of Westgarthtown. Urban Conservation Area. See Area A.1. and attached.
INTEGRITY Good
CONDITION Good
HISTORICAL REFERENCES Wuchatsch 1985 p. 18-19
Wuchatsch and Hawke 1988 p. 12
Wuchatsch and Hawke 1985 p. 4
Siebel's farmhouse was erected in 1860 by Johann Gottlob Siebel and replaced an earlier one in which he had lived since first settling at Thomastown in 1850.

Johann Siebel arrived in Australia aboard the Emmy in 1849 with his wife Christiane and at least two children. Born at Zanchan, Silesia in 1813, he had served for several years with the German army, as a Grenadier.

Siebel established a dairy farm at Westgarthtown on thirty acres purchased in 1851. Later the farm was enlarged to ninety acres by the purchase of two adjoining properties. Siebel was also active in the development of the Lutheran Church in both Westgarthtown and Melbourne, serving both as a foundation trustee of the nearby church and school and as a foundation member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Victoria’s Synod. He died in 1877 aged 64.

Descendants of Johann Gottlob Siebel continued dairying at “Westbourne Park”, as the farm became known, until the 1940s. In 1934 a grandson, Albert Siebel, established the Pura Dairy in Murray Road, Preston. From a one cart dairy delivering only to a few adjacent streets, the Pura brand grew to become the best known in Victoria.

Siebel’s house maintains its close relationship with the Creek, addressing it with its rear farm enclosure. The house and trees are visible from the Church and are an important part of the surviving Germantown group. The house is later than Graff's, Ziebell's, Maltzahn's and Wuchatsch's, and is more commodious than them both in its planning and its materials. This building faces East like the others but incorporates a verandah with some pretensions to fashion. The central door leads to a hall with staircase in contrast to the earlier building which had no internal hall and very rudimentary stairs. The exterior stonewalls are in rough ashlar form rather than the random rubble and coursed rubble of the structures which needed to provide accommodation quickly.

However the general characteristic of a steeply pitched gable roof, small windows and a window arrangement to keep out the heat and bad weather are typical of this as for the others.

Substantial farm buildings survives. Alterations to finishes and openings has occurred to the house internally.

A very important component of the Germantown group of Local Significance.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>Residence, Fence, Outbuildings, Landscape feature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>REGION</td>
<td>THOMASTOWN/LALOR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>100 Gardenia Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXISTING DESIGNATION</td>
<td>Australian Heritage Commission Register (Nation Estate) Trust Register</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRADING</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RECOMMENDED FOR</td>
<td>Victorian Heritage Register Australian Heritage Commission Register (Nation Estate) Heritage Conservation Area A.1 Planning Scheme Protection Cultural Landscape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SURVEY DATE</td>
<td>23.3.90</td>
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<tr>
<td>THEME</td>
<td>Early Settlement, Neighbourhoods &amp; Townships, Dairy Industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date</td>
<td>1851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elements</td>
<td>Open grassland, house, barn, garden, washhouse (bakehouse?), timber outbuildings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE</td>
<td>See attached and item area A.1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTEGRITY</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONDITION</td>
<td>Fair (kitchen chimney about to collapse) Poor (washhouse - ruinous)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALTERATIONS</td>
<td>New house in garden/farmyard, verandah posts a replacement to match original. Verandah possibly an early addition. Skylights to attic and verandah?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RECOMMENDATIONS</td>
<td>It is strongly recommended that this property retain its open space and close association with the Church land.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ZIEBELL’S FARM

Christian Ziebell, born at Pruhl, Mecklenburg in 1796, arrived in Australia in 1850 aboard the Pribislav with his wife Sophia and at least eight children.

Christian and Sophia Ziebell erected the largest of the dwellings at Westgarthtown, a random rubble bluestone house that stands today. Ziebell had the largest original landholding at the settlement. He purchased 105 acres in 1851, two more from Friedrich Kaweran in 1855, and he also leased from 1858 onwards, an additional 770 acres to the west, owned by the Campbell family of Sydney. On his land he established a dairy farm, later known as “The Pines”.

At the time of arrival two of the Ziebell daughters were married. Maria was wed to Heinrich Karsten, a former cannonier who became Westgarthtown’s carpenter, and Louise to Daniel Peters. Both Karsten and Peters, former Pribislav passengers, purchased two acre plots of land from Christian Ziebell during the 1850s, on which they built bluestone houses and raised families.

Two of Christian Ziebell’s sons, Heinrich and Carl, married and moved to Somerton where both established farms. Carl later started a smallgoods business. The remaining son, August, stayed on his fathers property where he raised a family. A daughter, Friedericke, married Carl Frahn, a fellow Pribislav passenger, who by 1861 was operating the Thomastown Dairy in Melbourne, retailing the settlements milk and dairy produce. Another daughter, Caroline, married Carl Louis Unmack, moving first to Bendigo and then later to Epping. The remaining daughter, Johanna, married Peter Hall, another Pribislav passenger, and is believed to have left Victoria. Christian died in 1882, aged 85, after having made at least two trips back to Germany, the first as early as 1855. Sophia died in 1888, aged 87.

Christian Ziebell is credited with having assisted several young German men to travel to Australia. He is also reputed to have harboured deserting seamen on his farm and to have provided them with work. The story is told that, on one occasion, a deserting sailor hid up a Sheoak tree just before three troopers rode under it, and on another occasion, a sailor hid inside a haystack.

Today the Ziebell farmhouse and barn remain in the hands of Christian’s descendants, although the old stable, milking shed and blacksmith’s forge were demolished during subdivision in the 1970s. Despite the pressures of surrounding urban development, dairying had continued at Ziebell’s until 1972, long after Westgarthtown’s other farms had ceased to exist.

DESCRIPTION AND ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

The following analysis is based on external inspection by the author and the plan information provided in Westgarthtown The German Settlement at Thomastown by R. Wuchatsch. Internal inspection has not been possible.

Ziebell’s farm now comprises a stone farmhouse, barn and washhouse (bakehouse?), a timber outbuilding, and open land. This is substantially less than its original form (figure 1.) which encompassed an extensive farmyard and outbuildings and a farm of some 105 acres. The latter having been part of a subdivision in the early 1970s. What survives occupies the farmyard on the east side of Gardenia Avenue. Although much reduced in complexity and size, the intactness of what survives is remarkable. Enhanced as it is by open land to the north up to the cemetery and presenting the same aspect to the road as originally built this building more than any of those which remain in Westgarthtown is the most easy to understand as a farmhouse.

The buildings were constructed soon after May 1850 and probably in 1851. Westgarthtown describes the mad scramble by the settlers in 1850 “to get trees, stones and rocks in preference to clear ground”. The “settlers” were the Germans who had taken up parts of the 1851 subdivision of Section 25, Parish of Keelbundora, County of Bourke. Christian Ziebell aged 54 took up two initial parcels Nos. 22, and 23 and made a farm here with his wife Sophia and at least eight German born children after arriving in Australia on the Pribislav in 1850. These

1 R. Wuchatsch. Westgarthtown The German Settlement at Thomastown. 1985 p. 61
2 This is the date of Ziebell’s naturalization. Only naturalized subjects were allowed to purchase land.
parcels like the majority of the Thomastown area were on volcanic soil with basalt virtually on the surface. This ubiquitous material formed the substance of building and fencing both here and at the other German farms.

Ziebell arrived with adult children then purchased the largest landholding and constructed on it the largest of all the houses and one of the most extensive farm set ups in Westgarthtown. He was a leader in this community and with his children had both the labour and the incentive to construct a house immediately. The material usage at the house suggests construction in a hurry and or with untrained labour. Unlike the later Wuchatsch, Graff, Maltzahn and Siebel houses, this house uses random stone construction without squared stones or assembly into courses. This suggests a need for great speed and the use of unskilled labour. Based on architectural inspection only, Ziebell’s house is likely to be the oldest surviving in the Westgarthtown and probably pre gold rush.

The plan form of the farm places the house and barn (used for carts and chickens in the twentieth century although its original use is not clear) on the creek side (east) of Gardenia Road and the farmyard on the west side. This is consistent with the other surviving Westgarthtown houses which address the subdivided Roads primarily in a European village manner rather than occupying a central position on the farm. (See subdivision information in Item No. A.1).

The plan form of the house again like the other Westgarthtown houses turns its back on the hot northern and westerly aspects to create an “L” shaped plan of single rooms connected by internal doors without a hall. Windows and three doors allowed for external communication under the verandah, all face south or east with the exception of the corner room where two windows face north4. A staircase leads to a large attic under the steeply pitched shingle roof with only one division at the east end. This space has no windows, but for two probably later small skylights, and is reported to be lined with cow dung and mud. On the east and south elevations of the courtyard the walls are rendered. This appears to be original judging by the existence of timber architraves to doors to which the render butts up tightly. The ruled render was perhaps intended to give a more sophisticated front face to the irregular stonework, or, may cover over sections of brick used for stability between the numerous openings.

The timber joinery is superbly fine in its design and construction. Further detailed investigation is required to determine the age of the verandah. This structure is at least the second, as remnants of the first posts have been reused for roof framing.

The hipped attic form, plan joinery and materials usage are all consistent with Northern German rural building from the nineteenth century. It is indeed a transported design adapted to local building materials and conditions.

Schwerkolts Cottage in the City of Nunawading (18 ) is appropriate for comparison.

The farmhouse is substantially intact externally and it is expected that it will be also remarkably intact internally.

The barn date is not clear. It is certainly early, and there is every possibility that it was constructed at about the same time as the house. It has a shingle roof and is whitewashed internally at least in part. A thorough internal inspection has not been undertaken.

A stone wash house east of the house is in a ruinous, condition. This may have been the early bakehouse, required to be separate in Ziebells native Mecklenburg. A timber out-house appears to date from about 1880. Its use is not known.

SIGNIFICANCE

Although Ziebell’s farmhouse can not be precisely dated there is sufficient evidence to suggest 1851 and pre gold rush. This on its own places the building amongst the oldest in the State of Victoria and of considerable historic significance. As a pivotal part of the Westgarthtown Settlement both when it was constructed and now, it is of outstanding historical significance, describing the early German community and its pattern of life. Architecturally it is significant as an example of early 1850s building techniques using local materials and the transportation of German building design and techniques to Australia. Of Outstanding heritage significance to the Nation.

4 These windows may be an early addition to what would otherwise have been a dark room lit only by one window facing east. Internal inspection required.
TYPE: Fence, Other building, Landscape feature

REGION: THOMASTOWN/LALOR

ADDRESS: Rosedale Drive Thomastown

EXISTING DESIGNATION: Australian Heritage Commission Register (National Estate)

GRADING: A

RECOMMENDED FOR: Victorian Heritage Register

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date 1856

Elements: Church and drystone wall, mature conifers. Cemetery - drystone walls and all mature plantings, open space between church, cemetery and Ziebells creek.

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE: See attached and item A1.

INTEGRITY: Good

CONDITION: Fair

ALTERATIONS: Church entry moved to east side, some drystone wall removed.

RECOMMENDATIONS: It is strongly recommended that there be no building on open land and no subdivision of the land.


National Trust Register.
LUTHERAN CHURCH GROUNDS AND CEMETERY

The Westgarthtown Lutheran Cemetery was established soon after the arrival of Germans in March 1850 although the date of the first burial is not known. No burial register exists for the cemetery, but over 125 known burials have taken place. Total burials probably range from 150-2000. Privately owned by the Thomastown Lutheran congregation, the cemetery remains open, although burials are restricted to congregation members and (or descendants of original settlers. The most recent burial, that of Mrs. Sylvia Adams (nee Ziebell) took place in April 1990.

Many fine old headstones remain, despite intermittent acts of vandalism. One plain wooden memorial survives, dating from 1870 (Vockensohn). Over a dozen headstones contain inscriptions in German.

Westgarthtown’s German settlers were virtually all devout Lutherans. From the very outset in 1850, ten acres had been set aside for a church, school and cemetery. Prior to construction of the church in 1856, services had been carried on in private houses.

The church was dedicated on 17 November 1856 by Pastor Malthias Goethe. The final cost was at least 320 Pounds. Expenses included 181.8.0 Pounds paid to Messrs. Einer and Kringel for stone splitting and laying, 131.4.0 Pounds to Mr. Boelke for carpentry and materials, and 4.15.0 Pounds for nineteen sacks of lime. To reduce costs, the settlers carted the building materials themselves. A shortfall of 100 Pounds between donations and construction costs was met from a loan taken out by the congregation.

The stone used to construct the church was extracted from the quarry about thirty metres to the north which is now filled. This quarry had first been dug to provide stone for the Lutheran school building, erected in 1855 on a sloping site about thirty metres to the east of the church, running down to Edgars Creek.

The school building was in use as a school until the mid 1870s, and thereafter as a residence. It was demolished during the 1940s. Although the stone from the random rubble bluestone walls was removed, the foundations remain, buried beneath the landfill from subdivision of Ziebell's farm during the 1870s.

Services are conducted by Pastor G. Zweck of Greensborough on a fortnightly basis. The church has operated almost continuously since 1856, except for closure during World War one and a brief disruption following a fire caused by vandals in November 1985.

ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS AND DESCRIPTION

No internal inspection has been possible. The church/cemetery block of the 1851 Germantown Subdivision was subscribed by the combined landholders. Originally it also contained a school. These shared community sites were set in open ground in a central portion in the settlement, linking the two major streets and on high ground from which most of the surrounding farms could be seen. The large size of the land (ten acres) suggests an allowance for further public buildings in the township. Some of the extensive drystone walls typical of this allotment and the surrounding farms survive around the cemetery and the church. These define the open land, and, in combination with the adjoining Ziebell farm and the Creek retain the open rural character of the original Germantown.

The church is a simple stone preaching hall embellished by half round arch head windows and entry door. The fan lights to each of these openings and the back of a porch mark the structure as non Anglo Saxon, otherwise the general external form is typical of simple nineteenth century public buildings using local stone. Although the 1856 date is early the primary significance for this structure comes from its place as a focus for the German community.

The cemetery is bordered by a drystone wall and is planted extensively with mature conifers. Many headstones survive to show the early inhabitants and congregations of the Lutheran Church.

SIGNIFICANCE

The church, grounds and cemetery are of outstanding historical significance to the State of Victoria for their association with the State promotion of German settlement in Victoria, the development of the Lutheran Church in the State and the impact of William Westgarth’s sponsorship of Germans to the colony.
### MALTZAHN’S FARM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>Residence, Landscape feature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>REGION</td>
<td>THOMASTOWN/LALOR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>127 Gardenia Road, Thomastown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXISTING DESIGNATION</td>
<td>Trust Register pending</td>
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<tr>
<td>GRADING</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RECOMMENDED FOR</td>
<td>Heritage Conservation Area  A.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Planning Scheme Protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cultural Landscape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SURVEY DATE</td>
<td>7.3.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THEME</td>
<td>Early Settlement, Neighbourhoods &amp; Townships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date</td>
<td>Early 1850s rear room (kitchen), Late 1850s front</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bluestone road, house, cypress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE</td>
<td>Part of Germantown Settlement - See A.1. and attached.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTEGRITY</td>
<td>Fair (rear kitchen), Poor (front)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONDITION</td>
<td>Fair, Poor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALTERATIONS</td>
<td>Verandah added, rendered, windows added, roof altered at front, farm buildings removed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Maltzahn’s farmhouse during Kreitling occupation c.1900 (La Trobe collection). Wuchatsch 1985.
MALTZAHN’S FARM

Johann Maltzahn and his wife Sophia arrived in Australia aboard the Pribislav in 1850 are from Mecklenberg. Johann purchased thirty acres adjacent to fellow Mecklenberger’s Christian Ziebell and Friedrich Winter. In 1853 he purchased a further twenty acres from another neighbour, Ernst Heyne.

Maltzahn's farmhouse stands on the twenty acres first purchased by Heyne in 1851. It is not known whether the older, rear section of the farmhouse was erected during Heyne’s ownership, or Maltzahn’s.

On the discovery of gold in Victoria in 1851, Heyne removed to the gold-fields. After selling his land to Maltzahn in 1853, he became the Bendigo agent for the Melbourne Escort Company, a newly formed gold carrying business. An advertisement in the Argus described him as fluent in German, French and English. He was also stated to be well educated, experienced in cavalry and well armed and mounted.

A botanist by profession, Heyne was subsequently employed from 1854 to 1867 in the Melbourne Botanic Gardens as Baron von Mueller’s secretary and principal plantsman. Late he moved to Adelaide where he established a nursery business which still operates today.

Johann Maltzahn farmed his 50 acres at Westgarthtown until the early 1860s, when he moved three kilometres south west to the Merri Creek and leased 740 acres from the Campbell family of Sydney. Following his move, Maltzahn rented out his 50 acres first to Carl Ewert and then in 1866 to Andreas Kreitling, who eventually purchased the property in 1903.

It was during Kreitling occupation of the Maltzahn property that the bluestone farmhouse was rendered over and painted white, possibly around the turn of the century. Further extensive renovations were undertaken in the late 1950s by the Wenagel family including the provision of attic windows, a front verandah and a rear addition.

The house incorporates the typical Westgarthtown features of no internal hall, east orientation and a simple steeply pitched gable roofed form. Originally the farm included several outbuilding, all of which are now demolished.

Maltzahn’s farm has suffered from the obstruction of the relationship between the house and the Creek caused by recent land subdivision. Despite this it is still prominently visible from the church and its trees can be seen from the Wuchatsch farm. Though altered this building makes an important contribution to the Historic Area.
WUCHATSCH FARM

TYPE             Residence, Fence, Outbuildings
REGION          THOMASTOWN/LALOR
ADDRESS         Thomastown

EXISTING DESIGNATION Australian Heritage Commission Register (Nation Estate)  
Trust Register

GRADING         A

RECOMMENDED FOR Victorian Heritage Register  
Australian Heritage Commission Register (Nation Estate)  
Heritage Conservation Area 
Victorian Archaeological Survey Recording  
Planning Scheme Protection  
Cultural Landscape

SURVEY DATE      29.11.90
THEME           Early Settlement, Neighbourhoods & Townships, Dairy Industry

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date Late 1850s  
Elements Residence, milking shed, two bluestone outbuildings, timber and iron carriage outbuilding, tank and building over, stone pathways, drystone walls, mature trees particularly the cypress facing Robert Street.

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE See attached and item A1.

INTEGRITY        Good, Fair
CONDITION       Good

ALTERATIONS     Stone sandblasted, several new outbuildings to house. New joinery to all but one window of house. Verandah added on west.

WUCHATSCH FARM

Johann Wuchatsch, his wife Magdalera and five children arrived in Australia aboard the Pribislav in 1850.

Johann purchased seventy eight acres at Westgarthtown in 1851 and established a dairy farm. Later the farm was enlarged to ninety two acres. Johann died in 1884 aged 82 and Magdalera in 1903, aged 78.

Johann and Magdalera increased their family by a further five children after arrival. A devout Lutheran, Johann was active in the establishment of both the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Victoria and the school and church at Westgarthtown. In 1856 he was elected a member of the first Synod of the ELCV and was a churchwarden and trustee of the Westgarthtown Church and school.

Johann’s eldest son, Carl, drove bullocks to the diggings, but was drowned near Kilmore in 1856. In 1864 Carl’s land at Epping was taken over by his brother, Johann Jun. who had himself carted to the diggings for ten years prior to his marriage to Johanna Graff. Johann and Magdalera Wuchatsch’s other children also married within the German Community. His eldest daughter, Maria, married David Knorpp, a vine-dresser, and moved to Rutherglen, Johanna married Johann Seeber, Westgarthtown’s shoemaker and Agnes married Friedrich Vockensohn, the Epping shoemaker. August Wuchatsch married Sarah Grundel and selected land at Lay Lay East; Magdalera married Jackob Hehr of Wollert, and Charles, Emma and Christina remained on the family farm.

Johann Wuchatsch’s bluestone farmhouse is believed to have been built during the late 1850s. A brick bathroom and laundry were added during the 1950s by Johann’s grandson, Norman Wuchatsch. The house is owned today by Mrs. Muriel Wuchatsch, widow of Norman.

Amongst the surviving Westgarthtown farms the Wuchatsch complex is unique for the Creek orientated principal elevation of the house. Like all the other houses this one faces east with few openings to the originally unprotected west. (The existing verandah was recently added). However, its siting here very close to the Creek, the circuitous form of the creek here, and the gently sloping land form combine to make this building directly address the essence of the whole Westgarthtown settlement - the water supply.

Water dictated the form of settlement. To achieve a reliable supply for each property the original subdivision of Westgarth’s block produced long thin east/west allotments to give part ownership of the central creek to each landholder. Generally a property had land either on the east or the west of the Creek with a Creek boundary on the opposite side to the land. The division of the creek zigzagged from one size to the other defined by drystone walls and low stone walls in the west areas. At the Wuchatsch farm this form can be understood more readily than at the other complexes which are set further away from the Creek.

The farm is the most complete of the Westgarthtown survivors. It comprises a two storey bluestone house, three bluestone outbuildings for milking, and probably stabling and other farm usage, a timber and iron carriage building, a timber tank house over a stone underground tank, extensive stone pathways, some drystone walling, and a number of mature trees. The farm buildings located to the west and north, are enhanced in their setting by the open land behind them to the north and the park on the opposite
bank of the Creek which allows the rural setting to be seen from some distance. The outbuildings are typical of others in Westgarthtown being of bluestone with a steeply pitched shingle roof. As elsewhere there are no eaves on any structures. The Wuchatsch bluestone outbuildings are notable for their construction with very small quantities of mortar. In particular, what is likely to be the earliest outbuilding (in the most Northwesterly corner) is almost a dry wall constructed with only a small quantity of mud (not mortar) between the carefully assembled stones. This building is likely to predate the existing house.

The residence follows the usual form with a series of five rooms and no hallway. The central room contains the front and back doors and originally incorporated a bakeoven now demolished. This room might have been the original kitchen cum living room. Internally the rooms are simply plastered. The prominent feature of each is the deeply recessed windows with plain angled plaster reveals. Only one original six pane sash window survives, the others have been replaced with four pane sashes. Some internal ceilings have been replastered and some fireplaces are altered (full inspection was not possible).

The first floor space was a habitable room accessed via a ladder externally at the north end. A window was provided at the south end only. Some skylights would be expected but none are now visible externally.

The verandah on the east side has been replaced at least once. One early post survives at the south end. The form of this verandah which is substantially similar to Siebel's is likely to be original however the cast iron is probably a later addition. The stone walls are roughly coursed externally and are composed of rubble within. Externally the bluestone has been sandblasted (to remove later cement rich pointing) and sympathetically repointed. The windows appear to have originally had a rendered architecture externally similar to the north facing windows of Ziebells farm. This has been removed. A new verandah has been added on the west side of the house.

Although the individual buildings are not each outstanding, and, some have been partly altered, the Wuchatsch farm complex is the most complete of the Westgarthtown group, and its relationship with the Creek can be seen clearly. It is significant for this completeness, for its association with German Settlement in the Colony of Victoria, as a part of Westgarthtown, and for the transposition of German building techniques and farm methods in Australia. Of State wide significance.
TYPE: Residence, Fence, Outbuildings
REGION: THOMASTOWN/LALOR
ADDRESS: Thomas Street, Thomastown

EXISTING DESIGNATION: Trust Register
GRADING: A (barn), C (house)

RECOMMENDED FOR:
- Victorian Heritage Register
- Australian Heritage Commission Register (Nation Estate)
- Heritage Conservation Area A.1
- Planning Scheme Protection
- Cultural Landscape

SURVEY DATE: 7.3.90, 23.3.90
THEME: Early Settlement, Neighbourhoods & Townships, Dairy Industry

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:
- Date: 1873 residence. Date of outbuildings not clear.
- Elements: Barn, residence, drystone walls, mature trees, well, tank, milking shed.

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE: See attached and Item A1.

INTEGRITY: Good (barn), Fair (house)
CONDITION: Fair

ALTERATIONS:
- Numerous internal alterations to house, dormers added, joinery replaced. Well partly filled in. Tank footings survive only.

RECOMMENDATIONS:
- It is recommended that the whole of the land and buildings be added to the Historic Building Register excluding the interior of the house and the modern outbuildings.
GRAFF’S FARMHOUSE

Graff’s farmhouse was erected in 1873 for Johann Graff, who settled at Westgarthtown in 1850 and established a dairy farm on fifty acres purchased in 1851. It was Graff’s third house and replaced two smaller buildings.

Johann Graff arrived in Australia aboard the Pribslav from Presge, Saxony with his wife Hanna and five children. Tragically, one of his sons, Johann Jun. was killed by a falling tree whilst sleeping outside his tent on the Loddon goldfields in 1852. On Johann Graff’s death in 1888 aged 86, his farm passed to his remaining son, August. In 1889 August moved to Doreen leaving his eldest son Charles in charge.

Charles Graff made a number of attempts during the 1890s to improve productivity on his dairy farm. On one occasion he hosted a reaper and binder demonstration and another time he led agitation aimed at securing the reintroduction of nightsoil as a fertiliser. The Epping Shire Council, worried that an outbreak of disease would do irreparable harm to the local diary industry, had previously prohibited its use. Graff and others argued that nearly all other shires permitted the use of nightsoil and that without it the farmers could not produce paying crops from their exhausted soil. After considerable discussion, the council reaffirmed its ban.

In 1943 the farmhouse, outbuildings and remaining fifteen acres were sold by the Graff family to Miss Lorna Morrison (later Mrs. Lovewell). During the late 1940s the farmhouse’s glass rooflights were replaced by dormer windows and the mortar joints repointed with cement. During the 1960s all but .57 hectares were subdivided for housing. In 1984 the property was sold to Mr. Bruce Edwards.

The existing farm comprises a house, ruins of an early dwelling, a two level barn, milking shed, well, tank, drystone walls and mature trees. The whole is set on gently sloping land adjoining the Creek, and looks towards substantial open land on the opposite bank. Like the other Westgarthtown farms this building turns its back to the undesirable north and west orientations and the farmhouse faces east. Unlike the others however, the residence has been placed on the western edge of the farm complex and so presents the unusual form of a residence facing the farmyard and farm outbuildings. All the other surviving farms have their farmyards on the west side allowing a more formal principal elevation to the house. In this case there is likely to have been either a strong site related reason for the different siting, for example the need for the house to be close to the well and/or inadequate flat land to the west, or, perhaps there was an earlier house and smaller farm buildings located in the more usual positioning.

The barn is the largest surviving outbuilding, in Westgarthtown and was probably intended to provide shelter to animals and hay storage in the European manner. It is a two storey building of substantial ashlar bluestone walls with a steeply pitched hipped gable roof similar to the Schultz barn at Wollert (5.10) and in scale with the single storey Smith barn in Harvest Home Lane. Internally it is white-washed. Part of the upper level flooring utilizes split hardwood boards. Shingles are likely to survive under the corrugated steel roof. This building relates strongly to rural German architecture and represents a transposition of German building techniques and farming practices to Australia.

The milking shed is probably later than the barn and house. It is a small bluestone structure with one open side as is the normal prac-
Milking bails of unknown date survive. The well is a substantial piece of construction in bluestone and is the only true well, rather than underground storage tank, so far located in the City of Whittlesea. According to verbal evidence from Mr. Edwards it almost always contains water. Perhaps the enormous adjoining tank (footings only) was to store the well water rather than roof water runoff.

The barn conceals the house from the street, and, in combination with the open land on the opposite creek bank allows a strong rural character to remain in this otherwise heavily subdivided landscape. The surviving dry-stone walls and mature conifers further enhance the setting for the house and outbuildings. Although the residence has been considerably altered internally on the ground floor, it retains some important features, notably the simple staircase and relatively intact upper floor with exposed shingles (now varnished). Much of the window and door joinery has been replaced however there appear to be no new openings in the external walls. Overall the exterior is relatively intact and again typical of the other houses of the settlement with its steeply pitched roof, bluestone walls, simple internal planning, and orientation.

The Graff’s farm is of State significance as a part of the Westgarthtown settlement, for its association with German immigration, and for the trans-position of German building and farm practices to Australia. The barn is individually of architectural significance.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES

Wuchatsch & Waghorn 1985. p. 3.
Wuchatsch 1985. p. 18-19
National Trust Register.
Stan Spencers House, 400 Station St, 1948 (cr Michael) This was the first house completed in the Peter Lalor Estate. (Wuchatsch 1985)

TYPE Residence
REGION THOMASTOWN/LALOR
ADDRESS 400 Station Street, Lalor

GRADING C
RECOMMENDED FOR Heritage Conservation Area A.3
Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE 7.3.90

THEME Neighbourhoods & Townships

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS
Date 1948
Architect S.F. Frew
Elements Brick house

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE See Area A2 notes.

INTEGRITY Good
CONDITION Good

HISTORICAL REFERENCES Wuchatsch and Waghorn. p. 7.
Wuchatsch and Hawke. p. 13 and 20.
400 STATION STREET LALOR

The first house on the estate was 400 Station Street. Although only constructed in 1948, this house is a landmark in the history of Lalor.

A system of ballots was introduced to determine the allocation of completed houses to Peter Lalor Home Building Co-Operative Society Ltd. members. Stan Spencer’s name was the first drawn out.

Stan Spencer left Lalor many years ago, but many of the original Society members remain. The most notable of these is Vic Michael MBE, who recently retired after serving thirty six years on the Shire of Whittlesea and its successor, the City of Whittlesea, including terms as Shire President and foundation Mayor.

Of local significance

See A.2
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**CONSTRUCTION DETAILS**

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<td><strong>HISTORICAL REFERENCES</strong></td>
<td>Reservoir Times 7/8/1957.</td>
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FOWLERS POTTERY

Fowlers Pottery at Thomastown was constructed in 1927 and production began in 1928. The pottery was a branch of Fowlers Pottery Company which had been established in N.S.W. in 1873.

Skilled workers from England were imported to establish the pottery at Thomastown. Clay was shipped in bags by train from Sydney. The first kilns were coal and briquette fired, but later electricity and oil were used. Fowlers Thomastown pottery was the first to install an electric furnace and an oil fired 200 foot tunnel kiln installed during the late 1950s was then the equal of the most modern in the world. In 1957 the pottery was claimed to be the largest producer of sanitary and bathroom fittings in Victoria. Domestic crockery ware, mainly pudding bowls, was also produced.

Fowlers Pottery was the first major manufacturing operation in Thomastown, a suburb now recognised for its industrial strength. Prior to the establishment of Fowlers Pottery, the only previous manufacturing industries at Thomastown were a short lived steam flour mill (1860s) and a bone dust mill, which operated for several years around the turn of the century.

Fowlers Pottery ceased production during the 1970s, operations being transferred to N.S.W.
### Existing Heritage Listing

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**Items for further investigation by the V.A.S.**

Basalt Quarry, Masons Lane. VAS
“Wollert, an Aboriginal word for “where possums abound”, takes its name from the land parish in which part of it is situated. From 1836 until the early 1850s, sheep raising was the main activity. In 1853, much of the land was subdivided into smaller farm lots, and necessary access roads laid out.

The first school, established by the Church of England, commenced in 1852. A bluestone state school replaced it in 1877. The timber Methodist Church was erected in 1878 to replace an earlier one built in 1859.

For over one hundred years, until the 1960s, dairying was the mainstay of Wollert’s economy. Large quantities of milk and butter were produced for the nearby Melbourne market. Ernst Schultz achieved considerable fame during the 1880s and 1890s with his butters regularly winning prizes at both the Whittlesea and Royal Melbourne Shows. Cr. Thomas Bodycoat’s dairyfarm was described in 1905 as being “planned and equipped in the most up-to-date fashion” and “one of the showplaces of its kind in the State”. Later the Hehr brothers dominated the Clydesdale horse sections of the Whittlesea Show, and also exhibited successfully at the Royal Melbourne Show.

During the late 1940s, several large Wollert properties were purchased by the Soldier Settlement Commission. They were then subdivided and allocated to eligible ex-servicemen. Of the eleven soldier settlers, only one now remains, the former longserving councillor, George Draper.

In recent years, dairying has ceased to be the main activity, with grazing and quarrying now the main pursuits. Several fine old buildings, mainly bluestone, remain”.

REFERENCE
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The Wollert Store and Post Office stands on land originally purchased by a Scotsman, Allan Cameron, who arrived in Australia in 1848 from Fort William.

In 1853 Cameron purchased 160 acres of land, bounded by Boundary, Epping and Craigieburn Roads, for 640 Pounds. In 1875 he sold five acres on the south west corner of the Wollert crossroads to Joseph Bodycoat for 25 Pounds. Joseph resold this land to his father William the following year for 225 Pounds indicating a house had been erected in the meantime.

In 1907 James Pearson, a wheelright from Eden Park, bought the house. If not the originator of the store, he certainly operated it until 1913, when it was sold to Edward and Winifred Pittaway. The Pittaway’s had recently arrived in Australia aboard the Wandilla from Plymouth. Edward Pittaway was originally from the U.S. He purchased an Indian motorbike and carried his wares in a side car. Later he bought a Model T Ford truck.

During the 1920s, Pittaway converted the old house into the brick store evident today. In 1928 he erected the first stage of the adjoining “Wayside House” to provide a venue for local social events. The store, which now also serves as Post Office, remained in the Pittaway family until recent years, when it has been operated by the Mason family.

These buildings mark the now indistinct town of Wollert.
PITTAWAYS WAVESIDE HOUSE DANCE PALAIS  5.02

Pittaway’s Wayside House Dance Palais was built in 1928 by Edward Pittaway, who had owned and operated the adjacent Wollert Store since 1913. It was a focal point for the community for several decades. Initial success encouraged Pittaway to enlarge his Wayside House, although at one time dances became so popular that trouble makers from the suburbs used to invade on a weekly basis, causing their demise.

Film nights were popular events. As was the eagerly awaited annual Wollert Primary School Christmas party and concert. Other functions held included wedding receptions, birthday parties and the like. The Wollert Youth Club, which commenced in 1950, met for many years at the Wayside House. The Wollert Young Farmers also held meetings there at times, as did the Findon Hunt Club and other committees.

Today the Wayside House is rarely used, an exception being the Wollert Primary Schools Christmas function, which still continues.
WOLLERT PRIMARY SCHOOL

TYPE Other building school
REGION WOLLERT
ADDRESS Epping Road

GRADING B

RECOMMENDED FOR Australian Heritage Commission Register (National Estate) Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE 6.6.90

THEME Neighbourhoods & Townships

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date 1877
Architect probably Bastow
Builder Corben and Stuart

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE See attached.

INTEGRITY Good
CONDITION Good

ALTERATION Some window joinery/skylights.

L. Burchell Victorian Schools, 1980.
Wollert Primary School opened on 1st March, 1877 with a total of seventy-six pupils. Josiah Willmott was the first headteacher.

The new bluestone school building was a vast improvement on the ramshackle old timber Church of England building it replaced. That building formerly stood near the Methodist Church on the corner of Epping Road and Lehman’s Lane, south-east of today’s school.

In 1875 the old building was described as being in “such a dilapidated state that when a high wind is blowing it has been found necessary to release the children from the school to avoid the danger of the building being blown down upon them, and the same is only now supported by saplings placed against the outer walls”.

Tenders were called and after considerable delays, Messrs Corben and Stuart of Carlton were successful, tendering at 398.7.0 pounds. An inspection of the building shortly before its completion, whilst generally approving, listed one glaring fault. “The chimney is not constructed either according to the plan or like the one built at Epping but one of the most ugly things I ever saw built in my life and will have to come down”.

Notwithstanding these difficulties, which were soon rectified, the bluestone building has served Wollert well, requiring only minor alterations. In 1920 the original gallery was removed to provide adequate floor space for a piano purchased with funds raised at a bazaar.

Until 1924 the old backless benches were replaced by benches with backs and then in 1928 by the “new” dual desks. That year also saw the laying of a new floor. In 1930 a cypress hedge was planted along the then western boundary of the school, several of which still remain. Additional land was purchased from a Mr. Batten in 1955.

At was not until 1970 that an additional classroom was required. Since then a further portable building has been installed. The old schoolroom, now divided in two, houses both a classroom and library. Unfortunately the old timber school residence, erected during the 1870s was demolished in 1986.

The building is typical of Country Education Department schools designed by Bastow after he took control of works for the new Education Department in 1873. It is a long thin design allowing several classes to be conducted simultaneously, all facing the long west side with the fire place. A simple entrance porch at the south end served all students.

Standard plans such as this one were used throughout the country for small schools of 40 or 60 students. They incorporate a single room, often 18 feet in its short dimension and a small entrance porch. The school room incorporated a stepped floor at the rear of the seating area (a gallery). Usually these schools were of timber but here as at Epping State School, the building utilized the local material for its walls. The dark bluestone is characteristic of most farmhouses which survive in the area from the mid to late nineteenth century. Its rendered dressings to windows and door are the only decoration to an otherwise severe design. Bastow used bluestone rarely, seeming to prefer brick. Bluestone designs were only used where the material was plentiful locally e.g. Kyneton 1879 and Footscray 1881. These two designs were elaborately decorated with towers, label moulds and Tudor or Gothic style windows. The plain nature of the Wollert School indicates a transfer of the standard design prepared for timber to a high quality material, without attention to its decorative possibilities.

This building is not a pivotal example of Education Department design for Country Schools, however it is a relatively unusual use of bluestone for this building type and is significant on a regional level for this reason. Locally the school is significant historically as a focus for the rural community and as another, in this case very visible, component of the bluestone building tradition of the basalt plains.
CAMERON’S HOUSE

TYPE Residence, Other fence
REGION WOLLERT
ADDRESS Epping Road

GRADING C

RECOMMENDED FOR Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE 14.5.90
THEME Neighbourhoods & Townships

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date c1920
Elements Weatherboard house

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE See attached.

INTEGRITY Good
CONDITION Good

HISTORICAL REFERENCES J.W. Payne History of Wollett State School 1877-1977
Shire of Darebin/Epping Rate Books
Cameron's House was built by Duncan Cameron in about 1920. Duncan was the youngest son of Alexander and Janet Cameron, who erected and lived at “Inverlochie” on the west side of Epping Road, between the Wollert Primary School and Craigieburn Road.

Duncan's father Alexander, and his brother Allan, arrived in Australia from Fort William in Scotland during the 1840s. The Cameron brothers married twin sisters, Janet and Flora McPherson. Alexander and Janet raised a large family at Inverlochie and whilst there purchased another 158 acre lot on the other side of Epping Road (east). This block, Lot 2, Section 19, Parish of Wollert was first purchased at the 1853 Government Land Sales by William Cleeland, who in turn sold it to Job Gilbert the same year. The Gilbert family occupied the land until the mid 1890s.

Alexander's two sons, John and Duncan took over Lot 2. John built a house on the southern half and Duncan the timber house which still stands opposite the Wollert Primary School.

Duncan Cameron did not stay in the house long, moving after only a few years to another house he had built nearby in Bindt's Road. The house has seen a succession of owners and occupiers since, including Messrs. Simpson, Pearce and Mason.

This house reinforces the remnants of the now scattered township of Wollert.
TYPE Residence, Outbuildings
REGION WOLLERT
ADDRESS Bodycoats Lane

GRADING C

RECOMMENDED FOR Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE 6.6.90

THEME Neighbourhoods & Townships
Dairy Industry

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date
Elements Bluestone house, bluestone shears quarters, bluestone and timber milking sheds, bluestone and timber barns, bluestone stables, paving.

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE See attached.

INTEGRITY Good
CONDITION Good
Fair (Shears quarters in part.)
William and Mary Bodycoat and their son Thomas arrived in Australia from Leicestershire, England aboard the ship Alberton on 22nd September, 1844. After living at Collingwood for several years, William purchased 143 acres at Wollert in 1853 and established a dairy farm which came to be known as Langton Lodge.

After several years carting to the Ballarat, Bendigo and Ovens goldfields, Williams eldest son Thomas took up land nearby. His acreage gradually grew until he had acquired about 800 acres in one block, surrounded by four roads. That block had formerly been occupied by fourteen small farmers, who, one after another, sought fresh fields and pastures, their farms all being purchased by Thomas, except one.

Springvale, as the property became known, came to be regarded as a model dairy farm. Thomas was also a large breeder of horses, and at one time also reared pigs for the market.

Thomas was also active in community affairs and held all honourary public positions available in the Epping district. A Justice of the Peace, he served on the Shires of Darebin and Epping for over thirty years, including several terms as president.

Thomas married a neighbour, Alice Hadfield, and raised four children - two sons and two daughters. A homestead was erected in 1878 this does not appear to survive. The bluestone barn and milking sheds were built soon after and are all extent. Thomas died in 1905, aged about 70, fifteen years after his father who had continued to farm at Langton Lodge, on the other side of the road which bears the family name. Springvale remained in the family for many years but is now owned by Mr. W. Cooknell.

A small early house with only one original window survives at the rear of the existing weatherboard house c1920. Bluestone and timber barns, milking sheds, stables, shearers quarters and bluestone paving all contribute to the intact early farm complex. Particularly prominent are the bluestone outbuildings which occupy the property boundary on Bodycoat Lane and help to describe the relationship between the farm and the road.
“ROCKBANK” (JEFFREY PROPERTY)

TYPE Residence, Fence, Outbuildings

REGION WOLLERT
ADDRESS Masons Lane

GRADING C
RECOMMENDED FOR Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE 6.4.90

THEME Early Settlement
Dairy Industry

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date c1885 house, 1850s outbuilding.
Elements Bluestone house, extensive drystone walls, early kitchen and shed (shingle roof) carriage shed, pig pens, post & rail fence, chaff cutter, tank stands, bluestone paving, mature trees, half log stock trough.

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE See attached.

INTEGRITY Good
CONDITION Good
ALTERATIONS Verandah and roof.
Rockbank Farm has been the home of the Jeffrey family since 1853. The bluestone farmhouse which stands on the property was built in 1881.

Samuel Jeffrey, his wife Eliza and two children, arrived in Australia from County Tyrone, Ireland in 1840 aboard the bounty ship Coromandel. After managing Captain Harrison’s station at Yan Yean for a time, Samuel moved to Preston in the mid 1840s and in 1850 purchased 40 acres near the corner of High and Tyler Streets.

In 1853 Samuel purchased 320 acres of land in the Parish of Yan Yean at the Government Land Sales. He gradually developed the property as an addition to his Preston farm, where he continued to live.

In 1879 Samuel conveyed Rockbank to his son, Samuel Jr. A bluestone farmhouse and outbuildings were constructed and a substantial dairy farm established. Additional land was purchased, so that today the property has grown to about 500 acres.

Today Rockbank is owned and farmed as a grazing property by Arthur and Marjorie Jeffrey. Their son, Steven, represents the fifth generation of Jeffrey’s at Rockbank. The farm, fenced with dry bluestone walls and richly dotted with magnificent redgums, represents an enduring link with the continuing dairying history of The City of Whittlesea.

The original homestead on this property was probably built at the front of the property. The present bluestone house with bluestone kitchen was probably built when Samuel married 5 years later. Other outbuildings include a shed with kitchen possibly c1850s, a dairy, bluestone pig pens, stone walls, bluestone paving and “the mans’ quarters. Although begun as a dairy farm as time passed the property diversified to include some pigs, later dairy and beef and now beef only.

The property behind Rockbank known as “Fenwick” was also a half mile by one mile. It belonged to Gibson of “Foy & Gibson” and remains in the Gibson family. Mr. Gibson sometimes travelled to the Prahran store via Jeffrey’s property where he collected butter to sell at the shop.

The buildings are of a standard design and are not individually significant architecturally, but in the context of the vernacular of the basalt plains, they are a significant contribution. Historically the complex and farm land are significant for a single family’s association with the predominant regional farm activity of dairying.
DAREBIN CREEK MONIER BRIDGE

TYPE Other, bridge
REGION WOLLERT
ADDRESS Bridge Inn Road
EXISTING DESIGNATION Trust Register
GRADING A
RECOMMENDED FOR Victorian Heritage Register
Australian Heritage Commission Register (National Estate)
Planning Scheme Protection
SURVEY DATE 30.04.90
THEME Transport Routes
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date 1898, 1901
Architect Monash (part)
Builder Harrison and Baker and Monash and Anderson.
NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE See attached.
INTEGRITY Good. Requires engineering inspection.
CONDITION Fair (Requires engineering inspection. Reinforcing exposed on arch.)
“Although residents along the Bridge Inn Road between Wollert and Mernda had agitated for an all-weather bridge across the Darebin Creek since the 1850s, it was not until 1870 that the first permanent bridge was provided. Before this, several crude bridges had been placed across the creek but these were usually washed away by the next flood.

The 1870 timber bridge served the district well until 1898 when a new bridge with bluestone abutments and timber decking was constructed by Messrs. Harrison and Baker. Shortly after though, a tender was let to Messrs. Monash and Anderson to replace the defective and dangerous timber decking with a reinforced concrete monier arch. The work was completed by October 1901 at a cost of 167 Pounds.”

From the 1982 Monash biography by G. Serle it would appear that the Darebin Creek bridge was around the twelfth Monier bridge constructed in Victoria by Monash and Anderson. It followed the Anderson Street, South Yarra; Fyansford and Creswick bridges; and several smaller ones constructed at Bendigo. It was almost certainly the first existing bridge modified to suite the Monier system in Victoria, and probably Australia.

“On completion of the alterations, Shire Engineer Lockwood commented with satisfaction that the reinforced concrete arch was expected ‘not to require renewing again for generations to come’ and his assessment has proved correct. In 1980 the Engineering Heritage Sub Committee of the Institute of Engineers, Victoria Division reported that:

‘together with the fact that the bridge is evidently in good structural condition, the committee consider that the bridge is significant and should be preserved. This recommendation is made with the full appreciation of the severe limit that the bridge imposes on the capacity of the existing road’.

The concrete arch is remarkably slender. Externally it carries bluestone coursing arranged without regard to the arch below. The structure between the arch and the deck is not known. Not a beautiful structure, this bridge is significant for its place in the development of reinforced concrete structures in Australia particularly for the use on an existing bridge and for the pioneering work in that field by John Monash and Anderson in Victoria. Of State significance.
Type: Residence, Other (wall, hawthorn hedge)
Region: WOLLERT
Address: Bridge Inn Road
Grading: C
Recommended for: Planning Scheme Protection
Survey Date: 30.4.90
Construction Details: Date: Between 1875 and 1894
Elements: Weatherboard house, drystone walling and hawthorn hedge.

Notable Features/Significance: See attached.

Integrity: Good
Condition: Not assessed
BRIDGE INN ROAD  5.08

On 28 May 1853, at the Parish of Yan Yean land sales, John Hunter purchased two 312 acre portions of land north of Bridge Inn Road. On the eastern portion he established a farm, known today as Euglebar, whilst the western portion was soon transferred to his sons.

In 1875 William Hunter sold his 203 acres to James Hunter for 1350 pounds. The remaining 109 acres in the western portion was owned by David Hunter, who retained it until his death in 1905.

In 1894 130 acres of James Hunter's land passed to John Moore Hunter. This land, with a frontage to Bridge Inn Road, included the old timber house which still stands today, just west of the Darebin Creek.

By 1907, John Moore Hunter had moved to Melbourne, where he carried on business as a teach merchant. That year he sold his land to Arthur Mason, who also purchased the land formerly owned by David Hunter.

Although Mason initially leased the land to Richard Harkness, who is believed to have occupied the house, and William Cozier, who was then occupying Euglebar, he soon moved there himself.

During the early 1920s, the property was purchased by the Howell family, which added several rooms to the house. The farm remained in the Howell family until recent times, when it was sold to Pioneer Quarries, which operates a large quarry nearby.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES
Title Application file No. 36619, PROV.
TYPE Residence
REGION WOLLERT
ADDRESS Boundary Road

GRADING C

RECOMMENDED FOR Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE 30.4.90

THEME Neighbourhoods & Townships

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date c1878

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE See attached.

INTEGRITY Good
CONDITION Good

HAYES COTTAGE  5.09

This small cottage standing on the south side of Boundary Road about 500 metres west of Epping Road had first been located in Lehman’s Lane, just east of Epping Road. It originally stood behind the Methodist Church. It was built for Mrs. Amy Hayes, a long time supporter of the Wollert Church. In 1878 Amy Hayes donated 130 pounds towards construction of the church, and shortly after had the cottage erected.

Amy Hayes died on 29th July 1890. Her obituary was recorded in “The Spectator” and stated “We must not omit to mention Mrs. Hayes of Wollert who was Society Steward of our Church there, Church Steward, Sunday School Superintendent and Caretaker. She loved the sanctuary and in order to be near it, she built her house on the church property paying a nominal ground rent and leaving the house to the connection subject to a life interest in it in favour of our daughter. Miss Hayes now fills all her mother’s officers”.

The Hayes cottage was subsequently occupied by the Fox family. In 1924 it was sold at auction for 75 pounds and relocated, probably using a team of horses, to its present position. Owners and occupiers since relocation include Frank Barnes and the Wilson and Andrews families.
SCHULTZ FARM (IVY BANK)

TYPE Residence, Outbuildings, Ruins, Landscape feature

REGION WOLLERT
ADDRESS Bridge Inn Rd.

GRADING A

RECOMMENDED FOR Victorian Heritage Register
Australian Heritage Commission Register (National Estate)
Victorian Archaeological Survey recording
Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE 6.6.90
THEME Early Settlement, Neighbourhoods & Townships, Dairy Industry

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date 1853-1886/1889
Elements Bluestone and weatherboard house, bluestone pigpens, blue stone barn, paving, drystone walled milking shed (paved), mud and lathed barn, cypress windrow, pines, bluestone walled dam.

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE See attached.

INTEGRITY Good
CONDITION Good, Fair and Poor (Various structures in a variety of conditions.)

RECOMMENDATIONS A Conservation management plan for the complex is strongly recommended. Urgent stabilisation works are needed to the mud and lathe barn and the weatherboard house. The whole property should be properly locked up.
SCHULTZ FARM (IVY BANK), BRIDGE INN ROAD. 5.10

Johann Gottlob Schultz, his wife Maria and several children arrived in Australia from Germany in 1849 aboard the ship Dockenhinder. After first living at Mill Park, Schultz purchased 200 acres at Wollert on 13 March, 1853. Schultz established a dairyfarm and gradually erected a complex of buildings on the property, which later became known as Ivy Bank. His first homestead of two rooms, now demolished, was constructed of mud, with a thatched roof. Several of the bluestone outbuildings built during the 1850s and 1860s, also had thatched roofs. An extant barn of mud and vertical lathes is probably also from this early period.

Many of the surviving stone buildings were constructed by Johann Gottlob’s grandson Charles. Large sections of the second homestead, a pigsty and a large implement shed are his work. All stone was quarried on the property. Later Charles installed a small stone crushing plant on the farm, to supply materials for road and yard surfacing in the district.

The Schultz family excelled in the production of butter and bacon, and won many awards at both the Royal Melbourne and Whittlesea shows for their produce. Milk was also sold on the Melbourne market, and fodder for cattle and horses. Red gum firewood was sold from time to time to supplement income.

The Schultz family was associated for many years with the Westgarthtown Lutheran Church, Johann Gottlob’s son Gottlieb Ernst being a long time trustee. In the 1960s the Schultz farm was purchased as a quarry site and is now operated by Pioneer Quarries.

The farm buildings have not been altered since this time, and although derelict provide an excellent understanding of a large dairy/pig farm from the mid to late nineteenth century.

The farm complex comprises five main buildings and ruins of many associated structures, with paving and mature trees defining the use and extent of the homestead complex. Although the first mud and thatch residence has gone this period of development is represented by a mud and lathe barn. It is not possible to date this building from documentary sources, however the most unusual German construction technique used, the knowledge that the first house built in the early 1850s was also of mud and thatch and the need to provide a barn early in the development of any farm, point to this building having a construction date around the mid 1850s.

The building is founded on a base of freestone loosely mortared together probably with a mud and lime mix. Hand sawn (and possibly adzed) bot-
machine sawn battens. It is not clear whether this roof is contemporary with the walls. The barn is expected to have had a thatch roof. A shingle roofed skillion to the east side has been let into the structure above the top plate and the gaps between the rafters daubed with mud. This looks very early and points to the barn roof being contemporary with the walls. Only the walls protected by adjoining structures have retained their mud and the lathe construction.

Elsewhere the walls have been clad with corrugated galvanised steel. Despite the survival of only a portion of the complete wall system, this barn is a unique example of the transfer of the medievally based German construction techniques to Victoria. It is of state significance.

Adjoining the mud and lathe barn is a bluestone milking shed. This building post dates the barn but also is likely to be an early structure. It takes advantage of the slope of the land to be partly buried in the ground. The walls are formed using drystone construction rising above the base of naturally occurring boulders. A top plate rests on the wall and the roof pitches off the plate. On one side a short stud wall is employed. The existing roof is lined with recent corrugated galvanised steel. The floor of the milking shed is superbly paved with ashlar blocks incorporating a spoon drain. The bales have been removed. This milking shed is comparable with Hehrs (1.19) particularly for its paving and the use of the landform. Hehrs is more intact with bales and loft, however this more rudimentary structure is probably earlier and incorporates the only example found in Whittlesea of a drystone wall used in this way. No other examples are known to the author in Victoria. This building is also of statewide significance.

The second homestead is of a five roomed structures of bluestone. It incorporates a large kitchen with substantial fireplace and single bedroom. The plan is typical for early remote farms of the period. This building is constructed of random rubble using the local stone. It faced the creek and incorporated elaborate radial stone steps from the front door. These are still evident internally in the 1886 2 roomed addition to the front of the house. The early bluestone house is difficult to date but details suggest late 1860s to early 1870s. A photo before the addition is attached. The addition is a rough faced ashlar structure of some pretention using smooth bluestone dressings in quoined form to the openings. This building changed the front door position to address the farm yard although the kitchen door probably still remained the principal entry. A verandah was incorporated as a skillion off the side of the earlier building. In 1889 a substantial freestone bluestone and weatherboard extension was added beyond the kitchen. This appears to have provided a large lounge and several bedrooms. It replaced the first mud and thatch dwelling. It is an unusual structure, particularly for its disparate use of materials. It seems likely that the “front door” of the property transferred to the centre of the weatherboard building at this time approached via a full width verandah.

Further research is needed to clarify the reasons for each stage of expansion at the farm and why the last stage broke with the previous use of local materials.

A substantial bluestone barn with loft c1870s, pigpens in a ruinous state, and a covered bluestone well complete the extant structures. Bluestone paths are visible beneath the top soil at a variety of locations. Mature plantings define the homestead enclosure and home paddock.

The Shultz farm (Ivy Bank) is a remarkably intact example of a large dairy farm of the second half of the nineteenth century. In this it is comparable with Hehrs (1.19). It is of statewide significance for the completeness of the complex as a whole, for the remarkably rare mud and “lathe” barn and for the illustration of a German farm adapted to Australian conditions in the nineteenth century.
TYPE Residence
REGION WOLLERT
ADDRESS Epping Rd. Cnr. Summerhill Rd.

GRADING C

RECOMMENDED FOR Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE 30.4.90

THEME Transport Routes

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date 1930
Architect B. Taggert

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE See attached.

INTEGRITY Good
CONDITION Fair
RESIDENCE, WOLLERT REGION  5.11

The timber house which stands at the north west corner of Summerhill and Epping Roads was erected in 1930 by Epping builder Bill Taggart for Timothy Kelly and his new wife Elizabeth (nee Carne).

The Kelly family had lived in the district for many years and Timothy was born in Summerhill Road. He was one of seven boys, all of whom served in World War One.

Timothy worked as woolpresser and travelled around Victoria during the shearing season. He also worked as a fencer. He and Elizabeth raised five children, all of whom attended Wollert Primary School. In September 1938 Kelly is recorded as having provided kerosene tins for the school potato race and oranges for the children running at the Whittlesea Sports meeting.

Timothy Kelly died in 1968 aged 81 and is buried in the Epping Cemetery. Elizabeth remained in the house until 1988, when she sold it and moved to Epping.

This building illustrates the scattered housing which occurs along main roads throughout the district.
**STIMSONS HOUSE (BICKLEY’S)**

**TYPE**  Residence (bluestone), Outbuildings  
**REGION**  WOLLERT  
**ADDRESS**  Epping Road.  
**GRADING**  C  
**RECOMMENDED FOR**  Planning Scheme Protection  
**SURVEY DATE**  19.6.90  
**THEME**  Neighbourhoods & Townships  

**CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:**  
- **Date:**  c1860s  
- **Elements:**  bluestone building, bluestone paved stables.  

**NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE**  
See attached and Harvest Home Lane Heritage Conservation Area A.5 Epping.  

**INTEGRITY**  Good  
**CONDITION**  Poor  

**HISTORICAL REFERENCES**  See attached.
STIMSONS HOUSE (BICKLEY’S), EPPING ROAD.  5.13

Tydeman’s farm is located in Section 7 of the Parish of Kalkallo, land first purchased from the Government by John Hunter Patterson in 1839. By 1853 it formed part of Daniel MacKenzie’s Medland Estate, which MacKenzie subdivided and sold on 13 March 1853. At that sale, two settlers named William Dods and John Tydeman together purchased 331 acres in Section 7.

Dods and Tydeman’s land was bisected by the main Epping to Merriang Road. Tydeman’s portion was divided so that 104 acres lay to the east of the road and 60 acres to the west. He subsequently sold the eastern 104 acres to Lammas Fairbrother who in turn sold it to Gustav Miehe in about 1875. Miehe farmed it until 1893 when Shire of Darebin rate records list Leonard Stimson as leasing it.

The Stimson family was originally from Gledhill in Bradfordshire and Leonard’s parents George and Martha had settled in Wollert as early as 1873 when they were listed as signatories to a petition seeking the establishment of a new primary school at Wollert.

Shire of Epping rate records for 1897 show Stimson as still renting the farm but a new owner named G. Parsons. The 1915 rate book lists Ellen Stimson as occupier with the property owned by the executors of G. Parsons.

In about 1930 the property passed into the hands of Jack and Gwen Bickley, who during their ownership built a new home and raised a family of four children there.

Examination of the physical evidence on the building suggests an 1860s date in which case it was probably constructed by Fairbrother. The plan form of four rooms with the rear two under a skillion does not appear to follow the German form usually found in this area. Details remain unclear however and the building requires considerable physical investigation to determine a precise date.

HISTORICAL REFERENCE
Shire of Darebin/Epping Rate Books.
WOLLERT METHODIST CHURCH

**TYPE** Other building church

**REGION** WOLLERT

**ADDRESS** Epping Road. (east side)

**GRADING** C

**RECOMMENDED FOR**
- Heritage Conservation Area
- Planning Scheme Protection

**SURVEY DATE** 14.5.90

**THEME** Neighbourhoods & Townships

**CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:**
- **Date:** 1878
- **Builder:** weatherboard church, mature trees.

**NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE** See attached and Harvest Home Lane Heritage Conservation Area A.5 (Epping).

**INTEGRITY** Good

**CONDITION** Good

**ALTERATIONS** Recent cement weatherboards.
- Road widening must avoid this building and the site. Remove recent cement weatherboards.

**HISTORICAL REFERENCES**
WOLLERT METHODIST CHURCH, EPPING ROAD 5.14

In 1853, most of the land around Wollert was subdivided and sold to small farmers. The sudden population increase placed immediate demands upon both civil and church authorities for the provision of educational and religious services.

A Church of England Denominational School was soon established near the site of today’s Uniting Church, on the corner of Epping Road and Lehman’s Lane. In 1859 the Wesleyan/Methodist Church erected a timber building on a quarter acre of land offered to it by a local farmer, Joe Gilbert, and later donated after his death by his widow, Eliza Gilbert. Church services were held there until 1878 when the present church building was erected.

Few details of the construction or cost of the present church appear to have survived, although it is known that expenses were largely met by an extremely generous 130 pounds donation from Mrs. Amy Hayes, widow of a local farmer. The 1878 Methodist Church newspaper “The Spectator” notes that the new Wollert Church had been opened during the year and added “debts remaining are insignificant”. A memorial erected within the church in 1915 commemorates “the long and faithful service of Mrs. Hayes and Miss Hayes who for nearly half a century laboured on behalf of this Church and Sunday School”.

It is a typical Gothic revival timber church simply embellished with pointed arches to the windows and decorative gable barge.

In 1965 the Wollert Methodist Church Peace Memorial Hall was opened next to the church on land donated by congregation members George and Anita Spruzen. The hall was designed to ultimately become the western arm of a u-shaped school complex with further buildings to the north and east.
“MASON PARK”

TYPE: Residence, Outbuildings, Other wall
REGION: WOLLERT
ADDRESS: Masons Lane

GRADING: C

RECOMMENDED FOR: Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE: 30.4.90

THEME: Dairy Industry

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date Various from 1860.
Elements: House, drystone walls and outbuildings.

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE: See attached.

INTEGRITY: not assessed
CONDITION: not inspected
MASON PARK, MASON'S LANE  5.15

John Mason purchased 320 acres in the Parish of Yan Yean at Wollert during the 1853 Government land sales. Masons Park, as it became known, straddles the headwaters of the Darebin Creek.

Mason’s Lane commemorates John Mason. Like many of his neighbours, Mason established a dairy farm. Mason had arrived in Australia aboard the Palmira in 1849. He first worked at Campbellfield, then went gold-mining at Bendigo and Castlemaine, prior to moving to Wollert.

In about 1860 Mason married Emma Boreham, who had arrived in Australia in 1848. John and Emma raised a family of seven children, most of whom were to marry into local families. Disaster struck the family when John lost an arm in a threshing machine accident. Further tragedy followed in 1881 when John died at the early age of 53, leaving Emma with a young family. The farm was first managed by a son, John Jr., then taken over by another son, Joseph. John Jr. became a Councillor for the Shire of Whittlesea in 1903 and served as Shire President from 1907-1909. Emma died in 1918.

The Mason’s were enthusiastic members of the Findon Harriers Hunt Club which regularly conducted meetings on surrounding properties. Both Joseph and his son Noel were members for over sixty years. Noel also served as Master for over forty years. The Findon Hunt Club still holds Point-to-Point meetings on land adjoining Mason Park.

Mason Park has passed from the Mason Family in recent years, but the property still retains its well known name.
TYPE Residence
REGION WOLLERT
ADDRESS Off Summerhill Road

GRADING C
RECOMMENDED FOR Planning Scheme Protection
SURVEY DATE 19.6.90
THEME Neighbourhoods & Townships

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date c1860-75
Elements Weatherboard house, weatherboard kitchen & underground tank.

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE See attached.

INTEGRITY Good
CONDITION Good

Preston Leader 9/3/1901.
RESIDENCE, WOLLERT REGION 5.16

The property on which the old timber farmhouse at the north end of Bodycoat’s Road stands was purchased by David Anderson in 1853. Previously it had formed part of Daniel Mackenzie’s Medland Estate. It is believed that the house was built for the Anderson family.

The Anderson’s were related by marriage to the Patullo family, who owned an adjoining 69 acre block to the south, across Summerhill Road. In 1898 Friedrich Yann, a coachbuilder, wheelwright and blacksmith from Preston purchased both the Anderson and Patullo properties. Soon after a further property was purchased, giving Yann a total of 280 acres in all.

Yann, a German, had arrived in Australia from Germany during the 1860s. In 1866 he married Eva Matilda Krieger of Reservoir and they subsequently raised eight children. One of these, Rudolph, was to move to the Woodstock property and rear his own family. Rudolph married another Woodstock resident, Elizabeth Cotchin from Woodlands (Woodstock Manor) and they raised five children.

In March 1901 a tornado struck at Woodstock and the Preston Leader reported that Yann’s homestead was slightly damaged by the top of an underground tank landing on it. Sheets of iron from a shed were found a quarter mile away. Some large old trees nearby at Bodycoat’s were also blown over.
**WOLLERT REGION  5.17**

In 1840, the Parish of Kalkallo was offered for sale by the Government, and most of the land east of the Merri Creek was purchased by John Hunter Patterson. Unable to finance the purchase, Patterson sold out the following year to William Furlonge. Furlonge sold 1920 acres in 1843 to Charles and Richard Wedge and kept the remainder until 1853, when the Union Bank of Australia foreclosed.

The subsequent mortgagees sale was arranged by Daniel McKenzie and Thomas Turner a `Beckett. Sale of the Medland Estate, as it was known, took place on 13 March 1853. The land was subdivided into thirty lots ranging from 70 to 330 acres, grided with north south roads at half mile intervals.

Today the reservation of one of these north south roads, long since disused, remains visible today, bisected by Summerhill Road. Overgrown, it is delineated on either side by dry stone walls, which silently guard it until future subdivisions again call it into service.
TYPE: Residence, Outbuildings
REGION: WOLLERT
ADDRESS: Lehmans Road

GRADING: B, C (dairy)
RECOMMENDED FOR: Heritage Conservation Area
Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE: 19.6.90

THEME: Neighbourhoods & Townships, Dairy Industry

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:
Date: Various 1890s-1910
Builder: Ludeman?
Elements: Bluestone dairy & milking sheds, weatherboard residence.
Bluestone stable. Bluestone underground tank.

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE: See attached and Harvest Home Lane Heritage Conservation Area A.5 (Epping).

INTEGRITY: Good, Fair (stable, house)
CONDITION: Good
ALTERATIONS: New roof to stable.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES: See attached.
PINE GROVE FARM  5.18

Today's Pine Grove Farm stands upon land first purchased by John Marley at the Government Land Sales held in Melbourne on 27th January, 1853.

By 1864 Marley's 316 acres in Section 19, Parish of Wollert, was owned by George Houston, who leased it to Heinrich Ludeman, a German who had previously farmed at Mill Park. Lindeman, who had established the Harvest Home Hotel nearby in 1869, occupied the property until 1875 when Shire of Darebin rate records list Abraham Glover as owner and occupier. Ludeman moved to Waggarardall in northern Victoria in 1882 where he died in 1893.

Abraham Glover also leased several adjacent properties in addition to his 316 acres. He occupied the property until 1887 when his son Thomas is listed as being in possession. In 1888 Abraham sold 163 acres to a neighbour, Gottlieb Schultz, although Thomas Glover continued to occupy it until the early 1890s when it was leased to William Young.

In 1905, Albert Schultz, one of the Gottlieb's sons took over the property. He moved from the original Schultz farm in Bridge Inn Road. Albert married another Wollert resident, Elizabeth Ewert, and built the homestead which stands on the property today.

The farm remains in the Schultz family, now owned by Albert's son Ron and his wife Sylvia.

The farm complex comprises stables/barns of bluestone, a bluestone dairy with underground tank, a milking shed and weatherboard house. The stables/barn has been compromised by the removal of the steeply pitched roof and loft but the dairy is in excellent condition. This building with its adjoining underground tank illustrate diary technology in the late nineteenth century. The underground tank was an important part of the butter making process. It provided cold water to be reticulated to the dairy and cool the butter by an evaporative cooling process. The purpose designed dairy here is of bluestone with very small openings to create an innately cool environment. Adjoining it is the underground tank with its typical galvanised steel pitched roof cover. The arrangement at this farm illustrates the relationship between cold water and large scale butter production particularly clearly. Unlike the unique example at Mayfield (Item 11.06) where the tank is below the dairy floor, this farm illustrates the typical arrangement in the dairying regions of Whittlesea and in particular on the basalt plains, where local stone was used to provide the facilities necessary for the vibrant dairy industry.

This complex is part of the Epping Harvest home lane heritage conservation area.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES
Victoria and its Metropolis 1888
Epping Roads Board Rate Books 1863-1870
Shires of Darebin/Epping Rate Books.
PAYNES HOUSE OLD BODYCOAT FARMHOUSE

TYPE Residence
REGION WOLLERT
ADDRESS Epping Road
GRADING C
RECOMMENDED FOR Planning Scheme Protection
SURVEY DATE 30.4.90
THEME Transport Routes, Neighbourhoods & Townships
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date c1890
Elements Bluestone residence, timber barn.
NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE See attached.
INTEGRITY Fair
CONDITION Good, Fair
ALTERATIONS New brick piered verandah.
PAYNES HOUSE 5.19

Paynes House was built about 1890 for George and Zillah Payne. The Payne’s had previously farmed nearby on the Yan Yean Road at Woodstock. George’s brother John also lived in the district and at different times operated both the Bridge Inn Hotel at Mernda and the Sir Henry Barkly Hotel at Woodstock.

George had arrived in Australia in 1828, aged four, aboard the Lady Peel. After taking various farming jobs, including fencing, he leased a farm at Preston for seven years. He also owned several bullock teams. In 1854 he married Zillah Aldous and together they raised several children. In about 1873 George took the family from Preston to Woodstock, where they farmed until he and Zillah retired to their newly erected stone house just north of the corner of Epping and Summerhill Roads.

George died before 1893 when Shire of Darebin rate records list Zillah as occupier, the home being in the hands of George’s executors. After Zillah’s death the property passed to a son who later sold it to Daniel and Agnes Bodycoat, who retired there from their nearby dairyfarm. Daniel died in 1927 and Agnes in 1933. In 1934 the house and its ten acres was purchased by another local resident, Arthur Yann, who still lives there today.

Unlike the majority of the bluestone houses in the Wollert Region, this building has a suburban quality, addressing the main road rather than a farmyard precinct. Its combination of rough faced ashlar blocks and bichrome chimneys is unusual. By the 1890s very few suburban buildings were using bluestone for walls. Polychrome brick, render or weatherboards were the favoured materials. This building carries on the local tradition of bluestone construction despite the change in fashion in the City and indicates the rural character of Wollert despite its close proximity to Melbourne.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES
Shire of Darebin/Epping Rate Books
Victoria and its Metropolis 1888.
**Existing Heritage Listing**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heritage Register</th>
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<td>“Woodstock Manor” and cellars Epping Rd., east side.</td>
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<tr>
<td>AHC Australian Heritage Commission Register (Register of the National Estate)</td>
<td>“Lowanbank”, Epping Rd., west side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NT Trust Register</td>
<td>McCormacks House, Epping Rd., east side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAS Victorian Archaeological Survey recording</td>
<td>drystone walls, Donnybrook Rd.</td>
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<tr>
<td>VAS Victorian Archaeological Survey recording</td>
<td>“Mimosa Park”, ruins Donnybrook Rd., north side</td>
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**Recommended for**

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<td>PSP Planning Scheme Protection</td>
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**Item No. | Grading | Description |
---------------|----------|-------------|
6.01 C | “Woodstock Manor” and cellars Epping Rd., east side. | PSP |
6.02 C | “Lowanbank”, Epping Rd., west side | PSP |
6.03 C | McCormacks House, Epping Rd., east side. | PSP |
6.04 B | MacUliffe’s House, Epping Rd., west side. | PSP |
6.05 C | drystone walls, Donnybrook Rd. | VAS PSP |
6.06 C | “Mimosa Park”, ruins Donnybrook Rd., north side | VAS PSP |

**Sites for further investigation by the V.A.S.**

- Graves, Epping Rd. VAS
- Site of First Post Office VAS
- Site of Henry Barkly Hotel VAS
- Site of former Roman Catholic Church VAS

> REGION MAP > REGION OVERVIEW
“Woodstock means “a clearing in the wood”. The name was first used as early as 1841 by John Hunter Patterson, who occupied the area as part of his Green Hills Estate.

Patterson, from Van Diemen’s Land, arrived in Port Phillip in December 1836. He immediately settled at Woodstock, with his six cargoes of sheep.

A school began in 1853 in a slab hut with an earthen floor. In 1855 Patrick Whitty opened his magnificent two storeyed bluestone Sir Henry Barkly Hotel on the southwest corner of the crossroads. In 1858 John Whitty opened a two storeyed bluestone post office and store on the southeast corner, opposite the hotel.

Just north of Woodstock, on the headwaters of the Merri Creek, was a small village named Merriang. Although now a ghost town, it once boasted a post office, store, hotel and school. From 1858 to 1885 it also served as the terminus for the Epping Road coach service to Melbourne.

The population of Woodstock peaked at 700 in 1863, but then declined as farms became larger and mechanisation increased. Unfortunately, the old hotel at Woodstock was demolished in 1948, followed by the post office in 1968. In 1968 grassfires also destroyed the Catholic Church and Mechanics Institute. Today only a few old farmhouses remain amongst the newer homes to record Woodstock’s former glory” (Wuchatsch and Waghorn, 1985, No. 7).
WOODSTOCK MANOR

TYPE Residence, Outbuildings
REGION WOODSTOCK
GRADING C
RECOMMENDED FOR Planning Scheme Protection
SURVEY DATE 11.7.90
THEME Transport Routes

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date c1858
Elements Wide beaded edge weatherboard residence, stables with loft, well.

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE See attached.
INTEGRITY Fair
CONDITION Good
HISTORICAL REFERENCES See attached.
WOODSTOCK MANOR

Woodstock Manor is believed to have begun life as the Manor Hotel. Few details of its early days are known, but it is said to have been in existence as early as 1858.

By 1875 the property, consisting of 513 acres was owned and occupied by Joseph and Eva Cotchin. The Shire of Epping Rate Book for 1905 shows Joseph Cotchin as still in possession of Woodlands, as it was then known, but the property had been reduced slightly to 489 acres. In 1911 Joseph's son, Joseph Jr. is listed as joint occupier, indicating his father was approaching retirement.

In 1972 Joseph Jr. then aged 90, spoke of the 1910-15 period as a difficult one. Diet was of farm produce, home grown vegetables and produce and rabbits. Outings were few, the church, the local race meetings at Barnefield Park in Masons Lane, the coursing matches, or a game of cards with friends were the only diversions.

Joseph Jr. left Woodlands after World War One, his brother John taking over and operating the farm until the 1940s, when it was sold. Another brother, Samuel, purchased a farm at Wollert and raised a family there.

The old portion of the house is clearly constructed in two main parts. The hipped roofed portion is probably the earliest portion and a gable roof wing added a short time later. The elevation of the repeating double hung windows and long verandah on a structure built close to Epping Road is consistent with a hotel. The weatherboards on this portion are interesting being much wider than usual and having a beaded edge. The scale and detailing of the whole is consistent with an 1850s date. The stables and shed appear early and are probably consistent with an 1850s date. Some split studs are used in the shed.

Of local significance for its association with the Epping Road as a transport route and architecturally significant at the local level for its 1850s date and the use of wide beaded weatherboards.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES

Shire of Darebin/Epping Rate Books.
TYPE: Residence  
REGION: WOODSTOCK  
ADDRESS: Epping Road west side  
GRADING: C  
RECOMMENDED FOR: Planning Scheme Protection  
SURVEY DATE: 14.5.90  
THEME: Neighbourhoods & Townships  
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date: c1910  
Elements: Weatherboard house  
NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE: Good example of this building period in the City of Whittlesea.  
INTEGRITY: Good  
CONDITION: Good
TYPE Residence
REGION WOODSTOCK
ADDRESS Epping Road
GRADING C
RECOMMENDED FOR Planning Scheme Protection [ X ]
SURVEY DATE 19.6.90
THEME Early Settlement

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date early 1850s
Elements Bluestone building with weatherboard wing.

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE See attached.

INTEGRITY Fair
CONDITION Good
MCCORMACKS HOUSE

The old bluestone and timber house, which stands south east of the Woodstock crossroads, was for almost ninety years the home of the McCormack family.

The house stands upon land first purchased in 1841 by John Hunter Patterson. By the early 1850s, John Whitty owned 320 acres south east of the crossroads. In 1858 he opened a two storeyed bluestone post office and store. A brother, Patrick Whitty had opened the two storeyed bluestone Sir Henry Barkly Hotel on the south west corner of the crossroads in 1855.

By 1870 Eugene Quinn occupied John Whitty’s home several hundred metres south east of the post office. He was followed soon after by Patrick and Bridget McCormack and their family, who moved from Little Bald Hill, just north of the Donnybrook Road, west of Merriang Road.

Patrick and Bridget had eleven children. The most notable of these was Batholomew, better known as “Bat”. A loquacious extrovert, Bat served as a Councillor on the Shires of Epping and Whittlesea for over fifty years. He was first elected Epping Shire President in 1896. He served five terms as President of the Shire of Epping and two as President of Whittlesea Shire, in all a total of twenty two years as President.

Bat was patron and president of many local community groups. His face can often be seen in early photos of sporting teams, church congregations and municipal groups. No meeting or social erect was complete without Bat, who more often than not was elected as Chairman.

Bat, a bachelor, died in 1956 and the property passed out of the McCormack family’s hands.

The house has a typical early lineal form. Initially rooms were accessed by door to door connections with no internal hallway. The weatherboard wing is also early. Although the structure of the early building remains, its integrity has been compromised by alterations. Nonetheless the building remains locally significant for its early association with Wollert and as one of the oldest surviving buildings in Wollert.
TYPE Residence
REGION WOODSTOCK
ADDRESS Epping Road

GRADING C
RECOMMENDED FOR Planning Scheme Protection
SURVEY DATE 14.5.90
THEME Transport Routes

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date c1865

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE See attached.
INTEGRITY Good
CONDITION Good

HISTORICAL REFERENCES Title Application No. 37563 Public Record Office of Victoria.
MCULIFFE’S HOUSE

In 1855 Thomas MacUliffe and John Lloyd purchased part of portions 8 and 9, Parish of Kalkallo. Their holdings, which totalled 245 acres, had previously formed part of Daniel McKenzie’s Medland Estate.

In 1859 John Devine, a prominent local identity, leased Lloyd’s 154 acres. By 1863 he had purchased both Lloyd’s and MacUliffe’s land, at a total cost of 887 Pounds 10 shillings. Devine, a long serving foundation member of the Epping Roads Board, does not appear to have lived on the property, operating hotels at both Thomastown and Merriang during the 1850s and 1860s. He also owned land at Thomastown and Epping.

Devine later moved to Bendigo where he died in 1875 and his property passed to his wife, Catherine. In 1877 she leased the farm to Patrick Reardon for five years at 80 pounds per annum, payable twice yearly. Reardon continued to lease and farm the land until the early 1900s. By this time it was owned by John Devine’s son Peter, Catherine having died in 1891 at Williamstown.

In 1908 Peter, a Melbourne Bank Manager, let the property to an Abbotsford dairyman, Alfred Cults. In 1909 it was let again, this time to another dairyman, William Horn, of Bundoora. A notable subsequent lessee was Alf Mason, who farmed the property for many years.

An old resident of Wollert, Arthur Yann, who was born, raised and still lives on an adjoining property, believes that the old wooden homestead originally stood further back from the Epping Road, possibly near the site of the old well. At some stage, probably before 1900, the house was relocated.

Early title records reveal that soon after John Devine purchased the property in 1863 he closed off the northernmost extension of Bodycoat’s road, which ran through his land, with a stonewall. This land was later transferred to Peter Devine by adverse possession.

The date of this building remains unclear. Its form, and proximity to the road, as well as the association with Devine suggest the building was once a hotel. An early 1860s date is suggested by the structures. Locally significant as an evidence of the early development along Epping Road.
TYPE Other (drystone wall)
REGION WOODSTOCK
GRADING C
RECOMMENDED FOR Victorian Archaeological Survey recording
Planning Scheme Protection
SURVEY DATE 19.6.90
THEME Transport Routes
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date 19th century possibly 1860s and 1870s.
Elements Drystone walls of excellent quality.
NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE Drystone walls of excellent quality.
INTEGRITY Good
CONDITION Good
TYPE Ruins
REGION WOODSTOCK
ADDRESS Donnybrook Road
GRADING C
RECOMMENDED FOR Victorian Archaeological Survey recording Planning Scheme Protection
SURVEY DATE August 90
THEME Early Settlement, Dairy Industry
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date 1850s and later structures
Elements Stone buildings (roofs missing)
NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE See attached.
INTEGRITY Fair
CONDITION Not inspected
At Mimosa Park in Donnybrook Road, Woodstock, the ruins of two stone houses stand near the Little Bald Hill, having been devastated by a grass-fire in 1968.

The oldest of the ruins are believed to date from the 1850s, when Patrick McCormack purchased the property. McCormack, who had arrived in Australia from Ireland in about 1850, had first carted to the goldfields and the tenant farmed at Craigieburn, before moving to Little Bald Hill.

By 1870 Patrick McCormack, his wife Bridget, and large family had relocated to another farm south east of the Woodstock crossroads. In 1873 Bernard Gross, another Irishman, leased the Little Bald Hill property and after several years purchased it and other adjoining ones, becoming in time one of the largest landholders in the district.

Gross carried on dairying and farming on a large scale, milking up to three hundred cows daily. He also bred draught horses and was successful for many years at the Royal Melbourne Show. He also erected a fine new bluestone house at Little Bald Hill, just east of the old one.

Gross died in 1908, leaving a widow and grown family. In later years the farm changed hands several times, owners including the Laffan, Hayes, Walsh and McDonald families. It was during the ownership of Ken McDonald that the old stone houses were destroyed, when fire swept across from the northwest. The McDonalds built a new house nearby, before selling the property in 1988.
### EXISTING HERITAGE LISTING

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**By Investigation by the V.A.S.**

- “Merri Park” graves, remains
- “Merriang Hotel” (site of)
- Fausley, Merriang Rd.
- Fausley, site of Merriang School.
- John Slaters Cottage, stables, sheds,(remains?)
- VAS
- VAS
- VAS
- VAS
- VAS

**RECOMMENDED FOR**

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> REGION MAP
**Type**: Residence  
**Region**: Merriang/Beveridge  
**Address**: Merriang Road  
**Existing designation**: Australian Heritage Commission Register (National Estate)  
**Trust Register**  
**Grading**: A (Provisional)  
**Recommended for**: Victorian Heritage Register  
Australian Heritage Commission Register (National Estate)  
Planning Scheme Protection  
All Provisional  
**Survey date**: 30.8.90  
**Construction details**: Date early 1860s  
**Notable features/significance**: See attached.  
**Integrity**: Not inspected  
**Condition**: Not inspected  
**Recommendations**: This property requires a thorough site inspection to determine its suitability for the Historic Buildings Register.  
**Historical references**: See attached.
BRAEMORE

“Braemore is a superb bluestone homestead, situated on the brow of a hill between Beveridge and Whittlesea, with sweeping views of the surrounding countryside.

Braemore was the home of John Sherwin, a brother of George and Thomas who had settled in the Whittlesea district in the late 1830s. John, born at Parramatta in 1811, took up a 7000 acre leasehold now known as the Sherwin Ranges. Whilst there he was attached in his timber cottage by bushrangers who threatened to burn him out. He was forced to surrender, and hand over his money, gold watch and other valuables.

After a short absence he purchased 6000 acres at Beveridge in the late 1850s. Soon after he travelled to Europe, married Mary Hernan, and on his return commenced to build his homestead. The design was symmetrical, with a pair of decorative gables flanking the entrance, and another slightly projecting gable on each side. A gracefully curving verandah lines all three walls encircling the courtyard. No major alterations have been made over the intervening years.

An interesting structure at the end of the courtyard is an octagonal bluestone tower. Obviously used as a lookout post, it may also have been used at times as a dairy.

During the 1860s John Sherwin entered politics, serving as a member of the Legislative Assembly, and later the Legislative Council, until his death in 1868. His property remained in the hands of the Sherwin family for a further ninety-two years, being sold in 1960 to Mr. H.G. Williams and in 1969 to Sir Albert Jennings. Since then the estate has been subdivided, and now Braemore stands on 8.1 hectares (twenty acres).

Owned and occupied since 1975 by Victor and Phillipa Caulfield, who operate the Braemore Equestrian School, the homestead is now being carefully restored to its former glory. It is classified by the National Trust and included on the Register of the National Estate” (Wuchatsch and Waghorn, 1985. No. 25).

Access was refused to this property. Although it could be ascertained that the verandah to the principal elevation is altered, it appears overall to be substantially intact. The design is unusual and should be investigated further for involvement by an architect, and compared with similar properties in the Western District and the Ballarat Region.
TYPE Residence
REGION MERRIANG/BEVERIDGE
ADDRESS Beveridge Lane

GRADING A provisional

RECOMMENDED FOR All Provisional
Victorian Heritage Register
Australian Heritage Commission Register (National Estate)
Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE 30.8.90

THEME Early Settlement

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Elements Mature trees enclosing homestead.

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE Access to this site was prevented despite several written requests. It is understood that this property includes a significant complex of farm buildings.

INTEGRITY Unknown
CONDITION Unknown

RECOMMENDATIONS Require inspection if permits for works are requested by the owner. The H.B.C. could use its powers to obtain an inspection of the property.

"CAMOOLA" (ACCESS REFUSED) 7.02
# 8 BUNDOORA/JANEFIELD INDIVIDUAL BUILDINGS / STRUCTURES / SITES INVENTORY

## EXISTING HERITAGE LISTING

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## RECOMMENDED FOR

- **VHR** Victorian Heritage Register
- **AHC** Australian Heritage Commission Register (Register of the National Estate)
- **HCA** Heritage Conservation Area
- **VAS** Victorian Archaeological Survey recording
- **PSP** Planning Scheme Protection
- **CL** Cultural Landscape

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### 8.01 C Bundoora Primary School No. 1915 Plenty Rd.  
### 8.02 C Janefield Mill, Plenty River.  
### 8.03 C Maroondah Aqueduct Bridge over Plenty River, rear Janefield Training Centre.  
### 8.04 C Janefield Training Centre and Red Cross Farm, Plenty Rd. east side.  
### 8.05 C Bridge over Darebin Creek, McLeans Rd.  
### 8.06 C Avenue of gums, pines, oaks, Plenty Rd. (west side) and McKimmies Rd. (north side)  
### 8.07 C Red gums, Plenty Road (west side).  
### 8.08 C Endowment Plantation pine trees, Plenty Rd. (east side).  
### 8.09 A Bluestone bridge over Darebin Creek, rear Buckley Avenue.

**Items to be investigated further by V.A.S.**
- R.A.A.F. ruins, rear Janefield.
- Mines, rear Janefield.
- Bluestone Road, rear Janefield Training Centre.
"Today’s suburb of Bundoora is spread across three separate municipalities. The northwest section forms part of the City of Whittlesea, the eastern section lies in the Shire of Diamond Valley and the southern portion in the City of Preston.

The first Bundoora settlement was centred along Plenty Road, near McKimmie’s Road. The Plough Inn, a blacksmith’s forge and a school were established during the 1840s, and in 1861, the Janefield Presbyterian Church was erected. The origin of the name Janefield is uncertain, but it was in use as early as 1847.

Mill Park takes its name from a farm established by George Coulstock in about 1840. Mill Park farm was so named by Coulstock because it included his bluestone water driven flour mill on the Plenty River. During the 1840s Henry (Money) Miller acquired Mill Park. The mill operated until 1858, when a shortage of water caused by construction of the Yan Yean Reservoir, combined with a decrease in wheat growing, led to its closure.

In the 1870s, Mill Park farm was described as “a fine specimen of a well conducted first class Australian homestead comprising ... cultivation, dairy, cowhouse, stables, shearing shed, blacksmiths, carpenters and butcher shops, kitchen ... a village in itself ”. The Redleap Stables, which today form part of the Mill Park Shopping Centre, were erected in 1890.

Norris Bank was the name of Horatio Cooper’s farm on the Darebin Creek. His homestead stood just south of Norris Bank Primary School. That school was established in 1909 to serve the residents of the surrounding

Bundoora Closer Settlement Scheme, a Victorian Government initiative designed to provide land for small farmers. Today only Settlement Road remains to commemorate that unsuccessful scheme.

The origins of the Janefield Training Centre lie in the establishment in 1920 of the Anzac Red Cross Farm for training ex-servicemen convalescing from tuberculosis. Later, from 1925 to 1933, the farm became a sanatorium for female tuberculosis patients, managed by the Austin Hospital. In 1937, the Janefield Colony was established, with forty children transferred from Royal Park.

Bundoora is now a large, vibrant and diverse suburb, with separate areas devoted to residential, industrial, educational (including La Trobe University, Janefield Training Centre and Parade College), health (including Mont Park and Larundel psychiatric hospitals) and recreational (Bundoora Park) pursuits".
**BUNDOORA PRIMARY SCHOOL NO. 1915**

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>SURVEY DATE</td>
<td>7.03.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THEME</td>
<td>Neighbourhoods and Townships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONSTRUCTION DETAILS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date:</td>
<td>1877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architect:</td>
<td>Bastow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Builder:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elements:</td>
<td>School, peppercorn trees, mature gums, conifer plantings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTEGRITY</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONDITION</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
BUNDOORA PRIMARY SCHOOL NO. 1915

The old Bundoora Primary School building was erected in 1877 on land purchased from the estate of Henry Brock for 50 Pounds. It opened on 1 July 1877 as Janefield State School No. 1915 and during its first year had an average attendance of thirty-four pupils.

Prior to the erection of the new building, the Board of Education had operated a school since the early 1860s in the Presbyterian Chapel, to the north. The very first school in the area had been established by the Church of Scotland in 1849 by the Rev. Peter Gunn of Campbellfield in an unfloored slab hut.

The need for economy in the 1890s led to the closing of the school and the pupils were sent to Greensborough, Epping and Morang South. After nine years it reopened in 1903 under the new name, Bundoora. During its closure the school building often fell prey to vandalism and was sometimes occupied by unauthorised tenants.

In 1897 the Inspector of Works reported:

"I understand that they have furniture in it (the school) and intend to stay; they also keep a large amount of horse feed and bedding inside the building; whilst there is ample evidence of horses all over the place".

During the 1930s an endowment plantation was established in partnership with South Preston Primary School. The tall pines formed a prominent landmark along Plenty Road for over fifty years until their recent removal.

Since 1955, further classrooms have been added, and the total enrolment at the school is now 200 (1985). The original building, which was lined and carpeted in 1983, still serves as a classroom, with the porch converted to a darkroom.

This brick school on bluestone footings and plinth conforms with the 1870s standard brick school for 60 pupils prescribed by the newly formed Education Department. It includes the standard single classroom with three windows, an offset porch and a single window on the principal elevation and usually a window in the opposite end wall. The long wall with fireplace was devoted to the blackboard and included no windows. Bundoora is a good example of its type, substantially intact but compromised to some extent by the additions to the porch and rear. The building locally significant architecturally and historically. The grounds with their substantial plantings of exotic trees are a landmark on Plenty Road.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES

Wuchatsch and Waghorn, 1985, p55.
Janefield State School Building file.
Bundoora Primary School Centenary Celebrations Booklet 1877-1977.
## JANEFIELD MILL

<table>
<thead>
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<tr>
<td>THEME</td>
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**CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:**
- **Date:** 1840s
- **Elements:** Site of early flour mill. See attached.

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<tr>
<th>INTEGRITY</th>
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<tr>
<td>CONDITION</td>
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</table>
JANEFIELD MILL

The Janefield Mill on the Plenty River was built by George Coulstock during the early 1840s. At that time, considerable quantities of wheat were being grown in Bundoora and surrounding areas. By the mid 1850s, at the height of the gold rushes, two other mills were also operating further north at Morang (now Mernda).

The Janefield Mill was located on a farm established by Coulstock in 1840. The farm came to be known as Mill Park, after the mill.

The mill was a three storeyed bluestone building with a breast wheel sixteen feet in diameter. Apparently the mill did not function satisfactorily in its early years, and following financial problems, Coulstock mortgaged his properties to Henry Miller. Coulstock lost control of the mill when Miller took possession of his properties and sold the mill to John Brock. Brock leased the mill to Peter Hurlstone, an experienced miller in February 1848.

Hurlstone made improvements which improved the efficiency and capacity of the Janefield Mill. To reduce the mill’s vulnerability to the seasonal fluctuations of water, he built a dam across the Plenty River. An average, thirty days a year had previously been lost due to water shortages, but after the dam was built the mill was able to operate for four to five hours per day, even during times of water shortage. If both grain and water were available the mill sometimes operated twenty four hours a day. The mill could process eight bushels per hour.

The mill operated until 1858, when a shortage of water caused by construction of the Yan Yean Reservoir, combined with a decrease in wheat growing, caused its closure. Hurlstone removed the machinery and transferred it to a steam powered mill in Preston. The mill has long since been demolished.

HISTORICAL REFERENCE

Payne, 1975 p. 135-6
Wuchatsch & Hawke, 1988, p.106.
Kenna, In the Beginning There Was Only The Land - History of Bundoora, p.74-80.
MAROONDAH AQUEDUCT BRIDGE

TYPE Other (bridge)
REGION Bundoora/Janefield
ADDRESS Rear Janefield Training School

GRADING C
RECOMMENDED FOR Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE 7 / 3 / 90
THEME Proximity to Melbourne

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date: 1891
Elements: Steel supporting structure

INTEGRITY Good
CONDITION Not determined

ALTERATIONS Pipe missing
RECOMMENDATIONS This structure has the potential to provide a pedestrian river crossing with careful alteration. With an instructive guide this structure could play a key role in illustrating and understanding Melbourne’s water supply system.
8.03 MAROONDAH AQUEDUCT BRIDGE

This bridge over the Plenty River, off Leischa Court, Greensborough stands as a reminder of when it carried the pipeline bringing water from the Watts River, Healesville to the service reservoirs at Reservoir. It was completed in 1891 and the Governor, Lord Hopetoun, turned on the water.

In 1927 the Maroondah Reservoir was completed and the pipeline duplicated. Until recently the two pipelines remained, but today the bridge has been bypassed. The nineteenth century pipeline was of rivetted construction whereas the twentieth century one was welded. Aqueducts carried the water on more level ground.
JANEFIELD TRAINING CENTRE

TYPE  Residence
REGION  Bundoora/Janefield
ADDRESS  Plenty Road, Bundoora

EXISTING DESIGNATION
GRADING  C
RECOMMENDED FOR  Planning Scheme Protection
SURVEY DATE  7.3.90

THEME  Proximity to Melbourne

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:  Date:  1920 - 1953 (see text)
Elements:  3 no. 2 storey brick buildings, brick school (rear Riverside Drive)
W/B Hall, W/B painters shop and W/B garage opposite. Several W/B houses. Managers Garden, extensive windrow plantings.

INTEGRITY  Good
CONDITION  Good
The origins of the Janefield Training Centre lie in the establishment in 1920 of the Anzac Red Cross Farm for training ex-servicemen convalescing for tuberculosis. Later, from 1925 to 1933, the farm became a sanatorium for female tuberculosis patients, managed by the Austin Hospital. In 1937, the Janefield Colony was established, the forerunner of today’s Janefield Training Centre.

ANZAC RED CROSS FARM (1920-1925)

The land now occupied by the Janefield Training Centre was acquired by the Victorian Government prior to World War 1. In 1920 the Australian Red Cross Society was approached by the Repatriation Department with a view to establishing a training farm for tuberculosis patients - ex servicemen whose condition had reached its “arrested” stage. The Repatriation Department wished to provide these patients with an outdoor occupation while their health was stabilising. It was also hoped that the training would enable the men to work on holdings of their own once they were fully recovered.

The plan was approved and Janefield leased to the Red Cross for five years from October 1920. Various government departments assisted with the erection of buildings and provision of services. The first residential block, with its wide verandah, also contained a matron’s room, sitting, kitchen and laundry. Between 1920 and 1925 quarters for 24 men and six cottages for married men, a matron’s cottage and staff quarters were built. A recreation hall donated by the Education Department’s War Relief Fund was erected and a large workshop moved from Caulfield Hospital. The old bluestone Brock farmhouse and a cottage were renovated for the Farm Manager and his assistant. An electric power plant, sewerage and water supply were installed. Officers from Burnley Horticultural College and the Botanical Gardens provided instruction in horticulture, and lectures, accompanied by lantern slides, were given by officers from the Department of Agriculture.

By 1924 a poultry farm producing up to 240 eggs a day with 1200 chicks in the brooker had been established. A piggery and studs of Friesian cattle and Romney Marsh sheep had also been developed. There was a sheep dip and wool shed, drafting yards, seven acres of orchard and 150 acres under crop. Other improvements included 260 chains of new fencing, 15 iron gates, the planting of lawns and garden beds and 2000 shrubs and trees. Vegetables and flowers were grown for sale at the market.

Whilst the training given to tuberculosis patients was agreed by all parties to have been extremely beneficial, a falling off in the number of men seeking training in farm work led the State Government to resume the property again in 1925. In July 1925 the Chief Secretary’s Department granted the Austin Hospital use of Janefield to accommodate 35 female cases of tuberculosis. The Austin Hospital accepted responsibility for the management of the sanatorium, but the cost of equipment and management was met by the Chief Secretary.

JANEFIELD SANATORIUM (1925-1933)

The Janefield Sanatorium operated from 1925 until March 1933 when the remaining patients were transferred to Heatherton Sanatorium. During its existence the sanato-
rium had always had a waiting list for admission, with most patients having advanced tuberculosis. Although many patients died, the general atmosphere is said to have been happy. The recreation hall was used for concerts and sing songs held regularly by volunteers visiting the sanatorium. Church services were held in the wards each Sunday evening. Wheeled beds allowed patients to be easily moved to the hall, other wards or outside to the fresh air in the carefully tended gardens. Staff at the sanatorium frequently took long walks in the rural surrounds and in summer swam in the Plenty River.

The decision to close the sanatorium followed a Governmental decision to allocate additional residential accommodation for the care and training of retarded children. In 1932 it had gazetted the Janefield property as the Janefield Colony for Mental Defectives, however the necessary expenditure to make it suitable for children was delayed owing to financial pressures caused by the Great Depression.

**JANEFIELD COLONY FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES (1937- )**

The first retarded children admitted were transferred from the Kew Cottages in November 1937. A contemporary report described Janefield as admirably suited for the purpose of creating a colony to train defectives both intellectually and in occupational work. It was anticipated that large sums of money would be expended over several years to enable the Colony to eventually house 1,000 patients. The climate and situation of Janefield were considered so salubrious that the health of the patients would benefit greatly by their transfer from a suburban area. Janefield Colony, an area of 960 acres, was then surrounded by farm lands and grassed areas, with 200 acres of virgin bush within its boundaries.

In 1937 the total accommodation available in the existing buildings - Ward A (later the painters and carpenters shops - Wards B and C amounted to 100 beds. The two storeyed administrative building, including a flat for the chief nurse and quarters for nurses, and brick ward (D, late F2) were occupied in 1939. By 1940 there were 126 patients.

The advent of World War 2 delayed the colony's development. The ward for older boys, M.1 was commenced in 1940 and completed in 1942, but not occupied until 1945, owing to staff shortages. During a period of wartime, M.1 was used to house Land Army girls who cultivated vegetable crops at Janefield to assist in overcoming the food shortages. The brick nursery ward F.1 (now MF.1) sanctioned in 1940 and built in 1942 was inaccessible for patients until 1947, when approaches to it were constructed. Erection of two two-storeyed wards commenced in 1946 but were continually delayed by shortages of materials. One new ward, F3 opened in 1951 and the other, F4, in 1952. By 1955 seven wards were in operation, with 274 patients.

During the 1960s, several more wards were
constructed. Since 1982 the emphasis has been on the transferral of some patients from wards to houses. As staff found it more convenient to live in the wider community, a growing number of houses and flats at Janefield had become available.

Today there are over 400 residents at Janefield. Accommodation ranges from small houses to dormitory type units with up to 48 beds. Service to residents is provided by mental retardation nurses, medical officers, occupational, music and speech therapists, psychologists, physiotherapists, pharmacist, dentist, social workers, domestic, artisan and administration staff.

Three building styles are used principally relating to the three major periods of development at the site. The early Red Cross farm building are a rural group clearly constructed quickly and are without any particular architectural significance although historically they describe the early development of the complex and the provision of services for Tuberculosis patients. The second group are timber buildings scattered throughout the site. These adopt construction techniques and spare detailing often seen on schools and Commonwealth Government buildings from the 1920s and 1930s e.g. Cerberus Training School 192. The third phase is a brick reduced classical form with introduced streamline features at entrances. Similar expression was used on some P.W.D. schools and more commonly on Commonwealth buildings, particularly barracks as for those at Queenscliff and Cerberus from this period. The whole evaluation of the influence of Commonwealth Architecture on the P.W.D. and its overall significance to the architecture is outside the brief for this Conservation Study. Janefield would prove a useful subject for further study in this regard, to be compared the Larundel and Mont Park, and hospital groups throughout the State.

The Janefield and Red Cross complex is historically significant for its illustration of the treatment for Tuberculosis patients and the intellectually disabled in the twentieth century. Architecturally the weatherboard buildings from the 1920s and the brick buildings from the late 1930s and 1940s are significant. The latter deserve further very detailed investigation.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES

Wuchatsch and Hawke, 1988 p.110,112.
The Leader, 9.9.1922
Richards, 1984.
Community Services map and brochure.
BRIDGE OVER DAREBIN CREEK

TYPE Other (bridge)
REGION Bundoora/Janefield
ADDRESS McLeans Rd

EXISTING DESIGNATION
GRADING C
RECOMMENDED FOR Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE 7.3.90
THEME Transport Routes

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date: unknown

INTEGRITY Fair
CONDITION

ALTERATIONS Steel beams added. New deck and balustrade
RECOMMENDATIONS Requires urgent inspection
### AVENUE OF TREES - GUMS & OAKS

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<tr>
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<td>CONDITION</td>
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<td>TYPE</td>
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<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
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<th>THEME</th>
<th>Pre-European</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE</th>
<th>Fine stand of ancient red gums.</th>
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<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CONDITION</td>
<td>Good (no young trees).</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALTERATIONS RECOMMENDATIONS</th>
<th>Ensure that watering associated with playing fields is not damaging trees.</th>
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</table>
TYPE Landscape feature
REGION Bundoora/Janefield
ADDRESS Plenty Rd, (east side)

EXISTING DESIGNATION
GRADING C
RECOMMENDED FOR Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE 7.3.90
THEME Neighbourhoods and Townships

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date: 1930


TYPE Other (bridge)
REGION Bundoora/Janefield
ADDRESS Rear Buckley Avenue

EXISTING DESIGNATION
GRADING A
RECOMMENDED FOR Victorian Heritage Register
Australian Heritage Commission Register
Heritage Conservation Area
Planning Scheme Protection
Cultural Landscape

SURVEY DATE 7.3.90

THEME Yan Yean Reservoir

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date: 1857
Architect: Blackburn/Jackson


INTEGRITY Fair
CONDITION Fair

RECOMMENDATIONS One pipe removed.
BLUESTONE BRIDGE OVER DAREBIN CREEK

The bluestone pipe bridge over the Darebin Creek at Bundoora still carries water from the Yan yean reservoir to Melbourne, over 130 years after its construction.

The Yan Yean Reservoir was constructed during the 1850s to provide the rapidly growing population of Melbourne with a reliable and pure water supply. The first soil in construction of the embankment was turned by the Lieutenant Governor, Charles La Trobe, on 20 December 1853. Just four years later, on 31 December, 1857, the water supply to Melbourne was turned on.

A wooden railed tramway from Melbourne had initially been constructed to convey pipes and other material and supplies. Later, a pipeline was constructed back along the tramway reservation to carry Yan Yean’s water to Melbourne. The pipeline was 76cm in diameter for the first 11.3km, then 69cm diameter to Preston and 61cm to the junction of Nicholson and Gertrude Streets, Fitzroy.

During the 1870s the pipeline from Yan Yean to South Morang was replaced by a bluestone lined aqueduct, however this section has since reverted back to pipeline. Although the pipes have been replaced over the years, the bluestone abutments at the Darebin Creek remain in excellent condition.

See Yan Yean Water Supply Heritage Conservation Area.
### Existing Heritage Listing

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<tr>
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<td>VAS PSP CL</td>
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<td>HCA</td>
<td>PSP</td>
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<td>A.7</td>
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<td>HCA VHR PSP AHC CL VAS World Heritage Listing</td>
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<td>9.01</td>
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<td>Redleap Stables &amp; Peter Hopper Lake Cnr. Childs Rd. &amp; Redleap Ave.</td>
<td>AHC</td>
<td>AHC PSP</td>
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<td>9.02</td>
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<td>Janefield Presbyterian Church, Plenty Rd.</td>
<td>AHC NT</td>
<td>AHC PSP</td>
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<td>9.03</td>
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<td>Bluestone Valve Building 1850s(Yan Yean Pipeline Reservation).</td>
<td>HBR AHC HCA</td>
<td>VAS PSP CL</td>
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<td>9.04</td>
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<td>Pine windrow, Plenty Rd. east side.</td>
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<td>9.06</td>
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<td>Oak Avenue Plenty Road</td>
<td></td>
<td>PSP</td>
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For further investigation by V.A.S.

Quarries, Blossom Park, Plenty Rd.

VAS
REDLEAP STABLES AND PETER HOPPER LAKE 9.01

TYPE: Other building (stables) / Landscape feature
REGION: Mill Park
ADDRESS: Childs Road, Cnr. Redleap Avenue
EXISTING DESIGNATION: Australian Heritage Commission Register (National Estate)
GRADING: B
RECOMMENDED FOR: Australian Heritage Commission Register (National Estate) Planning Scheme Protection
SURVEY DATE: 26.2.90
THEME: Neighbourhoods & Townships
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date: 1890
INTEGRITY: Good
CONDITION: Good
ALTERATIONS:
- hoardings to openings
- unsympathetic side verandah
HISTORICAL REFERENCES: See attached.
Redleap Stables were constructed to provide stabling for the Miller family, early owners of most of the surrounding land.

Mill Park takes its name from a farm established by George Coulstock in about 1840. Mill Park farm was so named by Coulstock because it included his bluestone water driven flour mill on the Plenty River. During the 1840s Henry (Money) Miller acquired Mill Park. The Millers lived at Alphington and used Mill Park as a weekend retreat.

In 1888, Mill Park was described as a "fine specimen of a well conducted first class Australian homestead comprising .... cultivation, dairy farming, grazing, beef and wool growing and horse breeding ... buildings consist of main residence, dairy, cowhouse, stables, shearing shed, blacksmiths, carpenters and butcher shops, kitchen .... a village in itself...".

The Miller brothers were keen racehorse breeders and trainers and devoted much of their property, Mill Park, to that pursuit. A two kilometre race track with surfaces of turf, sand and tan was constructed, complete with watering system and underground drains, which led to a pitched outlet at the Darebin Creek. At Bacchus Marsh, the Millers had bred a horse with remarkable jumping ability named Redleap and he was brought to Mill Park to be trained. He went on to win the Grand National Hurdle in 1889 and 1892; the Grand National Steeplechase carrying eighty four kilograms, and the Australian Steeplechase. Other champions raised on the farm included Whernside, Studley, Eaglet and Rawdon.

The Redleap Stables, named after their champion, were erected in 1890 and included twenty large stalls, washing facilities, accommodation for grooms and a huge storage capacity for fodder and bedding between the stalls and the lofty roof. At each end were hinged doors of sufficient width to admit a coach and four. The stables and the training track cost nearly 7,000 pounds.

In 1904 Mr. S. Prowse, the tenant for many years, relinquished his lease and retired from dairying. In 1902 he was noted as renting 1,300 acres at Mill Park, at which he ran 170 cows. In the week ending 22 February 1902, 6,687 quarts of milk were produced. Mr. Prowse and his family lived in the two storey brick house erected by the Millers.

In 1939 the Miller family sold Mill Park to Senator Alexander McLachlan. Following his death in 1956 the property passed to his nephews, who subsequently sold it in 1972 to the T & G Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd., which subdivided and developed the Mill Park housing estate. Today the only remaining evidence of Mill Park’s halcyon days are the Redleap Stables and a dam nearby, now named Peter Hopper Lake. Whilst the lake
remains tranquil and unchanged, the stables have been absorbed into the
new Mill Park Shopping Centre and gutted, with only the brick shell
remaining.

Redleap Stables are primarily significant for the association with Mill Park
as a major early farm in the Plenty Valley. It gains additional significance
for the intactness (externally) of its function related form. The building has
a long rectangular form with stalls on each side of a central thoroughfare.
Light and ventilation are provided via a clerestory beneath the central
gable. Each bay of the stalls is defined on the exterior with buttresses and
includes separate openings, for manure removal and light and ventilation,
exposed on the exterior in the fine face brickwork with flat arch heads and
bluestone sills. The bays, openings and ventilated clerestory set up a
rhythm which make the functions of the building immediately obvious. On
the short end large high doors provide access to the wide central thoroughfare for a horse with mount. Framing these are two small windows.
The openings, corners and facing buttresses are embellished with cream brick dressings to this facade only. The detailing of the building is typical industrial standard, albeit lacking in up to date design, however the strength of the form and the expression of the functions in combination
with the location in a prominent knoll, make this building a prominent metropolitan landmark.

Redleap stables are of metropolitan significance for their association with Mill Park and for their intact (externally) function related agricultural structure from the 1890s.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES

Wuchatsch & Waghorn, 1985, p. 53
Wuchatsch & Hawke, 1988, p108.
Northcote Leader 8/3/1902
The Melbourne Stock and Station Journal 27/7/1904
**JANEFIELD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH**

TYPE: Other building (Church)
REGION: MILL PARK
ADDRESS Plenty Road, Mill Park

EXISTING DESIGNATION: Australian Heritage Commission Register (National Estate)
GRADING: B
RECOMMENDED FOR Australian Heritage Commission Register (National Estate)
Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE 26.2.90

THEME Early Settlement; Neighbourhoods & Townships

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date: 1861
Architect: Scanlon?
Builder: Moses Thomas
Elements: Bluestone church

INTEGRITY Good
CONDITION Poor

RECOMMENDATIONS Engineers Report required for urgent structural repair.
JANEFIELD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The Janefield Presbyterian Church at Mill Park was erected in 1861, the second of three erected in the Plenty Valley between 1860-1863. The others were at Mernda (1860) and Whittlesea (1863). The Churches reflected the presence of considerable numbers of Scottish settlers in the Plenty Valley.

The laying of the foundation stone was reported as follows:

‘Springfield Presbyterian Church, 10th January 1861.

On Thursday last the first stone of the new Presbyterian Church was laid at Janefield by Mrs. Brock, Lady of Alexander Brock Esq., of Overtown (Preston). The Presbyterians in that part of the Plenty district were of late formed into a congregation of the Presbytery of Melbourne, and, having called a Minister (Rev. S. Hamilton) to settle among them, they resolved to erect a house of worship. A site for the same has been gratuitously granted by William F. Cleeland Esq., of Springfield. Plans for the building were prepared by Mr. Scanlon of this city and a contract has been entered into for the erection of the house. When finished it will be a handsome bluestone building.’

In keeping with tradition, a bottle containing papers, coins and other records of the day was deposited under the foundation stone. The engraved silver trowel used by Mrs. Brock during the ceremony, purchased at a cost of 5.5.0 pounds, is today held by the City of Whittlesea.

Stonework for the church, which was dedicated on 15 September 1861, cost 408.2.6 pounds.

The stonemason was John Holmes, using stone donated by Henry Miller from his Mill Park farm. William Gordon was the carpenter, at a contract price of 350 pounds. Slating, plumbing, glazing and painting cost 33.10.0 pounds. The total cost of the building appears to have been 758.2.6 pounds, including the vestry, which was added in 1865.

Today the church again serves the district. Closed during the 1960s, the church reopened in 1978, to serve the rapidly increasing population in the adjacent Mill Park estate.

The building adopts the simple preaching hall Gothic Revival form common in the second half of the 19th century. However unlike the Wesleyan pattern of remarkably plain standard, particularly plain boxes, the Presbyterians usually gave some embellishment to their churches, which made them more distinctive. At Mill Park this takes the form of particularly large windows divided centrally, and arched and segmented at the top to produce a tracery form usually applied to very large churches. The windows are further subdivided below by glazing bays to produce a series of rectangles, but the basic paired windows of large size dominates and gives to this small building a friendly domestic quality. A large area of glazing was also used by Moses Thomas at his Mernda Church (1860). There the windows are more numerous and their standard double hung form makes the overall internal quality more domestic than this example. Both however receive large quantities of light particularly via the north windows and both appear to be poorly designed to cope with the uneven soil conditions. Footings to both appear to have suffered differential movement resulting in substantial cracking in the walls and in the case of Mill Park also movement away from a plumb condition. The latter is further weakened by the large window openings which reduce the ability to transfer loads within the wall.

At Mill Park the bluestone has been laid in a haphazard manner without regular coursing. A lack of skilled masonry may also have contributed to present poor structural conditions if stones are inadequately keyed in at corners and buttresses.

In further elaboration of the windows the buttresses are both quoin and given label moulds is render. The amateur design is evidenced again in the sills where the render treatment does not continue as expected.

The church is a landmark in Plenty Road and provides one of the few references to the early development of the southern area of the City of Whittlesea. It is significant historically for its association with early Scottish settlement and architecturally for its unusual windows. Of Regional significance.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES

Wuchatsch & Waghorn, 1985, p.54.
National Trust Register.
Brock Papers, Latrobe Library, MS 10554.
YAN YEAN PIPELINE VALVE BUILDING

TYPE Other building
REGION MILL PARK
ADDRESS Rear 6 Wright Court, Mill Park.
EXISTING DESIGNATION none
GRADING A
RECOMMENDED FOR Victorian Heritage Register
Australian Heritage Commission Register (National Estate)
Heritage Conservation Area
Victorian Archaeological Survey recording
Planning Scheme Protection
Cultural Landscape
SURVEY DATE 26.2.90
THEME Yan Yean Reservoir; Proximity to Melb.
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date 1850s
Architect Blackburn/Jackson
Elements Bluestone valve house
INTEGRITY Good
CONDITION Good
ALTERATIONS Roof missing, half round aqueduct cover and machinery.
Recent cyclone fence.
RECOMMENDATIONS Urgently in need of roof repair and more appropriate fencing.
The bluestone valve house on the Yan Yean pipeline reservation at Mill Park dates from the 1850s. Construction of the Yan Yean Reservoir commenced in 1853 and the water supply to Melbourne was turned on in December 1857.

A tramway had initially been constructed along the reservation to convey pipes and other materials and supplies. At the same time a pipeline was constructed beside the tramway to carry water to Melbourne.

Construction of the pipeline was carried out in several stages. The first section ran from Mill Park to the reservoir and the others north from the pumping valve at Nicholson Street, Fitzroy. The fourth and last stage linked with the first stage at Mill Park, possibly at the site of the bluestone valve house.

It is possible that the valve house was the point at which the water was turned on to allow it to flow to Melbourne. Whatever its original purpose or historical significance, the valve house today serves no function. It is a monument however to the hundreds of construction workers who once toiled on the pipeline and tramway.

The masonry execution on this building is superb. As at the outfall Tower and the Pump house at Yan Yean each stone and its joints have been accorded individual design valve, making a composition of beautiful proportions and outstanding strength. The rough faced ashlar stones are meticulously dressed with fine margins at the corners and to the arched opening. At the top the structure is capped with a fine but strong parapet comprising two flat bands separated by a cove.

This is the finest of the bluestone structures associated with the Water Supply system. Of National significance for its integral part in the Yan Yean system and for the superb quality of the design and masonry construction.


HISTORICAL REFERENCES

L. Kenna, In the Beginning there was only the Land (History of Bundoora), 1988.
## RED GUM STANDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>Landscape feature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>REGION</td>
<td>Mill Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>Plenty Road (west side) North of Childs Road, Mill Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRADING</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RECOMMENDED FOR</td>
<td>Planning Scheme Protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SURVEY DATE</td>
<td>26.2.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THEME</td>
<td>Pre-European Settlement Landscape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONSTRUCTION DETAILS</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE</td>
<td>This stand is now the closest redgum woodland to Melbourne. It should be assessed by an expert environmental consultant for its conservation significance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTEGRITY</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONDITION</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RECOMMENDATIONS</td>
<td>Planning controls should devise a method of ensuring the continued existence of this centuries old landscape.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## WIN DROW PINES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>Landscape feature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>REGION</td>
<td>Mill Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>Plenty Road (east side)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXISTING DESIGNATION</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRADING</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RECOMMENDED FOR</td>
<td>Planning Scheme Protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SURVEY DATE</td>
<td>6.4.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THEME</td>
<td>Neighbourhoods &amp; Townships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONSTRUCTION DETAILS</td>
<td>Date c1930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE</td>
<td>Part of an endowment plantation perhaps, these pines provide a rare and important reference to the development of the region before the overwhelmingly dominant recent development occurred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTEGRITY</td>
<td>Not assessed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONDITION</td>
<td>Not assessed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OAK AVENUE

TYPE Landscape feature
REGION: MILL PARK
ADDRESS Plenty Road both sides adjoining McKimmies Lane and the east part of McKimmies Lane.

GRADING C

RECOMMENDED FOR Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE 6.4.90
THEME Neighbourhoods & Townships
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS
Date c1900

NOTABLE FEATURES /SIGNIFICANCE: This avenue is believed to be part of the plantings of the Mill Park estate and a prominent landmark in the Plenty Road corridor. It illustrates the earlier rural context of this region and the large Mill Park estate. The local historical society was instrumental in preventing the removal of these trees during the major roadworks for the Mill Park residential subdivision.

INTEGRITY Good
CONDITION Good

RECOMMENDATIONS Measures should be taken to ensure roadworks including drainage patterns do not affect the health of this avenue.
### EXISTING HERITAGE LISTING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Grading</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Existing Heritage Listing</th>
<th>Recommended for:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.7</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Yan Yeann Water Supply Heritage Conservation Area</td>
<td>GBR</td>
<td>HCA VHR PSP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>some structures</td>
<td></td>
<td>AHC CL VAS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### RECOMMENDED FOR

|                      |                      | HBR Historic Buildings Register | AHC Australian Heritage Commission Register (Register of the National Estate) | NT Trust Register | GBR Government Buildings Register | VAS Victorian Archaeological Survey recording |

### Item No.  Grading  Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Grading</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Existing Heritage Listing</th>
<th>Recommended for:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.01</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Commercial Hotel, Cnr Plenty and Gorge Rds</td>
<td></td>
<td>VHR AHC PSP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.04</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Morang South Primary School No. 1975, Old Plenty Rd</td>
<td></td>
<td>PSP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.05</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Le Page farm Building, Plenty Gorge MMBW Park</td>
<td></td>
<td>NT PSP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*10.07</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>“Old Avion Lodge”, 800 Plenty Rd (west side)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*10.08</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>808 Plenty Road (east side)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*10.09</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>“The Pines”, 801 Plenty Rd (west side)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.11</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>House, 39 Old Plenty Rd (west side)</td>
<td></td>
<td>PSP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.12</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Uniting Church, Old Plenty Rd</td>
<td></td>
<td>PSP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.13</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>House, 27 Old Plenty Rd (west side)</td>
<td></td>
<td>AHC PSP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*10.14</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Lot 2, Plenty Rd (west side)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*10.15</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>“Sheep Station Creek”, Plenty Rd</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.16</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Railway Station, off Williamsons Rd</td>
<td></td>
<td>PSP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.18</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Wilton Vale Homestead, Gordons Lane</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Wilton Vale Cottage, Gordons Lane</td>
<td></td>
<td>PSP (cottage)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.19</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Red gums, Plenty Road (west side)</td>
<td></td>
<td>PSP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*10.20</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Cottage Lot 2 near southern edge township (east side)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.21</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Residence, stonewall and outbuildings, Gordons Rd (north side)</td>
<td></td>
<td>AHC PSP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* No Site Identification Form
For further investigation by V.A.S.

- Bluestone ruins, wall, Plenty Rd. north Gordons Rd
- Former Cemetery site, rear South Morang Reserve
- Slaughterhouse (ruins) near South Morang Reserve
- Butchers/ Slaughterhouse, (ruins) Reid Street
TYPE: Other building (hotel)
REGION: South Morang
ADDRESS: Cnr Plenty and Gorge Roads, South Morang

EXISTING DESIGNATION: -
GRADING: C
RECOMMENDED FOR: Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE: 26.2.90

THEME: Neighbourhoods & Townships
Transport Routes

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date: 1890

INTEGRITY: Fair
CONDITION: Good

ALTERATIONS: At rear and ground floor, window joinery
RECOMMENDATIONS: Road widening should avoid demolition
COMMERCIAL HOTEL

“The Commercial Hotel at South Morang was erected in 1890 and replaced an earlier wooden hotel building accidentally destroyed by fire about a year before.

On completion of rebuilding of the hotel, the Preston Leader, a local newspaper, described it as a handsome two-storeyed brick building, containing eighteen rooms of various sizes, splendidly furnished and generally provided with every modern requisite including electric bells.

To celebrate the reopening, Mr. Alexander Armstrong, the licensee, gave a supper and ball. It was reported that there was a large gathering and that both the supper and ball were a great success “dancing being kept up until the small hours of the morning, everyone appearing to enjoy themselves thoroughly”.

Armstrong is also recorded as having been awarded a goldbuyer’s licence by the Epping Court, no doubt to assist nearby goldminers along the Plenty River to satisfy their thirsts”.

Armstrong continued as licensee for many years. Other well known licensees include Armstrong’s son Ken, Grace and Alf Dwyer, who moved there after seven years at the Belmont Hotel, Thomastown, and Bert Pruscino.

Renovations and additions were carried out during the early 1980s.

A prominent landmark, this building is a rare example of Queen Anne revival in the City of Whittlesea.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES

Payne 1975, p. 171.
Wuchatsch & Waghorn, 1985, p. 49.
MORANG SOUTH PRIMARY SCHOOL NO. 1975

TYPE: Other building (school)
REGION: South Morang
ADDRESS: Old Plenty Road, South Morang

EXISTING DESIGNATION: -
GRADING: A
RECOMMENDED FOR: Victorian Heritage Register
Australian Heritage Commission Register
(Register of the National Estate)
Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE: 26.2.90

THEME: Neighbourhoods & Townships
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date: 1877

INTEGRITY: Good
CONDITION: Good
ALTERATIONS: Verandah posts, concrete to verandah floor
MORANG SOUTH PRIMARY SCHOOL NO. 1975

“This school opened on 1 November 1877 under head teacher Thomas Doyle. The neat bluestone building, with attached four-room residence, had been erected by Richard Davies at a cost of 796 pounds 18s.6d. It stood on four acres formerly reserved for a cemetery. Although the school was designed to accommodate fifty pupils and initially had an enrolment of forty-nine, average attendance in 1878 was only thirty-four.

In March 1915, the school committee requested minor modifications and renovations to the school building, to enable the forty children then attending to be housed more comfortably. New flooring was supplied and the gallery removed.

Morang South remained a one teacher school until 1935, when an infant teacher was also appointed. In 1959 a second classroom was constructed, and with the population increases resulting from new housing developments, further classrooms have since been added. Today the school has 152 pupils and nine teachers [1985].

The old bluestone school and residence were almost lost during the late 1960s when the Public Works Department condemned them as beyond economical restoration. Fortunately demolition was opposed by the School committee and after a spirited defence in 1971, aided by the mother’s club, the buildings were saved. Renovations were carried out by the School committee and mothers club, transforming the old school building into a library. The residence, now also restored, houses a canteen, meeting rooms and private study area."

South Morang is a particularly fine example of the attached four room standard school. It is substantially intact externally and reasonably intact internally. Bastow has used the local material bluestone, in rough faced ashlar blocks but has relieved the generally dour character this material produces with bright red brick dressings to the corners and to window openings, including a circular gable vent at each end of the school room. This unusual materials combination, the decorative form of the school room window and the general attention to details at gable ends and window joinery, make this building a very picturesque example of the standard plan. The tracery window at the back of the school room whilst uncommon on small country schools were use on some urban schools notably Queensberry Street North Melbourne (1882, Bastow). Its use illustrates the preference for the Gothic revival and its variations and picturesque schools in particular. In 1877 the Town Clerk of South Melbourne wrote to the Minister of Public Institutions concerning the new school “requesting him to direct the Architects attention to the desirability of designing a pretty and tasteful building”. South Morang is a good example of this public desire.

This school provides the same facilities as Epping 1874, but there the use of plain bluestone and the separated elements produces the impression of a much smaller, cheaper school.

Like Epping the school house is a gabled structure to the front two rooms with a skillion
extension to the rear rooms. The school room is the standard gabled design applied to all the material types - brick, timber and stone. A porch is attached to the front with a side entrance. Internally the school followed the standard single room form with a raised gallery facing the long side with fire place and blackboard (the gallery has been removed).

Burchell’s appendix listing schools of substantially similar facade type does not list South Morang. No other examples of the use of stone with the elaborate architectural brick dressings seen here is known for 60 pupils school. Indeed the use of red brick dressings to bluestone is rare over all building types. Used here it acknowledges the local material and the sophisticated architecture based on northern Italian examples, eliminating from the various building divisions of the State Government.

In consequence South Morang Primary School is of state wide architectural significance. It is historically significant at the local level for the association with the South Morang Community and architecturally significant locally for the inventive use of the local material - bluestone, with red brick dressings.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES

Wuchatsch & Hawke, 1988, p. 98.

Wuchatsch & Waghorn, 1985, p. 52.
Hawkstowe farm was for many years the home of Peter Le Page, who settled in South Morang in 1855. Peter was from Guernsey, in the English Channel, and had first arrived in Australia in 1852. He moved to South Morang after having first tried his luck on the Bendigo and Castlemaine goldfields. Peter had a brother Charles, who also settled at South Morang in 1865.

In May 1865, Peter Le Page married Emily Edwards, and they raised a family of seven children at Hawkstowe. The property, located in the valley of the Plenty River, had previously been owned by Mr. J.H. Walker. It is not known whether Walker or Le Page erected the buildings at Hawkstowe. Possibly Le Page enlarged Walker’s homestead.

After many years of dairying at Hawkstowe, and other adjoining properties he subsequently acquired, Peter relinquished active work, apportioning his farms amongst his sons. He retired to Rosevella, a brick house he erected on the west side of Plenty Road, just north of Gordon’s Road. Peter died in 1913 aged 82, and was buried in the Strathallan Cemetery at Bundoora. Hawkstowe remained in the Le Page family for many years before being sold. A notable subsequent owner was the McDonald family. The property today forms part of the MMBW's Plenty Gorge park and the homestead is now used as a ranger’s office.

There are several stages of development at this property, particularly in the stages of extension to the house. The stonehouse has been replanned internally several times changing the principal entrance and incorporating some close outbuildings into its form. Enough remains of the original homestead however to understand it as an elegant house with french doors leading to a verandah taking into full account the beautiful views from the undulating site. Extensive stone outbuildings and the tree lined entrance road enhance the understanding of the complex as a whole. Of local significance architecturally and historically.

**HISTORICAL REFERENCES**

A. Sutherland, Victoria and Its Metropolis, 1888.

Obituary (unknown newspaper 1913).

Shire of Whittlesea Rate Books.
39 OLD PLENTY ROAD

TYPE: Residence
REGION: South Morang
ADDRESS: 39 Old Plenty Road, South Morang

EXISTING DESIGNATION: -
GRADING: C
RECOMMENDED FOR: Planning Scheme Protection
SURVEY DATE: 26.2 1990

THEME: Neighbourhoods and Townships

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:
DATE: 1854-1890
INTEGRITY: Good
CONDITION: Fair
The timber cottage at 39 Old Plenty Road, South Morang was possibly built by or for George Fowles. Fowles is believed to have purchased the property in 1858.

The 1874 Shire of Darebin Rate Book lists Fowles as a blacksmith. He owned a blacksmiths shop and 120 acre farm at South Morang, but it is not known whether the cottage at 39 Old Plenty Road was built then. It was certainly in existence by 1887 when it was leased by Fowles to William Holmes.

In March 1888 the South Morang Wesleyan Church opened next door to Fowles’ cottage, on land previously sold to the church by Fowles for 50 pounds. Alice Holmes, possibly a daughter of William Holmes, was a member of the first Sunday School class held, on 2 May 1888.

By 1907 Henry Cooper, a labourer, owned and occupied the cottage and was still there in 1915, according to the Shire of Whittlesea Rate Book. The house today remains little altered.

**HISTORICAL REFERENCES**

Title Application file no. 36696, PROV. Laverton.
1887 Victoria Railways Survey Map No. 15, Contract 2973.
Shire of Whittlesea Rate Book 1915.
UNITING CHURCH

TYPE: Other building (church)
REGION: South Morang
ADDRESS: Old Plenty Road, South Morang

EXISTING DESIGNATION: -
GRADING: C
RECOMMENDED FOR: Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE: 26.2.1990

THEME: Transport Routes / Neighbourhoods and Townships

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:
Date: 1888
Architect: Alfred Dunn
Builder: Arthur Murlstone
Elements: Weatherboard Church

INTEGRITY: Good
CONDITION: Good

ALTERATIONS: Road widening should retain this building and its land unaltered.
UNITING CHURCH, OLD PLENTY ROAD

On 28 June 1883, the minutes of the quarterly meeting of the Heidelberg and Preston Circuit of the Wesleyan Church recorded that a service had been held at South Morang. This is the earliest report of a Wesleyan Church service being held at South Morang.

In September 1886 the growing congregation requested the Rev. R. Brown to look into the purchase of a suitable block of land from a Mr. Fowls, on which to build a church. In due course the land was purchased for 50 pounds.

Few records of the Church’s construction survive, but the architect is known to have been Mr. Alfred Dunn, and the contractor Mr. Arthur Hurlstone. The building was opened and dedicated on 25 March 1888. It is recorded that the Rev. F.J. Watsford preached two earnest sermons to large and appreciative congregations. A Sunday School also operated.

In 1897 the Methodist Union was approved and South Morang became part of the new Preston Circuit. In 1913 South Morang became part of the Yan Yean Circuit, which also included Mernda, Hazelglen, Whittlesea, Wollert and Glenvale.

In 1977 the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational Churches joined to form the Uniting Church in Australia. South Morang formed part of the Yan Yean Parish until 1987 when it became part of the newly formed Mernda Parish, along with Hazelglen, Mernda and Wollert.

In 1987 the church, by then in need of repair, was reblocked, renovated and repainted. Centenary celebrations were held on 27 March 1988 to mark the church’s first hundred years of service.

A typical late 19th century gothic revival Methodist timber church.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES

TYPE Residence
REGION South Morang
ADDRESS 27 Old Plenty Rd, South Morang

EXISTING DESIGNATION -
GRADING B
RECOMMENDED FOR Planning Scheme Protection
Australian Heritage Commission Register
(Register of the National Estate)

SURVEY DATE 26.2.90

THEME Neighbourhoods & Townships
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date: Between 1858 and 1865
Elements: Rendered stone house and garden

INTEGRITY Good
CONDITION Fair
ALTERATIONS Chimney unstable
27 OLD PLENTY ROAD.  10.13

The bluestone cottage at 27 Old Plenty Road, South Morang stands on land first purchased in 1858 by Walter Dickson and George Fowles. The cottage is believed to have been constructed by Dickson prior to his death on 29 December 1865.

Walter’s widow Janet (nee McNab), was left to raise a son and four daughters. The 1872 Shire of Darebin Rate Book lists Janet as the owner and occupier of a stone cottage and 2.5 acres at South Morang. In 1887 Janet Turner (by now remarried) still owned the cottage, but it was rented by Mrs. Anne Carson. Another house on the property, at the corner of Plenty and Williamson’s Road, of timber was rented by a D. Welsh.

Janet died on 21 May 1891 and the property passed to Eliza Scott. Eliza did not live on the property and rented out both houses, as well as seventy-nine acres she owned east of Plenty Road. In 1897 Margaret Auhl took over the lease of the wooden house and operated coffee palace there.

Eliza died on 26 March 1901 and the property passed to her daughter, Mary Seymour, of Johnston Street, Collingwood. Mary continued to lease out both the stone cottage and timber coffee palace. In 1907 the tenants of the stone cottage were two labourers, William Bryant and Ernest Auhl. The coffee palace was then leased to Mrs. Blanche Lark.

On 9 September 1908 fire destroyed the coffee palace, which owing to an oversight, was uninsured and hence never rebuilt. At the time of the fire the coffee palace was leased to Mary Langford.

The 1915 Shire of Whittlesea Rate Book shows Mary as still the owner, and George Bryant as tenant. Subsequent owners for many years were the Dobney family.

This building is amongst the earliest houses in the South Morang township as it extended along Old Plenty Road. Its form and detailing is typical for country building in the late 1850s and early 1860s. This is seen in the steeply pitched hipped roof, probably with timber shingles rather than the later lower pitched “M” roof which became common; the simple verandah with timber posts; and the window joinery details. Few, non German stone buildings from this period survive in Whittlesea.

This building type was common for the period in country towns throughout Victoria for more affluent housing than the standard two roomed cottage generally undertaken by local buildings as part of the vernacular form. Architects were producing classical or Italianate structures at this time. Examples can be seen at Ballarat e.g. “Montrose Cottage” 1856 and at “Adelaide Vale” in Fosterville c1853.

This building is rendered, probably a later response to inadequate footings clearly in evidence now in the chimney. The cast iron to the verandah and the central gablet require further investigation to determine their dates.

Set in a substantial garden and near two other 19th century buildings, this building provides an important reference to the nature of the South Morang township before the position of the road was changed. The building is of local significance for this association, and of regional significance architecturally as a rare example of non German stone construction from the 1850s to 1860s in the Whittlesea region.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES

TYPE: Other building (station)
REGION: South Morang
ADDRESS: Off Williamsons Road
EXISTING DESIGNATION: -
GRADING: C
RECOMMENDED FOR: Planning Scheme Protection (station only)
SURVEY DATE: 26.2.90
THEME: Transport Routes
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date: 1889 station ruins. House 1910.
INTEGRITY: Good (house) Poor (station)
CONDITION: Good (house) Poor (station)
**RAILWAY STATION**

The Whittlesea railway line opened on 21 December 1889, having been constructed by D. Munro and Company Ltd. at a cost of £97,819.0.0. pounds. The railway had been a long time coming. As early as 1858 a railway had been advocated, to both service the residents of the district and bring tourists to the Yan Yean Reservoir. During the 1860-1880 period James Ryan, the Shire Engineer, and others agitated strongly for a railway to Whittlesea, but it was not until the mid 1880s that construction was approved. The line was surveyed in 1887 and construction began soon after.

During the 1890/91 financial year, the South Morang station yielded revenue of over £403. There were 7418 outward passengers and 6884 inwards. Outwards goods tonnage was only 151 but inwards 681, indicating that South Morang was more popular as a destination for passengers and goods than as a departure point. Livestock movements were negligible.

The advert of the railway spelt the end of coaches for carrying passengers and mail. A “Railway Store” was soon erected opposite the station, in what is now Old Plenty Road. Young people could now catch the train to Melbourne on a Sunday night, stay there to work, and then return home for the weekend. A favourite Saturday night entertainment for children was watching the steam trains come and go.

The railway from Lalor to Whittlesea closed in 1959, due to declining patronage. With suburban development, plans are underway to reopen part of the line from Epping, with stations at Mill Park, South Morang and Wilton Vale Road.

**HISTORICAL REFERENCES**


Whittlesea Town Crier, December 1989 - The Centenary of the Opening of the Whittlesea Railway by Lindsay Mann.
TYPE Other building, second residence
REGION South Morang
ADDRESS Off Williamsons Road

EXISTING DESIGNATION -
GRADING C
RECOMMENDED FOR Planning Scheme Protection (station only)

SURVEY DATE February 1990

THEME Early Settlement

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date: c1860 homestead (stone section) late addition c1880 timber house
Elements: Timber cottage, stone homestead with numerous additions, pine windows.

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE The cottage is a typical settlers house from 1870s/80

INTEGRITY Fair (timber cottage)
Poor (homestead)

CONDITION Fair (cottage)

ALTERATIONS Timber house possibly moved to site. Many additions to homestead. Homestead demolished mid 1990.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>Plenty Road</td>
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<td>C</td>
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<tr>
<td>RECOMMENDED FOR</td>
<td>Planning Scheme Protection (station only)</td>
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<td>SURVEY DATE</td>
<td>26.2.90</td>
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<tr>
<td>THEME</td>
<td>Pre-European Settlement Landscape</td>
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<tr>
<td>CONDITION</td>
<td>Good (no young trees)</td>
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<td>RECOMMENDATIONS</td>
<td>Provide planning scheme protection to ensure the trees health.</td>
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</table>
TYPE Residence
REGION South Morang
ADDRESS Gordons Rd, South Morang

EXISTING DESIGNATION Australian Heritage Commission Register (Register of the National Estate)
GRADING B
RECOMMENDED FOR Australian Heritage Commission Register (Register of the National Estate)
Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE 26.2.90

THEME Early Settlement

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date: c. 1860 Granite house. c1890 Victorian house.
Elements: Granite early house and dairy. Excellent drystone walls, brick villa.

INTEGRITY Good (villa) Poor (granite house)
CONDITION Good (villa) Poor (granite house)

RECOMMENDATIONS: Road widening to leave drystone wall insitu. Relocate widening to south of property.
HOUSE, GORDONS ROAD

This attractive brick homestead in Gordon's Road was erected by Charles Le Page, possibly around 1890. Charles farmed 230 acres at South Morang until the early 1890s, when he leased out the property and moved to Hawthorn.

Charles was born in Guernsey in 1835 and arrived in Australia in 1854. After goldmining at Maryborough, Back Creek and Daylesford, he settled at South Morang, in 1865. On 6 April 1866 he purchased the farm of Mrs. S. Mortimer, including the block upon which the old granite and newer brick homesteads stand. On 3 February 1873 he purchased additional adjoining land from Stephen Marrs for 330 pounds. The Shire of Darebin Rate Book for 1874 lists Charles as farming 198 acres at South Morang. On 12 April 1877 he purchased further land to the north from Thomas Baker, enlarging the farm to its final size of 230 acres.

In 1868 Charles married Charlotte Grass and they raised a family of five children on the farm. By 1894 he had left South Morang and the farm was leased to Mrs. Alice Harmer. The names of later tenants include Hume and McDonald.

The farm was later sold to the Robson family, in whose hands it remains today. The Robson family, which has owned and occupied the property for over sixty years, were early settlers at nearby Yan Yean.

The Victorian villa on this property is typical of many in the country and urban areas of Victoria from the 1880s to early 1900s. In this case however rather than facing the road in the standard pattern the building looks down the hill towards Plenty Road in the distance. The reason for this is likely to be the existence of an earlier cottage and dairy facing Gordons Road.

This tiny cottage of two main rooms is intriguing for its use of a variety of materials, but particularly for its use of granite in the walls. There is no known supply of granite in this region where bluestone is readily available. The stones are laid in coursed random rubble and although there are many large stones the pattern of laying and use of small stones suggests use of a readily available local supply.
Whilst it is possible that stones may have been imported for the construction of this building, it is such a small, clearly early structure no reason is apparent for such expenditure on a simple early settlers survival cottage. An early dairy of stone appears to belong to the granite cottage building phase. Extensive drystone walls probably relate to both the early and to 1890s development phases.

The bichrome brick villa from the 1890s is of local significance architecturally as a fine example of its type, and historically for its association with the Le Page family. The early house although not datable is of architectural significance regionally for its use of granite.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES

A Sutherland, Victoria and Its Metropolis, 1888.
Title Application File No. 35714, PROV.
Shire of Darebin Rate Books - 1874 and 1895.
## EXISTING HERITAGE LISTING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Grading</th>
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<th>Existing Heritage Listing</th>
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<td>HBC AHC HCA</td>
<td>VHR AHC HCA PSP VAS CL</td>
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<td>some structures</td>
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<td>Weatherboard house, 88 Schotters Road.</td>
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<td>Abandoned homestead, Masons Lane.</td>
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<td>11.28</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Neumanns Farmhouse, Cooks Road.</td>
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<td>11.29</td>
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<td>Red gums, Plenty Road, (north of Masons Rd east and west of road).</td>
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<td>&quot;Euglebar&quot;, Bridge Inn Road. (north side).</td>
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<td>&quot;Karool&quot;, Bridge Inn Road, north side.</td>
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<td>Cockerell's, Cottage, Earl Grey Road. “Separation”.</td>
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<td>11.36</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>View from Hunters Road The Plenty Cultural Landscape.</td>
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<td>11.37</td>
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<td>Dairy, Hunters Road,&quot;Separation&quot;.</td>
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<td>11.39</td>
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<td>“Linton Park”, Masons Lane East.</td>
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<td>11.40</td>
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<td>“Moorilla”, drystone wall</td>
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<td>11.41</td>
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<td>Roselands, Plenty Road opposite Catholic Church.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* No Site Identification Form
FOR ADDITIONAL INVESTIGATION BY THE V.A.S.

Gold Mines rear river
Lamb Inn (remains), Plenty Rd.
Bluestone quarries behind Mayfield
“Woningarry”, fence posts, quarries, gateposts
Granite ruins, Sackville St.
Ruins, Sackville St.
Graves, downstream from Carome, bank of Plenty River
Old Station Platform, Schotters Rd.
Site of Rechabite Hall, Plenty Road.
Old Railway bridge east of Plenty Road.

VAS  VAS  VAS  VAS  VAS  VAS  VAS  VAS  VAS  VAS HCA

> REGION MAP
MECHANICS INSTITUTE

TYPE: Other building
REGION: MERNDA
ADDRESS: Plenty Road, Mernda

GRADING: B

RECOMMENDED FOR:
- Australian Heritage Commission Register (National Estate)
- Heritage Conservation Area
- Planning Scheme Protection
- Cultural Landscape

SURVEY DATE: 16.3.90

THEME: Neighbourhoods & Townships

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:
- Date: 1888
- Architect: Braid
- Builder: Baird
- Elements: Stone building and C.I. building

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE: See attached and Mayfield Cultural Landscape. Item A.6

INTEGRITY: Good
CONDITION: Good
MECHANICS INSTITUTE, MERNDA.

“In the 1880s Mr. W.J. Perkins, who had taken over the old Bridge Inn Hotel on Moses Thomas’ death, purchased the saleyards on the north-east corner of the crossroads. Relocating the saleyards to the rear of his hotel, he presented the old site to a committee formed to erect a Mechanics Institute.

Plans and specifications were drawn up by Mr. W. Braid and Mr. Baird appointed builder. Mr. Robert Harper MLA laid the foundation stone on 12 September 1888. The stone had been carted from Melbourne by a local resident, Mr. W.G. Cockerell. Although a crane had been available at the mason’s yard to load the stone, considerable difficulty was encountered unloading it. Eventually it was decided to tip the dray up let the stone fall to the ground. This was done and it was manhandled to its final resting place.

When opened on 26 December 1888 the building had cost 530 Pounds. Moses Thomas’ eldest son, Walter, accepted the position of librarian and trustee of the Mernda Mechanics Institute and Free Library, and was to fill the position for the next forty-one years”.

The Mechanics Institute was used for Shire Council meetings from 1915 until they were transferred to Epping in 1939. In recent years the Mernda Mechanics Institute has seen little use. The library closed several years ago and now only occasional meetings are held there.

A Mechanics Institute is the precursor to a Municipal Library. The concept was widely developed particular in rural Victoria in the last three decades of the nineteenth century. The scale and facilities of each Institute depended on the resources of the town. Both the building and the library stock relying heavily on the donation of land, money and/or goods and labour of the community. The Mernda facility is particularly large and reflects the prosperity of the Mernda Community in the latter period of the nineteenth century.

The building design is somewhat awkward. Two wings project from the tall rectangular hall with their gable roofs expressed as a parapet capped in dressed stone. This leaves a very narrow recess for the principle entry, now enclosed in an ungainly manner to produce a flat principal elevation. The two winged form and the particularly tall structure imposes a strong public building character on the building, but the squashed proportion of the opening and the close proximity of the gabled wings indicates an unskilled designer. Similar forms were used for common schools as at Ararat (1876) but with a much greater space between the projecting wings. An association with schools was appropriate to the purpose of the Mechanics Institute.

Equally appropriate to this area rich in basalt building was the use of bluestone. However the stone for this building was not local but came from Melbourne. This can be seen in the carefully squared rough faced blocks at variance with the vernacular use of coursed random rubble from local sources.

The windows are dressed with cream bricks, a medium popular at the time for brick polychrome building but well out of fashion when used with stone. On this building it looks more peculiar for the lack of brick dressing to the heads and sills, leaving only side strips of embellishment to openings.

Despite the ungainly proportions of the structure the building has been a prominent landmark in the Plenty Road since its construction. It is historically significant for its association with Walter Thomas, as the Shire meeting place, and as a community meeting and learning centre. Of regional significance for its association with the wider City of Whittlesea community.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES

BRIDGE INN HOTEL

Moses Thomas Bridge Inn, c 1875 (Wuchatsch and Hawke 1988).

TYPE Other building hotel
REGION Mernda
ADDRESS Cnr. Plenty & Bridge Inn Roads
GRADING C
RECOMMENDED FOR Planning Scheme Protection
Cultural Landscape
SURVEY DATE 16.3.90
THEME Early Settlement, Neighbourhoods & Townships
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date 1856 (probably demolished) principally 1891.
Elements Brick hotel, w.b. outbuildings.
NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE See attached.
INTEGRITY Good 1891
CONDITION Good
RECOMMENDATIONS Inspect internally for evidence of 1956 hotel before any internal alterations are permitted to occur.
HISTORICAL REFERENCES See attached.
BRIDGE INN HOTEL  11.02

There is no evidence from exterior of the original 1856 blg. The first Bridge Inn was at the ford to the Plenty built in 1841. It was purchased with land by Moses Thomas in 1851. A new Bridge Inn was constructed in 1850 on a little hill at the crossroads, and moved to the present site c1870. The hotel was given to son Walter as wedding present in 1874. He subsequently sold it in 1878. A second storey and brick facade were added 1891. A landmark in Plenty Road. See Mayfield Heritage Conservation Area A.6.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES

R. Wuchatsch & J. Waghorn, 1985, No. 47.
MAYFIELD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

TYPE Other building
REGION Mernda
ADDRESS Plenty Road, Mernda.

GRADING B

RECOMMENDED FOR Australian Heritage Commission Register (National Estate)
Heritage Conservation Area
Planning Scheme Protection
Cultural Landscape

SURVEY DATE March 1990

THEME Pre-European
Neighbourhoods & Townships

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date 1860
Architect Moses Thomas
Builder Moses Thomas
Elements Bluestone church on one acre of open land, mature trees, stables.

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE See attached and Mayfield Heritage Conservation Area A.6.

INTEGRITY Good
CONDITION Good
MAYFIELD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The Mayfield Presbyterian Church at Mernda was erected in 1860, and the first service held on 23 October that year. The erection of the Mayfield Church, and others at Janefield and Whittlesea soon after, reflected the relatively large number of Scots in the Plenty Valley in the 1850s.

Presbyterian services had been held at Mernda prior to the erection of Mayfield church. In 1851 and 1852 the Rev. P. Gunn of Campbellfield conducted services at Mr. Radcliffe’s (now the Poplars), a barn at Carome and at Moses Thomas’ newly erected house on Marsh Farm.

Mayfield Church was built on an acre of land, apparently donated by Moses Thomas. The block was a 66 feet frontage to Plenty Road. It is not clear who designed and built the Mayfield Church, although it has been generally accepted that it was Moses Thomas. Dr. Richard Ely, the historian who owns the adjacent property The Poplars, believes it was most likely Thomas, given that he possessed both the capacity and resources for the task, as well as a personal interest. For a short time the newly completed church was called the Guthrie Church, after the prominent Scottish Free Church Leader.

Moses Thomas died in 1878. His son Walter, who had joined him on the church committee in 1861, served on it almost until his death in 1932, having been ordained as an Elder in about 1880. During the 1880s he became Superintendent of the Mayfield Sunday School, a task he also performed until shortly before his death.

On 15 October 1922 a special service was held at the Mayfield Church to celebrate its recently completed renovation, including the installation of the four still present Gloria lights. Further minor repairs and renovations have been made in recent times.

Mayfield Church is the earliest of the five Presbyterian Churches in the City of Whittlesea, predating Kalkallo (1860), Whittlesea (1863), Mill Park (1861) and Epping (1867). Like Mill Park this church was built by Moses Thomas and similarly suffers from differential settlement on the uneven foundations. Here the cracking and movement is less severe than at Mill Park and this building is reasonably sound. It appears to be the design prototype for the more elaborate Mill Park building. It is a simple preaching hall with small gabled porch. The only elaboration occurs at windows where render quoins are formed to reveal and to gable ends, where a bulls eye louvre decorates the gable and a rendered string course terminates them. The general proportions and the squat rectangular windows give the church a Georgian character clearly based on Scottish precedent. The windows are the dominant feature of the design. They are unusually large for the size of the church and incorporated on the principal entrance facade in similar manner to Mill Park. Whereas at Mill Park the windows are also large, their pointed Gothic form clearly indicates a church. Here the windows have a domestic quality and contribute to the simple “village” quality of the building.

The bluestone walls are well executed in coursed random rubble to a much better standard than the Mill Park design. As for the initial Mill Park church (added in later) there is no separate sanctuary or vestry. The interior is remarkably plain and incorporates an alter, lectern and communion rail all within the nave. The gloria lights of 1922 survive apparently in working order.

At the rear of the large open site is a stable built c1920 for parishioners horses.

Mayfield Church is historically significant for its association with the “Laird of Mernda”. Moses Thomas and his early effects to create a town at this site. It is architecturally significant for its simple construction probably incorporating Scottish precedents and for the high quality use of local bluestone.

HISTORICAL REFERENCE


Mayfield Presbyterian Church Mernda : Historical notes on its origin by R. Ely 1991.
**THE POPLARS**

<table>
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<td>REGION</td>
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<td>THEME</td>
<td>Transport Routes, Neighbourhoods &amp; Townships</td>
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<td>CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date</td>
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<td>Elements</td>
<td>Rendered masonry hotel.</td>
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<td>NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE</td>
<td>Purchased by Walter Thomas in 1879. Possibly built for John Cottle in the 1860s and certainly used as the Brittania Inn. See attached and Mayfield Heritage Conservation Area A.6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTEGRITY</td>
<td>Fair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONDITION</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALTERATIONS</td>
<td>Verandah removed, roof altered, windows altered. Altered internally.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HISTORICAL REFERENCES</td>
<td>R. Ely (personal communication).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**THE POPLARS**

“The Poplars” was purchased by Walter Thomas in 1879. The farm (of 53 acres, and still used as such) was created in 1862 by a subdivision from the holding of Abraham Willis and William Hardesty. The purchaser was Thomas Cottle (whose name is recalled in Cottles’s Bridge at Yan Yean). But even before this there was an intimate link with the precinct as it was to develop. Walter Thomas, speaking in February 1932 at the celebration of the 71st anniversary of the Mayfield church, stated that he ‘well remembered when the church services were held in a wattle and daub hut on the property now owned by him. The Rev. Peter Gunn (was) the preacher.” This probably would have been in the early 1850s. Gunn was the minister at nearby Campbellfield from 1845 to 1864.

A piggery and slaughter-house were developed on the land next to the school, but were abandoned in 1874 after vigorous complaints from the teacher, the children and their parents about the smell, and a spell of acrimonious cross-litigation. Cottle sold the farm in 1875 to John Howse, proprietor of the nearby Britannia Hotel. At the close of 1878 the farm was conveyed and assigned for the benefit of Howse’s creditors, and a few weeks later Howse was dead. At that point Thomas became the owner, and the property was to remain in his family until the death of his second wife in 1948. (Walter Thomas himself died in September 1932, aged 89.)

“The Poplars” is, now, a cement-rendered bluestone cottage. The rendering was done, according to oral testimony, around 1950, perhaps because the limestone cement was deteriorating, perhaps to give the house a more modern look. Part of the stone-work of the rear wall remained visible. The style of stonework is similar to that of the Presbyterian church and the small butter factory on “Mayfield” (which dates from the 1860s.) One might surmise, therefore, that the original building was erected in the 1860s, perhaps for Cottle. Walter Thomas always used the building as a residence, but there are reasons for suspecting the building was originally employed for another purpose; the main chimney and internal walls are constructed of brick newer than the outside walls; a local resident told one of us (R. Ely) that he had heard that “The Poplars” had been an inn; others said they thought it had some use in relation to the Cobb and Co. coach services. All of which is rather bemusing. The present owners bought “The Poplars” in 1985, at which time the building was derelict and scheduled for demolition. Within the limits of what seemed practicable, they have restored it with what they hope is relevant historical sensitivity.

Extract from a submission prepared by Drs. Richard and Jean Ely, October 1989.
PLENTRY RIVER BRIDGE

TYPE: Other building, Other
REGION: Mernda
ADDRESS: Bridge Inn Road
GRADING: C
RECOMMENDED FOR: Heritage Conservation Area
Planning Scheme Protection
Cultural Landscape
SURVEY DATE: March 1990
THEME: Neighbourhoods & Townships

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date: 1867
Architect/Engineer: Austin
Builder: T. Sobey
Elements: Bluestone bridge.

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE: See Mayfield Heritage Conservation Area A.6 and attached notes.

INTEGRITY: Good, Fair
CONDITION: Good (not assessed structurally)
ALTERATIONS: New deck.
PLENTY RIVER BRIDGE

The Bridge Inn Road takes its name from an Inn which was located near an early crossing over the Plenty River. The inn was owned and operated by James and Lewis Willis, who had established it in 1841 to supplement their income from “Wanstead”, their pastoral lease.

In 1851, Moses Thomas bought the inn and 400 acres, including a half mile frontage to the Plenty River. His son, Walter, later recalled that “The family was, for the moment to live in the wattle and daub house that was doing duty as the Bridge Inn ... We arrived about 4.00 p.m. in April 1851 and I can well remember my brother and I getting a string line and bending a pin for a hook to try and catch a fish. The water was very clear and we could see the fish swimming about in it”.

Walter made no mention of the old bridge in his recollections, but by 1866, the decision had been taken to replace it with a large one. On 12 February 1867, Moses Thomas, by then Engineer, Clerk and Collector to the Morang Roads Board, declared it open, in the absence of the Board’s Chairman, John Wilton. A photograph taken in about 1875 reveals it to have been a handsome structure of bluestone piers and abutments, with timber decking and railing.

Morang Roads Board records for August 1867 record the cost of the bridge as 1,217.13.0 Pounds. Thomas Sobey, contractor, received 1,163.8.0 Pounds, J.E. Austin, civil engineer 52.10.0 Pounds and J. McPherson 1.15.10 Pounds for fencing.

The Bridge Inn no longer stood near the Bridge - it had been relocated to the Plenty Road by Moses Thomas shortly after he took it over.

The bridge served the district very well until recent times, when the original timber deck was replaced, with a wider concrete one. The bluestone abutments and piers remain. Unfortunately the bridge, whilst sound and functional, has now lost much of its character from above the road. The river has also suffered with the years and a 1989 report by the Department of Conservation, Forest and Lands revealed deterioration of fish habitat, caused by low river flows and high nutrient loads entering the river, leading to low oxygen levels. Few fish can be seen today.

Locally significant for its historical association with crossing the Plenty River, and architecturally for its fine bluestone structure.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES

Morang Roads Board Income/Expenses Journal (1867)
MAYFIELD FARM

TYPE Residence, Outbuildings
REGION Mernda
ADDRESS Plenty Road, Mernda.
GRADING A (dairy), C (Residence)
RECOMMENDED FOR Victorian Heritage Register [X] dairy
Australian Heritage Commission Register (National Estate) (dairy)
Heritage Conservation Area
Planning Scheme Protection
Cultural Landscape
SURVEY DATE March 1990
THEME Early Settlement, Transport Routes, Neighbourhoods & Townships, Dairy Industry, Proximity to Melb.
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date 1850s-1860s
Architect M. Thomas
Builder M. Thomas
Elements Residence, dairy, milking sheds, outbuilding, substantial mature trees.
NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE See attached and Mayfield A.6.
INTEGRITY Good
CONDITION Good
HISTORICAL REFERENCES See attached.
Moses Thomas settled in Mernda (then known as Morang) in 1851, purchasing the Bridge Inn [and 400 acres of] land from the Willis Brothers. Thomas, from Scotland, had arrived in Australia in 1841 aboard the ship Robert Benn.

In 1851, Moses Thomas bought the inn and 400 acres, including a half mile frontage to the Plenty River. His son, Walter, later recalled that “The family was, for the moment to live in the wattle and daub house that was doing duty as the Bridge Inn ... We arrived about 4.00 p.m. in April 1851 and I can well remember my brother and I getting a string line and bending a pin for a hook to try and catch a fish. The water was very clear and we could see the fish swimming about in it”.

During his time at Mernda, Thomas filled the roles of inkeeper, architect, engineer, builder, farmer, flour miller, wine grower, storekeeper and preacher, as well as being a member of, Clerk and Surveyor to, the Morang Roads Board. He also served on the Whittlesea Shire Council for several years. At one time he was described in the Victorian Parliament as “The Laird of Mernda”.

Mayfield’s homestead and outbuildings are believed to have been erected by Thomas during the late 1850s and early 1860s. The homestead is constructed of handmade bricks. A member of the Masonic Lodge, Thomas’ timber milking sheds are said to resemble the Tau’s square on the Worshipful Masters Badge and the charming bluestone butter factory standing by the front gate on the Plenty River a model of the perfect Ashlar. Three trees of Lebanon, symbols of an allied Masonic Degree, are said to have been planted by Thomas nearby.

Thomas is reputed to have milked 200 cows daily at Mayfield and sent butter to Melbourne in half ton lots. The butter factory is built over a well, the water being used to cool the milk”.

Moses Thomas was an inspiring public figure who played a pivotal role in the development of Mernda. The house and farm illustrate his prosperity and the pattern of life necessary to achieve his public status. Mayfield farm remained in Thomas family hands for many years after Moses’ death in 1878. In 1957 it was purchased by the Petersen family, who carried on dairy farming.

Mayfield has clearly received several additions. A central house of four rooms with a hallway forms the core of the building.
Attached to each side are wings of roughly equal size. The north wing includes the kitchen possibly built as a freestanding element and joined to the house later. Communications between the hall of the central section and the separate rooms of the side wings is via a “U” shaped rear verandah. A recent verandah attaches to the front and sides. The building is particularly plain externally. Internally the early finishes are substantially covered over or altered. Although the structure is early, architecturally its principle significant feature is the external communication via the verandah.

The dairy is an exceptional building however. Built close to the road it is a fine example of coursed random rubble construction substantially intact internally and externally. It is accessed on the middle level via five french doors to the butter making area where the benches are still intact. Below the floor, accessed via a manhole, is a deep well providing cooled water essential for the butter making process. It is most unusual to find the well within a dairy. Usually the well is to one side. This integrated system is more expensive but also more efficient. Above the middle level is a loft space, purpose unknown. This dairy is the best example in the City of Whittlesea. It is one of the few dairies in Victoria to have an integral well.

Mayfield farm is historically significant for its association with Moses Thomas and as one of the early homesteads in the Mernda region. The residence is significant at the local level for its early date and the external “U” shaped communication. One a state level the dairy is significant architecturally for its unusual design integrating an underground well, and its remarkable intactness. The dairy is a landmark in Plenty Road.
TYPE: Landscape feature
REGION: Mernda
ADDRESS: Off Plenty Road

GRADING: A

RECOMMENDED FOR:
- Victorian Heritage Register
- Australian Heritage Commission Register (National Estate)
- Heritage Conservation Area
- Victorian Archaeological Survey recording
- Planning Scheme Protection
- Cultural Landscape

SURVEY DATE: March 1990

THEME: Pre-European Settlement Landscape, Early Settlement, Wheat Industry

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:
- Date: 1850s
- Elements: Bluestone paved lane, hawthorn hedge, timber bridge, mature river red gums.


INTEGRITY: Good
CONDITION: Fair
Berry Lane is a narrow bluestone paved road lined with a hawthorn hedge which was constructed by Moses Thomas to facilitate the passage of transport between the Plenty River Flour Mill set up by Thomas in 1854 and Plenty Road. The bluestone roadway would have been necessary to prevent the heavily laden steel wheeled carts from bogging and digging up the narrow roadway.

The hawthorn hedge is probably of consistent date with the roadway and Mill and does not appear to have had a specific purpose other than to define the road and paddock and provide wind protection as frequently used elsewhere in rural Victoria and Tasmania. A timber bridge which cannot be dated provides crossing over boggy land close to the River. A number of mature river red gums occur close to the road and enhance the pre-European landscape setting for the Road.

Berry Lane is an integral part of the Thomas Mill. It illustrates the means of transport for wheat and flour in the 1850s, the construction techniques available for heavily trafficked roads and the landscape modification imposed by hawthorn hedges once common but now rare. Few roads of similar historic importance survive in Victoria from the 1850s of State significance.
MOSES THOMAS MILL

TYPE: Other Mill
REGION: Mernda
ADDRESS: Plenty River

GRADING: A
RECOMMENDED FOR:
- Victorian Heritage Register
- Australian Heritage Commission Register (National Estate)
- Heritage Conservation Area
- Victorian Archaeological Survey recording
- Planning Scheme Protection
- Cultural Landscape

SURVEY DATE: March 1990

THEME: Early Settlement, Wheat Industry

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:
- Date: comm. 1852
- Elements: Mill machinery, dam wall, water race.


INTEGRITY: Fair
CONDITION: Poor
MOSES THOMAS MILL

IN 1851 Moses Thomas purchased 400 acres at Morang, including a half mile frontage to the Plenty River. In 1852 he had levels taken for a water driven flour mill and in 1854 commenced to sink foundations. He was forced to abandon his first site however when the line of the new Yan Yean pipetrack isolated his proposed mill site from Plenty Road.

Thomas finally completed his mill in 1855, this time to the north of the pipetrack. The mill was initially steam powered, the fall at the second site being insufficient to generate enough power by water. It was Thomas’ intention, when financially able, to erect a turbine wheel and draw water from the Yan Yean main, steam power being more expensive.

In 1857 the Carome Mill downstream was rebuilt and reopened, having lain idle for several years. The Carome Mill had first been established in about 1841 by Arthur Sergeartson. Finding it impossible to compete with steam against the better sited water powered Carome Mill, and unable to obtain approval to tap the Yan Yean main, Thomas decided in 1857 to erect a dam to elevate the water level to his millwheel. Water from this dam was sufficient to operate the mill satisfactorily as long as water from the river was not diverted into the reservoir. In February 1859 however, Willis and Hardesty, who had purchased the Carome Mill in 1857, sued Thomas for preventing the flow of water overnight and the Supreme Court ruled that the waterfall could not be interfered with when the mill was not operating.

In May 1859, when Thomas’ motive power was greatly affected by the diversion of water to the Yan Yean Reservoir, he applied for use of the scour pipe as compensation. His application being unsuccessful, he was compelled to temporarily cease milling in October 1859.

Considerable correspondence followed between Thomas and the Water Supply authorities. In the meantime, Thomas struggled on, milling at less than half capacity, until late 1863, when a heavy flood destroyed the dam. Unwilling to rebuild the dam without a guarantee of Yan Yean water from the Commissioners of Sewerage and Water Supply, the mill closed for the last time.

In 1868 Thomas made a claim against the Government for losses sustained by him in consequence of the diversion of the Plenty River into the Yan Yean Reservoir. A Parliamentary Select Committee was appointed to consider the claim, and in 1870 it concluded that the “diversion of the River Plenty into the Yan Yean Reservoir deprived Mr. Thomas of the motive power required for working his mill” and recommended that Thomas “should receive the 2,000 pounds for such costs”. Thomas did not receive the recommended compensation, the Legislative Assembly voting against it by two votes. Prior to the vote, daily newspaper editorials had accused Thomas of “trying on the water deficiency dodge”, the same charge they had levelled against Abraham Willis when he had claimed compensation in 1866, and received 600 pounds.

The machinery from the mill was soon purchased by the Yarra Falls Milling Co. and was in use for many years. During the Second World War, the massive Pelton wheel was sold for scrap.

From the beginning the Mill was fraught with problems. Construction took a long time and was incredibly expensive. Flour prices dropped and he faced competition at Carome Mill but none of these factors was the main problem. In 1850 the Government determined to dam the Plenty River at Yan Yean and provide a reliable water supply for Melbourne. This was completed by 1857 and the flow along Plenty River downstream of Yan Yean was dramatically reduced. Thomas should have been aware of this however when he purchased his land; the scheme was well published. It should have been relatively easy to see that the River flow would be dramatically reduced. Perhaps Thomas was
gambling on the State allowing a tapping from the mains, even this can not explain the enormous expenditure by Thomas. The whole saga remains a mystery.

The remnants of the Mill are substantial. They comprise the main wheel emplacement, and part of the axle mounting, the footings of the once substantial dam wall and a large earth banked water race between the two. Some idea of the scale of the installation an be gauged from the height of the race. This is located almost on the plain some several metres above the present Plenty River water level. In order for the race to feed the Mill the water had to feed by gravity into the race. The dam wall across the River therefore had to be as high as the race. This must have produced an enormous body of water. Such a substantial dam required a considerable flow to produce a reliable energy supply. After the Yan Yean Scheme this was impossible.

This mill postdates the Carome Mill adjoining of 1841 but predates steam mills surviving at Portarlington 1857, Oxley c1860s, Smeaton 1862 and Days Mill on the Goulbourn River of 1865. All these Mills with the exception of Carome are intact however only Carome and the Thomas Mill were specifically for flour using water power. Technology of Milling advanced rapidly in the nineteenth century. At Thomas’s mill we see the best available milling technology redundant within a few years. The remnants of this mill are of statewide significance scientifically and historically.

**HISTORICAL REFERENCES**

Weaver, p.84.
Report from the Select Committee on the Diversion of the Plenty 1870.
TYPE: Residence, Other building school
REGION: Mernda
ADDRESS: Plenty River, Mernda.
GRADING: B, C
RECOMMENDED FOR:
- Australian Heritage Commission Register (National Estate)
- Heritage Conservation Area
- Planning Scheme Protection
- Cultural Landscape
SURVEY DATE: March 1990
THEME: Neighbourhoods & Townships
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:
- Date: 1858, 1878
- Builder: Moses Thomas
- Elements: Bluestone residence, timber school house, substantial mature trees.
INTEGRITY: Good (Residence), Fair (School)
CONDITION: Good
The old Mernda Primary School building dates from 1858, five years after Plenty National School No. 488 was established, on 1 April 1853.

Establishment of the Plenty National School followed agitation by a Committee of Morang residents, led by Moses Thomas. One hundred pounds had been subscribed towards the erection and operation of the school and suitable land offered.

On 23 March 1853 the committee applied for 300 pounds towards the erection of a schoolhouse. The school opened on 1 April 1853 in a barn, with 36 pupils, and Thomas Noble as headteacher, a position he held until 31 December 1855. In his application for the job Noble stated “I consider myself competent to impart to youth a sound English education in all its branches as well as the classical departments. Mrs. Noble is well qualified to instruct the females in knitting and sewing and to teach the junior classes.

By October 1853 a 25’ x 12.5’ paling schoolhouse was completed at a cost of 510 pounds. It was erected on two acres of land donated by Moses Thomas. Nobles residence, a two room skillion, followed soon after.

In 1858, a new one roomed wooden 40’ x 18’ schoolhouse was erected in bluestone foundations at a cost of 200 pounds. The old building, with skillion, was converted into a four roomed teachers residence. In 1872 the roof and floor of the schoolroom were replaced, the porch repaired and a new gallery added. New forms and desks were also provided.

In 1874 Thomas then Secretary of the Board of Advice, wrote to the Education Department requesting construction of an additional classroom, the average attendance now being 120. In 1875 tenders were called and in 1876 a new classroom constructed at a cost of 190 pounds, with 109.9.6 pounds spent on repairs to the existing school. The school was closed from 23-29 October 1876 so a new floor could be laid and the connection finished between the old and new classrooms. The new room was placed at right angles to the old one.

In 1877/78 a new bluestone teachers residence was erected by Moses Thomas. In 1883 the old residence was sold and removed. In November 1884 the school was closed for a week to allow for repairs, lining and ceiling to the old 40’ and 18’ portion of the building, which previously had been only partly lined (up to 4’ from floor level) and totally unceil

In 1895 the School’s name was officially changed from 488 Plenty to 488 Morang. In October 1898 further repairs were required to the old schoolroom. Headteacher Danaher had reported that “The south end of the old room... is in a very decayed state. The wood appears as if it has been eaten away by white ants in parts, and portions of it are rotten”. Further minor repairs were carried out in 1904, and in 1905 the school was painted internally and the galley removed.

In June 1909 the school’s name was changed back to Plenty, but this name only lasted until June 1913, when it was changed again, this time to Mernda.

In 1916 Walter Thomas, Chairman of Mernda School Committee wrote to the Education Department requesting the “building of a new school in lieu of the present obsolete and worn out building”. In 1917 the Department proposed removing the old building and extending the newer one however the school committee objected, preferring the old part of the school to be properly repaired and adequately ventilated.

In July 1919 the Department let a contract for dismantling of the old room and work commenced. On 10 July 1919 Walter Thomas wrote to the Director of Education stating “Although the contract is let and a man on the ground, is it too late to stay their hands? More especially as the dismantling shows a wonderful state of preservation in the building, the studs being red gum 5” x 3” are as sound as the day they were put in. It would be much better now to come to terms with the contractor to simply repair the building... so you will leave two rooms in lieu of one and provide accommodation that in the near future will be required for years to come.... The oldest building has the soundest foundation, and would with decent repairs last longer than the smaller one that is being added to”.

Following considerable negotiations, the Department accepted the Mernda School Committee’s proposal and altered the old
building to measure 31’6” x 18’ and the newer one 24’ x 18’. A cloak room was also added. During repairs, classes were held in the nearby Rechabite Hall.

The old school has remained largely unchanged since 1919. In 1963 it was described as "consisting of two classrooms, store and vestibule, has a gabled roof sheeted with previously painted galvanised corrugated iron. Internally the walls and ceiling are sheeted with 6” x .5” beaded tongue and groove pine lining boards; the floors of Baltic pine have large knots protruding and are badly worn and out of level".

In 1976 the Mernda Primary School was relocated to new premises in Johnson Street, Mernda. The property upon which the old 1858 and 1876 schoolrooms and 1878 teachers residence stands is now privately owned.

RESIDENCE

The old Mernda Primary School teacher’s residence dates from 1877-78, when it was erected by Moses Thomas at a cost of 314.19.0 pounds. Work had commenced in March 1877 but it was not completed and ready for occupation until 1 February 1878.

Mernda Primary School 488 was established in 1853, under the name Plenty National School. The first school building was completed on 12 October 1853. Prior to that lessons had been held in a large barn. In April 1855 the teacher, Thomas Noble, was reported as living in “a skillion of two rooms to the schoolroom, one 10.5’ x 14’, the other 10.5’ x 10.5’, and a kitchen.

In 1858 a new schoolbuilding was erected, and the old one converted into two additional rooms for the teacher and his family. In 1868 two further rooms were added, but by 1875 it was described as “in a bad state of decay, and scarcely habitable". Tenders for the new four roomed stone residence were received in January 1877. The residence was one of the last of many buildings erected by Moses Thomas around Morang, completed just prior to his death in 1878. In 1883 the old quarters, by then in a state of disrepair, were sold and removed.

By 1900 the four roomed residence was considered inadequate for Headteacher John Danaher and the Board of Advice requested that a kitchen be added. This was provided in 1901 at a cost of 55 pounds. A covered way between the kitchen and residence was constructed a few months later. The kitchen was “not less than 6’ from the house. “Danaher reported “I have the honour to state that my family occupying the quarters consists of myself, wife, daughters seven, six and three years respectively, sister-in-law, an orphan about nineteen years, and my mother who is a widow lives part of the time with me and part with my brother.

The Residence designed by Moses Thomas shows a higher standard of accommodation than the National Schools and later Department Schools. It predates the surviving residence for the Epping School but is remarkably similar to it in its bluestone section. The house is of four rooms, the front two under a gabled roof and the rear two under an extended skillion. A narrow hall provides central access for the front rooms and leads to a living room under the skillion. Separated from the bluestone house by 6 feet is a timber kitchen and auxiliary room. At Epping the teacher was provided with only 4 rooms but there was no additional kitchen wing even at a later date. Both these residences are generous for a 60 pupil school. A standard 2 rooms or 4 rooms attached to the school house was usually applied by the Education Department.

Externally the quality of the stone work is excellent, perhaps Thomas’s work. Internally the residence is remarkably intact. The fire places, window joinery and doors survive as do early kitchen fittings. As was Thomas’s penchant at the Mayfield and Mill Park Churches, he has provided here a particularly large quality of natural light through larger and more numerous windows.

This school complex represents Thomas’s desire to create a town centre at his property with himself as the key community player. It is historically significant on the local level for the provisions of education to a large number of children and as a rare surviving National School.

The school house is architectural significant on a regional level as an intact, example of residential accommodation seen to be appropriate for teachers in the 1870s.
TYPE Residence, Outbuildings, Landscape feature, Other farm
REGION Mernda
ADDRESS Plenty Road, Mernda.
GRADING B, C
RECOMMENDED FOR Australian Heritage Commission Register (National Estate)
Planning Scheme Protection
SURVEY DATE March 1990
THEME Early Settlement, Wheat Industry
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date 1841, 1840s & 1880-90s.
Elements Mill, waterhole, Plenty River, Stable, dairyshed, house & quarry.
NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE See attached.
INTEGRITY Good
CONDITION Good
CAROME

In 1840 Arthur Sergeantson purchased Section 19, Parish of Morang, a total of 842 acres. He named the property 'Sergeantson Hall' but the portion between the Plenty Road and Plenty River soon became known as Carome, the name of a flour mill he established in 1841.

In 1843 Sergeantson leased the mill to a miller named Anderson, who operated it until 1850. Anderson was followed by Robert Charles, whose name appears on an early 1850s map of the proposed Yan Yean Pipeline. The map shows several buildings on the location of today's Carome homestead, indicating that elements of the present dwelling date back to at least 1850, and possibly earlier.

Charles prospered for a time, but was bankrupted when a mortgagee foreclosed. In 1857 Sergeantson's remaining 411 acres and Carome Mill were purchased by Abraham Willis and William Hardesty, who refurbished and upgraded the mill at the enormous cost of 1,200 Pounds.

In 1868 the Mill was destroyed by fire. An official enquiry found that the mill had been wilfully destroyed. Reduced water flow had rendered the mill uneconomic and for several years it had remained unused. In 1867 Willis received 600 pounds compensation from the Government following the diversion of water from the Plenty River into the Yan Yean Reservoir. A local Parliamentary Representative, Mr. Balfour, in seeking compensation for him argued that "Abraham Willis has no source of livelihood and a large family to support... his case is particularly bad, and the loss he must be now sustaining, there having been an abundant harvest in the district and plenty of employment for his mill in consequence, must necessarily be something considerable".

Willis continued farming at Carome until 1899 when he leased the farm to his son Robert and retired to Carlton. In 1871 Hardesty had sold his interest in Carome and purchased land on the west side of Plenty River, south of the schoolhouse.

Willis died in 1903 and in 1909 the family sold Carome to Edward Boylan of Cororooke. Various owners and occupiers followed, the most notable being the Danaher family, which has held Carome since the 1950s.

Little of the Mill remains. It was set just downstream from the deep rocky waterhole which formed a natural dam. Local folklore has it that this waterhole was used for water games by the Aborigines. Europeans certainly swim there now, and such a prominent waterhole is likely to have been well known to the Aborigines. Two buildings may be contemporary or a little later than the Mill. These are the timber milking shed now converted to a stable, and the kitchen with accompanying room of the main house. The milking shed is
constructed from saplings and unsawn tree trunk posts. Its construction technique, use of materials and scale all suggest a c1850 date. The kitchen and adjoining southern room are clearly earlier than the rest of the Carome homestead. The stonework is clearly earlier, roof pitch is steeper and chimneys differ from the rest of the house. The building had a flagged kitchen floor before recent renovations occurred. The fireplace is particularly large as would be expected for an 1840s building and there appears to be provision for a bakers area. Unusual brackets project internally at ceiling level. The purpose of these is not clear however they may be connected with sleeping loft. Provision of rough cramped sleeping conditions accessed from a manhole was standard at remote locations, as this would have been in the 1840s. Similar accommodation can be seen at Mills Cottage Port Fairy (date open to debate possibly 1839) where sailors were sometimes accommodated.

The remainder of the Carome house is a large but very standard late nineteenth century house, notable only for the use of bluestone at such a late date. The later portions are of local significance as one of the larger farmhouses in the district and for the use of bluestone.

Carome is one of the oldest known flour mill sites in Victoria. The two roomed early house with loft and the timber milking shed are probably from the 1840s and as such are amongst the oldest buildings in Whittlesea and in Victoria. The association of the flour mill with the Melbourne market in the 1840s make the mill site with the early house and milking shed and waterhole historically significant on a Statewide level.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES

Title Application No. 37982 (PROV).
Map of the Yea Pipetrack 1853 (MMBW).
MORANG CATTLE MARKET

TYPE Other Market
REGION Mernda
ADDRESS Plenty Road, Mernda.
GRADING C
RECOMMENDED FOR Planning Scheme Protection
SURVEY DATE 16/3/91
THEME Neighbourhoods & Townships
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date 1880s
NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE See attached.
INTEGRITY Fair
CONDITION Fair
RECOMMENDATIONS Site requires Planning Scheme Protection however structures do not.
HISTORICAL REFERENCES See attached.
MORANG MARKET

The Morang Market dates back to at least the 1880s and has operated continuously ever since. Located near the heart of the municipality, for many years it has been its real heart, providing a regular meeting place each Monday to discuss agricultural and all other matters.

Saleyards had first been established on the north east corner of the cross-roads. During the 1880s they were relocated to the present site by the then licensee of the Bridge Inn, Mr. W. Perkins. The Mechanics Institute now occupies this site.

Perkins decision to move the saleyards was doubtless made with the view to increasing business for his hotel. By relocating the saleyards south of the Bridge Inn, he could deter people from patronising the Lamb Inn, several hundred metres to the north. In a further move designed to attract potential customers to Morang, he donated the old saleyards site for the erection of the Mechanics Institute in 1888.

In August 1904 Adamson Strettle and Co. Auctioneers, reported in The Melbourne Stock and Station Journal as follows - “Morang Market ... 22nd inst. - 223 head of cattle yarded - milkers - This class was well represented, and included a few useful cows, also some nice heifers with calves at foot. Competition was brisk and well maintained, and highly satisfactory prices obtained. Springers - A fair number yarded, but the quality, with a few exceptions, was not up to the usual standard, still the demand was good, best making from 7.10.0 pounds to 8.17.6 Pounds, the latter for a cow the property of Mr. Joseph Mason...”.

Although Morang as a township name has long since disappeared, the saleyards, which continue to sell livestock, poultry and anything else that can be transported to it, still retains the name Morang Market.

HISTORICAL REFERENCE

TYPE Other tree
REGION Mernda
ADDRESS Plenty Road, Mernda. N.W. side Mernda intersection.

GRADING C

RECOMMENDED FOR Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE 16.3.90

THEME Pre-European Settlement Landscape

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date N/A

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE Prominent mature red gum.

INTEGRITY Fair, recently pruned
CONDITION Good

RECOMMENDATIONS Ensure health by attention to soil compaction, drainage and no live wood pruning.
ST JOSEPHS CATHOLIC CHURCH

TYPE Other building church
REGION Mernda
ADDRESS Plenty Road, north of Bridge Inn Road.
GRADING C
RECOMMENDED FOR Planning Scheme Protection
SURVEY DATE 16.3.90
THEME Neighbourhoods & Townships

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date 1883
Builder Henry Lockwood
Elements Bluestone church, drystone wall, Pinus sp. wind row.

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE See attached.

INTEGRITY Good, Fair
CONDITION Good
ALTERATIONS Room removed from rear and northside, brick arches rendered.
Render missing from dressings.
ST. JOSEPH’S CATHOLIC CHURCH

St. Joseph’s Roman Catholic Church, completed in 1883, was erected on land donated by the Ryan family.

Finance for this building was raised partly by means of a public subscription. James Ryan, the Shire Secretary, was Treasurer of the Church building committee. On 24 January 1883 he published a long list of names of those people who had donated money. He commented that “The Church is at present in an incomplete condition without roofing, doors or windows, the contract having to be suspended owing to want of funds”. 593 Pounds had been expended to that time and another 260 pounds was needed to complete the building. Ryan concluded by acknowledging “the generous aid of our Protestant neighbours in general, and hope that they may receive their reward in this life”.

Henry Lockwood, the Whittlesea builder, Shire Engineer and Postmaster, was the contractor. In its early days the Church was part of the Heidelberg Parish, and the first priest, William Finn, travelled out to St. Joseph’s by horse and jinker.

HISTORICAL REFERENCE

TYPE Residence, Fence, Shop
REGION Mernda
ADDRESS Plenty Road adjoining St. Josephs Catholic Church
GRADING A
RECOMMENDED FOR Victorian Heritage Register
Planning Scheme Protection
SURVEY DATE 16.3.90, 6.4.90
THEME Early Settlement, Transport Routes, Neighbourhoods & Townships
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date late 1850s, shop c1860s.
Elements weatherboard house, early unpainted picket fence, early colour scheme.
NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE See attached.
INTEGRITY Good
CONDITION Poor
ALTERATIONS Road widening should avoid demolition.
GRAFF’S HOUSE

Graff’s old timber house once operated as both residence and store, having been strategically located on a bend of the former Upper Plenty or Whittlesea Road, almost opposite the now demolished Lamb Inn. Shire of Darebin rate records for 1870 list David Young, a grocer, as owner/occupier. As no rate records prior to 1870 survive, but it is probable that Young had been operating his store for several years prior to 1870. 1874 records also show David Young as owner/occupier of a house, store and land. No further rate records for Mernda survive until 1895.

By 1901 John Graff was the owner, with James Gill as tenant. The property was stated to have changed hands several times during the 1890s, having been owned for some time by Mrs. Agnes Baker. Mrs. Baker’s maiden name was Young and she was probably a daughter of David, indicating that the property had remained in the Young family for many years.

Graff died in 1901, and by 1903 the property had been sold to Mrs. Selma Gilding, wife of a local bootmaker, Robert Gilding. The Gildings relocated to the dwelling and operated their business from the shop.

Mabel Hicks purchased the property in 1921 and shortly after married Herman Graff, the son of John Graff, a previous owner. Herman and Mabel Graff raised two children, Alison and Milton. Both still live in the old house, which today stands further from the Plenty Road, the old road having been bypassed in recent years.

Graff’s house and shop has changed little from its time of construction. Remnants of original paint remain on the building on the weatherboards and front door and the visible portions of the exterior fabric have not been altered at all. At the rear the shingles survive exposed on the roof, and in good conservation practice a new roof has been constructed above this to protect the house where the shingles have failed. Rate books are not available before 1870. It is therefore difficult to date this property from documentary sources. The details on the building however suggest a late 1850s or early 1860s date. Particularly significant is the window jamb detail using a bullnosed edge to the jamb as a stop to the weatherboards and no architrave. Similar detailing is found at Mills Cottage Port Fairy c1839 and the Queenscliff Pilots Cottages c1851. Architraves came into general use in the 1850s. Allowing for the remote distance from Melbourne, and the use of sawn boards rather than split boards, the date for the house is probably late 1850s.

The rather squat window proportion and lack of horns to windows reinforce this likely date. Location is also relevant here. Opposite this building was the Lamb Inn (1840s) one of many small establishment along Plenty Road built to service travellers. Further down Plenty Road was Mayfield with the Britannia Inn and the school of 1853 and by 1860 the Presbyterian Church. Given the sparse nature of towns in the mid 1800s this house was in effect part of a strip of the old Morang township. Its previous prominence on the old road is illustrated by the shop constructed later than the house and known to be used as a bootmakers in the early 1900s. The pressed metal window hoods once common around Wonthaggi may have been added at this time.

A reasonable number of timber buildings from the mid to late 1850s survive in Victoria, very few however are combined in a shop (albeit it later) and are in such a remarkable level of intactness, in this case extending to the picket fence. This building is architecturally significant on a State level for this reason. Locally it is significant as the last shop to survive in Morang and as one of the few houses built close to the Plenty Road transport route to survive from the late 1850s.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES

Shire of Darebin Ratebook 1870-1874
Title Application file number 33006.
TYPE Residence
REGION Mernda
ADDRESS Off Plenty Road, Mernda opposite Catholic Church
GRADING C
RECOMMENDED FOR Planning Scheme Protection
SURVEY DATE 16.3.90
THEME Neighbourhoods & Townships
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date c1865
Elements Bluestone house, drystone walls, quarries.
NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE See attached.
INTEGRITY Good
CONDITION Good
Preston Hall is believed to have been built for Michael McLaughlin, an Irishman from Belfast who arrived in Australia in June 1840. He settled at Greensborough in 1841 and lived there until 1865, when he moved to Mernda.

The 1872 Shire of Darebin Rate Book lists Michael McLaughlin, gentleman, as owner of Preston Hall and 24 acres, having purchased the property on 29 December 1865 from George Payne. Michael had previously also owned land in nearby Mason’s Lane, having purchased 320 acres at the 1853 Government land sales.

In 1870 Michael was called a witness before The Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly enquiring into the claim by Moses Thomas for losses sustained by him as a result of the diversion of the Plenty River into the Yan Yean Reservoir. He testified that he had known the Plenty River since 1841, and that where once it had been a fine flowing river of pure water, it was now just a series of brackish waterholes. He added that Plenty water had been “the best water in this part of the colony” and that some brewers used to advertise that their ale was “brewed from the water of the river Plenty”.

In 1882 Michael is recorded as having made a generous five pound donation towards the construction of St. Joseph’s Catholic Church, which stands on Plenty Road, opposite Preston Hall. He died in 1889 and his wife Ann (nee Partington) in 1894. By 1896 Preston Hall was owned by Elizabeth McPhee of Bairnsdale and let to James Whitton on a monthly basis.

The property has changed hands several times since 1896. It is currently occupied by Michael Thill, the Australian horse drawn carriage racing champion.

**HISTORICAL REFERENCES**

A. Sutherland, Victoria and Its Metropolis, 1888.
Report of The Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly Enquiry into the claim by Moses Thomas 1870.
Shire of Darebin Rate Book 1872.
Title Application file No. 30355.
**TYPE**  Other building church  
**REGION**  Mernda  
**ADDRESS**  Schotters Road, Mernda.  
**GRADING**  B  
**RECOMMENDED FOR**  Australian Heritage Commission Register (National Estate)  
Planning Scheme Protection  
**SURVEY DATE**  16.3.90  
**THEME**  Transport Routes, Neighbourhoods & Townships  
**CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:**  
- **Date:** 1888  
- **Elements:** Pews and other worship furniture intact.  
**NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE**  See attached.  
**INTEGRITY**  Good  
**CONDITION**  Good  
**ALTERATIONS**  Addition at rear.
WESLEYAN CHURCH 11.16

The Mernda Uniting Church (formerly Wesleyan/Methodist) was established in 1856, making it one of the oldest congregations in the City of Whittlesea.

The Church began in a small timber building which stood in Bridge Inn Road, Separation, an 1851 subdivision located about a kilometre west of Mernda. The timber building served as church, school and Sunday School for thirty two years, until the present building in Schotter’s Road was erected in 1888.

Two acres of land in Schotter's Road had become available in 1887 when a narrow strip was isolated from Mr. McLanglin’s property by the railway reservation. The church trustees promptly purchased part of it and soon erected their beautiful brick church at a cost of 840 Pounds. It was opened, free of debt, on 3 June 1888.

In 1889 the old church building was relocated to Schotter’s Road from Separation using a team of sixteen horses. It served as a Sunday School until 1940, when it was sold by tender to Mr. Len Young of Yarrambat, for use as a shearing shed.

The present brick Sunday School building, which stands beside the brick church, was erected in 1940 at a cost of 2,000 pounds. The foundation stone was laid on 17 February 1940 and the building opened on 1 June 1940. The Sunday School building has also been used for meetings, luncheons, teas, wedding receptions, concerts, farewells, welcomes and other functions.

In 1956 the Church celebrated 100 years of Methodism at Mernda. Renovations included a new brick vestry at the rear of the Church building and painting inside and out. In November 1988 the Church celebrated the centenary of the bluestone and brick church.

The architect for this fine brick stone and render building is not known but suggests the work of architects Reed and Barnes. It is a simple preaching hall with attached porch in typical nineteenth century protestant form but with unusual half timbering to the gable ends. As was the common practice buttresses divide the side wall into bays with central windows. At the front facade buttress are used only to the corners and windows fitted between these and the porch.

The design is similar to the Uniting Church Thomastown of 1875 in its general proportions and to numerous others from the period. It stands out from them however for the exuberant and carefully detailed use of materials to the wall and buttress surfaces. The building is set on a bluestone base of rough faced ashlar stones. Above, textural contrast is obtained with a particularly flat brickwork band. This in turn gives way to a smooth projecting rendered band at sill level, then to red brick again before a second string course of yellow bricks is introduced at the springing point of the arches. The buttresses are further elaborated with a feathered capping and the arched window heads with well proportioned Gothic label moulds.

The compressed and exuberant nature of the detailing is similar to that used on various houses at the Old Colonist homes, Fitzroy executed predominantly by architects. The use of banding and bichrome brickwork is also reminiscent of Reed and Barnes much earlier St. Jude Church Carlton (1866) and their use of brickwork with banding to the numerous Education Department Schools of the 1870s and early 1880s seen at Reed and Barnes Faraday Street School 1876-7 and the standard small Gothic Revival Schools by Bastow such as Whittlesea Primary 1878.

The adjoining brick hall is an unusual combination of gothic revival form and austere German modern movement detailing. Its reduced planes sit as a delightfully compatible foil to the intricately detailed surfaces of the church.

The church is significant historically for its association with Separation and with the Mernda Community. Architecturally it is significant at a Regional level for its exuberant detailing of the Gothic Revival style.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES

MERNDA UNITING CHURCH HALL

TYPE Other building Church Hall
REGION Mernda
ADDRESS Schotters Road, Mernda.
GRADING C
RECOMMENDED FOR Planning Scheme Protection
SURVEY DATE 16.3.90
THEME Neighbourhoods & Townships
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date 1940
Elements Brick hall complementary to church.
NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE A particularly late example of Gothic Revival overlaid with modern German design. See attached.
INTEGRITY Good
CONDITION Good
MERNDA UNITING CHURCH

The Mernda Uniting Church (formerly Wesleyan/Methodist) was established in 1856, making it one of the oldest congregations in the City of Whittlesea.

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The church hall is significant historically for its association with Separation and with the Mernda Community. Architecturally it is significant at a Local level for its combination of Gothic Revival and modern movement design.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>Shop, Outbuildings, Other building bakery</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>REGION</td>
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<td>THEME</td>
<td>Neighbourhoods &amp; Townships</td>
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<td>CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date</td>
<td>c1870s</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Builder</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Moses Thomas</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Elements</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Bakehouse with ovens intact and shop,</td>
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<td>stables, coachhouse, brick well, house</td>
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<td>and shop.</td>
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<td>NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE</td>
<td>See attached.</td>
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<tr>
<td>INTEGRITY</td>
<td>Good</td>
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<td>CONDITION</td>
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TURNERS BAKERY

“This pretty red and yellow brick bakery is believed to have been designed and constructed by Moses Thomas during the 1870s. Its first owner was Charles Turner, who required suitable premises in which to bake bread for the residents of Mernda and surrounding areas. The actual bakeoven stands at the rear of this building, along with a six-roomed dwelling and original well and weatherboard stables.

Charles and his brother Stephenson baked bread for sixty years, while their brother-in-law, Mr. Russell, and others drove the cart. Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday they would deliver bread to homes in the Yan Yean and Whittlesea area, leaving about midday with the hot bread and returning in the dark in winter. On alternate days they would deliver to Mernda and Separation.

The Turners also had a store and sold groceries. Stephenson was appointed as postmaster for Mernda from 1880 to 1885 at 15 Pounds per annum. His brother Charles followed until 1892, when the post office was transferred to the railway station. Charles died in 1944. The business was sold after Stephenson’s death in 1948 to the Mitchell Brothers of Whittlesea and eventually closed”.

Both Charles and Stephenson had been staunch supporters of the nearby Mernda Methodist Church. Charles was a member for sixty seven years and acted as a preacher, conducting services in many surrounding Methodist churches. He also taught Sunday School and both he and Stephenson were Church Trustees. In 1946 Stephenson had donated land to the church for establishment of a tennis court.

Since closure as a bakery, the building has seen use at different times as a cafe, shoe factory and private residence.

Moses Thomas is reputed to have constructed this complex of buildings in the 1870s. Thomas arrived in Melbourne in 1841 and set up as a builder and engineer. He bought the Bridge Inn Hotel and 400 acres of land in 1851 and began a period of community prominence which last till his death in 1888. Thomas constructed his own house from bricks over several years from the 1850s. That is a very plain building however. The house and shop of this complex is an elaborate display of bichrome brickwork with render dressings more likely to be encountered in the 1880s and displaying substantially more finesse than Thomas’s other works. The buildings at the rear may be earlier however and perhaps it is there that Thomas’s work is in evidence.

The complex is remarkable for the survival of all of the component parts of a bakery. The bakehouse is the functional focal point of the complex. It is a simple brick rectangle with a small shop at one end and in the remainder a large room divided in half giving one portion to the oven and the other to production of dough. An early cast iron oven remains but has not been dated. Bricks surrounding the oven suggest an early 20th century installation. This bakery relied extensively on home or farm delivery. To achieve this stabling and

Charles Turners Bakery, South Yan Yean, c.1890 (M.Lackman) Wuchatsch and Hawke 1988
a dray/carriage house was required. These are found in the rear courtyard, constructed in timber. A wide loading and turning area is located here. This and the size of the carriage house indicates a very large production.

The shop and house design is not uncommon in the late nineteenth century particularly in country areas where a mixture of residential and commercial use occurred in the main street. This can be seen at Whittlesea township with several weatherboard houses setback from the street with gardens, and a projecting shop set on the property boundary. Similar buildings are found in inner urban areas of Melbourne usually associated with dairies or other locally oriented produce in an otherwise residential area. The form of the shop is unusual here however. It does not incorporate a large glazed wall, rather it uses a central door side windows and domestic scale. The shop must have relied on its contents rather than display for passing trade. The parapet is an unusual feature with no known direct comparative examples. The remainder of the house is typical for its period and substantially intact.

Turners bakery is primarily significant for the survival of a complete nineteenth century country bakery with bakehouse oven, stabling, shop and house. It is of State significance.

Historical Reference

TYPE Residence
REGION Mernda
ADDRESS Schotters Road

GRADING C
RECOMMENDED FOR Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE 16/3/90

THEME Neighbourhoods & Townships

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date c1865 plus additions

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE Possibly an early hotel.

INTEGRITY Fair
CONDITION Good

ALTERATIONS Side gable wing and rear added. Verandah also probably later c1900-1910.
TYPE Residence, Outbuildings
REGION Mernda
ADDRESS Hayes Road, Mernda.

GRADING B, C

RECOMMENDED FOR Australian Heritage Commission Register (National Estate)
Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE 16.3.90

THEME Neighbourhoods & Townships

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date c1880
Elements 2 Pine trees at entrance, bk. house, 2 bk. outbuildings, gate posts and dairy.

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE See attached.

INTEGRITY Good
CONDITION Good
HORNERS HOUSE, MERNDA.

Hazelmere was built by John Horner, an early resident of the Yan Yean area, in about 1889. Horner had previously farmed at Carsaig a dairyfarm in Donnybrook Road, Yan Yean now known as Fenwick.

Horner, from Yorkshire, arrived in Australia in 1853 aboard the Ann Dashwood with two brothers and a sister. John’s brothers, William and George, operated grocery businesses in Fitzroy and Collingwood, whilst John, unsettled, returned to England for a time.

By 1865 all three brothers were living at Yan Yean. George purchased 320 acres that year, but sold it to John in 1872 returning to the grocery trade. William had moved to Scoresby in 1866. In 1869 John had married Anna Boreham. The story is told that John was bitten by a snake one day, and sought help from neighbours John and Emma (nee Boreham) Mason. It was there he met his future wife, Emma’s sister.

After fully establishing Carsaig, Horner purchased 13 aces in 1889 opposite the new Methodist Church in Schotter’s Road, of which he was a trustee. Hazelmere is said to have been erected to Horner’s own design, and he subsequently lived there until his death in August 1920, aged 88. Horner had sold Carsaig in 1903.

Horner had been instrumental in the construction of both the Methodist Church and Mechanics Institute at Mernda and was also involved in many other community activities. The Horner’s were related by marriage to many well known local families including the Mason’s, Turners, Hurrey’s and Popple’s.

In 1912 Horner made a nostalgic visit back to England with his daughter Alice. Following his death in 1920 Alice occupied Hazelmere until her death in March 1946. Like her father, she had been closely associated with the Mernda Methodist Church. Hazelmere has since changed hands a number of times.

The house is a typical suburban bichrome brick villa, with elaboration to brickwork at openings and corners and to the eaves. Contrasting bricks are also used below the window sills on the principal elevation. This is an unusual feature. The suburban house is given a country character by the extent of the verandah to three sides. This building is similar to many houses in suburban Ballarat and smaller Victoria country homes for example Yuulong at Scotburn of 1888-1889. It is an example of one of the few substantial brick homes from the period in the City of Whittlesea, bluestone having generally been the favoured building material. With Turners backery and The Methodist Church, Horner’s House contributes to an image of late Victorian period prosperity in Mernda, not substantially in evidence in other Whittlesea City towns.

The outbuildings are particularly substantial. Together with the house these produce a complex which describes a prosperous dairy farm from the late nineteenth century. Horner’s house is significant architectural at a regional level for the complex of dairy farm with residence particularly well illustrating late nineteenth century development in the City of Whittlesea. Historically it is significant in the local level for its association with the dairy industry and with a prominent community member.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES

Note that Fenwick Stud (Yan Yean) was built by John Horner in 1872 (Wuchatsch and Waghorn, 1985).

History of Mernda Uniting Church, 1888-1988.

Notes on Horner Family History by Mrs. L. Campbell (1990).
TYPE Residence
REGION Mernda
ADDRESS Johnsons Road

GRADING C

RECOMMENDED FOR Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE 16.3.90

THEME Neighbourhoods & Townships

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date c1885-1890
Elements Brick house, 2 palm trees.

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE See attached.

INTEGRITY Good
CONDITION Good
HOUSE ON BANKS OF PLENTY RIVER

This attractive brick house in Johnson Street, Mernda is believed to have been built for the Johnstone family, early settlers at Mernda.

The 1874 Shire of Darebin Rate Book records James Johnstone, hawker, as occupying a house on ten acres of Crown Land. In 1895 the Shire of Whittlesea Rate Book lists Johnstone as a farmer, owning and occupying a house and nine acres. In addition he is also recorded as owning three other houses and at least 14 acres of land nearby.

In 1892 map of the Parish of Yan Yean confirms that James Johnstone owned the land upon which the brick house stands.

James Johnstone died in 1908 aged about 89 and is buried in the Yan Yean Cemetery. 1908 Shire of Whittlesea Rate records list James’ widow Catherine Johnstone as owner/occupier. Following her death in 1913, aged 84, the house passed to Jane Johnstone, presumably a daughter of James and Catherine. The house today remains in good condition.

A typical late Victorian period bichrome villa, this building is locally significant for its association with Johnson and as a typical example of its type.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES

1874 Shire of Darebin Rate Book

1895, 1908 and 1914 Shire of Whittlesea Rate Books.

1892 Directory Maps of the County of Bourke, Map Room, State Library.
TYPE Residence
REGION Mernda
ADDRESS Plenty Road, Mernda

GRADING C

RECOMMENDED FOR Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE 16.3.90

THEME Neighbourhoods & Townships

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date c1890

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE ‘See attached.

INTEGRITY Good
CONDITION Good
CARETAKER’S HOUSE - MERNDIA MECHANICS INSTITUTE

The red brick caretaker’s house next to the Mernda Mechanics Institute was erected in 1890, just two years after the hall.

The erection of a caretakers cottage was first proposed in August 1889. A sub-committee of Messrs. Horner, Hardesty, W. Thomas and Cockerell was established to prepare plans and advertise for tenders. Mr. W. Baird was selected as architect. Tenders were called in October 1889 but the price was considered excessive. To save costs, it was proposed to do away “with all friezing, cement to chimney, pantry and dresser” and call for fresh tenders.

On 5 May 1890 the committee accepted Mr. Martin’s tender “to build caretakers residence as per plan and specifications” for 232 pounds. Mr. Horner was appointed to supervise and approve the construction of the cottage and make payment.

On 20 September 1890 the residence must have been virtually complete, as the committee resolved to invite applications for the position of caretakers, “the successful applicant to keep the premises clean, the lamps well trimmed and in going order and take charge of the premises, also to have the right of residing in the cottage at a weekly rental of 5 shillings, said rental to be in addition to his duties as caretaker.”

The final cost of the building was 245 pounds, the additional 13 pounds to cover work on the verandah, flooring, foundations, tuck pointing, chimney and overlap of roof.

Edward Perkins was appointed as the first caretaker, followed by a Mr. Wall in 1892. A rebate of one pounds per annum in the rent of the cottage was allowed, conditional on the cleaning of the buildings being strictly adhered to.

Many other caretakers have followed Messrs. Perkins and Wall over the years. Allan McKenzie is the current occupant, having been secretary, treasurer and caretaker of the Mechanics Institute since 1981. Under his occupation, the residence has been renovated, and an attractive garden established.

HISTORICAL REFERENCE

Mernda Mechanics Institute Minute Book 1889-1892.
FLUME OVER LENTY RIVER

TYPE Other
REGION Mernda
ADDRESS Plenty River

EXISTING DESIGNATION Australian Heritage Commission Register (National Estate)
Trust Register

GRADING A

RECOMMENDED FOR Victorian Heritage Register
Australian Heritage Commission Register (National Estate)
Heritage Conservation Area
Victorian Archaeological Survey recording
Planning Scheme Protection
Cultural Landscape

SURVEY DATE March 1990
THEME Yan Yean Reservoir

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date 1857
Architect Blackburn/Jackson
Elements Bridge to carry Yan Yean pipe, drystone walls.

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE See attached and Yan Yean Water Supply Heritage Conservation Area A.7.

INTEGRITY Good
CONDITION Good
FLUME OVER PLENTY RIVER 11.24

Melbourne City Council Archives contain references to the 1878 floods which destroyed the 1850s bridge over the Plenty River at Yan Yean Reservoir and led to the building of a flume and new iron aqueduct 1878/79.

The Secretary of Water Supply Department reports to Melbourne City Council 16 March 1878 concerning an accident to the Yan Yean Aqueduct which carried away “a Bridge over the Plenty River during heavy rains (MCC Archives. Water Supply 1873-1890. No. 318. 16 March 1878). He reports later, 19 March 1878, that a special messenger from Yan Yean has just arrived and has told him that “the flume is now right across and will be completed early this evening. The water will, therefore, be down before midnight” (Ibid No. 347, 19 March 1878).
YAN YEAN PIPELINE RESERVATION 11.25

TYPE Landscape feature, Other
REGION Mernda
ADDRESS Bridge Inn Road

GRADING A

RECOMMENDED FOR Victorian Heritage Register
Australian Heritage Commission Register (National Estate)
Heritage Conservation Area
VictorianArchaeological Survey recording
Planning Scheme Protection
Cultural Landscape

SURVEY DATE 16/3/90

THEME Yan Yean Reservoir

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date post 1853
Elements Drystone wall, river red gums buried open aqueduct.

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE See Yan Yean Supply Heritage Conservation Area A.7.

INTEGRITY Good, Fair
CONDITION Fair
ABANDONED HOMESTEAD

TYPE  Residence derelict, Outbuildings, Ruins
REGION Mernda
ADDRESS Masons Lane, Mernda

GRADING  C

RECOMMENDED FOR  Victorian Archaeological Survey recording
Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE  16/3/90, 6.4.90

THEME  Dairy Industry

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:  Elements  W/b shingle roofed house with timber verandah, brick well, garden enclosure, brick outbuildings.

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE  Example of the hardship and optimism on land with defeat the eventual outcome, originally owned by Woods family last owner Bob Woods.

INTEGRITY  Fair
CONDITION  Poor

RECOMMENDATIONS  Allow to decay naturally.
NEUMANN’S FARMHOUSE

TYPE Residence, Fence, Outbuildings
REGION Mernda
ADDRESS Cookes Road

GRADING C

RECOMMENDED FOR Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE 6.4.90
THEME Early Settlement

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date 1854-1860
Elements Weatherboard house, well and outbuilding, picket fence and gardens.

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE See attached.

INTEGRITY Fair
CONDITION Fair

ALTERATIONS Additions c1880. The earliest portions of the house is now at the opposite end to the kitchen at right angles to the long side of the house.
NEUMANN’S FARMHOUSE

Neumann’s Farmhouse takes its name from a German family which purchased the property in 1854.

Carl Neumann and his family arrived in Australia in 1850 aboard the Pribislar, the ship which brought out many of Thomastown’s German settlers. Neumann, a carpenter, was a shipmate of Johann Graff Jr, who purchased 100 acres of land nearby to the north of Cookes Road during the 1860s.

Neumann purchased his 80 acres east of Bassetts Road from the Cooke Brothers, John and Henry, who had earlier subdivided their holding into the Egglestone Estate. Soon after settling at Cookes Road, the Neumanns are recorded as having supplied milk to the workers constructing the nearby Yan Yean Reservoir. Carl apparently also worked on the construction of Yan Yean Reservoir at one time.

The 1870 Shire of Darebin rate book lists Carl as a farmer and owner of a house and land in the Parish of Yan Yean. Carl also later selected land at Arthurs Creek. By 1878 however he had moved to North Melbourne and was working as a carter. In 1883, when he sold his property to Charles Smithson, he described himself as a grocer in Little Lonsdale Street west. Carl died in 1917 aged 99.

Smithson, who also owned other land in the district owned the property for many years. A notable later owner was Everard Bassett, after whose family Bassett’s Road was named. He was a member of the Bassett family of Tregowan in Doctors Gully Road. Neumann’s Farmhouse is today owned by the Rogers family.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES

Title Application file No. 17424 PROV.
Shire of Darebin Rate Book 1870
Preston Leader 25/8/1923
Mernda Uniting Church 1888-1988
TYPE: Landscape feature
REGION: Mernda
ADDRESS: Plenty Road, Mernda
North of Mason's Road east and west sides of road

GRADING: C

RECOMMENDED FOR: Planning Scheme Protection
Cultural Landscape

SURVEY DATE: 16.3.90

THEME: Pre-European Settlement Landscape

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date: N/A

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE: A particularly fine stand of gums in open landscape.

INTEGRITY: Good
CONDITION: Good. No young trees
REGION: Mernda
ADDRESS: Bridge Inn Road
GRADING: C
RECOMMENDED FOR: Planning Scheme Protection
SURVEY DATE: 16.4.90, 30.4.90.
THEME: Dairy Industry
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date 1853 and later additions. Elements: Weatherboard house, bluestone addition, hawthorn hedge, picket fence enclosing front garden, post rail fencing.
NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE: See attached.
INTEGRITY: Fair
CONDITION: Fair
ALTERATIONS: Additions c1890.
EUGLEBAR HOMESTEAD

“In 1853 John Hunter purchased land at Wollert and on it constructed a three-roomed timber dwelling. This building, which still stands, was framed of hand hewn timber from Arthur’s Creek and clad with split wooden palings. The roof and verandah were of long wooden shingles, although these have since been covered by corrugated iron. The cottage had no ceilings.

The middle room of Hunter’s cottage was the family kitchen and the two rooms at each end bedrooms. Cooking in the kitchen was carried out in a large open fire place constructed of hand made clay bricks. Part of the early cottage survive.

John Hunter later built a more substantial four-roomed bluestone homestead, using stone quarried on the property. The timber roofing frame consists of round hardwood rafter poles with sawn battens supporting a slate roof with heavy gauge iron ridging.

The original timber cottage was subsequently joined to the new bluestone homestead by construction of a three roomed weatherboard building with a corrugated iron roof and verandah. Although the weatherboards of this connecting section have since been replaced with cement sheeting, the split wooden palings on the original cottage remain.

The interior of the bluestone section is lined with thin pressed and patterned lead alloy metal sheeting. [Wunderlich panels]. Cedar cupboards have been built in each side of the open fire places.

On John Hunter’s death, Euglebar passed to his son James. In 1907 it was sold to Charles Creighton, who later passed it to his son Tyson. In 1952 the property was purchased by Raymond Freeman whose eldest son Noel operated it as a dairyfarm. In 1981 it was purchased by David Freeman, who now uses the property for grazing purposes in conjunction with his nearby home property, Rockbank Farm”.

Local significance for its early settlement and architecturally for the use of local materials on the 1853 weatherboard building.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES

TYPE Residence
REGION Mernda
ADDRESS Bridge Inn Road

GRADING C

RECOMMENDED FOR Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE 30.4.90

THEME Early Settlement, Neighbourhoods & Townships

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date c1860
Elements Bluestone 2 storey residence, 2 bluestone outbuildings.

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE See attached.

INTEGRITY Good (outbuildings), Fair (house)

CONDITION Good

ALTERATIONS All openings altered, kitchen additions, porch?
Karool, formerly known as Fairview, stands on land first purchased by John Aitken in 1853. Aitken sold the 78 acre block the following year to Robert King who owned several adjacent blocks. By 1856 King owned 640 acres between Bridge Inn Road and Mason’s Lane.

King, his wife and two children, arrived in Australia from County Tyrone, Ireland in 1841, aboard the Catherine Jamieson. He first moved to Preston and after a few years there, leased land at Merrilands, near where Ruthven Station now stands. King stayed there until 1854, when he relocated to Bridge Inn Road, having spent a year fencing and preparing the land for habitation. Funds to purchase and improve the land had mainly come from the cartage and sale of produce on the goldfields.

In about 1856, King donated an acre of land on Bridge Inn Road for the erection of a small timber Wesleyan-Methodist Church and school. The Rev. B. Walker had previously held services in King’s house and visiting preachers continued to stay there. Quarterly meetings of the Preston Heidelberg Wesleyan-Methodist Circuit were held at King’s house, including on January 1875, just prior to him selling the property to Henry and Edward Miller in March 1875.

A very old bluestone building which still stands near Karool may have been King’s first home. The construction date of Karool is not known, but was probably during the 1860s. Karool is almost identical to the former Scales homestead, which stood near the Darebin Creek at Epping. The bluestone outbuildings may be earlier than the house. Although their use is unclear they appear remarkably intact albeit without fittings.

In 1921 Karool was sold by the Miller family to Matthews Jeffrey, of nearby Rockbank Farm in Mason’s Lane. It is now owned by Hamish and Maggie McDonnell.

Alterations have compromised the otherwise regional significance of the house to local significance. The outbuildings remain intact however and the complex as a whole is significant architecturally and historically at the local level.

**Historical References**

- Whittlesea Post 11/10/1956
- John King Reminiscences (1910) RHSV ms 000434
- Titles Application File No. 44292 PROV.
- Mernda Uniting Church 1888-1988
**TYPE** Residence, Outbuildings  
**REGION** Mernda  
**ADDRESS** Bridge Inn Road

**EXISTING DESIGNATION**  
**GRADING** A  
**RECOMMENDED FOR** Victorian Heritage Register, Australian Heritage Commission Register (National Estate), Heritage Conservation Area, Planning Scheme Protection

**SURVEY DATE** 30.4.90

**THEME** Early Settlement, Neighbourhoods and Townships, Dairy Industry

**CONSTRUCTION DETAILS**  
**Date:** c1855  
**Elements:** Kitchen, house, tank, cypress tree and peppercorn, bluestone paving, pig feed, fireplace

**INTEGRITY** Good  
**CONDITION** Fair
FASHODA

The land on which Fashoda stands forms part of an 1851 subdivision named Separation. Separation was a speculative venture by Josiah Holloway, who purchased Crown Portion 18, Parish of Morang (640 acres) from Henry Miller in March 1852 for 675 pounds. The township of Separation consisted of gridded acre lots divided by nostalgically named thoroughfares such as Regent Circus, Oxford and Wellington Streets and Cheapside.

Separation sold reasonably well, and by the 1870s it boasted over sixty houses, a school and a church. Today only the name, a few houses and some streets remain.

Holloway sold Lot 115, the block upon which Fashoda stands, to James Sommerville. Sommerville soon sold it to Jesse Geard, who in turn sold it to John Murray. Murray subdivided the block into two parts and sold Lot 115B to Edward Edwards on 17 January 1854.

It is not known when Fashoda was erected. The Whitta family occupied the property by the late 1890s, but the ownership and occupation of Lot 115A possibly passed by adverse possession to the Hardesty family, and then their relatives, the Whittas. The 1875 Shire of Darebin Rate Book lists James Windward, a carter, as renting a house and ten acres of Separation owned by William Hardesty, but it is not known if this was the property which became known as Fashoda.

In 1897 the property appears to have passed from Jane Hardesty by deed of gift to Margaret Whitta. In 1929 Margaret Whitta added a codicil to her 1915 will directing that her daughter Margaret Elizabeth Taylor ‘has the option to take the property at Mernda containing about 10 acres known as “Fashoda” as part of her share in the estate, which property shall be valued at 200 pounds.”

Margaret Whitta died on 9 December 1930. Her husband Stephen Whitta had predeceased her on 27 June 1926. Both are buried in Strathallan Cemetery, Bundoora. Margaret Taylor elected to take Fashoda for 200 pounds and retained it until her death in 1970. In 1975 the Heddle family purchased it and still owns and occupies it.

Fashoda comprises a freestanding kitchen cum animal enclosure, a large residence possibly partly prefabricated, and several twentieth century farm sheds. It is not clear whether the kitchen also initially served as a living quarters or was contemporary with the house. Either way the kitchen is clearly an early building on the property. Its detailing construction techniques and the use of shingles and split weatherboards indicate a building constructed from local materials as quickly as was possible. This building is similar to Bassetts first 2 roomed house (12.11) though less pretentious than the probably later building having gable ends, no verandah and very simple windows. It is similarly provided with a large hearth for cooking but here this is also an additional external fireplace. The present owner relates that the pig feed was mixed here. Its original purpose is unclear however the most likely explanations are, provision for another room, or a previously attached room now removed. A second unusual feature occurs at this building. Originally a wall divided the building into two rooms, a large kitchen and a roughly lined auxiliary room. The present owner says this room was shelter for animals in bad weather. If that were correct this building would be a very rare Victorian Example of accommodation for people and animals under one roof. The dividing wall was recently removed.

The kitchen building required detailed site investigation to precisely determine its age and the purpose for the side room and additional fireplace. Even without this investigation it remains a rare and most intact Whittlesea example of a farm kitchen, probably from the 1850s, significant locally and at a statewide level.
The residence is equally interesting. It has a basic four room form under a steeply pitched “M” roof. The whole is encircled by a paling roofed verandah subsequently enclosed on one side. It is clad in vertical softwood T & G lining boards 30 x 150 to the exterior, with some also to the interior. Internally the studs are exposed in some rooms. Other are lined with packing cases and subsequently wallpapered. Some rooms are lined with T & G beaded edged boards, probably of late 19the or 20the century date. The whole resembles a prefabricated house or at least bits of such a house. The plan form not a typical for such a building however, being relatively complicated and overall rather large.

The vertical boarding is extremely unusual and has not been seen previously in Victoria by this author. The most similar comparative example is the 1850s front building at Mills Cottage, however that is a 2 roomed building with much wider, beaded boards. The boards are unlikely to have been milled locally. Given that they are imported timber they must have been expensive to purchase and to transport. Their use here is extremely unusual.

Parts of the verandah have been enclosed using street trunk stumps and split weatherboards. Other later alterations internally linings to walls and installation of a kitchen.

Unfortunately no historical records have been uncovered which would explain the unusual construction of this building. It is strongly recom-

mended that there be a full conservation analysis prepared for this property.

Fashoda is significant locally for its association with Separation and as one of the earliest surviving buildings in Whittlesea City. Architecturally it is significant at a statewide level for its early free standing kitchen and the unusual, possibly prefabricated house.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES
Title Application Files 57599, 37987, 7259, 32183, PROV Laverton.
Shire of Darebin Rate Book 1874.
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<td>Neighbourhoods and Townships</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Speculations</td>
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<td>Timber dwelling with cottage garden layout, dairy, outbuildings, well.</td>
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<td>INTEGRITY</td>
<td>Good, Fair</td>
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BLACK BRAES FARM

Black Braes Farm has been in the Shanks family for over 100 years, and perhaps considerably longer. Although it is rumoured to have once been a Cobb and Co. coach depot, evidence of this has not been found.

The farm forms part of the 8151 Separation subdivision. Separation was a speculative venture by Joseph Holloway, who purchased Crown Portion 18, Parish of Morang, (640 acres) from Henry Miller in March 1852 for 675 pounds. The Township of Separation consisted of grided acre lots divided by nostalgically named thoroughfares such as Regent Circus, Oxford and Wellington Streets and Cheapside.

Separation sold reasonably well, and by the 1870s it boasted over sixty houses, a school and a church. Today only the name, a few houses and some streets remain.

John Shanks is recorded as having been a resident of Separation as early as 1879, and he may have been there even earlier. By 1894 he owned several allotments and leased others. In 1909 a representative from the Department of Agriculture, Mr. Archer, visited Mernda to give lectures and demonstrations on dairying. Archer visited three farms, the first of these being Shanks. He found ‘one of the best looked after dairy herds in the State, as well as one of the best. Mr. Shanks believes in giving his stock all that they can eat; he feeds his cows three times a day, and his of all kinds are fat, in fact his milk cows are all fit for the butcher, as far as condition is concerned.”

Shanks was also interested in community and sporting affairs. He was for years a member of the Mernda Mechanics Institute Committee. He also raced greyhounds with some success, his dog Cinderella defeating Mr. Roy Smiths Fairy FLoss at a 1909 coursing competition.

John Shanks died in 1928 aged 77 and was buried at Yan Yean. His wife, Henrietta, had predeceased him, in 1922. The property passed to his sons Thomas and John Jr. assumed full ownership. He is recorded as having lived at Black Braes “from November 1885 until his death in 1963 and his occupation was continuous, uninterrupted and inclusive.”

Black Braes is today owned by Frank Shanks, a nephew of John Shanks Jr. This complex is the most substantial of the typical Separation buildings to survive. The farm comprises a weatherboard cottage with a series of brick and weatherboard additions, remnants of an early partly buried brick building - probably a dairy and several sheds from the twentieth century. Mature trees enhance the context for the structure. Although the farm complex does not survive from the heyday of Separation, the early weatherboard house appears from external inspection to be particularly intact, and to have the potential to describe the development of the farm. Unfortunately access to the interior was not possible on the day arranged however external inspection reveals much of the significant information for the house.

The early hipped roof cottage appears to comprise 3 front rooms possibly with a skillion to the rear. The front door gives access to a parlour and rooms to each side are accessed from this room. The detailing to windows here indicates a probably late 1850s or early 1860s date. This three roomed building probably had a freestanding kitchen to the rear, possibly now incorporated into the attached wing or a kitchen in an attached skillion. This arrangement was more substantial than the usual tow room first settlers establishment as seen at Bassett’s in Doreen (12.11) and indicates a property with greater resources. Additions have been added over a period of 20-30 years including an unusual brick addition to the front and several in timber. The building looks down the valley to the open plains below and the distant hills. Immediately in front of the verandah is an intricate cottage garden layout formed with brick edging. Located as it is on a prominent knoll the house is a landmark for some considerable distance.

This building is on of only four buildings which survive from the once extensive
Separation settlement of over 70 houses. It is reasonably intact. Separation represents the misguided optimism for close settlement of the Plenty Valley following the Gold Rush. The subdivision itself indicates the prominence of the Plenty River in the early development of the Melbourne area. Black Braes farm provides a clear picture of farming at the failed mid nineteenth century subdivision of Separation. It is historically significant at a Regional level. Architecturally it is significant at the local level for the illustration of farm house accommodation within Whittlesea City in the late 1850s and 1860s.

Black Braes is an important part of the small heritage conservation area for Separation.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES

Shire of Whittlesea Rate Book 1894
Evelyn Observer (14/5/1909, 16/7/1909)
Title Application file No. 60838
TYPE Residence
REGION Mernda
ADDRESS Earl Grey Rd

RECOMMENDED FOR Heritage Conservation Area
Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE 30.4.90

THEME Neighbourhoods and Townships

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date: c1865
Elements: Weatherboard cottage

INTEGRITY Good
CONDITION Fair (ruin)

RECOMMENDATIONS Stabilize ruins and retain as an example of Separation housing.
TYPE Residence
REGION Mernda
ADDRESS Earl Grey Rd

EXISTING DESIGNATION
GRADING C
RECOMMENDED FOR Heritage Conservation Area
Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE 30.4.90

THEME Neighbourhoods and Townships

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date: c1865
Elements: Wetherboard cottage

INTEGRITY Fair
CONDITION Good
COCKERELLS COTTAGE

Cockerell’s Cottage was for many years the home of Moses Cockerell and his family. Moses lived in Mernda all his life, from his birth in 1857 until his death in 1929, aged 71.

In 1858, Moses’ father, John Cockerell purchased 76 acres on the north west corner of Bridge Inn and Plenty Roads. Here John erected a blacksmith’s shop which was to operate for one hundred years.

Moses Cockerell presumably named after his uncle, Moses Thomas (John Cockerell and Moses Thomas married the Grierson sisters) followed in his father’s footsteps and worked in the blacksmith’s shop. In 1883 he married Margaret Jones however she died the following year, aged only 26, leaving Moses with a baby daughter. In 1888 he married again, to Margaret Welsh, and raised a further five children.

It is not known when Moses moved to Separation. The 1894 Shire of Whittlesea Rate Book (the earliest available) lists Moses, occupation blacksmith, as owning and occupying a house and land at Separation. Moses had probably purchased the cottage around the time of his first marriage, in the early 1880s. The names of previous owners are now known.

In 1907 Moses left blacksmithing and joined the MMBW at Yan Yean. He continued there until his death in 1929, holding several different positions over the years. He variously worked as labourer, carter, blacksmith, leading hand and overseer. Today the cottage is owned by John Borrack, the prominent landscape artist.

HISTORICAL REFERENCE
Title Application file No. 28508
Shire of Whittlesea Rate Book 1894.
TYPE: View
REGION: Mernda
ADDRESS: Hunters Road

EXISTING DESIGNATION
GRADING: A
RECOMMENDED FOR:
- Victorian Heritage Register
- Australian Heritage Commission Register (National Estate)
- Heritage Conservation Area
- Planning Scheme Protection
- Cultural Landscape

SURVEY DATE: 16.3.90

THEME: Heidelberg School Painters

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:
Elements: View across plains to distant expansive mountain range.

INTEGRITY: Good
CONDITION: Good
“THE PLENTY” CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

The view north from Hunters house across the basalt plains studded with ancient River Red Gums, and broken every now and then by semi-wooded or bold volcanic rises, to the Plenty and Eastern Ranges, is the best pastoral landscape left in the immediate vicinity of Melbourne. With its picturesque farms and rural settlements and wonderful atmospheric light, the background ranges changing their colour from strong blues through to pale violets and clear pinks depending on the atmospheric conditions, the area has provided much inspiration to landscape artists since the earliest colonial days.

Important landscape artists that have painted in this area, particularly around Mernda, include the following:

GENERAL:

Herbert painted around the Mernda Hotel.

John Rowell drew on the red gum material of the area for inspiration. Oil painting “Into the Height” was in the possession of State School 1401 Helen Street Northcote donated by Harold Solley Art Inspector in the 1950s.

W.D. Knox painted panoramas in the area around Mernda and Doreen.


Carlisle Jackson - Watercolourist.

John Loxton - Watercolourist. Painted many works around the Yan Yean area, one seen recently at Cooks Hill Gallery, Newcastle.

MELDRUM SCHOOL

Max Middleton - Tonal impressionists worked regularly around the German settlement at Thomastown in the 1940s. Has painted a lot in the 70s but worked here first in the 40s and 50s.

POST IMPRESSIONISTS

Alan Sumner. Former head of National Gallery School, painted regularly at South Morang and also Mernda. He is still alive - whereabouts of works may be known by him.

Arnold Shore - Age Art critic 1950s - 1962 and William Frater. This was one of their favourite areas and worked constantly with them up till Fraters death in 1972. Area favoured Separation Settlement and Red Gum areas around Hotel at Mernda and Wollert. Plenty of pictures exist of these areas by these artists - mainly in private collections. Fraters was a mine of information on Melbourne artists and where they worked.

Kenneth Jack who resides at Doreen. First worked here in the late 1940s. He has recorded farms and historical buildings of the area.

Len Annors A.R.W.S. Constantly worked at Melrose Farm and Separation Area. Work in all National Collections and many private collections.

CONTEMPORARY ARTISTS

Fred Williams - Plenty Gorge, Mernda, Yan Yean and Doreen areas.

John Perceval - Yan Yean swamp with Williams and Cooks Rd. Mernda, painting in Margaret Plants Book on Perceval (Landscape with haystacks.)

COLONIAL

1. E.L. Bateman. (1815 - 97)
   12 drawings of Station Plenty on Plenty River, Plenty - National Gallery of Victoria.

2. J.B. Henderson (1827 - 1918), Surveyor artist.

3. J.A. Gilbert & Pupils.
   Anderssons Hill Plenty River 1849. Pencil/wash. Latrobe Collection (State Library of Victoria)


5. E. Von Guerard. Worked in Plenty Ranges north of Whittlesea on trip to Goulburn Valley.


HEIDELBERG SCHOOL

Sources - Marjorie Withers, Richard McCann, William Frater.


Accord ing to Marjorie Withers (daughter
of Walter Withers) and R.M. McCann, Streeton worked on Red Gum landscapes around Mernda and South Morang and painted itinerantly in this area on his trips to Goulburn Valley and Trawool and large Streeton “Mernda Hill” (whereabouts unknown) exists. It was reproduced in a magazine at the Victorian Artists Society in the sixties but is now in a private collection. McCann knew many painters who came here in the 20s and 30s.

W.B. McInnes lived next door to William Frater in Alphington and Harold Herbert, (and A.E. Newbury and William Rowell) often journeyed to this area to paint according to Frater. A large oil looking east from mill Park (Blossom Park) Bundoora exists in the dungeons of the National Gallery of Victoria. Other landscapes of views toward the Plenty and east Ranges exist by McInnes (see Joel’s Catalogues).

Cliff Pugh lives at Cottles Bridge.

Albert Tucker lived at Haley Gully Rd. within Whittlesea Shire and painted bush in that area.

A.W.Harding has been working in this area for over 30 years.

Geoff Makim and Brian Serdel work in Plenty Gorge.

John Borrack. This is the last surviving Country of the same quality as the heidelberg School (which it adjoins). The area has been favoured for its stunning panoramic views from the Mernda Hills together with the quality of the light - the character of the 700 year old red gums and in earlier days many of the picturesque farms and settlements in the Mernda Area, particularly in the Separation Settlement area. Some historical buildings sill exist here.

Many paintings of the Plenty exist in private collections. The majority of owners of these painting are reluctant to reveal their provenance for security reasons.

The area is still used constantly as a sketching ground for amateur and professional artist from the Victorian Artists Society.

The landscape of the Yarra Valley from Banyule to Templestowe so beloved by the Heidelberg School of Artists have long since disappeared under suburbia. The Plenty Valley landscape, as epitomised by this view from Hunter’s Lane is the only one remaining, more or less unaffected by urban development.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES

Information on artists provided by John Borrack January, 1990.
TYPE: Outbuildings, Ruins
REGION: Mernda
ADDRESS: Cravens Rd, Mernda

EXISTING DESIGNATION
GRADING: C
RECOMMENDED FOR: Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE: 16.3.90

THEME: Neighbourhoods and Townships

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Elements: Stone and brick dairy, ruins

INTEGRITY: Good
CONDITION: Fair
TYPE Residence
REGION Mernda
ADDRESS Cravens Rd

EXISTING DESIGNATION
GRADING C
RECOMMENDED FOR Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE 30.4.90

THEME Neighbourhoods and Townships

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date: c1880
Elements: Brick residence

INTEGRITY Fair
CONDITION Fair
TYPE Residence
REGION Mernda
ADDRESS Masons Lane east

EXISTING DESIGNATION
GRADING C
RECOMMENDED FOR Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE 6.4.90

THEME Neighbourhoods and Townships

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date: 1895
Elements: Weatherboard house, pine tree and landscape setting.

INTEGRITY Fair
CONDITION Good

ALTERATIONS Window on side added, verandah.
“MOORILLA” AND DRYSTONE WALL

TYPE: Residence
REGION: Mernda
ADDRESS: Plenty Rd, cnr. Arthurs Rd

EXISTING DESIGNATION
GRADING: C
RECOMMENDED FOR: Planning Scheme Protection (fence)

SURVEY DATE: 16.3.90

THEME: Transport Routes

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Elements: Superb drystone wall with capping

INTEGRITY: Good
CONDITION: Good

ALTERATIONS: Tiled roof to house
MOORILLA AND DRYSTONE WALL

Moorilla is believed to have been erected for Frederick Daniel in about 1887. Daniel was an aerated waters manufacturer, who operated a factory opposite the house, on the west side of Plenty Road.

Daniel purchased his 25 acre property, which straddled Plenty Road, in 1885 for 450 pounds. The vendor was Wyndow Wilton, son of John Wilton, who farm Wilson Vale gave its name to nearby Wilton Vale Road.

Frederick Daniel died in 1902 and his property passed to his wife Bridget. In 1906 his son William stated that his father had owned his land “for nearly seventeen years...during which period...he was continuously in possession of and occupied the said land ...and for the first year of two of such period he resided on the opposite side of the Plenty Road near the said land when he built a dwelling house ..in which he resided continuously till his death.”

It is not known when the superbly crafted and well maintained drystone wall near the southern boundary of the property was constructed. Probably it dates from the time when the land formed part of Wilton Vale Farm.

Bridget Daniel died in about 1909 and the property was sold soon after. Shire of Whittlesea rate records for 1911 lists the owner as a Mr. Brannigan and the occupier as John McCaffrey, clerk, of Mernda. The property has changed hands several times since and undergone modifications in recent years.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES

Title Application file no. 36064, PROV.
Shire of Whittlesea Rate Book 1911.
### 12 DOREEN

#### INDIVIDUAL BUILDINGS / STRUCTURES / SITES INVENTORY

### EXISTING HERITAGE LISTING

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<tr>
<td>A.7</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Yan Yean Water Supply Heritage Conservation Area</td>
<td>GBR some structures</td>
<td>HCA Heritage Conservation Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.01</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Tree, Cookes Rd. south side.</td>
<td></td>
<td>PSP Planning Scheme Protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.02</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>“Ashley Park”, Bridge Inn Rd. south side (not possible to locate site).</td>
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<td>VAS Victorian Archaeological Survey recording</td>
</tr>
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<td>12.03</td>
<td>C</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.04</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Cottage, Bridge Inn Rd.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>12.05</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Cottage &amp; outhouse, Cookes Rd. north side</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.06</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Post Office/General Store cnr Yan Yean &amp; Doctors Gully Rds.</td>
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<tr>
<td>12.07</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Hall, cnr. Yan Yean &amp; Bridge Inn Rds.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>12.08</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>Cottage, outhouse &amp; Garden, Yan Yean Rd. west side</td>
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<td>12.09</td>
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<td>Cottage, Doctors Gully Rd. south side</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>12.10</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>House, ThornholmDoctors Gully Rd. south side</td>
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<tr>
<td>12.11</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Tregowan, Doctors Gully Rd. south side</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>12.12</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>“Linton Grange”, Chapel Lane,</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>provisional</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>12.13</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Trees, Doctors Gully Road and Yan Yean Roads.</td>
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<td>12.14</td>
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<td>Parkside, Yan Yean Road.</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Items for further investigation by the V.A.S.

- House, site, Mature trees, ruins
- Cookes Road, north side.

> REGION MAP
RIVER RED GUM

TYPE Landscape feature
REGION Doreen
ADDRESS Cookes Rd
GRADING C
RECOMMENDED FOR Planning Scheme Protection
THEME Pre-European Settlement Landscape

Elements: Enormous river red gum of considerable age.
Note power pole in photo

CONDITION Appears healthy
RECOMMENDATIONS Recommended for significant tree list and Planning Scheme Protection
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>HAZELGLEN UNITING CHURCH</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CITY OF WHITTLESEA HERITAGE STUDY © 1990 Meredith Gould Architects Pty Ltd</strong></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>TYPE</strong></th>
<th>Other building (church)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>REGION</strong></td>
<td>Doreen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ADDRESS</strong></td>
<td>Chapel Lane</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>GRADING</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RECOMMENDED FOR</strong></td>
<td>Planning Scheme Protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SURVEY DATE</strong></td>
<td>8.8.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>THEME</strong></td>
<td>Neighbourhoods and Townships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:</strong></td>
<td>Date: 1872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>INTEGRITY</strong></td>
<td>good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CONDITION</strong></td>
<td>good</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HAZELGLEN CHURCH

The Hazel Glen Uniting Church was erected in 1872. It replaced a slab walled bark roofed structure which stood on the northern corner of Yan Yean and Chapel Roads.

The land upon which the church stands was purchased from Henry Walker for 10 shillings. The church was built during the ministry of Wesleyan Minister, the Rev. Charles Dubourg, who also oversaw the erection of churches at Thomastown, Whittlesea and Wollert.

Slabs from the original church were used to construct a stable within the church grounds but this was destroyed by fire in 1930 and replaced by an iron structure.

The church today remains little altered. In 1886 the name was changed from Linton to Hazel Glen Wesleyan Church. Later after the Wesleyan/Methodist Union it took the name Methodist and in recent years has become known as the Hazel Glen Uniting Church.

Several of the original founding families, notably the Reid’s and Bassett’s are still represented among the congregation today. Members of these families have held honourary positions for generations.

This church is the most sophisticated of the early Wesleyan Churches constructed in the City of Whittlesea. It includes more purposeful Gothic revival decoration than that for Whittlesea, Thomastown and Wollert incorporating, a rendered wall surface, label moulds to openings and castellations to the porch. It is a landmark in Doreen and significant both historically and architecturally at the local level.
TYPE Residence, Outbuildings (shed)
REGION Doreen
ADDRESS Cookes Road

GRADING C
RECOMMENDED FOR Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE 8.8.90

THEME Neighbourhoods and Townships

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date: c1870

INTEGRITY Good
CONDITION Good (house) Poor (barn in urgent need of attention)

RECOMMENDATIONS Immediate action required for barn
COTTAGE AND OUTHOUSE

The old timber cottage which stands on the north side of Cooke’s Road dates from around the 1870s, when John Graff established a 100 acre farm. Graff had purchased the land during the 1860s, and moved there from Thomastown, where his family had settled on arrival from Germany, in 1850.

Graff’s land formed part of the old Egglestone subdivision, an unsuccessful 1850s speculation. Egglestone Estate was sub-divided by Henry and John Cooke. The Cooke’s divided the eastern portion of their land into small farms of ten to twenty acres with a suitably named internal access road - Cooke’s Road. Thirty acres at the western end was reserved for a flour and saw mill and four acres for a school. The remainder was subdivided into residential blocks.

Graff, twice married, had about ten children, although some died in infancy. Several were raised at Doreen. Following Graff’s death in 1901, his daughters Martha and Sarah took over the farm, assisted by their brother Herman. During the 1920s, Herman married a neighbour, Mabel Hicks and moved to a house in Plenty Road, next to St. Joseph’s Catholic Church. The farm was continued by Martha and Sarah and today it is owned and occupied by Nancy Johnson, Martha’s daughter.

A typical early settlers cottage, this complex is the best surviving example of the small, almost subsistence farms which were frequent around Doreen in the 1870s up to the First World War. Many of the original farms have been combined to produce larger more economic farms, and the houses and outbuildings demolished for their building materials, leaving only few mature trees as marks.

This property has an unusual two storey barn with a lucam. Its form is reminiscent of the two storey stone barns constructed by the German settlers in Thomastown. Given the ownership by Graff, its design and construction principles are probably German based. This example is an unusual translation to a timber medium. It is in a hazardous condition and requires immediate attention to save it from collapse.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES

TYPE    Shop
REGION  Doreen
ADDRESS Yan Yean / Doctors Gully Rd intersection

GRADING  D
RECOMMENDED FOR  -

SURVEY DATE  8.8.90

THEME  Neighbourhoods and Townships

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:  Date:  c1865

INTEGRITY  Fair
CONDITION  Fair
DOREEN POST OFFICE/GENERAL STORE

The first store in Doreen was erected on the north east corner of the crossroads by Patrick Hickey. The store, which soon proved successful, led to the crossroads becoming known as Hickey’s corner.

In 1890 John Cornell opened a rival store on the south east corner and operated it until his death in 1901. Various storekeepers followed Cornell. In 1902 the post office was transferred from the nearby school and within a few years, Hickey’s store over the road had closed.

In about 1908 the store and post office was destroyed by fire. It was rebuilt soon after and then in 1932, rebuilt again in brick.

Today the old store serves as milk bar, licensed newsagent and post office agency. Adjoining the store is a hay, grain and saddlery business, owned by the same interests.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES

TYPE Other building
REGION Doreen
ADDRESS Yan Yean/Bridge Inn Rd

EXISTING DESIGNATION -
GRADING C
RECOMMENDED FOR Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE 8.8.90

THEME Neighbourhoods and Townships

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date: c1900

INTEGRITY Fair
CONDITION Good
DOREEN HALL

In 1908 five acres of land on the north west corner of the Doreen cross-roads was purchased by Messrs. L.W. Clarke, W. Christian and R.L. Reid as trustees for the Doreen Hall and Recreation Ground.

During 1909 the reserve was cleared and levelled. On Arbor Day in July 500 trees were planted by school children and their parents. In August a meeting of the Doreen Recreation Reserve and Hall Committee decided to hold a Boxing Day Sports Meeting and ball in the new Recreation Hall to be completed early in November.

A large hall was erected at the cost of 300 pounds. The official opening took place on 4 December 1909. The Evelyn Observer reported that “...the hall, which has seating accommodation for 250 people is built on the mot modern lines, with stage, dressing rooms, etc. and its design and construction reflects infinite credit on Mr. A.W. Barr who was architect and builder.

In the evening a ball followed. The newspaper report concluded that “never in the history of Doreen has a more enjoyable evening been spent ... The gay dresses of the ladies, the capital music, the excellent supper and the glory of the moonlight might, all served to lend a glamour to an evening which will live in the memory of all who took park.

The Doreen Hall continues to serve the district well, over 80 years after construction.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES

TYPE Residence
REGION Doreen
ADDRESS Doctors Gully Road

GRADING C
RECOMMENDED FOR Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE 8.8.90

THEME -

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date: c1880

INTEGRITY Good
CONDITION Fair
TYPE: Residence, Outbuildings
REGION: Doreen
ADDRESS: Doctors Gully Road

GRADING: C
RECOMMENDED FOR: Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE: 30.8.90

THEME: Neighbourhoods and Townships

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date: c1870 later additions
Elements: Weatherboard building with additions, stables, scots pine.

INTEGRITY: Fair
CONDITION: Fair
THORNHOLME

Thornholme was erected by the Creighton family and remained in the family for over seventy years. Charles Creighton, who arrived in Australia during the 1850s from Cumberland, England, aged eight, purchased the property in 1871, later enlarging it by the acquisition of further land to the south.

Charles Creighton was a noted farmer, and excelled at ploughing, regularly winning medals at ploughing competitions, once a popular rural pastime. He was also a foundation member of the Whittlesea Agricultural Society, having joined whilst tenant farming at Janefield.

Creighton married Elizabeth Smith of Templestowe in 1874 and Thornholme was erected sometime after. Charles and Elizabeth raised six children - two boys and four girls. The eldest son, Tyson, later a Whittlesea Shire Councillor, moved to Euglebar Farm at Wollert, leaving the second son, Gordon, in charge of Thornholme.

Gordon and his wife Hilda (nee Sharpe) raised a family of five children at Thornholme. Their only daughter, Nancy, attended the Melbourne Conservation and later studied in England and Italy. A coloratura soprano, she sang with the Carla Rosa Opera Company and later Sadlers Wells.

In about 1946 Gordon Creighton moved to northern Victoria. The property was subsequently purchased by Roy Aldous and his family. Thornholme Farm is now much reduced in size, having been subdivided into farmlets.

The early freestanding building can be seen on the east side. The complex sits on a knoll and with the scots pine is a landmark in Doctors Gully Road.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES

TYPE Residence, Outbuildings, Other (orchard remains)
REGION Doreen
ADDRESS Doctors Gully Rd
EXISTING DESIGNATION -
GRADING A
RECOMMENDED FOR Victorian Heritage Register
Australian Heritage Commission Register
(Register of the National Estate)
Planning Scheme Protection
SURVEY DATE 30.8.90
THEME Orchard Industry
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date: c.1886:
Elements: Split weatherboards, sapling studs, bark floor shed.
INTEGRITY Good
CONDITION Good
TREGOWAN COTTAGE

Tregowan cottage was built by Richard Bassett, one of Doreen's earliest settlers, who arrived in the district in 1866. Bassett was born in Cornwall, England, in 1838 and came to Australia in 1859. On arrival he first went to Brunswick, where he worked at the quarries for a year, then to Epping and Greensborough as a farmer, until finally settling at Doreen.

As his land was cleared Richard Bassett planted fruit trees until his orchard was one of the largest in the district”. Whilst waiting for the orchard to become productive, he also worked as a labourer for Moses Thomas on one of his quarrying contracts, a carrier and a paling dealing. Until the development of the irrigated Goulburn Valley Doreen, Arthurs Creek and environs were the most important fruit produces for the Melbourne and International markets in Victoria. The Bassetts farm with Charnwood at Arthurs Creek was a the forefront of orchard development in the late nineteenth century.

“As well as operating as an orchardist, Richard found time to serve on the Whittlesea Shire Council from 1877 until his death in 1913, during his second term as President. He was also a member of the local board of advice for schools, a life member and a staunch supporter of the local Wesleyan Church and sporting bodies”. Walter Thomas recalled Bassett as a “splendid stamp of a man, a good workman and willing hand”.

Richard and his wife Anne raised a large family of eight sons and a daughter. One son, Harold Bassett was born and lived his entire life at Tregowan until his death in 1970 at the ripe old age of 100 years and 4 months. Tregowan is still owned today by members of the Bassett family.

Tregowan is the most intact timber farm complex in the City of Whittlesea. It is intricately linked to the development of Doreen from bushland to a major orchard region servicing the Melbourne and International markets. The complex comprises three main groups of buildings, a remnant orchard and mature trees.
The homestead comprises four buildings. The earliest is a two room house probably built in 1866 from local timber by Bassett himself. It is of stud frame construction and clad with split weatherboards partly to the interior and to the whole externally. The stud frame is visible at the “back” door (which faces the driveway and was previously the front door). Here studs may have been adzed. The studs and the doorhead are exposed from the bottom to the top plate. The space above the door is filled in with timber lining (probably later). Saplings are used in the adjoining room which appears to have been used for food storage throughout its life. The roof is shingled and these are exposed internally. Externally they are clad with corrugated galvanised steel.

The plan form of this building expresses the need to provide quick accommodation and a cool place for foodstuffs. The kitchen was also the living and sleeping space and comprises two thirds of the whole. It incorporates two fireplaces, one an open heath with original crane and the other a bakers oven. This space has only one small window facing the drive. A front and back door have access through the room. A third door let in many years later construction provides access to the adjoining room. Before this was installed access was via the rear where an external door gave entry to a space used either as a dairy or pantry for meat and other perishables. The portion of the previous external door can be seen in the weatherboards under the breezeway. A second door to the food storage room is located on the south wall. This is probably a later addition. The food storage room is located on the cool south side of the house. It incorporates only a very small window probably inserted many years after construction.

A verandah on the west elevation appears to be a later though early addition providing shade from the western sun and shelter from the weather in winter. This building remained in use as the kitchen until about 10 years ago. The open fire was used for cooking until that
time. Water was connected only a few years previously but is only a cold supply and has not included a sink. This building very clearly describes the manner in which food was cooked and stored in remote areas in the 1860s and 1870s and the basic facilities for living in first settlers houses.

Soon after the two room dwelling was built, a four roomed house was constructed to the east separated by approximately 2.1m. This open zone was subsequently roofed and is now a breezeway. The four roomed building provided three bedrooms and a parlour. A centre hall leads from the breezeway to the parlour. This is also a stud-framed building with split weatherboards. Fittings indicate late 1860s as the probable construction date. The verandah to the east side (or architectural) front of the house is likely to be part of the original construction but a skillion on the south side is probably a later addition. The use of split weatherboards here when sawn hardwood and baltic boards would have been available in Whittlesea indicates that this structure is also likely to have been built from timber cleared for the land. Bassett is again likely to have been responsible for the construction. The roof is clad with split shingles under the galvanised steel.

Early this century an extension was made to the north for a separate room for the Bassett’s daughter who did not marry. This does not connect internally with the four roomed house. This structure was further extended to the north after the second world war to make a second separate house allowing two generations to live in separate dwellings.

The outbuildings comprise three structures. Two have considerable significance. The packing shed is located on the opposite side of the drive. This small structure of timber clad with corrugated galvanised steel is where all fruit packing occurred. A simple bench, scales and many scribblings on the wall describe the activity within. Mrs. Bassett says that this building has always been on the farm. Although a simple structure this building was the workhouse of the property and of great significance to understanding the fruit growing industry before the Second World War.

The second outbuilding of historic significance is the barn. This building is constructed with bush logs and saplings. It is partly clad with vertical timber slabs and incorporates a bark floor in saplings to the roof storage area. This building was needed for storage of equipment and drays needed in the fruit industry. It illustrates the facilities needed for a large orchard and fine skills in bush carpentry using local materials.

A more recent hay shed completes the outbuildings. Though not part of the orchard related group it is sympathetic with their timber construction.

Remnant orchards of plum and pear are to be found in the homestead enclosure and in the lower paddock. Mature pines complete the farm complex.

Tregowan farm is historically significant for its pioneering association with the fruit growing industry in Doreen in the 1860s. With Arthurs Creek and Environs this area was once the most important producer for the Melbourne Market. The building group includes the original dwellings substantially intact and the packing shed and barn essential for the fruit growing activities of this farm. The timber construction used in these buildings provides an excellent example of remote building techniques in the 1860s in Victoria. Of State significance.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES


Introductory Notes on the Reminiscences of Walter Thomas.
**LINTON GRANGE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>Residence, Outbuildings, Other (gardens)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>REGION</td>
<td>Doreen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>Chapel Lane</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EXISTING DESIGNATION**

- 

**GRADING**

A (provisional) and C

**RECOMMENDED FOR**

- Victorian Heritage Register
- Australian Heritage Commission Register (Register of the National Estate)
- Planning Scheme Protection

**SURVEY DATE**

29.11.90

**THEME**

- 

**CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:**

Date: 1873 - 1892

**INTEGRITY**

not assessed

**CONDITION**

not assessed

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

Obtain access for inspection and evaluation when permits are requested.

---

**LINTON GRANGE**

Linton Grange was apparently built sometime between 1873 and 1892 by Alfred Clarke, who had purchased 100 acres of land at Doreen from Thomas Stockdale for 700 pounds. When the land was sold to Emma Clarke in 1893, it realised 3,000 pounds, indicating that the homestead had been constructed in that period.

Alfred Clarke was the wife of the Leslie Clark, who was also active in community affairs. He served as a councillor on the Shire of Whittlesea for many years, and was President from 1915-1920 and then again in 1930-31. During the war years, Clark had been active in recruiting and Mrs. Clarke engaged in Red Cross work. The Clarke's were also active in religious and sporting matters.

In 1937 Linton Grange passed to the Clarke's sons, Burnett, Linton and Russell. After several ownership changes, it was purchased in 1957 by Dr. Thomas Hoban, who in recent years subdivided it into farmlets.

Access was refused to this property. The portions which are visible from the road suggest a property which might be worthy of investigation by the H.B.C.

**HISTORICAL REFERENCES**

TYPE Landscape feature
REGION Mernda
ADDRESS Doctors Gully Road and Yan Yean Road
GRADING C
RECOMMENDED FOR Planning Scheme Protection
THEME Pre-European Settlement Landscape

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:
Elements: Prominent mature red gums

INTEGRITY N/A
CONDITION Appears healthy

RECOMMENDATIONS Restrict parking on roots.
Ensure road widening does not threaten trees.
## 13 Yan Yean

### Individual Buildings / Structures / Sites Inventory

**EXISTING HERITAGE LISTING**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HBR</th>
<th>Historic Buildings Register</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AHC</td>
<td>Australian Heritage Commission Register (Register of the National Estate)</td>
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<td>NT</td>
<td>Trust Register</td>
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<td>GBR</td>
<td>Government Buildings Register</td>
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<tr>
<td>VAS</td>
<td>Victorian Archaeological Survey recording</td>
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**RECOMMENDED FOR**

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<tr>
<th>VHR</th>
<th>Victorian Heritage Register</th>
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<td>AHC</td>
<td>Australian Heritage Commission Register (Register of the National Estate)</td>
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<td>HCA</td>
<td>Heritage Conservation Area</td>
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<td>VAS</td>
<td>Victorian Archaeological Survey recording</td>
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<tr>
<td>PSP</td>
<td>Planning Scheme Protection</td>
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<tr>
<td>CL</td>
<td>Cultural Landscape</td>
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### Item No.  Grading  Description

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<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Grading</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>A.7</td>
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<td>Yan Yean Water Supply Heritage Conservation Area some structures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.01</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Yan Yean Reservoir and associated structures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.02</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Caretakers Cottage, Yan Yean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.03</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Pumphouse, Yan Yean Reservoir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.04</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Yan Yean Reservoir Access Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.05</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Yan Yean Pipetrack and Acqueduct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.06</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Bears Castle, Yan Yean Reserve</td>
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<tr>
<td>13.07</td>
<td>A/C</td>
<td>“Fenwick Stud”, Donnybrook Rd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.08</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>“Craigie Lee”, Old Plenty Rd. east side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.09</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Yan Yean Cemetery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.10</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>“Bung Bong”, Lot 2, Donnybrook Rd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.11</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>“Coolamert”, Cades Road.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.12</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>She Oak Hill Cutting, Water Tank, Donnybrook Rd. west of Plenty Rd.</td>
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<tr>
<td>13.13</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Primary School, Old Plenty Rd. east side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.14</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>“Burnside” Dairies, Donnybrook Rd.</td>
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<tr>
<td>13.15</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Burnside homestead</td>
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<tr>
<td>13.16</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>“Brookwood”, Old Plenty Rd. east side.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other listings:

- AHC (Register of the National Estate)
- NT Trust Register
- GBR Government Buildings Register
- VAS Victorian Archaeological Survey recording
- PSP Planning Scheme Protection
- CL Cultural Landscape

World Heritage Listing:

- NT Trust Register
- GBR Government Buildings Register
- AHC Australian Heritage Commission Register
- VAS Victorian Archaeological Survey recording
- PSP Planning Scheme Protection
13.17  C  Old Yan Yean store and Post Office, Old Plenty Road.  
13.18  C  “Grossmere”, 19 Recreation Rd.  
13.19  C  House, Lot 2, Recreation Rd.  
13.20  D  House, Reservoir Rd.  
13.21  C  “Glenside”, Plenty Rd. west side.  
13.22  C  “Kiama”, Plenty Rd west side.  
13.24  C  Pine and cypress wind rows adjoining Plenty Road.  
13.25  C  House, Dunnerts Lane.  
13.26  C  Bridge, Plenty Rd. east side.  

For further investigation by V.A.S.

- Picnic Hotel, uins  
- Yan Yean Hotel ruins  
- Target Paddock (gate posts), Dunnerts Lane  
- Stone ruins, Old Plenty Rd.  
- Melbourne-Yan Yean Tramroad  
- Castle Hill Vineyard & cellars, Dunnerts Lane  
- Betts Bridge, Plenty River  
- Cades Cottage  
- Eadens Gate to Barbers Creek Bridge
  
  (i) “Alanbank Homestead” remain of Donnybrook Road or south side Woodstock Rd. just east of Barbers Creek.  
  (ii) “Alanbank Homestead” group of quarries Donnybrook Rd.  
  (iii) “Alanbank Homestead” group of quarries Donnybrook Rd.  

> REGION MAP
YAN YEAN RESERVOIR

REGION Yan Yean
ADDRESS Yan Yean Reservoir
GRADING A

RECOMMENDED FOR
- Victorian Heritage Register
- Australian Heritage Commission Register (National Estate)
- Heritage Conservation Area
- Victorian Archeological Survey recording
- Planning Scheme Protection
- Cultural Landscape.

THEME Yan Yean Reservoir

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date: 1857 completed
Architect: Blackburn/Jackson
Builder: Colony of Victoria
Elements: see main description

INTEGRITY Good
CONDITION Good
YAN YEAN RESERVOIR 13.01

ELEMENTS
Reservoir, dam wall, forested catchment area, Caretakers Cottage, picnic area with mature introduced trees, tower well, pump house (13.3) overflows (13.04), pipetrack, open aqueduct to Toorourrong Reservoir, road to Reservoir (13.04).

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE
"Today the Yan Yean Reservoir is just one link in a chain of dams which supply Melbourne's water. Shortly after its completion in 1857 however it supplied all the city's water and was world renowned. Illustrations of the magnificent sheet of water and the embankment and tower even appeared in London journals.

The first sod in construction of the embankment was turned by the Lieutenant-Governor, Charles La Trobe, on 20 December 1853. Just four years later, on 31 December 1857, the water supply to Melbourne was turned on.

Prior to the construction of the Yan Yean Reservoir, Melbourne obtained water above the falls at Queen Street. As this became more polluted Melbourne was supplied by water carts filled further up from the Yarra River. Unfortunately, as the city grew, the Yarra became more polluted, to the point where water being drawn from it was referred to as "Yarra Soup". Various water supply schemes were mooted, mainly based on diverting less polluted water from the Yarra further upstream or filtering it to remove the most offensive materials.

In 1850-51 however, the fundamental conception and basic design for supplying water from a reserve on the Plenty River at Yan Yean was produced by James Blackburn, a former convict from Tasmania.

In 1853 a select committee established to investigate the subject recommended the appointment of commissioners to take over responsibility for water supply and sewerage from the Melbourne City Council. The commissioners appointed Matthew Bullock Jackson as engineer and soon after Blackburn's plan with some modifications was accepted. Blackburn himself was appointed as consulting engineer.

Land was soon acquired and in December 1853, a contract for the construction of the great embankment was let to Joseph Martindale for 91,575 pounds. The area rapidly became a hive of activity as trees were cleared and earthworks began. At one stage over 400 labourers and 100 women and children were stationed at the works in tents and slab dwellings. A tramway from Melbourne was constructed to convey pipes and other materials and supplies.

The inlet works consisted of flood gates on the Plenty River which could be closed so as to by-pass the river flow, an open cut for about 2.8 km, and a tunnel 0.4 km long at the reservoir end. From a square bluestone tower well, two 84cm diameter pipes were carried through the embankment. The water was brought to Melbourne by means of a pipeline 76 cm diameter for the first 11.3 km, thence to Preston in a 69cm pipe. During the 1870s the pipeline from Yan Yean to South Morang was replaced by a bluestone lined aqueduct.

The stone caretaker's cottage was constructed at the same time as the reservoir, at a cost of 1,143 pounds. An additional weatherboard wing was added in 1860. John Wilson was the first caretaker, followed by his son George (1907-23). Subsequent caretakers have been John Kerr, Roy Blacklaw, Bruce Walker and Bruce Saunders.

Picnics soon became popular at Yan Yean. The greatest event of all was the New Year's Day Annual Picnic of the Friendly Societies, which occurred from 1872 to 1939. Brass bands, highland dancing, races, games and speeches were all regular features, proceeds being donated to the Melbourne Hospital and other charities.

The Yan Yean Reserve remains a favourite picnic site. The original caretaker's cottage has now been converted to a visitor's centre and museum.  

2 Wuchatsch and Waghorn, 1985, No. 35.  
Yan Yean Reservoir dammed the Plenty River adjoining the rising timber hills. Given the relatively flat nature of the adjoining land the extent of the dam wall required was particularly large. This was a major engineering feat of world significance. The whole scheme was ambitious and remarkable for its speedy execution. With the ring of parks in central Melbourne, the provision of a sewerage system in the 1880s and 1890s, and the development of the Rail and Tram networks, the Yan Yean water supply system forms the fourth major planning enterprise of Melbourne’s history.

The reservoir distributed the water to Melbourne via a pipeline and, later an aqueduct, subsequently again reconstructed to a pipe system. This produced a major lineal land form stretching from the reservoir to the Merri Creek at St. Georges Road, North Fitzroy. Within the City of Whittlesea this has influenced the landscape by dividing properties and imposing a flat track on the natural undulations of the land, much in the same way as a railway. Accordingly it necessitated bridges, embankments, cuttings and fencing. The latter was frequently executed in drystone walling either as part of the reservoir construction project or by the adjoining farmers. This was particularly important where the water ran in an open aqueduct, it was then essential to keep animals out of the supply. Because the pipe track reservation occurred in the 1850s, early in Whittlesea development, and before the majority of the closer settlement occurred, the fenced pipe track area provided an ideal location for young red gums to regenerate. As a consequence 120 years later there are some important stands of red gums accompanying the pipe track e.g. at Mernda off Bridge Inn Road.

Toorourong Reservoir and its associated Wallaby and Silver Creeks catchment works were constructed during the 1880s to increase the water quality and capacity of the Yan Yean Reservoir.

As Melbourne’s population grew, the supply of water from Yan Yean became insufficient to meet the City’s needs. In 1872 a Board of Enquiry reported on ways to increase the supply of water to Yan Yean Reservoir. William Davidson, Engineer of Water Supply ordered William Thwaites to explore the northern slopes of the Plenty Ranges. Gilbert Marshall, a colourful local resident acted as guide. Thwaites’ survey showed that by connecting Wallaby and Silver Creeks by tunnel and aqueduct, the combined flow could be diverted into the Plenty catchment. A small reservoir, the Toorourong, was added as a settling basin.

In 1883, the Wallaby Creek weir and an 8.8 km aqueduct were completed delivering water to the Cascades, at the head of Jack’s Creek, in the Plenty watershed. The Cascades were constructed to enable the aqueduct water to drop 37 metres to Jack’s Creek and then Toorourong Reservoir. Toorourong Reservoir and the Clear Water Channel which connects Toorourong Reservoir with Yan Yean Reservoir were completed in 1885.

In 1886 the supply was further supplemented by the construction of the Silver Creek Aqueduct whereby the waters of Silver Creek and three of its tributaries were diverted into the basin formed by the Wallaby Creek Weir.

Included within the Toorourong catchment area, and within the City of Whittlesea, are stands of old growth Mountain Ash dating back to 1730. The average height of the stand is 71 metres but some trees have been measured at 84 metres. Also within the City of Whittlesea’s boundaries are the Joey’s Creek and Disappointment Reference Areas. Reference areas are tracts of public land containing viable samples of one or more land types that are relatively undisturbed. They are to be retained in perpetuity as a standard against which altered systems can be compared and are managed to allow natural systems full reign to permit the ecosystem to develop free from human interference.

The effect of the reservoir from a landscape point of view was first, to diminish the flow of the Plenty River. This left an intermittent watercourse ranging between flood in winter and series of water holes in drought affected summers. Second it created a new lineal landscape form harbouring native plant species and expressing directly the impact of high density European settlement at Melbourne on the hinterland.

A number of built features (other than the pipe track works) occurred as part of the scheme. These include: the dam wall, the tower well in the reservoir and connecting to it the pump house on the other side of the dam wall, the flume over the Plenty River, and the valve house at Mill Park, and the Caretakers house at the Reservoir Park. As part of the Toorourong Scheme, extensive bluestone walls and channels were constructed including The Cascades.

The architectural expression in the building elements is of overwhelming strength. This is achieved by the use of simple forms with very careful masonry detailing. Stone is meticulously cut and dressed to suit its position in the building. The corners of the buildings are expressed with large through stones. Finely proportioned but heavy eaves brackets and string courses with the use of arches contribute to the solidity of the structures. The Mill Park valve house is a particularly fine piece of masonry (See 9.03).

The three buildings - valve house, well tower and pump house can be compared with “G” block c1856 and the Keep c1860 at Victoria Barracks by the P.W.D. “G” block, though more austere is equally finely detailed in its masonry, particularly in its alterations to dressing stones. The purpose designed castellated keep is equally well detailed however both these structures are coursed random rubble for the main body of the walls. The purposeful shape and placement of each
stone expressed on the Yan Yean structures can be seen in similar form on bridges e.g. Rothwell Bridge, Little River 1866 and in the railway tunnels and bridges of the Geelong-Ballarat railway of the early 1860s and lighthouses. Similar use of narrow half round arched openings can be seen on the former morgue, Williamstown 1859. The best direct comparison can be made with the Williamstown Tide Gauge house, (1858) now re-erected in Commonwealth Reserve. This structure also employs a simple geometric form, expressed parapet and finely detailed masonry with each stone so carefully sized and positioned that the pattern of their joints becomes a significant feature of the whole design. This building might well have been based on the much publicised Yan Yean well tower and pump house. The austerity and strong shapes of the Yan Yean structures can be seen in Blackburn’s extensive larger works in Tasmania e.g. St. Josephs Church, Hobart 1841-3 and Scots Church, Sorrell, 1842.

It seems likely that Blackburn was responsible for the direction of these structures if not their final form. The Caretakers Cottage is much less sophisticated however and suggest the work of a less skilled architectural hand - possibly Jackson. The only unusual feature of the house is an otherwise standard four room format is the use of lower pitched roof and wider than usual eaves. This suggests an Italianate influence from the P.W.D. It implies a later date than 1857. Extensive gardens once surrounded the house. Many mature exotic trees survive here and within the picnic area. Despite its standard form the Caretakers Cottage is an important part of the whole water supply complex, representing both the water quality maintenance required and the recreational function of the complex throughout its life.

Yan Yean water supply system is a cultural landscape of National Significance which describes the capacity of the twenty year old Colony to implement its first major engineering works, and provide the City with a service essential to its further development. The physical land link between the City and the reservoir illustrates the close proximity of the region to Melbourne and the importance of the Plenty Valley to the City in providing timber, food and water for a rapidly expanding population.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

The Yan Yean water supply system has enormous potential for interpretation to describe; the way people lived in Melbourne pre 1857, the engineering skills of the mid nineteenth century, the impact of a water supply on city development, the changing pattern of the rural landscape within Whittlesea City, and pre European landscape features. This could be achieved as a major walking track from North Fitzroy to Yan Yean and perhaps to Toorourrong.

It is strongly recommended that the MMBW develop the pipe track with the reservoir as a
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**CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:**
- **Date:** 1857
- **Architect:** probably Jackson
- **Builder:** Jackson

**INTEGRITY:** Fair
**CONDITION:** Good
CARETAKERS COTTAGE

It seems likely that Blackburn was responsible for the direction of the engineered structures at Yan Yean. The Caretakers Cottage is much less sophisticated however and suggest the work of a less skilled architectural hand - possibly Jackson. The only unusual feature of the house in an otherwise standard four room format is the use of lower pitched roof and wider than usual eaves. This suggests an Italianate influence from the P.W.D. It implies a later date than 1857. Extensive gardens once surrounded the house. Many mature exotic trees survive here and within the picnic area. Despite its standard form the Caretakers Cottage is an important part of the whole water supply complex, representing both the water quality maintenance required and the recreational function of the complex throughout its life.
YAN YEAN PUMPHOUSE

TYPE Other
REGION Yan Yean
GRADING A

RECOMMENDED FOR Victorian Heritage Register
Australian Heritage Commission Register (National Estate)
Heritage Conservation Area,
Planning Scheme Protection
Cultural Landscape.

THEME Yan Yean Reservoir

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date: 1857
Architect: Blackburn/Jackson

INTEGRITY Good
CONDITION Good
A number of built features (other than the pipe track works) occurred as part of the scheme. These include: the dam wall, the tower well in the reservoir and connecting to it the pump house on the other side of the dam wall, the flume over the Plenty River, and the valve house at Mill Park, and the Caretakers house at the Reservoir Park. As part of the Toorourong Scheme, extensive bluestone walls and channels were constructed including The Cascades.

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The pumphouse is of State wide significance.
YAN YEAN RESERVOIR ROAD

This was the main access road to the picnic area and caretakers house. Its construction of rough bluestone, its narrow size and winding form all indicate the road making standards of the mid nineteenth century. The Donnybrook Road also survives from this period. No others are known within Whittlesea City. An extensive survey of roads has not been undertaken. It is likely however that this road is a rare example of 1850s road-building in Victoria.

Of State significance as part of Yan Yean Water Supply.

TYPE Road
REGION Yan Yean
ADDRESS Yan Yean Reservoir Access Road to Park & Caretakers Cottage

GRADING A
RECOMMENDED FOR Victorian Heritage Register
Australian Heritage Commission Register (National Estate)
Heritage Conservation Area
Planning Scheme Protection.

SURVEY DATE 1990
THEME Yan Yean Reservoir

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:: Elements Paved roadway:
INTEGRITY Good. Portion under bitumen not assessed.
ALTERATIONS Covered with bitumen
TYPE: Other

REGION: Yan Yean, Mernda, South Morang, Mill Park, Bundoora/Janefield.

ADDRESS: Recreation Road and the whole of the reserve land through the Municipality.

GRADING: A

RECOMMENDED FOR:
- Victorian Heritage Register
- Australian Heritage Commission Register (National Estate)
- Heritage Conservation Area
- Planning Scheme Protection
- Cultural Landscape.

SURVEY DATE: 1990

THEME: Yan Yean Reservoir

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:
- Date: 1857
- Architect: Blackburn/Jackson
- Elements: Open bluestone lined channel and embankment with bridges etc. between Toorourrong and Yan Yean. Open and enclosed aqueducts and accompanying bridges, drystone walls and pipes between Yan Yean and Melbourne.

INTEGRITY: Good / fair / poor (depending on location).

CONDITION: Good / fair / poor (depending on location).
YAN YEAN PIPETRACK AND AQUEDUCTS

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TYPE Residence
REGION Yan Yean
ADDRESS Kinglake National Park

EXISTING DESIGNATION Victorian Heritage Register,
Australian Heritage Commission Register (National Estate)
National Trust

GRADING A

RECOMMENDED FOR Victorian Heritage Register
Australian Heritage Commission Register (National Estate)
Heritage Conservation Area
Victorian Archaeological Survey recording
Planning Scheme Protection, Cultural Landscape.

THEME Early Settlement

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date: late 1840s
Builder: Hannaford and Edwards
Elements: Cob residence
BEARS CASTLE

“Bears Castle is part of Castles Hill Farm established by John Bear during the 1840s. Following Bear’s death in 1851, the farm passed to his eldest son, Thomas Hutchings Bear.

Castle Hill Farm took its name from Bear’s Castle, a unique mud structure which still stands today near the Yan Yean Reservoir. Castle Hill Farm became well known for its wines, which were produced as early as 1849. Thomas and his brother, John Pinney Bear, were later to establish the Chateau Tahbilk Winery in northern Victoria.

In about 1863, Thomas Freeman was appointed manager of the Castle Hill Winery. After sixteen years, Freeman took over the lease himself, during which time “he planted 25 acres of vines and built vine sheds and other appurtenances”. During the mid 1880s, a Frenchman named William Guenot took over the lease and operated the vineyard and winery for some years. In 1891 Castle Hill was noted as comprising 40 acres of vines.

The vineyard appears to have ceased operation during the 1890s and today no trace remains. The cellars are marked by elm trees near where Dunnett’s Road crosses the aqueduct.

The house became part of the catchment area to the Yan Yean Reservoir and was separated from the farmland.

Castle Hill Farm for a time was owned by the Yan Yean Land Company, a speculative venture whose owners included Victorian Premier Tommy Bert, James Vickery and James Lyon. Following the 1890s depression, dairying became the main activity at Castle Hill farm, a pursuit carried on by successive owners including the Bebbington and Kegs families until recent years.

This unique castle-shaped structure stands today preserved by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works on land surrounding the Yan Yean Reservoir. Bear’s Castle was constructed during the late 1840s on the pastoral run of John Bear.

According to legend, John Bear, on departing his holding for several weeks, was asked by his employees what work they should undertake. He replied “Build me a castle”. Taking the direction literally, Hannaford and Edwards set to work, and completed the two storied building which may have been designed as a fortress against infiltration by aborigines or bushrangers.

Constructed of clearly defined horizontal layers of mud on a masonry plinth, Bear’s Castle has no vertical joints, ruling out any sort of block construction. As such it is the only known pure cob structure in Victoria. It has pointed Gothic arches to most of its apertures, formed somewhat crudely around forked tree trunks, and the turrets are reported to have originally been castellated. One of the turrets is wholly of masonry and brick, which acts as a chimney for a sizeable fireplace at one corner of the lower floor, while another turret contains a spiral staircase with rough stone steps. The roof is believed to have first been thatched but is now shingled.

Bear’s shepherds first used the castle. Later, when James Duffy came as manager for Thomas Bear in 1865, he and his wife used it as their temporary residence. There were apparently numerous mud houses at Yan Yean in the early days”(Wuchatsch and Waghorn, 1985, No. 38).

Experimentation with cob, pise, and mud-brick structures occurred throughout Victoria where soils were suitable. Examples from the nineteenth century can be seen at Donald, on the Ararat/Bendigo highway, and at Ballarat. Many mud buildings were simple small structures later replaced by substantial timber or brick dwellings and allowed to degrade leaving little or no trace of their existence. This building group is even more severely effected by lack of maintenance than timber building and so the extent of its survival into the late twentieth century is even less representative than the already poorly represented country timber structures.

Bears Castle is remarkable for several reasons. First it is a significant building State wide over all building types simply for its pre gold rush construction date. Second it is an unusually intact example of cob construction for which few examples survive. Third it is a significant example of the use of a picturesque gothic form rarely found in Victoria and best represented by Banyule Homestead 1842-46. Fourth it is significant for its association with the early pastoral history of Victoria and the early vine growing in the State. Each of these factors indicate Bear’s Castle to be of State significance.
TYPE Residence / Fence walls / Outbuildings / Other (tree pinus)

REGION Yan Yean

ADDRESS Donnybrook Road

GRADING A and C

RECOMMENDED FOR Victorian Heritage Register
Australian Heritage Commission Register (National Estate)
Planning Scheme Protection.

SURVEY DATE 1990

THEME Dairy Industry

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date: 1853 and later work
Elements: Bluestone residence (3 structures), bluestone road, dairy
(line with lime mortar), freestanding bathroom, sheep plunge
dip, well, sheds, coolroom excavated into ground, significant
pinus species.

INTEGRITY Good

CONDITION Good
“Fenwick Stud is a remarkable property with a fascinating history. Its fine bluestone homestead, stables, sheds and other outbuildings remain today much as they were last century.

The first owner of the land was Thomas Gander who purchased it from the Government for 720 pounds in 1853. George Horner bought it in 1865 before selling to his brother John Horner in 1872. It was John who constructed the homestead with the assistance of a stonemason, using bluestone blocks quarried on the site. With the aid of a boy and a horse, he also built many of the stone walls dividing the property, then named Carsaig. Sometime after 1882 four large rooms were added to form the main house, and a separate building, containing the kitchen, dairy, washroom, harness and chaffroom, was also constructed. A well 6.2 metres wide and the same depth, situated in an old quarry hold, still supplied much of Fenwick’s water.

The kitchen building has an enormous open fireplace, large enough to roast a bullock. Nearby a cellar sunk through solid rock was used to store food, especially diary products and where a hole several feet deep allowed milk cans to be cooled in water during summer”5.

In 1889 Horner purchased 13 acres in Schotter’s Road, Mernda and soon moved to a new house he had erected there named Hazlemere. In 1903 he sold Carsaig to Samuel Gibson, a member of the Foy and Gibson Stores family. Gibson renamed the property Fenwick, after his birthplace.

“In Ayrshire, Scotland, Gibson operated a Clydesdale stud at Fenwick until 1916. His two daughters then established a successful Corriedale sheep stud. In 1923 the surviving daughter Dora, (Mrs. A.D. McLean) commenced her Arabian and Shetland Stud.

The stud is known today as Fenwick Stud Pty. Ltd. In addition to prizewinning Arabian Shetland horses, a small herd of beef cattle and a stock of Corriedale sheep are maintained.”6

The approach to the Fenwick Stud homestead incorporates the best, most intact, example of drystone walling to a single farm in the Shire of Whittlesea. The quality of masonry, their size and extent compete favourably with the best examples in the Western District and the Kyneton region. These walls are likely to have been constructed in the late 1850s, 1860s and 1870s. At these times their was a plentiful supply of labour often skilled from Ireland and Scotland where similar drystone walls were extensively utilized. Drystone wall masons are known to the have toured the Western district constructing walls in the 1850 and 1860s.

There the masons were not involved in the collection of stone. This was done by labourers who brought the free stone in the paddocks to the wall site. The masons could then proceed at considerable pace. On a property of the size of Fenwick Stud it is likely that masons were employed to construct the extensive network of drystone walls. This is in contrast to the walls of Westgarthtown now almost lost and the small farms of the Harvest house lane area.

Fenwick Stud incorporates an extensive group of homestead outbuildings. Whilst the house itself is typical rather than remarkable the outbuildings are more interesting. The early dairy is an unusual structure of rendered brick inside and weatherboards outside. The roof is raised above the walls for ventilation and extended at the ends to provide additional shade. The gable end uses tilted weatherboards to produce a large ventilator. The brick internal wall is intact brick nogging set in a stud frame. Similar examples of brick nogging can be found at Fyansford at the German house (c.1851). This is a rare building technique in Australia.

The kitchen is a fine freestanding bluestone and brick structure incorporating a huge fireplate scullery separate from the cooking room and very small bedrooms presumably for servants. As a complex of facilities, the kitchen building represents a remarkable intact state example of servant facilities for a large farm in the 1880s7.

Nearby is a large partly underground room, now without a roof. This was possibly a cool room or additional dairy. It is construct-
ed from insitu boulders and bluestone cours ed random. A well is incorporated inside the entrance. This structure deserves further investigation by the V.A.S.

An early twentieth century bathroom from the installed by Gibson is located next to the dairy. This was apparently an off the shelf bathroom from Fey and Gibson and come complete with bath, and chip heater. Externally it is lined with ripple iron and internally with timber. This structure deserves further research to determine its significance in development of bathrooms in Melbourne in the early 20th century.

Facilities for horses are located nearby executed in timber and iron. Those buildings are difficult to date. The loose box may be an early structure. The complex is completing by a deep stone lined well with decorative weatherboard housing, a state of the art brick sheep dip probably from the 1930s and a significant Pinus Sp. near the residence. A final feature is the continuing use of D.C. electricity generated on site.

The drystone walls, dairy and kitchen one of Statewide significance. The walls and dairy for their building techniques, and the kitchen for the illustration of the accommodation provided for services and servants on a large Victorian farm in the 1880s. Although the remaining structure and features are not in themselves of State Significance they are remarkably intact and together illustrate a large working farm and innovation particularly for the bathroom, sheep dip and generator. In addition the farm land itself contains some of the best river red gums stands in the City of Whittlesea. The farm as a whole is a state wide significance architecturally. Historically it is of State significance for its association with the Gibson family. The natural landscape overlaid with European occupation is also of State significance.
**CITY OF WHITTLESEA HERITAGE STUDY © 1990 Meredith Gould Architects Pty Ltd**

**CRAIGIE LEE 13.08**

**TYPE** Residence  
**REGION** Yan Yean  
**ADDRESS** Old Plenty Road  

**GRADING** B  
**RECOMMENDED FOR** Australian Heritage Commission Register (National Estate)  
Planning Scheme Protection.  

**SURVEY DATE** 1990  
**THEME** Early Settlement  
Neighbourhoods and Townships  
Yan Yean Reservoir  

**CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:**  
**Date:** c. 1860  
**Elements:** Bluestone residence  

**INTEGRITY** Good  
**CONDITION** Good
CRAIGIE LEE

“The Hurrey family, who have lived in the City of Whittlesea for over 140 years, have the longest association with Craigie Lee, although they were not the original owners.

Thomas Hurrey purchased Craigie Lee with its fine bluestone home and 124 acres in 1886 from James Bett. Bett had earlier purchased it from George Sherwin and Aeneas McPherson in 1868. Sherwin had first purchased the land in 1855.

Thomas Hurrey was born in Launceston, Tasmania in 1835. His parents, Thomas and Charlotte, arrived in Western Australia in 1829 and then moved to Tasmania in 1831. In 1839 they travelled to Port Phillip, settling near Epping. Young Thomas married Mary Jane Hall of Castle Hill, Yan Yean in 1867 and in 1875 selected land on the banks of the Plenty River, before finally purchasing Craigie Lee.

After his death in 1893, aged 58, his sons Thomas Henry, John and James established themselves as wholesale and retail dairymen under the name “Hurrey Brothers, Craigie Lee Farm Dairy”. Thomas and John worked the farm, while James managed the retail dairy located in North Fitzroy. Thomas later purchased Craigie Lee outright and continued dairying until 1952 when he decided to concentrate on raising herefords.

Thomas Henry have a lifetime of service to the district, serving on the Whittlesea Shire Council for 50 years until his death in 1966, aged 88 years. A Justice of the Peace, he was twice Shire President and an active member of many other community groups. In 1962 he was awarded the MBE. His son Thomas Boreham (Boy) Hurrey of Greenhills, Yan Yean was also active in community affairs, assuming his fathers seat on the Council until his death in 1976. Like his father, he also served as President of both the Council and the Whittlesea Agricultural Society”(Wuchatsch and Waghorn, 1985, No. 41).

Craigie Lee remained in the hands of the Hurrey family until 1989, when it was sold following the death of its owner and occupier, Miss Hilda Hurrey. Hilda, a daughter of Thomas Henry Hurrey, had carried on dairying and fat cattle raising.

Craigie Lee homestead is a substantial bluestone homestead with considerable land holding located adjoining the Yan Yean township. The form of the house responds to this addressing two streets in a town house manner, but incorporating the encircling verandah and outbuildings of the homestead form. The building is probably the largest non German farmhouse constructed in this period in the City of Whittlesea and certainly the largest to survive. Its size reflects the extensive land ownership and prosperity of Sherwin. It has a standard rectangular form with simple double hung windows in coursed block wall of rough faced bluestone. There is no elaboration of the windows or french doors to the verandah as for the Le Page Homestead (10.23). Its expression is more similar to Mayfield farm (11.06) in its extended form but differs from it in the high pitch of the roof extended continuously over the verandah. It is substantially intact externally.

Craigie Lee is significant on a regional level historically for its association with Sherwin and architecturally as an example of farmhouse accommodation for prosperous farms in the 1850s and early 1860s. At the local level it is significant as an example of the buildings accompanying a large land holding (by Whittlesea standards) and for the association with the dairy industry and the Hurrey family.
YAN YEAN CEMETERY

TYPE Other
REGION Yan Yean
ADDRESS Plenty Road
GRADING C

RECOMMENDED FOR Planning Scheme Protection.
SURVEY DATE 1990
THEME Neighbourhoods and Townships

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Elements: Substantial mature trees, Sexton’s Hut, cemetery laid out with formal denominational boundary, graves and gravestones.

NOTABLE FEATURES Historically significant for the association with the local community of Whittlesea and Yan Yean. Planning and planting uniforms to nineteenth century standard cemetery pattern. A particularly intact and well maintained example of a nineteenth century cemetery.

INTEGRITY Good
CONDITION Good
BUNG BONG

TYPE Residence, Outbuildings.
REGION Yan Yean
ADDRESS Donnybrook Road

GRADING C
RECOMMENDED FOR Planning Scheme Protection.
SURVEY DATE 1990

THEME Neighbourhoods and Townships

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Elements: Bluestone house, stables, outbuildings, mature trees.

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE: Extensive bluestone farm complex with substantial stables.

INTEGRITY Good
CONDITION Good

RECOMMENDATIONS Access refused on notified date. Recommended further investigation of complex, particularly stables.
Coolamert was possibly built for George Wilson, the caretaker of Yan Yean Reservoir from 1907-1923. An 1892 map lists J. Furniss as the owner of the land upon which Coolamert stands. By 1909, Furniss was dead, his land in the hands of his executors and leased to James Maxwell. George Wilson is believed to have married into the Furniss family and erected the house soon after.

Coolamert was recently purchased by lifelong Yan Yean resident Bob Childs. Two scar trees also exist on the Coolamert property, these having been noted during the 1989 Plenty Valley Corridor Archaeological Survey of Aboriginal sites. These scar trees are considered to have high scientific, Aboriginal and social significance.

HISTORICAL REFERENCE
Title Application File 38076, PROV.
1892 Directory Maps of the County of Bourke, Map Room, State Library.
Plenty Valley Corridor Archaeological Survey of Aboriginal sites 1979.
### SHE-OAK HILL CUTTING

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<td>1990</td>
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<tr>
<td>THEME</td>
<td>Transport Routes</td>
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</table>

**NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE**
The cutting is a local landmark but more significantly has provided a protected roadside now supporting rare stands of endemic sheoaks, once widely distributed in Whittlesea.
TYPE Residence / Other building (school).
REGION Yan Yean
ADDRESS Old Plenty Road

GRADING C
RECOMMENDED FOR Planning Scheme Protection.

SURVEY DATE 1990

THEME Neighbourhoods and Townships

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date: 1914

INTEGRITY Good
CONDITION Good
YAN YEAN PRIMARY SCHOOL

The Yan Yean Primary School No. 697 and residence were erected in about 1914, to replace the old buildings, by then in a serious state of disrepair. In 1912, the school correspondent, T.H. Hurrey, had written “it is 26 years since the school was painted or a nail driven”.

The old school building dated back to the early 1880s, when it had been relocated from Separation (Mernda). The residence had been built in 1860 for a Presbyterian School.

The Presbyterian School operated from 1861 to 1873. It was then sold to the Education Department for 40 pounds. The first teacher was Henry Lewis. In 1876 an additional acre of farmland was acquired from James Bett for 15 pounds, enlarging the school site to its present one and a half acres.

In 1885 a headmistress, Julia Thompson, was appointed. The parents took exception to this, objecting to the Education Department that “we are very desirous that our children should be under the care of, and educated by, a gentleman”. Miss Thompson evidently convinced the locals of her competence, as she remained at Yan Yean until 1894.

Following World War One an Honour Board was installed at the school, donated by the well known undertaker, Ted Apps. A large gathering assembled for the unveiling.

Electricity was connected in 1937.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES
MANAGERS HOUSE, BURNSIDE DAIRIES (KOORINGAL) 13.14

TYPE Residence / Outbuildings
REGION Yan Yean
ADDRESS Donnybrook Road

GRADING B
RECOMMENDED FOR Planning Scheme Protection.

SURVEY DATE 1990

THEME Dairy Industry

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date: 1900
Elements: Brick House, extensive outbuildings, silos.

INTEGRITY Good
CONDITION Good
MANAGERS HOUSE, BURNSIDE DAIRIES (KOOLINGAL)

Burnside Dairy was established in 1922 by R.R. Kerr. The property had previously been devoted to wool growing under the name Kooringal.

Kerr had a long history in the dairy industry. He had previously been a dairy supervisor with the Department of Agriculture and Red Poll herd supervisor at the Werribee Research Farm. Prior to moving to Yan Yean, he had been a partner in the Banyule Jersey Stud at Heidelberg.

Kerr brought 46 milking cows from Banyule and soon set about improving both pastures and buildings. In a revolutionary departure from normal cropping, Kerr introduced Italian clover. It was so successful that the whole property was eventually sown with various clover types. Crops of maize were also grown and made into ensilage in three specially erected brick silos. The silos stood near the old red brick farm managers house. The large shearing shed was rebuilt as a milking shed and before the advert of electricity, 200 cows were milked by hand.

Besides bulk milk in cans, an average of 250 half pint and one pint bottles of cream were also prepared daily by hand. Over the years other properties were purchased until four farms were being run, under the name Burnside Dairies Pty. Ltd. In 1934 Kerr commenced supplying milk to Melbourne's public hospitals and also purchased milk from other local farmers to supplement supplies.

In 1938 a new dairy was opened by the Minister for Agriculture, the Hon. E.H. Hogan. The local paper reported that “Between 400 and 500 guests were present at the official opening on Monday of the new pasteurising and brine cooling plant at Yan Yean .... the property was 326 acres, yet it carried 340 herd of stock, produced 1000 tons of ensilage and 100 tons of grass hay per year, and gave employment to thirty people...” Water for the Burnside Dairies was supplied from a steel tank erected nearby on Sheoak Hill. The tank, which still stands, had been imported in sections from England and held 50,000 gallons pumped from the Yan Yean aqueduct.

In 1946 the Kerr family decided to sell Burnside Dairies and concentrate on selling milk to the new operators. The Kerr’s continued dairying at the Seven Oaks property nearby until 1973, when the dairy herd was sold and beef cattle raising became the main activity. The buildings are not individually of significance architecturally however as a red brick group they are a consistent complex. The water tank is a local landmark. Its importation from England illustrates the lack of engineering expertise in Victoria in the early 20th century. It is a vital part of the dairy expansion programme.

Burnside dairy is historically significant on a regional level for the innovative dairy practice begun in 1920s. It is an excellent example of the expansion of the dairy industry in Whittlesea to meet a bulk market in the twentieth century.

Historical References

TYPE Residence
ADDRESS Plenty Road
REGION YAN YEAN

GRADING C

RECOMMENDED FOR PLANNING SCHEME PROTECTION

SURVEY DATE 8.8.90

THEME Dairy Industry

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS
Date c1900

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE See attached.

INTEGRITY Good
CONDITION not assessed

HISTORICAL REFERENCES See attached.
BURNSIDE HOMESTEAD

Burnside Homestead is believed to date from the late 1800s, although the date of construction and name of builder are unknown.

Thomas Grant was the first owner of the property, purchasing 348 acres at the 1853 Government land sales, for 1,339.16.0 pounds. Grant sold it the following year, and the property changed hands several times until 1867, when Dunlop purchased it.

Dunlop died in 1884, and in 1885 his land was sold to James Lyon, of Lyonsville, County of Talbot, for 2754.7.6 pounds. At the time of the sale, the farm was leased to Robert Robson, at 50 pounds for 6 months. The terms of Robson’s lease included clauses requiring him “to keep the said demised premises and all buildings, fences and erections... in good and tenantable repair and condition and... to deliver as the same with all additions thereto at the expiration of the tenancy reasonable wear and tear and damage by accidental fire only excepted”. Another clause required Robson “to keep the aid land at all times during the tenancy free from thistles, Bathurst Burr and docks”.

In 1887 Lyon, a wealthy businessman, escorted John Stanley James, a Journalist who wrote under the name The Vagabond, to inspect the Yan Yean and Toorourong Reservoirs. James later reported Lyon as having stated that “Not a tree shall be cut down on my land”.

James also added that “And as we drive back I tell Mr. Lyon that I trust before I return from the Cannibal Islands he will have built his country residence on the slopes of the Sheoak Hills, when I may against have a chance of visiting this beautiful district”.

It is not clear whether the current homestead was the country residence Lyon intended to build or whether Lyon ever built his residence at Yan Yean. By the early 1900s the property had passed to William Holman James, who operated it as a wool growing enterprise under the name Kooringal. In 1922 James sold it to R.R. Kerr, who renamed it Burnside, and commenced to establish the well known Burnside Dairies. The Kerr family sold Burnside in 1946, but still live nearby, at Seven Oaks.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES

Title Application file No. 21101, PROV.
The Age, 21/5/1887, 28/5/1887.
GRADING C

RECOMMENDED FOR PLANNING SCHEME PROTECTION

SURVEY DATE 1.8.90

THEME Neighbourhoods & Townships

INTEGRITY Good

CONDITION Good
OLD YAN YEAN STORE AND POST OFFICE

TYPE: Outbuildings shed
REGION: YAN YEAN
ADDRESS: Old Plenty Road

GRADING: C
RECOMMENDED FOR: PLANNING SCHEME PROTECTION

SURVEY DATE: 1.8.90

THEME: Neighbourhoods & Townships

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

Date: c1900

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE: See attached.

INTEGRITY: Good
CONDITION: Good

HISTORICAL REFERENCES: See attached.
OLD YAN YEAN STORE AND POST OFFICE

The red corrugated iron shed which stands in Old Plenty Road, Yan Yean once served as storage shed for the old general store and post office.

The Yan Yean store is believed to have been built by the McPhee family whose farm stretched back from the Old Plenty Road to the Plenty River. The date of construction of the store is not known, but was possibly between 1890-1900, following the opening of the Whittlesea railway line. The McPhee's had first settled in the district in the 1860s.

Various members of the McPhee family operated the store until 1917, when the business was sold to Mr. G. Parker. In 1914 a public telephone had been installed and in 1921 the Post Office transferred from the railway station.

The storage shed, used mainly for grain and stockfeeds, was built during the 1930s. A notable event took place at the end of the Second World War, when local residents held a dinner in the shed to welcome home returned servicemen.

In 1974 the Post Office was closed and the store soon after. Today the old store serves as a private residence.

This group of buildings were a vital part of the once bustling Yan Yean township. The shed standing at the roadside gives some clue to a commercial centre at Yan Yean which has now completely disappeared.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES

TYPE: Residence
REGION: YAN YEAN
ADDRESS: 19 Recreation Road
GRADING: C
RECOMMENDED FOR: PLANNING SCHEME PROTECTION
SURVEY DATE: 1.8.90
THEME: Neighbourhoods & Townships

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS
Date: c1900

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE: Part of former Yan Yean township.

INTEGRITY: Fair
CONDITION: Good
YPE Residence
REGION YAN YEAN
ADDRESS Lot No. 2 Recreation Road

GRADING C
RECOMMENDED FOR PLANNING SCHEME PROTECTION

SURVEY DATE 1.8.90

THEME Neighbourhoods & Townships

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS
Date c1870
Elements weatherboard building, school.

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE Early buildings once associated with a bustling Yan Yeon township.

INTEGRITY Good
CONDITION Good
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CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

| Date       | c1900               |

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE

See attached.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES

See attached.
GLENSIDE

Glenside was for many years the home of John Andrew and his family. John was the son of James Charles Andrew and grandson of James Andrew Senior, who had settled at Glenvale near Whittlesea by the 1880s.

The old farmhouse had originally been erected at Bruce’s Creek, a failed Village Settlement of 1684 acres subdivided by the Victorian Government into forty one allotments in 1894. Unfortunately, most settlers enjoyed only a minimal existence, carrying out small scale farming, fruit growing and timber getting, and by 1918 the bulk of the settlers had left. Glenside homestead was relocated to its present site by John Andrew in about 1940, when he established his own farm on a section of land formerly part of his father’s farm. His father James continued to farm his remaining land and his former farmhouse also stands nearby, just to the north of Glenside.

John and his wife Martha raised a family of five children at Glenside. Dairy farming was the main activity until the 1970s, when it was discontinued in favour of beef cattle raising.

John died in 1982 aged 66 and is buried at Yan Yean. The property remained in the Andrew family until recent years when it was sold. A newer brick house adjacent to the old farmhouse was built during the 1970s and was formerly occupied by one of John’s sons.

This building is locally significant for its association with the failed settlement at Bruce’s Creek.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES

A. Sutherland, Victoria and Its Metropolis, 1888.
TYPE Residence
REGION YAN YEAN
ADDRESS Plenty Road

GRADING C
RECOMMENDED FOR PLANNING SCHEME PROTECTION
SURVEY DATE 8.8.90

THEME Transport Routes

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS
Date c1865

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE See attached.

INTEGRITY Good
CONDITION Good
KIAMA

Kiama Park was for many years the home of James Maxwell, being the grandson of one of Whittlesea’s earliest settlers John Maxwell. John Maxwell settled at Glenvale in the 1850s, and raised a large family, one of whom Samuel, was James’ father.

It is not known when Kiama Park homestead was built or when the Maxwell family purchased the property. The homestead stands on Lot 21, Section 19, Parish of Yan Yean, first purchased by John Snowball at the 1850s land sales. It consists of 13 acres. In 1887 railway survey map records Lot 21 and the adjoining 14 acre lot 2K as being occupied by S. Brain.

The Maxwell’s appear to have moved to the property during the 1890s. 1897 Shire of Whittlesea rate records list Mrs. Eliza Maxwell, James mother as occupier of a house and land at Yan Yean owned by a Mr. Nelson. By 1904 John and James Maxwell are listed as tenants, with Nelson still owner. In 1909 James was sole tenant of over 150 acres at Yan Yean. By 1916 he was listed as owner.

In 1905 James had been appointed a trustee of the nearby Yan Yean Cemetery, and he continued to serve in this capacity for over sixty years. For over fifty years he was also secretary and caretaker of the cemetery.

James farmed and lived at Kiama until his death in 1973 aged 95. At the time of his death he had been the districts oldest citizen.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES

Victorian Railways Fitzroy and Whittlesea Line Survey Map No. 15 Contract 2973, 1887.

Shire of Whittlesea Rate Books 1897-1916.

Whittlesea Post, Article re Yan Yean cemetery (undated).
PINE AND CYPRESS WIND ROWS

TYPE Other
REGION YAN YEAN
ADDRESS Plenty Road

GRADING C

RECOMMENDED FOR PLANNING SCHEME PROTECTION

THEME Dairy Industry
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS Elements Mature pinus wind row plantings in Valley and on rolling hills.

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE These plantings probably from the early 20th century are a prominent feature of the flood plain and rolling hills, marking the entrance to the Whittlesea township. Local Significance.

INTEGRITY not assessed
CONDITION not assessed
This house is believed to have been part of Castle Hill Farm, established by John Bear during the 1840s. Following Bear’s death in 1851, the farm passed to his eldest son, Thomas Hutchings Bear.

Castle Hill Farm took its name from Bear’s Castle, a unique mud structure which still stands today near the Yan Yean Reservoir. Castle Hill Farm became well known for its wines, which were produced as early as 1849. Thomas and his brother, John Pinney Bear, were later to establish the Chateau Tahbilk Winery in northern Victoria.

In about 1863, Thomas Freeman was appointed manager of the Castle Hill Winery. After sixteen years, Freeman took over the lease himself, during which time “he planted 25 acres of vines and built vine sheds and other appurtenances”. During the mid 1880s, a Frenchman named William Guenot took over the lease and operated the vineyard and winery for some years. In 1891 Castle Hill was noted as comprising 40 acres of vines.

The vineyard appears to have ceased operation during the 1890s and today no trace remains. The cellar site is marked by elm trees near where Dunnett’s Road crosses the aqueduct. Castle Hill Farm for a time was owned by the Yan Yean Land Company, a speculative venture whose owners included Victorian Premier Tommy Bert, James Vickery and James Lyon.

Following the 1890s depression, dairying became the main activity at Castle Hill farm, a pursuit carried on by successive owners including the Bebbington and Kegs families until recent years.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES
TYPE Other bridge
REGION Yan Yean
ADDRESS Plenty Road

GRADING A
RECOMMENDED FOR AHC, PLANNING SCHEME PROTECTION

SURVEY DATE 8.8.90

THEME Transport Routes

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date 1901
Architect Monash
Elements Brick bridge with concrete arch.

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE See attached.

INTEGRITY Good
CONDITION not assessed

HISTORICAL REFERENCES See attached.
THE BARBERS CREEK MONIER BRIDGE

The Barbers Creek Monier Bridge was constructed by Messrs. Monash and Anderson in 1901. It was the first of two concrete arch bridges constructed by Monash and Anderson within the City of Whittlesea that year, the other being over the Darebin Creek at Wollert.

In December 1900 Cr. W. Thomas moved that tenders be called for the erection of a new bridge over Barbers Creek. Shire of Whittlesea engineer William Lockwood proposed the erection of a Monier Concrete arch bridge and in March 1901 a contract, valued at 423 pounds, was let.

Work proceeded only slowly, and it was not until September, 1901 that Lockwood was able to report that “The traffic has been going over the bridge now for some time... the cheque for 70 pounds has been handed to them and the vouchers for the 400 pounds sent to the Government in order to claim the subsidy for same. I have to state that the foundation for the south abutment had to be sunk eighteen inches below the specified depth, consequently there was an increase of nine yards extra in the concrete work, which at schedule price is 10.2.6 pounds”. The Shire President remarked that Lockwood “deserved credit for the manner in which he had looked after his work”.

The final cost of the bridge would appear to have been just over 500 pounds. The bridge, about the twelfth constructed in Victoria by Monash and Anderson, served the district well until the 1960s when a new bridge was built nearby. Monash and Anderson were pioneers in the use of reinforced concrete. A full comparative analysis of their work is necessary to establish the relative technological importance of each of the structures. This is outside the scope of this study.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES

Evelyn Observer, 1901.

## EXISTING HERITAGE LISTING

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<td>Store north of Whittlesea Hotel, Plenty Rd. (east side).</td>
<td>HBR AHC AHC AHC</td>
<td>PSP HCA</td>
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<tr>
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<td>HBR AHC AHC AHC</td>
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<td>NTp GBR AHC AHC AHC</td>
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14.21  C  House, 16 Beech St. north side.  
14.22  C  House, 18 Beech St. north side.  
14.23  C  Masonic Temple, 20 Beech St. north side.  
14.24  C  Whittlesea Garage, Beech St. south side.  
14.25  C  33 Beech St. south side.  
14.27  C  Shop, 35 Walnut St. south side.  
14.28  D  House, (next to above) Walnut St. south side.  
14.29  E  Shop, 43 Walnut St. north side.  
14.30  C  House, 12 Walnut St. north side (Cnr. MacMickan St.)  
14.31  C  “Gloughkeating” Community Health Centre, 40 Walnut St. north side.  
14.32  C  Shop adjoining 40.  
14.33  C  House, 6 Lime St. north side.  
14.34  C  “Tarawera”, 2 Lime St. north side.  
14.35  C  St. Andrews Presbyterian Church Lime Street south side.  
14.36  C  House, Forest St. west side cnr.  
14.38  C  House, 44 Forest St. west side, Cnr. Walnut St.  
14.39  C  Memorial Arch, Forest St. east side.  
14.41  C  Whittlesea Lions Community Hall (former Mechanics Institute) Forests St. east side.  
14.42  C  Whittlesea Uniting Church Forest St. east side.  
14.43  D  House, 9 Laurel St. south side.  
14.44  C  “Lyndoch Park” Laurel St. south side.  
14.45  C  Presbyterian Manse, 62 Laurel St. north side.  
14.46  C  Whittlesea Park, Yea Rd. south side.  
14.47  C  House, River Street.  
14.48  C  House, River Street  
14.49  C  “Conron Grange” McPhees Rd.  
14.50  C  Tacks Water Wheel and Market Gardens, McPhees Rd.  
14.51  C  “Northwood”, Black Flat Rd. north side.  
14.52  D  12 Elm Street north side.  
14.53  D  9 Fore Street west side cnr. Bourke St.  
14.54  E  12 Hill St. east side. cnr. Bourke St.  
14.55  E  23 Fore St. cnr. Sherwin St. west side.  
14.56  C  “Wolserey”, Wallan Rd.  
14.57  C  Whittlesea Showgrounds Yea Rd.  
14.58  C  House, Wildwood Rd. south side.
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<td>14.64</td>
<td>A/B</td>
<td>Mornmoot Stud, Wildwood Road.</td>
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<td>Original site of LyndochPark, Plenty Road.</td>
<td>VAS, PSP</td>
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<td>A</td>
<td>Toorourrong Reservoir</td>
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<tr>
<td>14.67</td>
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<td>Elm Grove</td>
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* No Site Identification Form

**SITES RECOMMENDED FOR INVESTIGATION BY THE VAS**

- Whittlesea Railway Station  
- Melbourne - Whittlesea Railway  
- Melbourne - Yea Timber Tramway
“The Whittlesea area was first settled in 1837 by George Sherwin, who established his station where the township now stands. From 1837 until 1853, when the village reserve was surveyed, the district was known as Upper Plenty.

Whittlesea is named after the Cambridgeshire town of Whittlesey in England. It is not known why the name was chosen, or why the spelling is different.

In 1853, mail services from Melbourne began, “twice weekly on horseback”. A school began in 1854, and soon after Forbes’ Whittlesea Hotel and Cocker’s Royal Mail Hotel were established, along with various stores. In 1859 the first Whittlesea Fair took place, the forerunner of today’s highly successful Whittlesea Show.

During the following twenty five years, the Presbyterian Church (1863), Courthouse (1864), Anglican Church (1866), Methodist Church (1870), Primary School (1878) and Mechanics Institute (1883) were erected.

Grazing and agriculture have always been the main activities carried on by residents of Whittlesea and surrounding areas. Prior to 1873, timber cutting, splitting and carting were also significant industries, however these activities were then prohibited within the Plenty River catchment area in order to ensure clear water for the Yan Yean Reservoir. The timber industry was again significant from 1911 to 1927, when a timber tramway operated from Kinglake to Whittlesea. This timber tramway connected with the Victorian Railway Service between Melbourne and Whittlesea, which operated for seventy years from 1889 to 1959”.
WHITTLESEA PRIMARY SCHOOL NO. 2090

TYPE
Other building School

REGION
Whittlesea

ADDRESS
Plenty Road

EXISTING DESIGNATION
Australian Heritage Commission Register (National Estate)
Trust Register

GRADING
B

RECOMMENDED FOR
Australian Heritage Commission Register (National Estate)
Heritage Conservation Area
Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE
22.5.90

THEME
Neighbourhoods & Townships

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS
Date
1878, addition 1901.
Architect
Bastow
Builder
Lockwood
Elements
Original school room, northern wing and porch, School Master house, mature oak.

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE
See attached and A.9

INTEGRITY
Good

CONDITION
Good
WHITTLESEA PRIMARY SCHOOL

“This old Whittlesea Primary School building opened for use on 1 September 1878. Its completion heralded the commencement of State School No. 2090, which replaced the former Church of England Denominational School No. 658, where Whittlesea’s children had been educated since 1855. Other schools had operated nearby at Glenvale (1863) and Scrubby Creek (1874) for some years.

Several sites were considered for a new building to replace the dilapidated old timber one. Eventually two acres of land were purchased from Mrs. H. Boadle in 1876 for 60 pounds. Mr. H.R. Bastow, the Education Department’s architect, produced plans and the successful tenderer was a local builder, Mr. W.H. Lockwood, at 910 pounds.

Lockwood signed the contract on 30 April 1877 but soon ran into problems. Bricks were hard to obtain, the brickmaker was continually drunk, and several kilns of faulty bricks had to be condemned. [The bricks remained damp and friable and required additional repair in 1901]. The principal feature of the design was the overhanging slate roof with a Dutch hip and elaborate finials taking the form of lightning rods at the gable ends.

The closure of nearby schools, combined with the post Second World War population increase, have seen the school’s enrolment increase to 400. Additional buildings, were added and the school site enlarged. The original schoolroom still serves as a classroom today but the residence now houses a canteen, offices and storeroom”.

In 1872 the State of Victoria brought the Education Act into force to begin the process of universal education for all children in the State. Previously education had been controlled by the churches and a lesser number of National Schools under the Common Schools Act of 1862. The New Education Department inherited a mixed system with very few schools having adequate facilities. It was therefore necessary to embark upon a wide scale construction programme. An initial report was prepared by an architect of the London School Board, E.R. Robson however this was not followed and instead H.R. Bastow was appointed to head a separate branch of the Public Works Department. Bastow was at that time an architect at the Railways Department and had come to Victoria via Tasmania and earlier training in England.

Bastow set about designing an enormous quantity of schools. Whilst other architects were commissioned to undertake work it was Bastow who had the major influence on the form of Victorian Schools up to the twentieth century.

The Whittlesea School is typical of the early City Schools constructed within a few years of the commencement of the Education Department. It incorporates the common elements of face brick elaborated by coloured banding, pointed-arch windows, label moulds and a decorative roof in a High Victorian Gothic Revival style. Its overall form is remarkably similar to the Caulfield School of 1874. Given the long delays in construction at Whittlesea it is not clear which design came first. They are both unusual for their use of hipped gables as the prominent roof feature rather than the common gable end wall seen almost universally on City schools in the 1870s and 1880s. Both Caulfield and Whittlesea were country locations but in close proximity to the City. Their form seems to be somewhere between the standard City gable design and the extensively hipped roof solutions with verandahs which were used for Country locations such as Avoca State School (1877). Where hipped gable roofs are used on other City Schools they are secondary elements such as at Brighton by Terry and Oakden. At Whittlesea it is the principal feature of the roof.

The Whittlesea School is so similar to the Caulfield School as to suggest that this may have been a standard design. Note in particular; the roof form with finials and no ventilation, the central projecting roof bay with flat
The wall below emphasised by a rising 3 part window. The very small flanking side windows, the barge board decoration and the highlight windows on the end walls. At Whittlesea the design is varied only by use of a blue-stone base and varying ventilator positions.

The school was extended to the north in 1901 in a design which repeats the horizontal brick decoration but does not duplicate the hipped gable roofs. It was probably at this time that the 1878 porch was removed and a new east porch built. The new windows to the south elevation may also have been added at this time.

The Schools setting is enhanced by a mature Oak on Plenty Road the teachers residence and the proximity of the previous School site at the Church of England ground adjoining.

The Whittlesea State School is architecturally significant for its probable standard design, using an unusual hipped gable roof form to the typical polychrome brick Gothic Revival style considered ideal for School design in the 1870s and 1880s. It is reasonably intact and incorporates sympathetic latter additions and a school masters house which together help to describe the growth of the School. Its prominence at the entrance to the Whittlesea township makes this building a landmark in the Whittlesea township.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES

Wuchatsch & Waghorn, 1985
CHRIST CHURCH ANGLICAN CHURCH

TYPE Other building Church
REGION Whittlesea
ADDRESS Wallan Road

GRADING C

RECOMMENDED FOR Heritage Conservation Area
Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE 22.5.90
THEME Early Settlement
Neighbourhoods & Townships

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date 1865
Architect Alfred Smith
Builder Nelson
Elements Church, mature wind row, House (14.04).

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE See attached and A.9.
INTEGRITY Good
CONDITION Good
CHRIST CHURCH

“Anglican services began in the Upper Plenty district in the summer of 1848. According to legend they were held under a spreading red gum beside the Plenty River, just south of the Toorourrong Parish Reserve, later to become the township of Whittlesea. The first celebrant was Rev. Hussey Burgh McCartney, D.D.

About 1863 a Whittlesea resident, Thomas Wills, donated fifteen acres of land for Anglican use. A number of collectors were appointed, at a commission of 10%, and within three months 230 pounds had been raised. An architect named Alfred Smith was instructed to furnish plans for a church not to exceed 600 pounds including internal fittings. Bluestone foundations, brick walls, and slate roof were specified. Tenders for the supply of 50,000 bricks were also called. Construction commenced on 20 June 1864, the builder being a Mr. Nelson, a local resident.

Thomas Wills laid the foundation stone on 14 July 1864, and in August 1865 the building was completed, with the pews, bell and other fittings added shortly after. When finally opened on 25 February 1866 by Bishop Perry of Melbourne, the total cost of church and contents had risen to 1,230 pounds, with local subscriptions amounting to 397 pounds. Initially the floor was at one level except for the elevation of the chancel, the choir occupying the rear pews with the organ presumably located in the southeast corner of the church. The bell originally hung in the tower but was lowered in 1909 when its weight endangered the church.

A brick vicarage was erected nearby, several years after the Church. Construction of stage one of the church hall commenced in 1955, with final completion in 1966”. The building is executed in very flat Gothic Revival style. The side walls of the church are divided horizontally by a rendered string course at the base of the windows. This is carried across the principal vertical divisions made by slender buttresses, but very clumsily not returned at on their sides. The buttresses are reduced at the top to form a point immediately below the eaves. A secondary verticality is produced by the slender windows between the buttresses, capped by label moulds close to the window head and somewhat discordant with the buttress heads.

The principal elevation is not revealed from the road, and even within the site is concealed by a mature cypress hedge. It seems likely that before the school was constructed in 1878 this elevation of the church would have been prominent from Plenty Road, and would have caught the eye of travellers going to Wallan and the Sydney Road, as well as those turning east into the Whittlesea township. This siting probably explains the elevated gable to form a belfry, needed because the School land rises a few metres above the church land. This elevation is somewhat more purposefully handled, incorporating half octagonal buttresses which rise through the building to become full columns for the bell tower and capped by pinnacles. The buttresses frame the entrance and high window over. The design is reminiscent of the rudimentary Tudor house at Banyule 1843 and St. Francis Church Melbourne 1841-45. The adjoining house 14.04 is a fine example of its type.

Christ Church Whittlesea is an important part of the identity of the township from the main road. Its large open foreground give prominence to an otherwise simple but early town building.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES

CHRIST CHURCH PARSONAGE

REGION: Whittlesea
ADDRESS: Wallan Road
TYPE: Residence
GRADING: B
RECOMMENDED FOR: Australian Heritage Commission Register (National Estate)
Heritage Conservation Area
Planning Scheme Protection
SURVEY DATE: 22.5.90
THEME: Neighbourhoods & Townships
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:
Date: c1868
Architect: Leonard Terry
Builder: W. Lockwood
Elements: House, mature plantings.
NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE: See attached and A.9.
INTEGRITY: Good
CONDITION: Good
ALTERATIONS: See attached.
CHRIST CHURCH PARSONAGE

The Christ Church Anglican Parsonage at Whittlesea was erected soon after the Church was dedicated in 1866. The exact date is not clear, but at a meeting on 11 February 1867 the principal item of discussion was the proposed erection of a parsonage.

Prior to erection of the parsonage, the vicar’s residence was the Carriers Arms Hotel. Rental of rooms for 1867 was 16 pounds. It was designed by eminent Melbourne architect Leonard Terry, then the Diocesan Architect for the Church of England. The specifications for the building were recorded by W. Lockwood, the Whittlesea Shire Engineer, and survive today in a notebook held by the Whittlesea Historical Society. The builder and cost are unknown, but the Diocese granted 287 pounds to the building fund.

The first alterations to the parsonage took place in 1889 when the incoming vicar, Rev. Sparling, requested two extra rooms. The additional accommodation was constructed by E. McIntyre for 100 pounds, to plans prepared by Lockwood, with funds raided by a bazaar and gift sale.

The parsonage was again renovated in 1923 by Mr. Jennings of Hurstbridge at a cost of 202 pounds. Electricity was connected during the late 1930s and water in the 1940s. In 1970 extensive alterations were made. Several wooden rooms were replaced and extensions added to the rear. The extensions partly covered the old well, and necessitated the construction of a concrete slab. Matching hawthorn bricks were obtained from demolished Collingwood cottages for this work.

Although the building is plain externally it sits on its land in a commanding manner. This in combination with the comfortable proportions and the mature plantings provide this building with greater presence than its typical late 1860s detailing suggests. The hipped concave verandah, low pitched slate roof and unduly widely spaced openings in the plain brick wall are typical of its period. It is likely that Terry’s influence on this project was not major and, as evidenced by the specification having been written down by the builder, probably extended to a basic design and verbal instruction. Terry designed many building as Diocesan architect and he could not have given all of them his close attention. It remains an interesting example of commonplace work by Terry.

The Christ Church House is significant as a reasonably intact (externally) example of typical late 1860s residential building, showing the influence of architect Leonard Terry in its simple proportions, and careful siting to produce a building of considerable presence in the town.

HISTORICAL REFERENCE

Whittlesea Historical Society file.
MORCOMBES HARDWARE STORE

REGION Whittlesea
ADDRESS Lot 1 Plenty Road
TYPE Residence, Shop
EXISTING DESIGNATION Trust Register
GRADING B
RECOMMENDED FOR Australian Heritage Commission Register (National Estate)
                             Heritage Conservation Area
                             Planning Scheme Protection
SURVEY DATE 22.5.90
THEME Transport Routes, Neighbourhoods & Townships
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS
  Date See report
  Elements Brick shop, brick residence.
NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE See attached and A.9.
INTEGRITY Good, Fair
CONDITION Poor
MORECAMBES HARDWARE STORE

The property was inspected on 13.8.89 from the exterior only. It has not been possible to obtain access to the interior. Fortunately documentation of an inspection by Dr. Miles Lewis in September of 1988 has made it possible to fill in some of the missing internal information. Interpretation of finishes to help determination of the likely age of each section of the property still remains to be undertaken. This report can only be seen as preliminary therefore and a final report after internal inspection may provide additional information.

The property encompasses three main building parts namely

A. On the south, a four roomed house with central hallway. The walls are of brick rendered on the exterior with timber windows and a timber floor. The roof is in hipped “M” form and has the corrugated steel removed revealing timber shingles below. Dr. Lewis noted that the bricks in this building are hand moulded, set in lime water with a blue wash on the surface. This, and the nature of the render to the exterior suggest that the structure was originally face brickwork and was rendered in the latter part of the 19th century. The hand moulded bricks, the timber shingles, the parapet to the exterior and the simple plan form all suggest a date around 1870.

B. To the rear of the four roomed house is a slightly higher rendered brick two roomed structure with hipped roof (structure only, no roof cladding remains). This was possibly a kitchen or replaced an earlier timber detached or attached kitchen for the four roomed house. The large hipped roof and the hard burnt red bricks point to a late nineteenth century date for this section of the building. The greater height of the roof pitching point and the step down to these rooms from the four room house are peculiar however making precise dating and determination of likely function difficult. A skillion roofed bathroom attaches to the north wall. This is likely to be of twentieth century date according to Dr. Lewis’ inspection.

C. To the north of the cottage is a brick shop with recessed central entrance and fully glazed side windows. It has a timber floor with cellar below in the front portion. The roof is hipped. It also has had the roof cladding removed. A three posted timber verandah extends across the footpath to the road verge. The shop front is concealed by external boarding-up however enough is visible to determine that the shop front is of timber with narrow open grilles at the top of large single pane glass windows and a low stalling roof. These details are typical for shops in the last quarter of the twentieth century. The interior was once divided into two rooms but now has been made into a single cell by removal of all but the nib of the dividing wall. Part of the north wall of the four roomed house to the south has been removed to give connection to the large single shop space.

At the rear of the buildings is a large allotment of vacant land used for building material storage. A small shed is located to the east of the main building.

SUMMARY.

The building appears to have been constructed in three main stages. The first being the brick four roomed house with shingle roof visually assessed as possible of 1870 or thereabouts. The second and third stages appear to be constructed at different times and inadequate inspections of the property does not allow me to determine which of these was constructed first. Both could date around 1875 to 1895. They are namely the brick shop with cellar and the two roomed extension to the main house. According to Dr. Lewis’s inspections the majority of internal finishes are altered however the plan form of the structures as built is reasonably intact. I can not confirm this assessment of the interior but have no reason to suppose that it is other than correct.

SETTING.

The building is the first encountered along the Plenty Road travelling from Melbourne into the township of Whittlesea. Preceding it and to the east and west is open rural land with
views to the distant hills. This building visually marks the commencement of the town and sets the scene for the scale of the buildings beyond in the town centre. As recently as last year it was abutted on its north boundary by a house of similar period however this has now been demolished to leave the building complex standing on Lot 1 on its own. Two buildings of nineteenth century date are found further to the north.

INTACTNESS AND EXISTING CONDITION

Intactness The whole complex has undergone alteration. The earliest four roomed brick house has been rendered and a parapet embellishment added probably in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Window joinery in this section also appears to be of later nineteenth century date. Portions of the shingle roof have survived. The chimney stacks have probably been truncated. Internally inspection has not been made however Dr. Lewis’s inspection reveals a reasonably intact plan form with altered or covered over finishes. The two roomed rear addition has also had internal finishes altered according to Dr. Lewis. Some windows are altered or missing. The shop is substantially intact externally including the verandah. Internal intactness is not clear.

Although there have been alterations to the buildings individually the whole is substantially intact to a fourth quarter nineteenth century date. The shop is notable for its as-built intact shop front.

Condition. Some structural cracking has occurred in the house portion. The extent to which this may affect the stability of the structure can not be determined without closer inspection. The major factor affecting the condition of the property is the removal of all roof cladding (except previously covered wood shingles). This has occurred in the last twelve months and is permitting large quantities of water to enter the interior and to percolate into the structure of the brick walls. The extent of damage from this cause requires internal inspection for assessment.

HISTORY

This site is outside the town survey area. In consequence early maps and plans of Whittlesea have not been useful in determining the age of the building. Rate books for the region have been lost, therefore directories have proved to be the only dating device. These will be cited later.

Anecdotal evidence claims this complex to be the oldest shop in Whittlesea (a butchery).

"The first shop in Whittlesea was the old butcher's shop at west end of Plenty Road - the main outlet to the city. A man named White was the first owner. He was a relative of the Cornfoot family. Later on this shop became the property of the Coulthard Family who carried on the butchering business for some years. Finally Mr. James Clark, grandfather of Mr. Len Clark and Mrs. Kathleen Cameron Bell, took over the business and continued at it until his retirement. The shop is now a hardware store owned by Mr. Morcombe".

This evidence is reinforced by Bailliere’s Directory as follows:

1868 No reference to Clarke or butchers but a first entry for Cornfoot.
1875 “Wm Cornfoot, Butcher, Whittlesea”.
1880/81 “James Clark, Butcher, Plenty Road, Whittlesea”.

Wise’s Directory confirms the entry for “Clark, Butcher” in 1884/85, 1891/92, 1895/96 and 1899, and Sutherland gives an entry for Clark again as a butcher in Whittlesea after commencing butchering at Glenvale.

I cannot say without doubt that this is the same butchers shop as that referred to in directories but it is possible that this is the case and does fit with the anecdotal information. The 1868 date in Bailliere’s Directory giving the first entry for Cornfoot, (later confirming Cornfoot as a butcher in 1875) is consistent with the visual assessment of the 4 room building’s date at around 1870. No detailed research has been done to confirm the anecdotal information that this shop is the first in Whittlesea as asserted by Duffy. Even if this were not the case however it would still be amongst the earliest and possibly the oldest surviving shop in Whittlesea. It is certainly illustrative of the general form of nineteenth century shop/house building in Whittlesea which survived until recent times.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS.

The earlier 4 roomed house which probably operated as the first butchery is typical of many structures of the 1860s and 1870s in Victoria. This example is somewhat altered and is not the best example in the State. The shop with recessed entrance is also typical of shop construction in the 1870s and 1880s in Victoria.

It is substantially intact externally and interesting for the accompanying cellar reputed to have been where the meat was stored. Although not the most intact 1870/80s shop on a Statewide this shop is certainly a good example of its type. Both the 4 room house
and the shop are typical of construction in Whittlesea in the nineteenth century and one of only a few commercial buildings to survive in Whittlesea from that time. The timber verandah is one of only a few to survive in the City of Whittlesea.

SIGNIFICANCE

The property is the first encountered on entering Whittlesea from Melbourne and as such is a landmark in the town. Circumstantial evidence points to the first part of this building being constructed around 1868 and being used as a butcher’s shop. Historically it is significant as one of the earliest shops in Whittlesea and for being amongst the oldest surviving buildings in the town. Architecturally the group are significant as an example of typical nineteenth construction in Whittlesea. The timber verandah and shopfront to the northern building is one of few to survive in the City of Whittlesea.

Lot 1 Plenty Road Whittlesea has heritage significance at the local level to the township of Whittlesea and to the City of Whittlesea.

It is recommended that Lot 1 Plenty Road Whittlesea be appropriately listed in the Local Planning Scheme to give planning protection to development of the buildings and the site.

It should be noted that unless roof cladding and rain water plumbing are reinstated on the building it will decay rapidly and render the planning protection mentioned above ineffectual.
**TYPE** Residence  
**REGION** Whittlesea  
**ADDRESS** South of Lot 1 Plenty Road  
**GRADING** C  
**RECOMMENDED FOR** Heritage Conservation Area  
Planning Scheme Protection  
**SURVEY DATE** 22.5.90  
**THEME** Neighbourhoods & Townships  
**CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date** c1895  
**NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE** See A.9.  
**INTEGRITY** Good  
**CONDITION** Good
STORE NORTH OF HOTEL

TYPE Shop
REGION Whittlesea
ADDRESS Plenty Road
GRADING C

RECOMMENDED FOR Heritage Conservation Area
Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE 22.5.90

THEME Transport Routes, Neighbourhoods & Townships

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE See A.9.
Early shop defining the commercial area in Plenty Road outside Whittlesea township survey.
TYPE: Residence
REGION: Whittlesea
ADDRESS: 2 Walnut Street Cnr. Wallan Road.
GRADING: C
RECOMMENDED FOR: Heritage Conservation Area
                      Planning Scheme Protection
SURVEY DATE: 22.5.90
THEME: Neighbourhoods & Townships
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date: c1910
INTEGRITY: Good
CONDITION: Good
TYPE Residence
REGION Whittlesea
ADDRESS 20 Wallan Road.
GRADING C
RECOMMENDED FOR Heritage Conservation Area
Planning Scheme Protection
SURVEY DATE 22.5.90
THEME Neighbourhoods & Townships
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date c1875
NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE Typical for period. See A.9.
INTEGRITY Good
CONDITION Good
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Planning Scheme Protection |
| **SURVEY DATE** | 22.5.90 |
| **THEME** | Neighbourhoods & Townships |
| **CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:** Date | c1880 |
| **NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE** | Typical for period. See A.9. |
| **INTEGRITY** | Good |
| **CONDITION** | Good |
| **ALTERATIONS** | Verandah attached. |
TYPE Residence
REGION Whittlesea
ADDRESS 24 Wallan Road.
GRADING C
RECOMMENDED FOR Planning Scheme Protection
SURVEY DATE 22.5.90
THEME Neighbourhoods & Townships
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date c1870
NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE Typical for period. See A.9.
INTEGRITY Good
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<td><strong>THEME</strong></td>
<td>Neighbourhoods &amp; Townships</td>
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<td><strong>CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:</strong></td>
<td>1920s Shop and house.</td>
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<td><strong>NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE</strong></td>
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TYPE    Residence, Shop
REGION  Whittlesea
ADDRESS 19 Church Street west side.
GRADING  C

RECOMMENDED FOR  Heritage Conservation Area
                  Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE  22.5.90

THEME  Neighbourhoods & Townships

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date  c1925
Elements  Shop and house.

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE  Typical Whittlesea shop linked with a residence. See A.9.
WHITTLESEA POST OFFICE

TYPE: Shop
REGION: Whittlesea
ADDRESS: Church Street
GRADING: C

RECOMMENDED FOR: Heritage Conservation Area
Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE: 22.5.90

THEME: Neighbourhoods & Townships

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date: c1920
Elements: House, shop.


INTEGRITY: Good
CONDITION: Good
RESIDENCE AND SHOP

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RESIDENCE AND SHOP 14.16

TYPE Residence, Shop
REGION Whittlesea
ADDRESS Church Street
GRADING C

RECOMMENDED FOR Heritage Conservation Area
Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE 22.5.90

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date c1910
Elements Residence/shop.

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE Typical Whittlesea shop linked with a residence. See A.9.

INTEGRITY Good
CONDITION Good
**TYPE**  Shop  
**REGION**  Whittlesea  
**ADDRESS**  43 Church Street  
**GRADING**  C  
**RECOMMENDED FOR**  Heritage Conservation Area  
Planning Scheme Protection  
**SURVEY DATE**  22.5.90  
**THEME**  Neighbourhoods & Townships  
**CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:**  Date  1920  
**NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE**  Typical Whittlesea shop linked with house. See A.9.  
**INTEGRITY**  Good  
**CONDITION**  Good
TYPE Landscape feature (cypress windrows)  
Other (monument 1914-18, Peppercorns)  
REGION Whittlesea  
ADDRESS Laurel Street  
GRADING C  
RECOMMENDED FOR Heritage Conservation Area  
Planning Scheme Protection  
SURVEY DATE 22.5.90  
THEME Neighbourhoods & Townships  
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date 1926  
Elements Monument and Cypress and Ash windrow.  
NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE See attached and A.9.  
INTEGRITY Good  
CONDITION Good  
SOLDIERS STATUE

The Soldiers Statue in Laurel Street, Whittlesea at the foot of Church Street, was the second of three memorials erected by Whittlesea’s residents following World War One. The first was a Church of England Memorial Hall and the third a Memorial Arch.

A fundraising committee raised the funds for the statue, largely through the efforts of Cr. J. Cornfoot and Mary Lockwood. The unveiling ceremony took place on 20 April 1926. The Advertiser (late Evelyn Observer) outlined the arrangements for the unveiling as follows.

“The soldier’s monument in the main street is finished and awaiting the unveiling ceremony. It is a fine piece of work with the Digger standing “at ease”. On Tuesday next 20th instant at 3.00 p.m., a monument to perpetuate the memory of fallen soldiers will be unveiled at Whittlesea by Brigadier-General Elliot, CB, CMG, DSO, DCM. Parliamentary representatives of the district - William Angliss, MLC and W.L. Russell Clark and W. Everard, MLA will attend and James McRae, Chief Inspector will represent the Education Department. Children will be entertained by the committee and will be present during addresses”.

The granite base of the statue contains the names of those who served from the Whittlesea district, including those killed.

The cypress and ash avenue conveyancing at the monument adds to its prominence and emphasises this intersection as the town focus.
Boadle's Flour Mill at Whittlesea was established during the 1860s, to grind wheat produced by local farmers. The mill was powered by steam. Jonathan Boadle leased land at Bundoora owned by John Brown of Sydney. His farm, known as Prospect Hill, later became known as Bundoora Park. He was a prominent personality throughout the Plenty district and a pioneer in colonial farming. He is credited with having imported the first shorthorn cattle into Victoria but unfortunately also attributed with introducing the deadly cattle disease pleuropneumonia, in an infected animal from England.

As well as Prospect Hill, Boadle also owned a blacksmith's shop at Bundoora, and his flour mill at Whittlesea was apparently part of an attempt to vertically integrate his operations. The mill, of two stones, had a capacity of ten to twelve bushels per hour. It was generally able to grind all wheat sent to it, but occasionally suffered from a lack of available water, which had to be carted there.

Boadle died in 1870, killed whilst rounding up stock to exhibit at a Victoria Agricultural Show at Heidelberg. His magnificent dairy herd, horses and other stock and assets were soon sold and his widow left the district. The flour mill presumably closed about this time, as wheat production in the district declined rapidly during the 1870s. In 1871/72 2028 acres in the Plenty Valley were under wheat, but only 265 in 1879/80.

REFERENCES

Preston : The Illustrated History by B. Carroll and Ian Rule (1985)
Rural Industry in the Port Phillip Region 1835-1880 by L.J. Peel (1974)
WHITTLESEA COURTHOUSE

TYPE: Other building Courthouse
REGION: Whittlesea
ADDRESS: Cnr. Beech & Church Sts.
GRADING: B

RECOMMENDED FOR:
Australian Heritage Commission Register (National Estate)
Heritage Conservation Area
Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE: 22.5.90
THEME: Neighbourhoods & Townships

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:
Date: 1864
Architect: P.W.D., Williams?
Builder: Lockwood
Elements: Courthouse, open landscape.

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE: See attached A.9.
INTEGRITY: Good
CONDITION: Good
WHITTLESEA COURTHOUSE

“This building, centrally located at the crossroads of Whittlesea, has been a well known local landmark for over 120 years. In 1864, tenders were invited for the erection of a courthouse to serve the Whittlesea district. In September 1864 the government accepted William Lockwood’s tender of 600 Pounds 14s. Od, apparently the lowest of seven received. The courthouse was constructed of brick on bluestone footings with a slate roof.

The Whittlesea courthouse played an important role in the daily life and development of this district. Apart from court proceedings, meetings of the Whittlesea Roads Board were also held there. A meeting of the newly established Whittlesea Shire Council was also held there in 1875.

Offenses dealt with at the courthouse have generally been minor, although occasional instances of serious theft or assault have occurred. The most common cases handled in the earlier days related to such matters as petty larceny, non payment of debts, vagrancy, drunkenness and failure by residents to either have their children vaccinated or register their dogs. Following the introduction of compulsory education in 1873, proceedings were commonly directed against parents who neglected to send their children to school for the required 40 days per quarter.

An interesting case which reveals something of the attitude of the times concerned an obscene language charge against a player during a football match at Whittlesea on 1 July 1905. The player was locked up and when brought before the court pleaded guilty. Mr. R.J. Hughes JP fined him 2 pounds or in default 14 days gaol. He added that he had been disposed to treat the defendant leniently as he had pleaded guilty but that in all future cases of this nature the maximum 10 pounds fine or 3 months goal would be imposed.

The Whittlesea courthouse was closed in 1990.”

This courthouse was one of many constructed under the direction of the Public Works Department after the gold rush throughout Victoria. This comes in the middle period of the courthouse construction phase. It builds on earlier similar examples such with verandahed front. But it is directly comparable with the later more elaborate example at chiltern 1865, Williams also adopts an Italianate brick mode characterised by a low pitched slate roof, a purposefulness asymmetrical form; restrained brick embellishment, notably here in the projecting string course of matching bicolour to the wall surface; the large area of wall surfaces and relatively small corridors indeed it is so similar it is likely that Williams was also responsible here. The Italianate form was particularly suitable for these small Country Courthouses because their asymmetrical form matched the need for the three principle elements a porch, courtroom and clerk/magistrates offices. Utilization of bricks also enabled cheaper buildings.

This building is a very simple design. The centrally located porch has a low roof pitched above the main courtroom stringcourse. At right angles to the courtroom is the clerks room placed asymmetrically along the courtroom wall and somewhat awkwardly intersecting with the main roof. The three components are balanced by a squat brick chimney. This building is enhanced by its setting on a corner allotment and the open grounds. It is substantially intact.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES

Whittlesea Shire Council Minute Book 1875
Whittlesea Court Register 1905.
TYPE: Residence  
REGION: Whittlesea  
ADDRESS: 16 Beech Street  
GRADING: C  
RECOMMENDED FOR: Heritage Conservation Area, Planning Scheme Protection  
SURVEY DATE: 22.5.90  
THEME: Neighbourhoods & Townships  
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date: c1910  
NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE: Notable for the period. See A.9.  
INTEGRITY: Good  
CONDITION: Good
TYPE: Residence  
REGION: Whittlesea  
ADDRESS: 18 Beech Street  
GRADING: C  
RECOMMENDED FOR: Heritage Conservation Area  
Planning Scheme Protection  
SURVEY DATE: 22.5.90  
THEME: Neighbourhoods & Townships  
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date c1880  
NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE: Notable for the period see A.9.  
INTEGRITY: Good  
CONDITION: Good
MASONIC HALL

TYPE: Other building
REGION: Whittlesea
ADDRESS: 20 Beech Street
GRADING: C

RECOMMENDED FOR: Heritage Conservation Area
Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE: 22.5.90
THEME: Transport Routes, Neighbourhoods & Townships

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date 1934


INTEGRITY: Good
CONDITION: Good
WHITTLESEA GARAGE

TYPE: Other building
REGION: Whittlesea
ADDRESS: Beech Street
GRADING: C

RECOMMENDED FOR: Heritage Conservation Area
Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE: 22.5.90

THEME: Transport Routes, Neighbourhoods & Townships

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date c1920


INTEGRITY: Good
CONDITION: Good
TYPE: Residence
REGION: Whittlesea
ADDRESS: 33 Beech Street
GRADING: C

RECOMMENDED FOR: Heritage Conservation Area
Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE: 22.5.90

THEME: Neighbourhoods & Townships

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date c1860

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE: Typical for the period. See A.9

ALTERATIONS: Front door, verandah.
WHITTLESEA HOUSE

TYPE: Other building, former hotel
REGION: Whittlesea
ADDRESS: Cnr. Church & Beech Sts.

GRADING: C

RECOMMENDED FOR: Heritage Conservation Area
Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE: 22.5.90

THEME: Neighbourhoods & Townships

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date: c1868
Builder: John Wishart

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE: See attached and A.9.

INTEGRITY: Good
CONDITION: Good
ALTERATIONS: Metal fascia, shop fronts.
WHITTLESEA HOUSE

Whittlesea House was built during the late 1860s, starting life as the Prince of Wales Hotel. It was built by John Wishart, a member of the Whittlesea Roads Board, and replaced an earlier hotel of the same name, destroyed by fire in about 1865.

Wishart’s brick, two storeyed hotel building has long since been delicensed, but still retains the Prince of Wales’ three feathered crest and motto Ich Dien (I serve) on the corner facing Church and Beech Streets.

In 1868 Wishart advertised the hotel in the Argus “To let or sell, Prince of Wales, Family and Commercial”. In 1874 he offered it to the Education Department for 1,850 Pounds, as a replacement for the rapidly deteriorating Parochial School building. It stood on half an acre of ground with stables and sheds. The headmaster William Stubbs was in favour but the Department’s inspector dismissed the hotel as “noisy, too near the road, difficult and costly to repair and valued at 900 Pounds. The inspector further commended that “even though employed for school purposes, its appearance would continue to proclaim the fact that it was built for a hotel”.

The hotel in time became a boarding house, a coffee palace, a hardware store and latterly a real estate agency with several other smaller enterprises. The top floor at one time served as a slipper factory.

A typical hotel building for its date, this building with the Courthouse, marks the institutional precinct of Whittlesea.
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WHITTLESEA CONTACT GROUP COMMUNITY HOUSE  14.27

TYPE  Shop
REGION  Whittlesea
ADDRESS  35 Walnut Street

GRADING  C

RECOMMENDED FOR  Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE  22.5.90

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:  Date c1910
Elements  Wb/shop

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE  Typical Whittlesea shop with sign board integrated into the gable end the simple timber structure.

INTEGRITY  Good
CONDITION  Good
RESIDENCE

TYPE Residence
REGION Whittlesea
ADDRESS 12 Walnut Street Cnr. MacMickan Street
GRADING C
RECOMMENDED FOR Planning Scheme Protection
SURVEY DATE 22.5.90
THEME Neighbourhoods & Townships
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date c1925
INTEGRITY Good
CONDITION Good
TYPE Residence
REGION Whittlesea
ADDRESS 40 Walnut Street
GRADING B
RECOMMENDED FOR Planning Scheme Protection
SURVEY DATE 22.5.90
THEME Neighbourhoods & Townships
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date c1890s
Elements Two storey brick house, shop adjoining.
NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE See attached.
INTEGRITY Good
CONDITION Good
ALTERATIONS Verandah enclosed.
**GOUGHKEATING**

Gloughkeating is believed to have been built during the 1890s for a Mr. E. Robinson. Robinson operated a timber general store next door.

After a brief spell at storekeeping, Robinson left and took up timber milling. The store and residence were then purchased by Mr. M. Hutchinson, who apparently built the business into a very successful one. On his death it was sold to Charles Mitchell.

Gloughkeating consists of ten rooms, with front and rear balconies. Notable internal features are three open marble fireplaces, carved wooden balustrades and leadlight to the front door surrounds incorporating the name Gloughkeating.

Charles and Mary Mitchell raised four sons - Frederick, Charles, Thomas and Alexander. In 1923 Alexander’s twin sons, Laurie and Ray, were born at Gloughkeating. The Mitchell family carried on the grocery store and a bakery opposite until recent times. For some years they also owned and operated the old bakery in Schotter’s Road, Mernda, following Stephenson Turner’s death.

Gloughkeating now houses the Whittlesea Community Health Centre.

Scarcity of documentary sources has prevented precise dating of this unusual building. Visual inspection and knowledge of occupants leads to the early 1890s as the probable date. It has a most unusual form incorporating Victorian boom style elements in the main hipped roof, and cast iron verandah; and Queen Anne elements in the bi-colour brickwork, vigorous render dressings and gable end form. However even these elements are not directly taken from the common forms in these styles. Unusual elements in this building include: the broken pediment to the gable and the emphasis of the bonding to the brickwork with a light mortar strongly contrasting with the dark bricks.

Most unusual however is the stretched proportions of the whole building. Had the designer settled for common Boom style design, a typical house with central door, flanking windows and full width verandah would have been produced. This perhaps would not have been sufficiently impressive and the inclusion of the projecting Queen Anne style gabled bay for added prominence compromises the scale of the very Victorian boom-style verandah, and the success of an overall scheme which would be compatible with the Queen Anne bay. Perhaps the most useful comparison can be made with the cottages at the Old Colonists homes where the designers actively sought to compress the characteristics of a particular style to suit the tight picturesque siting. The Old Colonists houses are single storey however, and the prominent roofs permit the complexity of the whole to be unified. At Walnut Street the two storey construction has exacerbated the feeling of compression of the width by including such a diversity of elements. The mixing and disparate elements as seen here is characteristic of the transition period between the Victorian-boom-style buildings and the fully developed Queen Anne style as applied to row houses. The 1890s produced many quirky buildings like this one which bridge the gap between the two styles. They are sometimes referred to as Freestyle Edwardian.

This building is unique in the Whittlesea township. There are few two storey houses in the town and few row houses. It is a landmark in the town and locally significant. It is significant at a regional level for the quirky mixture of styles characteristic of the 1890s.
SHOP

REGION Whittlesea
ADDRESS Walnut Street
GRADING C
RECOMMENDED FOR Planning Scheme Protection
SURVEY DATE 22.5.90
THEME Neighbourhoods & Townships

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date after 1890
Elements Single storey shop related to house adjoining at 40 Walnut St.

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE Although altered, this building is part of the adjoining 40 Walnut Street. It illustrates the scattered nature of commercial premises in Whittlesea in the 19th and early 20th century.

INTEGRITY Poor
CONDITION Fair
ALTERATIONS Cladding, shopfront.
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RESIDENCE

TYPE Residence
REGION Whittlesea
ADDRESS 6 Lime Street
GRADING C
RECOMMENDED FOR Planning Scheme Protection
SURVEY DATE 22.5.90
THEME Neighbourhoods & Townships
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date c1920
INTEGRITY Good
CONDITION Good
TYPE  Residence
REGION  Whittlesea
ADDRESS  2 Lime Street
GRADING  C
RECOMMENDED FOR  Planning Scheme Protection
SURVEY DATE  22.5.90
THEME  Neighbourhoods & Townships

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:  Date  c1861
Elements  W/B house

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE  See attached.

INTEGRITY  Good
CONDITION  Good
ALTERATIONS  Brickwork painted, central gable probably later, verandah posts c1920, shutters probably added. Concrete verandah.
TARAWERA

Tarawera is believed to have been erected in about 1861.

“Tarawera’s builder and first owner was apparently James Morris, who is also thought to have been the James Morris who purchased a hotel near the Yan Yean Reservoir in 1880. Morris was active in community affairs and served successively on the Morang Roads Board and the Darebin and Whittlesea Shire Councils for thirty-six years. On leaving Whittlesea to live at Moorooduc in 1905, he was presented with both a large photograph of himself by his friends and a framed testimonial by his fellow councillors. Unfortunately he died just two weeks after leaving Whittlesea, aged 90. His had four children - two boys and two girls.

Tarawera has six main rooms, verandahs on three sides, and a corrugated iron roof. The house remained in the hands of the Morris family until the 1960s, over 100 years. The house is currently in excellent condition, following renovations by the Welsh family in 1980. It now stands upon .2 hectares (half an acre), however in earlier days the property extended to Church and Walnut Streets.

Tarawera’s current owner is Mrs. Evelyn Hurrey, widow of Thomas Boreham (Boy) Hurrey. Keenly involved in community affairs, Mrs. Hurrey has been involved with the Country Women’s Association for over forty years and is a past president of the Whittlesea branch”.

An early substantial house in Whittlesea of local significance.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES

E.M. Duffy Reminiscences of Whittlesea. 1971
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<tr>
<td>THEME</td>
<td>Neighbourhoods &amp; Townships</td>
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<tr>
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<td>NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE</td>
<td>See attached.</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALTERATIONS</td>
<td>Painted brickwork</td>
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</table>
**PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH  14.35**

The Presbyterian Church at Whittlesea was erected in 1863, the first church constructed in the township.

Occasional Presbyterian services had been conducted at Whittlesea during the 1850s by visiting ministers but it was not until August 1861 that moves were made to form a congregation and erect a church. At a public meeting covered by the Rev. Samuel Hamilton it was agreed that a Presbyterian congregation and church be established on two acres of land granted by the Government.

Funds were soon raised and the church foundation stone laid on 7 April 1863 by Mrs. Hamilton. On 6 October 1863 the first meeting of the congregation was held in the new building, which had cost 346.16.1 Pounds.

On 15 August 1864 a tender by Andrew Dunn of 13.19.0 pounds was accepted for fencing the church ground. In 1868 a brick manse was erected at a cost of 284.2.10 pounds.

The names of some of the oldest families connected with the Whittlesea Presbyterian Church are Gibson, Robertson, McIntyre, Glover, Andrew, Nicholson, McKimmie, Dr. Donald, Mirrilees, Cumming, Gardiner, Cornfoot, Johnston, Maxwell and Lorenz.

Today St. Andrews Presbyterian Church continues to serve the district well. Additions and renovations have been carried out in recent years. The Church is now the oldest institutional building in Whittlesea.

**HISTORICAL REFERENCES**

Whittlesea Post 2/11/1961

TYPE Residence
REGION Whittlesea
ADDRESS 44 Forest St. Cnr. Walnut St.
GRADING C
RECOMMENDED FOR Planning Scheme Protection
SURVEY DATE 22.5.90
THEME Neighbourhoods & Townships

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:
Date c1930
Elements w/B house

INTEGRITY Good
CONDITION Good
MEMORIAL ARCH

TYPE: Other memoria arch
REGION: Whittlesea
ADDRESS: Forest Street
GRADING: C
RECOMMENDED FOR: Planning Scheme Protection
SURVEY DATE: 22.5.90
THEME: Neighbourhoods & Townships
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date 1927
NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE: See attached.
MEMORIAL ARCH 14.38

The Memorial Arch at Whittlesea was the third of three memorials erected by Whittlesea’s residents following World War One. The first was a Church of England Memorial Hall and the second a statue of a soldier “at ease”.

In June 1926 Cr. Downie reported to the Whittlesea Shire Council that the committee formed to erect the soldiers statue still had 300 Pounds in hand, and proposed that a Memorial Arch be erected in Forest Street, at the foot of Walnut Street. Permission was granted, under the supervision of the Shire Engineer.

The Whittlesea Sub Branch of the RSSAICA arranged the unveiling ceremony, held on the 7 March 1927. The State Governor, Lord Somers, performed the unveiling. The town was decorated with flags and bunting and ex servicemen formed a guard of honour at the Arch flanked by school children. A banquet was held following the ceremony.

Today, Anzac Day is still the occasion for a march through the town to the Memorial Arch, with a service after.

Of local significance, historically and socially.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES

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<td></td>
<td>Architect: James Scott</td>
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<td>Elements: brick hall in open landscape</td>
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<tr>
<td>ALTERATIONS</td>
<td>Two storey additions at front, toilets at rear.</td>
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</table>
MECHANICS INSTITUTE

“On 8 February 1878 active Friendly Societies of the Whittlesea district met to consider the erection of a suitable meeting place. A building Committee was elected, but as only Free Libraries were entitled to government assistance, they resolved “to build a brick library with a shingle roof”. The site chosen in Forest Street was made available, together with 50 pounds, by the Lands Department. In the spring of 1882 the building contract was awarded to James Scott of North Fitzroy for 325 Pounds.

The Grand Opening Tea Meeting and Supper (Tickets seven shillings and sixpence a double and five shillings a single) was held on 16 April 1884 with the local MLA's G.D. Langridge, C. Levien and R. Harper present. The cupboard of books constituting the old library was moved in and Mr. Peter Keith appointed caretaker and librarian at 6 pounds per annum with a four shillings cleaning allowance after each function. Loyal Whittlesea Lodge had the first booking on 16 May; the Oddfellows held the first ball later that month; and Rev. J.B. Smith gave the first lecture in June.

A piano was purchased shortly after for 55 pounds and concerts and dance classes soon became regular events. Political meetings, land sales, bazaars and Catholic Church services also regularly filled the hall.

The shingled roof was replaced with iron in 1898. In 1923 the Anglican Parish Hall opened and this soon became the social centre of Whittlesea. The library remained however and community singing and political meetings continued. From 1924 until the advent of television it also served as a cinema on Saturday nights. Electricity was connected and a projection room added in 1938.

Now administered by the Lions Club of Whittlesea, the building has been used in recent years as a meeting place by various community groups, including the Whittlesea and District Youth Club and the Elderly Citizens Club.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES

WHITTLESEA UNITING CHURCH

TYPE: Other building church
REGION: Whittlesea
ADDRESS: Forest Street

GRADING: C

RECOMMENDED FOR: Heritage Conservation Area
Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE: 22.5.90

THEME: Neighbourhoods & Townships

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:
- Date: 1870
- Elements: Brick church, mature peppercorns.

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE: See attached.

INTEGRITY: Good
CONDITION: Good

ALTERATIONS: Doorway bricked up, roof probably of slate originally.
WHITTLESEA UNITING CHURCH 14.42

The Whittlesea Uniting Church in 1870, began as a Wesleyan Church. Few details relating to the construction of the building have been found. The church was one of a series of Wesleyan churches erected throughout the City of Whittlesea during the 1860-1890 period under the supervision of Rev. Charles Dubourg.

The Church appears not to have boasted a large congregation. Whittlesea's fortunes declined during the 1870s with the closure of the Mt. Disappointment forests to timber cutters. Few Wesleyans or later Methodists are recorded amongst the burials of Whittlesea residents in the Yan Yean Cemetery, suggesting a lack of adherents.

In 1913 Whittlesea formed part of the Yan Yean Methodist Circuit, which also included churches at Mernda, Hazelglen, Wollert and Glenvale. In 1954 the church closed and the organ, seats and other furniture were relocated to Harold Rowe's barn in Glenburnie Road, Eden Park, where services for the remaining congregation were conducted by a visiting minister from Mernda.

For some years the Presbyterian Church leased the building and used it as a Sunday School hall. In 1977 several families of Presbyterian Church, which had voted to remain with the continuing Presbyterian Church. These families met and expressed the desire to have a Uniting Church in Whittlesea.

Approaches were made to the Uniting Church of Victoria. Permission was granted and after some refurbishment and gifts of furniture, hymn books, etc, the church re-opened on 30 April 1978.

The Uniting Church congregation has grown since the building re-opened and an extension was added in August 1982. The original wooden floor has also been replaced.

This is the largest and most substantial of the Wesleyan Churches constructed in the Shire of Whittlesea like the others at Doreen, Wollert and Arthurs Creek this church follows the simple preaching hall form embellished only by the simple Gothic revival arches and the small entrance porch.

The building is an important part of the Institutional zone in Forest Street.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES


“LYNDOCH PARK”

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<tr>
<td>ALTERATIONS</td>
<td>The majority of the building dates from the turn of the century or is extensively altered.</td>
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</table>
**LYNDOCH PARK**

Lyndoch Park is locally significant for its association with George Sherwin, who settled in the Whittlesea district around 1837.

Soon after taking up his pastoral run, Sherwin built a slab hut, near the Plenty River (probably on the opposite side of Lyndoch). In 1841 he travelled back to Parramatta, his birthplace, and married Margaret Thorne. On his return he commenced the construction of a second, larger dwelling not far from his original hut. In the meantime, his brother John had taken up a 7000 acre leasehold to the east in the area now known as the Sherwin Ranges. John later erected Braemore homestead at Beveridge.

Hut, Sherwin and Paddock Streets commemorate George Sherwin’s presence in Whittlesea. He is also remembered for his community activities. An educated, articulate man, he was instrumental in having the Plenty Road laid out from Melbourne to Whittlesea, and amongst other positions, was also the first chairman of the Whittlesea District Roads Board, established in 1862.

Lyndoch Park today is a delightful old rambling homestead of 418 square metres (45 squares). Erected over a long period from the 1850s by local builder, David Johnstone, it is constructed of stone and brick with a slate roof. A return verandah c1900 encircles the house, with a huge tree sized wisteria attempting to do the same. The homestead incorporates a large 74 square metre cellar, lined with stone and handmade bricks.

The homestead stands surrounded by many large spruce, oak, elm, and pine trees, some of which are over 100 years old.

Of local significance.
In 1868, five years after the erection of the Whittlesea Presbyterian Church, the congregation decided to erect a manse.

Plans were drawn up in January 1868 by Moses Thomas (see Mayfield Heritage Conservation Area). The Minister, Rev. W. Sonter approved the plans in February and on 5 March the tender of Messrs. Nelson and Greenway at 284.2.0 pounds was accepted.

The brick building was completed on 18 July 1868. Originally the roof was of wooden shingles however these were later replaced with corrugated iron.

A very plain church, less significant than those at Mill Park and Mernda.

**Historical References**

Whittlesea Post 2/11/1961

WHITTLESEA PARK 14.46

TYPE Other park
REGION Whittlesea
ADDRESS Yea Road

GRADING C

RECOMMENDED FOR Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE 22.5.90

THEME Early Settlement, Neighbourhoods & Townships

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE Substantial area of flood plain planted with windrows and now an open rural park in the centre of Whittlesea township.

INTEGRITY Good
CONDITION Good
TYPE Residence
REGION Whittlesea
ADDRESS River Street
GRADING C
RECOMMENDED FOR Planning Scheme Protection
SURVEY DATE 30.8.90
THEME Neighbourhoods & Townships, Timber Industry

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date c1872
Elements Timber slab house and weatherboard kitchen.

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE See attached.

INTEGRITY Good
CONDITION Good

ALTERATIONS Recent additions to rear, Verandah roof possibly later. Weatherboards above verandah probably added.
This house is significant for its unusual construction technique and the utilization of local timber.

Historical details provided by the current owner, and examination of the detailing of the structure indicate an 1870s date for construction. The techniques it employs however are not associated with this date rather they belong to the early settlement phase c1835-1850, or to remote rural buildings.

The construction technique is similar to prefabricated houses common before the 1850s. The “Manning” cottage similar to that used by Gov. Latrobe brought to Melbourne in 1839 from London is a good example. The basic framework is a system of regular studs of larger size than a stud frame house (in this case 100mm x 100mm but for earlier buildings often less) but at double the spacing, usually 900mm (3’). The studs are intended to be exposed and as for this example are commonly arised on their edges. A rebate in the sides of the studs allows for a panel to be slipped between the studs to form the internal and external wall. For prefabricated cottages the wall was usually panelled as at Governor Latrobe cottage and/or clad externally with precut weatherboards between the studs. All these components could be precut and minimised the weight to be transported. At this house the “wall” is made by 200mm (8”) deep T & G boards slotting into the rebate between the studs. The thickness was not measured but is expected to be around 45mm. The boards (and studs) are of hardwood, probably local, and have a high proportion of gum veins.

The system of construction used at this house is much more labour intensive and wood consuming than a traditional stud framing system. It was appropriate for prefabricated buildings particularly when using the lighter soft wood and slim panels, because of the saving in transport costs.

In remote areas slab huts constructed with timber cut from the site sometimes used a simpler but similar system to minimize the total amount of highly labour intensive on-site cutting. However here there is no labour material benefit to be gained from the system. Both split and sawn hardwood weatherboards are used when imported soft wood weatherboards would have been available in Whittlesea at the time of construction. Why then was this system used? There are four possibilities. First for appearance, this seems unlikely because buildings like this became unfashionable by the late 1850s. Second for insulation. If the joints are well sealed this system should be better insulated than a plaster lined weatherboard building. Third, for security, as for police lock ups where horizontal slabs are often used, this system is more robust than traditional stud framing. Finally, and most likely is economy, if the builder had free access to short lengths of heavily gum veined timber and converted them to the planks used here, rather than to split or sawn weatherboards. This would appear to be the most sensible possibility. Even if the latter were correct the building remains a puzzle.

A traditional stud framed free standing kitchen is located a few metres from the main house. This is probably the earliest building in the complex.
TYPE: Residence, Outbuildings, Other wells
REGION: Whittlesea
ADDRESS: River Street

GRADING: C

RECOMMENDED FOR: Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE: 30.8.90

THEME: Neighbourhoods & Townships

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:
Date: c1880s
Elements: Brick house, outbuilding.

INTEGRITY: Good, Fair
CONDITION: Poor

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE: Relocated from a lower site.
**“CONRON GRANGE”**

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<td>Dairy Industry</td>
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<td>Builder Miller &amp; Murie</td>
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<td>INTEGRITY</td>
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CONRON GRANGE

“Nestled in the foothills of the Great Dividing Range, below Mt. Disappointment, is Conron Grange homestead.

The land on which Conron Grange stands was part of 4000 acres of crown land purchased by Thomas Wills in 1839. Sometime later, probably during the 1850s, Wills leased 263 acres to Robert Armstrong, who set about establishing a farm on it. Tragically, Armstrong was killed on the property in 1863 in a riding accident.

After Armstrong’s death, his widow Mary Ann married James Johnston, who was originally from County Down, Ireland. James and Mary Ann raised three children, one of whom, Harry, employed builders Miller and Murie to replace the original four-room paling cottage with the six-roomed weatherboard home which stands on the property today. The old cottage was demolished in about 1920, several years after construction of the new homestead.

Harry and his wife, Isobel (nee Glover) raised four children - Clarrie, Nellie, Archie and Mary. Harry and the two boys eventually established a renowned Ayrshire dairy her and exhibited with considerable success at both the Royal Melbourne and Whittlesea Agricultural Shows. The champion bull “Conron Luminatus” and the champion cow “Conron Felicity” were bred on the property.

Clarrie, who was born at Conron Grange in 1902, recalls that the family milked sixty cows by hand until the 1930s, when the property was sold to the McPhee family, its current owners”.

Armstrong was typical of many on the Wills land in that he and his family were tenant farmers who developed the region without ownership. It was not until much later that the land ownership was transferred to the occupiers.

This is one of the few farms to continue dairying in Whittlesea to this present day. Once a prominent dairy region, Whittlesea suffered each time the Government introduced new regulations to dairy farms. Initially Whittlesea dairying was very small scale, generally small allotments with families living at semi subsistence level and selling small quantities of milk and butter to the Melbourne Markets. There were few regulations governing handling, storage of product, and hygiene at the milking sheds. The public largely relied on the good practices of the farmer to obtain clean milk. The hygiene questions aside, the storage and handling of milk in pre-refrigeration times depended entirely on consumption soon after milk production and this directly depended on the ability to transport to markets. The local Whittlesea Market could be easily served, however milk for the Melbourne Market needed to travel by dray or later by rail to Melbourne. The greater the distance the stronger the need for refrigeration.

Around turn of the century new requirements were laid down for onsite handling of milk utilizing underground tanks or “well” as they are locally known and a cool water reticulation system to a specialized dairy room made cool by its lack of windows and often stone construction. Many of these dairy rooms and tanks can be seen throughout Whittlesea. Small dairy farms could not justify the expense of such facilities and would have dropped out of dairying at this time except for private sales and close local markets. Councils became responsible for inspections around 1900 and imposed requirements on each dairy. A second major round of inspections occurred in the 1930s. If the farm was too small to institute the changes required they had to drop out of dairying.

The second major change occurred in the 1940s when conventional refrigeration was required. Installation of this equipment was again expensive and required larger production to justify installations. The number of cows required to be milked was too great for hand milking, except in the largest families, so this new requirement also effectively went hand in hand with mechanised milking. This again required dairy farms to be larger.

The majority of the nineteenth century Whittlesea dairy farms did not make the transition to refrigerated, mechanically extracted milk and the phenomenon of the dairy industry in Whittlesea took a substantial dive. More recent changes to dairy industry requirements have included installation of sophisticated refrigerated stainless steel storage systems which allow collection of milk from farms to be extended to several day intervals. At the Shultz dairy farm in Epping Silvia Shultz recalled twice daily collections of milk up till refrigeration was required. It is ironic that a area so well suited to dairying by it climate and proximity to Melbourne has now so little dairying activity because again of the proximity to Melbourne leading to small landholdings. Had this area been developed later in a manner similar to Leongatha with larger farms, this area would still be a significant dairying area today.

The McPhee’s farm represents all these phases of dairying at Whittlesea. Although the technology of each period does not survive, sufficient physical evidence of the development of the farm can be seen in the houses on the site. This farm survives now because of good farming practices, and a change in community expectations for the constituent of milk to high protein away from high fat, have enable the excellent dairying
potentially of the area to again be realised. In this peculiar age however the McPhees milk must go to Bendigo to be processed before returning to the Melbourne Market.

Conron Grange is of regional significance as a cultural landscape which can describe initial settlement and tenant farming and the change in dairying practice in Victoria from first settlement of this Region to the present day. Its constituent elements are: the site of the first house, the "well", the outbuilding which uses materials from the first house. The site of the second form roomed house, the extant 1910 block front house, the modern 1970s residence, the adjoining creek and the farm sheds which describe the process of running a dairy farm. Its juxtaposition to the adjoining Chinese Market garden adds to the capacity of this farm to illustrate the contrast in population type, and farming techniques in the nineteenth century.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES

Photographic collection of Mr. McPhee.

TACKS WATER WHEEL AND MARKET GARDEN

ADDRESS McPhees Road
REGION Whittlesea Township
TYPE Landscape feature, Other
EXISTING DESIGNATION
GRADING C
RECOMMENDED FOR Victorian Archaeological Survey Recording
Planning Scheme Protection
SURVEY DATE 19.6.90
THEME Early Settlement, Neighbourhoods & Townships
NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE Early chinese market gardens in Whittlesea. Drainage channels and mounds still survive. Evidence of the diversity of population following the gold rush and the Chinese community influence on vegetable growing in Victoria.
INTEGRITY Fair
CONDITION Fair
RECOMMENDATIONS Do not permit ploughing or removal of drainage system.
**ADDRESS**  Black Flat Road  
**REGION**  Whittlesea Township  
**TYPE**  Residence

**EXISTING DESIGNATION**  
**GRADING**  C, D  
**RECOMMENDED FOR**  Planning Scheme Protection

**SURVEY DATE**  22.5.90

**THEME**  Neighbourhoods & Townships, Grazing Industry

**CONSTRUCTION DETAILS**  
**Date**  c1875  
**Elements**  house, mature trees.

**NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE**  See attached.

**INTEGRITY**  Good  
**CONDITION**  Good
NORTHWOOD 14.51

Northwood is believed to have been built about 1875 on land owned by two brothers, Alfred and Bert Clark, on the Wallan Road. At that time, it stood near Wolserey, another attractive timber homestead of similar design which also survives today.

Sometime after its erection, Northwood was relocated to its present site in Black Flat Road. Apparently the house as a whole was conveyed on skids and pulled by a team of fourteen horses, a unique event said to have been witnessed by many of the townspeople.

Early owners after the Clarks were the Sassella family. At that time the Sassella Brothers, George, Tony and Steve, ran a local butcher shop on the corner of Church and Walnut Streets, the forerunner of an eventual chain of butcher shops to be run by that family in Melbourne. The Sassella’s also operated a slaughterhouse on the Wallan Road. George Sassella had arrived in Australia from Italy in 1883.

Northwood has seen a succession of owners and occupiers over the years. A notable one was the Frenchman, Ponchoen, who grazed fat cattle on the property during the late 1930s. He is still remembered as an extremely tidy farmer who always carried a mattock over his shoulder, expertly removing all weeds the moment he saw them.

Later owners have been the Halliwell, Goding and Keep families.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES

ADDRESS Wallan Road
REGION Whittlesea Township
TYPE Residence

EXISTING DESIGNATION
GRADING C
RECOMMENDED FOR Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE 19.6.90
THEME Neighbourhoods & Townships

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS Date 1870
Architect Dunn (Alfred)
Elements Weatherboard block fronted residence.

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE See attached.
INTEGRITY Good
CONDITION Good

HISTORICAL REFERENCES See attached.
James Andrew, the first owner of Wolserey, named it (Wolserey) after a town in his native Devon. The house is believed to have been built in 1870 and designed by an architect named Dunn. It is typical for the period although relatively early in its use of the block front. An unusual verandah wing is found at the rear.

James Andrew was born in East Palford, Devon, in 1827, and arrived in Australia in 1850, aboard the Lady McNaughton. After first landing at Adelaide, he soon sailed in a coastal vessel to Melbourne and took employment clearing earth from a stone quarry at Collingwood. He then briefly carted rock for some stonemasons and cut hay before taking a small farm at Epping for four years. He moved to Kangaroo Ground in 1859 and then to Whittlesea several years later, farming almost 400 acres.

Wolserey, which is 223 square metres (24 squares), has open fireplaces to five main rooms. Its decorative cornice work and ceiling roses remain intact throughout. A handmade clay brick well, with its original pump, stands at the rear of the house and remains in use today.

James Andrew was twice married and raised a family of six children.

Wolserey remained in the hands of the Andrew family until 1983, when it was purchased by Dr. Ian Reynolds.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES
Wuchatasch & Waghorn, 1985, No. 33.
### WHITTLESEA SHOWGROUNDS

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WHITTLESEA SHOWGROUNDS  14.57

The Whittlesea Show, organised each November by the Whittlesea Agricultural Society, began on 3 May 1859 when the first Whittlesea Fair was held on Johnston's property near where the railway station was later constructed.

Anthony Nicholson was the force behind the establishment of the committee in December 1858 to organise the first fair. The fair was only moderately successful but sufficient to justify continuation on an annual basis. Subsequent shows were held on three acres north of the cricket ground. By 1870 the title had been altered to The Whittlesea October Cattle and Horse Show and Fair. By 1892 the then flourishing "Whittlesea Show", under the presidency of Mr. A.E. Clarke, was attended by both the Victorian Governor and Premier.

In 1905, the Society decided to relocate yet again, to the current site in Yea Road. Just prior to the move, Miss Moulden of Reservoir had been killed in a fall whilst completing in a ladies equestrian event. Members of the Society guaranteed loans taken out to fence the new site, erect necessary building and effect other improvements.

In 1915, the Preston Leader reported that “The annual show was held in the Society’s grounds, claimed to be the most picturesque in the State - on Thursday, and passed off very successfully. The show ground was in perfect order, being covered with a beautiful green sward, and the day being fine, patrons moved about with every degree of comfort... Thursday’s show =, in the opinion of those competent to judge, surpassed all previous exhibitions. Nothing could be more gratifying, as it shows that the Society is not only growing in popularity, but widening its influence”.

From 1903 to 1939, a feature of the Royal Agricultural Society of Victoria’s annual Melbourne Show was a competition for the best exhibit from a district or region. Never unplaced in thirty eight years of competition, Whittlesea won twenty six first prizes, ten second prizes and two third prizes.

In the 1940s, the Whittlesea Show’s wool exhibit, organized by Les Batten, became more important than that at the Royal Melbourne Show. Les was soon engaged by the Royal Agricultural Society to organize their wool exhibitions.

During the 1970s, the Whittlesea Show was extended to cover two days, such had its success become. Many district families have now been associated with the Whittlesea Agricultural Society for over 100 years.

The Whittlesea Showgrounds are a focal point for the community and substantially contribute to Whittlesea’s rural image. Of considerable local significance.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES


**ADDRESS**  Wildwood Road  
**REGION**  Whittlesea Township  
**TYPE**  Residence, Outbuildings

**EXISTING DESIGNATION**  
**GRADING**  C  
**RECOMMENDED FOR**  Planning Scheme Protection

**SURVEY DATE**  6.6.90  
**THEME**  Neighbourhoods & Townships, Dairy Industry

**CONSTRUCTION DETAILS**  Date c1880s  
**Elements**  Brick residence, yards, mature trees on a prominent knoll.

**INTEGRITY**  Good  
**CONDITION**  Not inspected
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RESIDENCE

ADDRESS: Whittlesea Road
REGION: Whittlesea Township
TYPE: Residence

EXISTING DESIGNATION: Grading C
RECOMMENDED FOR: Planning Scheme Protection
SURVEY DATE: 6.6.90

THEME: Neighbourhoods & Townships, Dairy Industry

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date c1900
INTEGRITY: Not inspected
CONDITION: Not inspected
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<tr>
<td>THEME</td>
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ADDRESS  Whittlesea Road
REGION    Whittlesea Township
TYPE      Residence

EXISTING DESIGNATION
GRADING    C
RECOMMENDED FOR Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE  6.6.90

THEME Neighbourhoods & Townships, Yan Yean Reservoir

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS  Residence, mature trees.

INTEGRITY  Good
CONDITION  Not inspected
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ADDRESS    Wildwood Road/Mikyleane
REGION     Whittlesea Township
TYPE       Residence

EXISTING DESIGNATION
GRADING     A library
           B residence
RECOMMENDED FOR
           Australian Heritage Commission Register (National Estate)
           Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE    19.6.90
THEME         Dairy Industry

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS
Date         1922
Elements     W/B buildings including house, library, motor house, battery house, cottage at the stables, avenue of oaks.

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE
See attached.

INTEGRITY     Good
CONDITION     Good
MORNMOOT STUD 14.64

The library at Mornmoot was built during the 1920s for Russell Chirnside. The house is thought to have been built at the same time.

Russell Chirnside was a member of the famous Chirnside family of Carranballac (near Skipton) and Werribee Park. Born in 1885, he was privately tutored in the classics prior to entering Sandhurst Military Academy in England. After graduation he held a commission in the Royal Horse Guards.

Following his return to Australia, Russell studied sheep husbandry at Mt. William. However he disliked the lack of hunting, racing and other social activities at the isolated Mt. William so decided to take over part of Carranballac, naming it Curnong.

Russell, a keen scholar, reserved the top floor of his new house at Curnong for a library, his magnificent book collection being one of the largest private libraries in Australia.

During World War I Russell served in Europe with the AIF’s 7th Battalion. Following his return to Australia, he sold Curnong in 1922 and purchased Mornmoot, taking his book collection with him. In 1926 he married Marybelle O’Brien a nurse.

Using foundation cattle from his Uncle George Chirnside’s Jersey Stud at Mooroolbark, he built up the renowned Mornmoot herd. He was a member of the Jersey Herd Society from 1928-49, of which he served on the committee and was vice-president for several years. In 1935 Mornmoot Jerseys carried off the Herd Test Championships, a feat accomplished nine times, including seven in succession.

Russell died in 1956 leaving no children. Mornmoot Stud subsequently passed to the Young family and later David and Lilian Leighton, the current owners. Mornmoot today is renowned for horses rather than cattle, although fifty head of Simmental cattle are carried on the 200 ha. property to service the pastures. The Leighton’s have four outstanding stallions at Mornmoot, with up to 300 mares at times. The Leighton’s most prized stallion is Century, Australia’s leading stallion in 1978/79 and Victoria’s leading stallion for five years from 1983.

Since 1983 the Leighton’s have sponsored the Mornmoot Perpetual Equestrian Trophy at the Whittlesea Show.

Russell Chirnside transformed the existing farm at Mornmoot. A simple edwardian cottage now near the stables is likely to have been the main building when he arrived. Chirnside quickly set about creating a completely different atmosphere. An integral part of the concept was clearly has architectural pretensions and is most likely to have been executed by an architect. No sources have been found for the likely designer. An extensive search though fashionable magazines might be useful but is outside the scope of this study.

The house is not the feature of the complex, however, this is most definitely the library. Chirnside brought his extensive library with him from the Western District. To house such a large collection a purpose made building was required. The value of the books was such that purpose made shelves were also executed. Beautifully executed in blackwood, the bookcases are divided into cells of small shelf lengths and each length given a separate top hinged door. This enabled the atmosphere for the books to remain constant and reduces the intrusion of dust when opening the book case only to the cell required. The door of each cell once open, slides away horizontally into the cabinet to be completely out of the way. The bookcases almost appear to have generated the design for the building. They are placed in wall bays interspersed by bay windows and smaller double hung sashes. To provide a general low glare light, highlights are used in bays around the structure.

This private library needed to be large, but also intimate. The principal requirements are for controlled light and atmosphere and a substantial quantity of wall space. This is best achieved by a long thin plan form. The architect has cleverly rearranged this into a 3 part boomerang shape and created interest and a domestic feel as well as satisfying the functional requirements. The building is tall, to take the bookcases and provide for controlled high lights. To integrate this into the garden, the acute angle of the boomerang has a low roofed verandah attached and access to the garden is obtained here via French doors.

The library is a beautifully planned purpose designed building of unique form. The general proportions and atmosphere reflect the
Parliament house library. They are expressed here in 20th century form.

The library was built as a freestanding structure. It still reads this way however low scale access was added later to connect it to the house.

Elsewhere in the complex are contemporary buildings which describe the state of technology at the time including a battery house and motor garage.

Mornmoot is of State significance for its complete library building, and collection of remarkable intactness. The house and grounds which contribute to the setting for the library are well developed in themselves and are of regional significance architecturally. The complex has historical significance for its association with the Chirnside family.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES


Whittlesea Post 16/10/1990.
### ORIGINAL SITE "LYNDOCH PARK"

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
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</table>
This attractive stand of mature, exotic trees marks the site of the third home of Dr. Ronald, Whittlesea’s first doctor.

Dr. Ronald first settled in Yan Yean in 1842. A former ships medical officer, he lived on or near the Plenty River for forty years. During the 1840s he leased 12,000 acres of grazing land between the Plenty River and Arthurs Creek. He lost most of his leasehold between 1850-1854 and in 1853 purchased the 640 acres which included his homestead. He served as the Upper Plenty districts doctor continuously from the time of his arrival until his death in June 1882 aged 74. He is buried in the Yan Yean Cemetery of which he was a trustee.

Dr. Ronald is believed to have moved to this site during the late 1870s, when some of these trees may have been planted. Following his death, the property passed to Dr. Thomas Serrall, who replaced him. After Dr. Serrall’s death in 1889 the property became part of the estate of Lyndoch Park and was known as Strathnoon. The timber homestead was later destroyed by fire. Two brick lined wells and the stone foundations of the house can still be seen.

Several of the trees are considered rare in Australia. An interesting specimen is a large evergreen Quercus suber, or Mediterranean Cork Oak, possibly over 100 years old. Inscribed on its trunk are the words "Rest In Peace", Billy". The ashes of a local resident who loved to visit the park-like setting as a child are also spread at the foot of the tree.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES


### TOOROURRONG RESERVOIR

- **ADDRESS**: Jacks Creek Road
- **REGION**: Whittlesea Township
- **TYPE**: Landscape feature, Other

#### EXISTING DESIGNATION
- **GRADING**: A
- **RECOMMENDED FOR**:
  - Victorian Heritage Register
  - Australian Heritage Commission Register (National Estate)
  - Heritage Conservation Area
  - Planning Scheme Protection
  - Cultural Landscape

#### SURVEY DATE
- **DATE**: 6.6.90

#### THEME
- **Yan Yean Reservoir**

#### CONSTRUCTION DETAILS
- **Date**: 1880s
- **Elements**: Reservoir aqueduct, pine plantation, circuit road.

#### NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE
- **See attached.**

#### INTEGRITY
- **Good**

#### CONDITION
- **Good**
Toorourrong Reservoir and its associated Wallaby and Silver Creeks catchment works were constructed during the 1880s to increase the water quality and capacity of the Yan Yean Reservoir.

As Melbourne’s population grew, the supply of water from Yan Yean became insufficient to meet the city’s needs. In 1872 a Board of Enquiry reported on ways to increase the supply of water to Yan Yean Reservoir, William Davidson, Engineer of Water Supply ordered William Thwaites to explore the northern slopes of the Plenty Ranges. Gilbert Marshall, a colourful local resident acted as guide. Thwaite’s survey showed that by connecting Wallaby and Silver Creeks by tunnel and aqueduct, the combined flow could be diverted into the Plenty catchment. A small reservoir, the Toorourrong, was added as a settling basin.

In 1883, the Wallaby Creek weir and an 8.8km aqueduct were completed delivering water to the Cascades, at the head of Jack’s Creek, in the Plenty watershed. The Cascades were constructed to enable the aqueduct water to drop 37 metres to Jack’s Creek and the Toorourrong Reservoir. Toorourrong Reservoir and the Clear Water Channel which connects Toorourrong Reservoir with Yan Yean Reservoir were completed in 1885.

In 1886 the supply was further supplemented by the construction of the Silver Creek Aqueduct whereby the waters of Silver Creek and three of its tributaries were diverted into the basin formed by the Wallaby Creek Weir. Included within the Toorourrong catchment area, and within the City of Whittlesea, are stands of oldgrowth Mountain Ash dating back to 1730.

The average height of the stand is 71 metres but some trees have been measured at 84 metres. Also within the City of Whittlesea’s boundaries are the Joey’s Creek and Disappointment Reference Areas. Reference areas are tracts of public land containing viable samples of one or more land types that are relatively undisturbed. They are to be retained in perpetuity as a standard against which altered systems can be compared and are managed to allow natural systems full rein to permit the ecosystem to develop free from human interference.

On the boundary of the City of Whittlesea and the Shire of Broadford is the site of a former paling splitters camp named York Town. This camp operated during the 1860s and 1870s, but became a ghost town when the catchment was closed to the timber industry during the 1870s.

Today, the Toorourrong Reservoir is a popular and serene picnic spot, a tranquil forested refuge from ever encroaching development.
**ADDRESS**
Jacks Creek Road

**REGION**
Whittlesea Township

**TYPE**
Outbuildings

**EXISTING DESIGNATION**

**GRADING**
C

**RECOMMENDED FOR**
Planning Scheme Protection

**SURVEY DATE**
6.6.90

**THEME**
Grazing Industry

**CONSTRUCTION DETAILS**
Elements Barn

**NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE**
Barn only.

**INTEGRITY**
Good

**CONDITION**
Good
**EXISTING HERITAGE LISTING**

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<td>D</td>
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* NO SITE IDENTIFICATION FORM

**For investigation by the V.A.S.**

- Ruins, Glenburnie Rd, south side. VAS
- Old Coach Depot, Eighteenth Avenue. VAS
- Ruins, grave VAS

> REGION MAP
TYPE Residence, Outbuildings
REGION EDEN PARK
ADDRESS Fifth Avenue Lot 67

GRADING A

RECOMMENDED FOR Victorian Heritage Register
Australian Heritage Commission Register (National Estate)
Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE 8.8.90

THEME Early Settlement

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date completed 1865
Elements Brick house and outbuildings, mature trees, garden.

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE See attached.

INTEGRITY Good
CONDITION Good

HISTORICAL REFERENCES See attached.
“BREADALBANE”

“Breadalbane was built by Ewen Robertson, who was born in Perthshire, Scotland in 1916 and arrived in Australia aboard the David Clark in 1839. After two years as a shepherd, he farmed at Beveridge for five years, and subsequently moved to Epping for a similar period. In 1843 he married a fellow shipmate, Miss Janet McNab.

In 1854 Robertson purchased 1000 acres at Eden Park and soon commenced to build Breadalbane. He completed his twelve-roomed homestead in 1865, using bricks made from clay quarried on the property. The finger prints of his children, who assisted him to make the bricks, are still evident today. The original shingles remain, although now concealed from view by corrugated iron.

Ewen Robertson died in 1888 and in 1890 all but twenty acres surrounding the homestead were sold to the Burwood Land, Building and Investment Co., the developers of the Eden Park Estate. Under an ambitious but unsuccessful speculation just prior to the 1890s depression, 1324 lots varying from one to twelve acres were placed on the market, including much of Robertson’s land. Slick real estate salesmen claimed that:

“Here the strained nerves and overtaxed brain, results of the high pressure rate at which we live and work in the present age, will find the rest and change which they need.

Sheltered from all obnoxious and injurious winds by the lofty heights of the Plenty Ranges, and possessed of pure air and natural drainage, Eden Park enjoys such salubrity as is unknown in the crowded, lowlying and unwholesome streets of the city and its immediate suburbs”.

Breadalbane homestead remained in the hands of Ewen Robertson’s daughter, Elizabeth, until 1933 when it was sold to Guthrie Grant. Today it is owned by the Hunter family. Set in a fine old English garden of lavender, hollyhocks and delphiniums traversed by a winding stone path, Breadalbane retains an air of peace and tranquillity, much as the real estate salesmen claimed almost 100 years ago” (Wuchatsch and Waghorn, 1985, No. 21).

“Breadalbane” is a magnificent Whittlesea homestead built to service 1000 acres of prime farmland - a very large holding by Whittlesea standards. It rates with Mayfield farm at Mernda (11.06), Hurries at Yan Yean (13.08), Fenwick Stud of Yan Yean (13.06), Lyndock Homestead at Whittlesea (14.44) and Braemore at Beveridge (7.01) as the most significant large farms east of Merri Creek.

Like Meyfield it is constructed of brick but this building is much more sophisticated. The plan form of the house is a standard four rooms with rear service wing and verandah on three sides. Unlike the old fashioned lineal external communication of Meyfield this house has a major hall in the front portion, and although the kitchen is external reached via a direct verandah in line with the hall. This is a typical middle pattern in homestead planning somewhere between the free standing kitchen of the early complexes and the incorporated kitchen with internal access as seen at Mormmoot Stud (14.64) c1920. Woolseroy 1870 designed by Alfred Dunn adopts a similar form.

The rooms at “Breadalbane” are large as is fitting a farm of 1000 acres. Its verandah appears to be built in two parts. The first encloses the four roomed house on four sides (except where the surviving wing is attached). The portion verandah to the rear of the house has been enclosed to form a bathroom. A verandah runs along the service wing in line with the main hall. The second portion is the extension of the verandah on the driveway elevation along a wall without windows. The purpose of this portion of verandah is not clear.

The use of bricks is unusual. These are reputedly hand made by the Robertson family. Dark headers have been introduced on the principal elevation every fifth course, though not at even spacings to produce decorative effect. This design can also be seen at Shillinglaws Cottage in Eltham (1859 with later additions) where it is applied to every course rather than in bands. There a few examples of this type of brick construction in Victoria and no others known which directly relate to the banded use of spaced decorative headers in Victoria.

The kitchen is reasonably intact, with early paving on the external pathway. The main rooms of the house are mostly wallpapered. All of the papers are early although not likely to be the original room finish. They may relate to late 19th century or early 20th century redecorations. They require further investigations.

“Breadalbane” is significant architecturally on a state level for the unusual brick detailing, for the remarkable intactness of the building externally and for potentially for the wallpaper internally. On a regional level Breadalbane represents one of the major farm complexes of the Whittlesea region. Historically it is significant on a regional level for its association with the failed speculative development of Eden Park and for the early farm. Breadalbane is of State significance.
TYPE: Residence  
REGION: EDEN PARK  
ADDRESS: Fourth Avenue  

GRADING: B  
RECOMMENDED FOR: Australian Heritage Commission Register (National Estate)  
SURVEY DATE: 8.8.90  
THEME: Neighbourhoods & Townships, Speculations  

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:  
Date: c1890  
Elements: Weatherboard cottage  

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE: See attached.  
INTEGRITY: Good  
CONDITION: Fair
CORDELLS COTTAGE

Cordell's Cottage at Eden Park is believed to have been built during the 1890s for William Goodbody Cordell. Cordell had previously lived in the Pyalong district.

William Cordell arrived in Australia during the 1850s from St. Ives in Cornwall. In 1866 he married Emma Mustey at Rochford and they had five children before Emma died in 1875. Cordell remarried in about 1877 to Ellen Atkinson and raised a further ten children.

William died at Eden Park in May 1903, aged 74 and was buried at Lancefield. Charles, Williams eldest son from his second marriage, took over the property and remained there until his death in 1965, aged 89. 1917 Shire of Whittlesea rate records list Charles as the owner/occupier of a house and six acres at Eden Park. He also rented at least thirty acres nearby. Charles carried on sheep raising at Eden Park.

During the late 1950s, Charles, by then the oldest resident of Eden Park, was given the honour of cutting the ribbon and switching on electricity to Eden Park.

Cordell's Cottage remained in the family until the death of Charles' second wife in 1969. Today the house is occupied by Max Hem.

This cottage is the most intact of the nineteenth century buildings surviving at the failed settlement at Eden Park. It adopts a standard cottage form used at Eden Park and in similar form at the earlier houses at Separation, this comprises a four roomed house with two rooms under the gable roof and two rooms at the rear under a skillion. The facade is symmetrical about the front door with a four posted verandah across the front. A chimney serves a fireplace in the living room and usually a second fireplace is located in a rear room to serve the kitchen. The same basic form with variations to roof form and proportions was used throughout Victoria from the 1850s to around the turn of the century. It replaced the earlier standard single room or two room cottage which included the kitchen as part of the living room, and represents a significant improvement in living standards for the average person in the second half of the nineteenth century. From the 1890s this standard was replaced by four roomed houses with all rooms under a pitched usually hipped roof. Room sizes and ceiling heights were generally greater and fireplaces often provided to each room.

Cordells Cottage is substantially intact, including an early paint scheme. It is a regional significance as a fine example of a significant stage in the development of housing in Victoria.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES

Shire of Whittlesea Rate Book 1917.

TYPE Residence
REGION EDEN PARK
ADDRESS Eighth Avenue

GRADING C

RECOMMENDED FOR Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE 8.8.90

THEME Neighbourhoods & Townships, Speculations

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date c1890
Elements Weatherboard house

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE Typical Eden Park settlers house.

INTEGRITY Fair
CONDITION Good
RESIDENCE, EIGHTH AVENUE

TYPE  Residence
REGION  EDEN PARK
ADDRESS  Eighth Avenue
GRADING  D
SURVEY DATE  8.8.90
THEME  Neighbourhoods & Townships, Speculations
### EXISTING HERITAGE LISTING

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<td>C</td>
<td>Fence, Jenkins Rd. west side</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Bridge, Towts Rd.</td>
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<tr>
<td>16.07</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>“Hilton Vale”, Wallan Rd. west side.</td>
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> REGION MAP
TYPE: ResidencE, Outbuildings
REGION: GLENVALE
ADDRESS: Capstone Drive

GRADING: C

RECOMMENDED FOR: Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE: 8.8.90

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date: c1880s
Elements: Brick house, early outbuildings on opposite side of road.

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE: See attached.

INTEGRITY: Good
CONDITION: Good[X]
GLENVALE PARK

“Glenvale Park was the home of the Rice family. John Rice who was born in County Down, Ireland in 1833, arrived in Australia in 1856. After a year in Queensland, he moved to Sydney before he finally settled in Glenvale in 1857. John and his wife Sarah raised a large family at Glenvale Park. Sarah died in 1881 and John in 1902, aged 69.

The Glenvale Park homestead is believed to have been built during the 1880s” (Wuchatsch and Waghorn, 1985, No. 22).

The house is a typical Victorian period villa of four rooms in red brick. The outbuildings are more unusual. To the rear of a courtyard is another building of Flemish bond brickwork, believed to have been a bakery and smoke-house. On the opposite side of the road is the original dairy and milking shed, now used as stables. These are unusually close to the road. Their simple forms and straightforward construction make a considerable contribution to the rural landscape.

Of local significance architecturally and historically. The original brick tank also remains and is still in use.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES

A. Sutherland, Victoria and Its Metropolis, 1888.
“KERRONSVALE” (BROOKLANDS)

TYPE Residence, Outbuildings
REGION GLENVALE
ADDRESS Wallan Road

GRADING C
RECOMMENDED FOR Planning Scheme Protection
SURVEY DATE 8.8.90
THEME Neighbourhoods & Townships

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date 1910
Builder Franklin

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE See attached.

INTEGRITY Good
CONDITION Good
“KERRONSVALE”

This attractive timber homestead was built in 1910 for the Gardiner family and replaced an earlier residence which had been in use since the 1860s.

William Gardiner, a widower, born at Galloway, Scotland in 1818, arrived in Victoria with his son Alexander aboard the Eagle in 1851. After first shearing in the Grampians for fifteen months, he tried his luck goldmining at Fryer’s Creek but was unsuccessful. He then worked for the Clyde Company in the Western District for five years and as manager for Hugh Glass on the Avoca. In about 1860 he moved to Queensland where he bought sheep and travelled throughout the countryside with them before settling in the Mitchell district.

After several years in Queensland, Gardiner returned by bullock dray to Victoria and settled at Glenvale, building a timber home on 670 acres. In 1873 Alexander married Margaret Butcher and they eventually raised a family of ten children.

In 1910 Alexander engaged a Mr. H. Franklin to build Brooklands, as it was formerly known. The residence is a typical Edwardian country villa. At the rear, the original dairy still stands, now completely covered by wisteria vines, and beyond a private schoolroom where governesses were employed to tutor the older children.

The property on which Kerronsvale stands remained in the hands of the Gardiner family for over 115 years” (Wuchatsch and Waghorn, 1985, No. 26).
TYPE Other fence
REGION GLENVALE
ADDRESS Jenkins Road

GRADING C
RECOMMENDED FOR Planning Scheme Protection
SURVEY DATE 8.8.90

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Elements post and rail fence

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE Fine post and rail fence using split rails and posts. Date unknown. Best example found in Whittlesea.

INTEGRITY Good
CONDITION Good
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<td>THEME</td>
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<td>CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elements</td>
<td>weatherboard house, mature trees.</td>
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<tr>
<td>NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE</td>
<td>Small early farm building with substantial mature tree plantings.</td>
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<tr>
<td>INTEGRITY</td>
<td>Fair</td>
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<td>CONDITION</td>
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</table>
"PARK VIEW"

TYPE Residence
REGION GLENVALE
ADDRESS Wallan Road
GRADING C
RECOMMENDED FOR Planning Scheme Protection
SURVEY DATE 8.8.90
THEME Neighbourhoods & Townships

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date c1900
Elements house, mature trees

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE Typical small farm dwelling with landmark mature exotic trees. An important part of the rural landscape.

INTEGRITY Good
CONDITION Not inspected. House not inspected at close range.
CITY OF WHITTLESEA HERITAGE STUDY © 1990 Meredith Gould Architects Pty Ltd

“HILTON VALE”

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# 18 ARTHURS CREEK
## INDIVIDUAL BUILDINGS / STRUCTURES / SITES INVENTORY

### EXISTING HERITAGE LISTING

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<td>Parkview, Deep Creek Rd. east side.</td>
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<td>18.10</td>
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<td>“Barton Hill”, Running Creek Rd. north side</td>
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<td>*18.11</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>House, Running Creek Rd. North side.</td>
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<td>18.12</td>
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<td>Hazel Glen Cemetery, Main Rd. south side</td>
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* No Site Identification Form

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> REGION MAP
**“CHARNWOOD”**

TYPE Residence, Landscape feature, Orchard  
REGION ARTHURS CREEK  
ADDRESS Brennan Lane west  
GRADING A (stables, glasshouse, garden) C (house)  
RECOMMENDED FOR Victorian Heritage Register  
Australian Heritage Commission Register (National Estate)  
Heritage Conservation Area  
Victorian Archaeological Survey recording  
Planning Scheme Protection  
Cultural Landscape

SURVEY DATE 23/2/90  
THEME Neighbourhoods & Townships, Orchard Industry  

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:  
Date 1862  
Elements Stable, house, glasshouses (ruins), derelict gardens, orchard, windrows, Creek with bridges, levi banks, hawthorn hedges, dams, (Brennans Lane?).

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE See attached.

INTEGRITY Good(stable) Fair (house) Poor (garden and orchard)  
CONDITION Good(house), Fair (stable), Poor (garden & orchard)
A very overgrown garden, a few straggly fruit trees, remnant hawthorn hedges, some post and rail fences, silted up creek beds and barren river flats are all that remains of the once flourishing "Charnwood" gardens and orchards. These are now a rather forlorn reminder of past practices of land clearance, orchard management and garden establishment. They also illustrate the enthusiasm and excitement of the colonial horticulturalists who in their strange new environment imported and developed countless varieties of both ornamental and economic plants, the vast majority of which have long since disappeared.

Charles Draper first selected the land of Arthurs Creek in 1862. Although a wheelwright by trade, he saw the potential of the area for orcharding. He cleared the gullies and hills alike and planted out hundreds of varieties of fruit trees - apples, pears, plums, peaches as well as berries and nuts, in extensive acclimatization trials. By 1890 he had some 200 acres under fruit trees and at times was sending 700 cases of fruit per week to Melbourne. He was among the first orchardists in the Colony to export fruit commercially and was a highly successful competitor at local and international exhibitions. He also carried out extensive breeding programs. His still popular apple 'Stewart Seedling' was one of several new types raised at "Charnwood".

Draper was also interested in ornamental plants, specialising in begonias, gloxinias and camellias and he developed new varieties of each. In time he became one of the Colony’s leading horticultural authorities and was made a fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society, London. He was a member of the inaugural Board of Advice for the first School of Horticulture in Australia, established at Burnley Gardens in 1891.

Many other settlers followed Charles Draper’s example so that in the 1890s, Arthurs Creek was one of the major fruit growing areas in Victoria. However the industry declined these after World War I through increased competition from other areas. When the Apple and Pear Board was established, preference was given to certain varieties and many growers had no chance but to grub out unacceptable types. The few trees remaining on the creek flats at "Charnwood" are amongst the last fruit trees left in the district. The hawthorn hedges and post and rail fences illustrate early practices of orchard layout, the glasshouse foundations early plant breeding experiments.

The built structures at Charnwood include the house, now much altered, stables apparently substantially intact and the ruins of the glasshouses with some hot water pipes surviving. The packing shed which must once have been a hive of industry does not survive.

Both the house and stable are of soft bricks rarely used in the City of Whittlesea. The house comprised a gabled structure and a half gable, half hip wing. It is not possible to determine which portion was the earliest. A verandah probably attached to part of the house. The stables are a simple gabled form with three windows and two doors on the principal elevation. The windows are unusual for a stable and suggest some additional purpose for the building. This structure could not be inspected internally however it clearly remains the most intact of the structures surviving from the peak of Charnwood’s development. Stables were an essential part of the orchard process providing accommodation for the horses needed to transport the fruit the 6 hour journey to Melbourne.

Charnwood is historically significant on a State level for the key role it played in the development of the orchard industry in Victoria. The stables are architecturally significant on a regional level for their brick construction and substantial intactness.
OLD STORE AND POST OFFICE

TYPE  Residence, Shop
REGION ARTHURS CREEK
ADDRESS Main Road

GRADING  B

RECOMMENDED FOR
Australian Heritage Commission Register (National Estate)
Heritage Conservation Area
Planning Scheme Protection
Cultural Landscape

SURVEY DATE  1.8.90

THEME Neighbourhoods & Townships

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:  Date  1899
Builder  William Murphy
Elements  Shop, residence, garden, equipment inside.

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE  See attached and A.11

INTEGRITY  Good
CONDITION  Good.

ALTERATIONS  Street verandah probably later.

RECOMMENDATIONS  Picket fence in urgent need of repair (not replacement).
OLD STORE AND POST OFFICE

The old timber Arthurs Creek store and post office was constructed 1899, when it is believed to have been built by William Murphy.

A post office was first established at Arthurs Creek in 1889, located at the school and operated by teacher Frederick Hammett. In 1899 it moved to Murphy’s newly erected store and remained there until closure in 1972.

In 1910 a telegraph line from Doreen was completed. Notable storekeepers/postmasters prior to 1940 include the Goodman and Murphy families. During the 1920s New Years Eve pranksters regularly whitewashed the year on the front door of the post office.

In the early 1940s, the Allan family purchased the property, and still own it today. The Allan’s operated the store and post office at Arthurs Creek from 1943 until closure in the 1970s. An automatic telephone exchange had replaced the old manual switchboard in 1960.

The design and siting contribute to the past use to make this building the focus of the Arthurs Creek township. Its straightforward late Victorian timber details are adapted to the sloping site and angled road to produce quirky integration of house and attached shop reminiscent of unplanned gold mining settlements. Particularly unusual is the splayed door to the shop commonly only employed on corner sites throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries but here used to align with the road and mark the shop and Post Office. Reinforcing this peculiar placement is a verandah which partly occupies the public street land and partly the private land with a roof pitched with the hip at the splayed entrance.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES

J. T. Murphy, Early Settlers of Arthurs Creek, 1971.
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<td>INTEGRITY</td>
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<td>CONDITION</td>
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MECHANICS INSTITUTE  18.03

“The inaugural meeting of the Arthur’s Creek Mechanics Institute was held on 11 March 1886 and the decision to erect a hall made soon after. Various sites were considered before one offered by Mr. W. Murphy was accepted. Nine trustees were appointed to administer the hall.

Specifications were drawn up for a corrugated iron roofed timber building, forty feet by twenty feet and library and dressing room fourteen feet by twelve feet each. Mr. E.J. Henderson was appointed architect and Mr. D. Murphy the successful tenderer. Construction began in 1887.

The grand opening took place on 2 September 1887 when a ball was held. Music was supplied by Mr. Con Hildebrand (violin, flutina and harp) for 4 pounds. Mr. P. Murphy met the coach from Melbourne at Mernda and conveyed the visitors and musicians to the ball, before returning them to Preston the next day. Food for the ball includes two rounds of beef, not less than 40 lbs, 30 lbs mixed cake, 3 dozen loaves of bread, 25 dozen tarts, 3 lbs tea, 3 lbs of coffee and 30 lbs sugar. Drinks included one quart and one pint bottle of whisky two bottles of wine and six bottles of ale.

The hall has been a focal point for many different organisations over the years. Apart from the library, two organisations regularly using the hall were the Arthur’s Creek Brass Band and the Arthur’s Creek Fruit Growers Association. Besides meetings, many exhibitions and balls were also held there. In 1908 the building was extended by twenty feet.”

(Wuchatsch and Waghorn, 1985, No. 42).

It is an important part of the Arthurs Creek heritage conservation area.
PRIMARY SCHOOL SHELTER SHED

TYPE: Other building shelter shed
REGION: ARTHURS CREEK
ADDRESS: Main Road

GRADING: C

RECOMMENDED FOR: Heritage Conservation Area
Planning Scheme Protection
Cultural Landscape

SURVEY DATE: 1.8.90

THEME: Neighbourhoods & Townships, Orchard Industry

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date: c1910

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE: See attached and A.11.

INTEGRITY: Good
CONDITION: Good
Arthur’s Creek residents had first requested a school in 1870, but it was not until 1875 that their application was approved. A two acre site was purchased from John Ryder and the school opened on 17 January 1876.

Difficulties faced during the early years included lack of equipment and a suitable teachers residence. In 1881 the chimney of the teachers bark hut caught fire, endangering the school building. Suitable repairs were eventually made, but at the teachers expense.

In 1888 attendances ranged from thirty to fifty. Improvements were gradually effected. The school and residence gained additional rooms and in 1910 the shelter shed was erected. Enrolment in 1939 was thirty nine.

A school plantation was established on the site of the old Streamville School in 1952-53. Disaster struck in October 1962 when the school building and residence was destroyed by fire, although the shelter shed was spared. School was held in the Mechanics Institute for several months until a new building was completed in February 1963.

**HISTORICAL REFERENCES**


METHODIST CHURCH

TYPE Other building church
REGION ARTHURS CREEK
ADDRESS Main Road

GRADING C

RECOMMENDED FOR Heritage Conservation Area
Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE 1.8.90

THEME Neighbourhoods & Townships, Dairy Industry

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date 1873
Elements Weatherboard church, substantial mature trees.

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE See attached.

INTEGRITY Good
CONDITION Good
METHODIST CHURCH 18.05

The first Methodist service in Arthur’s Creek was conducted by Rev. Charles Dubourg under a red gum tree in John Ryder’s paddock in about 1872.

Although a Wesleyan Church had been erected nearby at Hazel Glen in 1872, many of Arthur’s Creek residents preferred Primitive Methodism, and decided to establish their own church. John Ryder donated suitable land and this was cleared and grubbed by the Bachelor family. A carpenter, Cornelius Stewart, donated his services, and assisted by voluntary labour, erected the church in 1873.

The church’s foundations were of logs, sawn in part by a widow, Mrs. John McDonald. She soon became the first bride in the completed church, when she married Cornelius Stewart. The hardwood was sourced locally and James Mann carted the sawn timber, floor, lining and joinery from Melbourne. Palings for cladding and shingles for the roof came from one Kinglake tree split by Thomas Murphy, his son William and Patrick Green, a Catholic.

The first services were held by Rev. A.T. Glasson on 3 November 1873. A tea meeting was held the following day. An organ was donated by the Comer family and the first organist was Mrs. Vaughan.

In 1887 the Arthur’s Creek Mechanics Institute was erected on an adjoining site. The trustees of the Mechanics Institute resolved that “no concert, dance or entertainment of any sort with the exception of a bazaar or entertainment for some charitable purpose, be held in the hall knowing there was to be a meeting in the church the same night”.

The church, is a typical small country Methodist church, embellished in Gothic Revival form only on the windows. Nonetheless it is an important part of the Arthurs Creek Heritage Conservation Area.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES

TYPE    Residence
REGION  ARTHURS CREEK
ADDRESS Middle Hut Road

GRADING A (first residence) C (other buildings)

SURVEY DATE 30.8.90

THEME Early Settlement

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date 1843 first house, second house with 1912 additions
Elements First stone house, second stone house now clad with weatherboards and extended in weatherboard, outbuildings.

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE See attached.

INTEGRITY Fair (both residences)

CONDITION Good
HAZEL GLEN HOMESTEAD 18.07

“Patrick Reid, his wife Agnes and their eight children arrived in Sydney in 1839 from Scotland on the ship Glenswillie. A coastal vessel brought them on to Melbourne where they erected, in Bourke Street, a prefabricated house they had brought with them. [The prefabricated house was subsequently erected at Hazel Glen but is now demolished].

After a few years dairying in Melbourne and Moonee Ponds, Patrick Reid leased the Stewart Ponds run of 5,000 acres on the Plenty River. He renamed it Hazel Glen after his birthplace, and soon built a small cottage from local stone and hand made bricks. Today that cottage still survives, although incorporated into a larger home by additions over the years. The original cottage with its 91 cm thick walls, flagstone floor and shingle roof, is now a storeroom.

Agnes died in 1847 and was buried on a hill top at Hazel Glen. Later, following Patrick’s death and burial there in 1858, the site became the Linton or Arthur’s Creek Cemetery, serving the whole district.

On Patrick’s death, a son William took over the property. William, who in 1861 had married Lucy Ford, raised a family of nine children at Hazel Glen. He also took a particular interest in municipal affairs, serving successively as a member of the Whittlesea Roads Board and Shire Council from 1868 until 1923. He was elected the first President of the Whittlesea Shire and went on to fill the position for no less than twelve terms, before his death in 1923 aged 85.

On William’s death his son Raymond took over Hazel Glen. Today Raymond’s son Robert carries on sheep and cattle raising and cropping there. The property now comprises 300 hectares (741 acres)” (Wuchatsch and Waghorn, 1985, No. 44).

The early house is remarkably intact. It is a single room constructed of random rubble walls with a shingled roof on a sapling frame. The shingles have been protected by a new gable roof standing free of the original building. It has no fireplace. The later house includes a stone section about one metre from the first building. This comprises a kitchen with a corner fireplace and at least one other room indicated on the exterior by the 6 pane sash double hung window. This portion is probably contemporary or possibly even earlier than the single stone room widely believed to be the earliest surviving in the City of Whittlesea. This house has been substantially extended and the stone building clad with weatherboards in the early 20th century. Pressed metal has been used to some ceilings as was the current fashion.

The Hazel Glen homestead is located in the valley, close to a water supply. It does not survey the land on the crest of one of the many undulating hills, but rather hides away in a safe haven. This siting adds to the sense of isolation of the place, and helps to describe Hazel Glen as a pioneering farm settlement.

Hazel Glen is historically significant at the regional level for its evidence of very early settlement in the City of Whittlesea. This significance is enhanced by the continuity of ownership in the Reid family. The 1843 sections of the building are believed to be the oldest surviving buildings in Whittlesea and are amongst the oldest in the state. They are of State wide architecturally significance.
TYPE Residence
REGION ARTHURS CREEK
ADDRESS Deep Creek Road
GRADING C
RECOMMENDED FOR PLANNING SCHEME PROTECTION
SURVEY DATE 1.8.90
THEME Orchard Industry
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date pre 1895
Elements house
NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE See attached.
INTEGRITY Good
CONDITION Not inspected
SHERWOOD

Sherwood is believed to have been built during the 1890s for John Steer, a prominent local identity. 1895 Shire of Whittlesea rate records list Steer as owner/occupier of a house and 80 acres, including orchard. Steer later purchased an additional 225 acres of land nearby to enlarge his farming operations.

Steer was a progressive orchardist and along with three other Arthurs Creek fruitgrowers sent the first shipment of apples (100 cases) to England on the SS Oruba on 29 February 1896. The apples were sent under a common brand, a Kangaroo plus A.C. in a diamond.

By 1913 34,698 cases of fruit were being exported from the district annually, out of a total output of just over 100,000 cases.

Steer was also an active member of the Whittlesea Agricultural Society, and served as Secretary for over twenty years. He was also a member and officebearer of the Committees of the Arthurs Creek School and Mechanics Institute.

Sherwood passed out of the hands of the Steer family in about 1940. By that time fruit-growing had been abandoned in favour of grazing and dairying. Today Sherwood is owned by Brian Alford.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES

J.W. Payne, The Quiet Hills, 1983
Northcote Leader 6/11/1915
TYPE Residence
REGION ARTHURS CREEK
ADDRESS Cnr. Brennans and Deep Creek Roads
GRADING C
RECOMMENDED FOR Planning Scheme Protection
SURVEY DATE 1.8.90
THEME Neighbourhoods & Townships, Orchard Industry
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date c1890
Elements Timber house and iron outbuildings, mature trees.
NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE See attached.
INTEGRITY Not inspected
CONDITION Not inspected
ALTERATIONS Verandah possibly recent.
PARKVIEW

Park View homestead is believed to have been built for David Murphy in about 1890. David was a son of Thomas Murphy, an Irishman, who arrived in Arthurs Creek in 1864. Five of Thomas's sons settled in Arthurs Creek after their marriages and the village was sometimes referred to as Murphy's Creek.

David Murphy married Christine Mann, from another local family. 1895 Shire of Whittlesea Rate Records list David as owner/occupier of a house, orchard and land at Arthurs Creek.

From the 1890s to about 1910, each Arthurs Creek orchardist had a wagon and horses carting fruit to Melbourne, a six hour trip. From 1910 to 1920, the export of apples to England became significant, shipped to the docks via the railway at Yan Yean.

Declining yields during the 1920s and low prices during the 1930s depression forced most Arthurs Creek orchardists out of fruitgrowing. Tomatoes were tried for a time but returns did not warrant continuation. Properties were cleared and turned over to grazing or dairying.

Park View remains in the Murphy family, continued on today by Brian Murphy, a grandson of David Murphy. Considerable work on the old homestead has taken place in recent years.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES

J.T. Murphy, Early Settlers of Arthurs Creek, 1971
Shire of Whittlesea Rate Book, 1895.
"BARTON HILL", RYDERS HUT

TYPE Residence, Other building slab hut
REGION ARTHURS CREEK
ADDRESS Running Creek Road

GRADING A (hut), C (stone dairy/ wb house)

RECOMMENDED FOR Victorian Heritage Register
Australian Heritage Commission Register (National Estate)
Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE 30.8.90

THEME Orchard Industry

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date
Elements Slab hut, stone outbuilding, weatherboard house.

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE See attached.

INTEGRITY Good
CONDITION Good
BARTON HILL, RYDERS HUT.

Barton Hill was established by James Draper in about 1900. James was the third son of prominent Arthurs Creek orchardist Charles Draper JP, and upon his marriage to Blanche Hurrey moved to Yan Yean, to develop his own orchards and farm.

James commenced with sixty acres east of Yan Yean Reservoir in Running Creek Road. He named his property Barton Hill, after Sir Edmund Barton, Australia’s first Prime Minister, and the Barton Hill orchards survived until after James’ death in 1940, when they were gradually reduced and the land given over to other farming pursuits.

Some time after establishing Barton Hill, James relocated Ryder’s old slab dwelling there, from Arthurs Creek. John Ryder and James’ father Charles were two of the earliest selectors at Arthurs Creek. In 1862 Ryder selected land on the site of the present township of Arthurs Creek, and erected his dwelling on the area known as Ryders Flat, near where Arthurs Creek school now stands. When James was born in 1863, Mrs. Ryder acted as midwife.

Ryders Dwelling has been used as a kitchen and pantry at Barton Hill. James and Blanche raised a large family. Several sons still live in the district, including George, a former Shire President and long serving Whittlesea Shire Councillor. Today Barton Hill is owned by Mervyn Draper, another of James’ sons, who operates it as a grazing property.

Although now relocated from its original position Ryders slab dwelling appears remarkably intact. The slabs vary in size from 200 to 300mm approximately. Their surface is relatively smooth and although some adzlike marks are visible, the slabs appear to have been sawn. Cover straps of variable size are fitted over the joints. An ochre wash can be seen in patches over the whole of the walls. The construction system could not be inspected. The slabs sit in the ground and terminate under the eaves. The 6 pane per sash double hung windows appear to be part of the 1860s structure.

Few vertical slab dwellings survive. Notable examples are at Gulf Station from the 1850s and at Moranghurk in Lethbridge from the late 1840s. Gulf Station is much more extensive than this single building and Moranghunk is a large elaborate residence representing a completely different housing type. More extensive examples of similar scale horizontal drop slab dwellings survive e.g. Mt. Elgin homestead at Nhill (not dated) and Coonanga at Strathmerton 1866. These buildings represent a similar basic material but a quite different utilization. Ryders Hut appears to utilize the system more commonly used for sheds and outbuildings. Its sophisticated utilization here on a dwelling makes it one of the rare survivors from the reputedly numerous examples to capitalize on cheap local timber in the early settlement period of Victoria.

Ryders Hut is of state wide architectural significance.

This property also includes a stone outbuilding of brick and timber and a timber house. The design of the house is consistent with the 1900 acquisition of the property by Draper. This house has always utilized the slab hut for the kitchen. This must be one of the latest houses designed with a free standing kitchen in Victoria, the practice having lost favour in country areas from the 1860s on. The stone outbuilding is more difficult to date

HISTORICAL REFERENCES

**ARTHURS CREEK CEMETERY**

**TYPE** Other cemetery

**REGION** ARTHURS CREEK

**ADDRESS** Arthurs Creek

**GRADING** C

**RECOMMENDED FOR** Planning Scheme Protection

**SURVEY DATE** 8.8.90

**THEME** Early Settlement, Neighbourhoods & Townships

**CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:**
- **Date:** 1867
- **Elements:** whole enclosure, gates, mature trees, graves with and without headstones, layout.

**NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE** See attached.

**INTEGRITY** Good

**CONDITION** Good

**HISTORICAL REFERENCES** See attached.
The first burial in the Arthur’s Creek Cemetery was that of Mrs. Agnes Reid, who was laid to rest in 1847. At that time the secluded hilltop site formed part of Patrick Reid’s “Hazelglen” property and Mrs. Reid had expressed a wish to be buried there.

Patrick Reid's burial followed in 1858 and the family gravesite soon became the community cemetery. First named Linton, after the surrounding Parish, the six acre site was gazetted as a cemetery in 1867.

A notable funeral took place in 1909 when Charles Draper JP, a prominent local identity, died. The procession was stated to have been “a lengthy one. The Rev. E. Selwyn Chase, Church of England Minister, Queenstown, officiated at the house and at the graveside. The pallbearers were: Councillor John Mason, President of the Whittlesea Council, W. Campbell Esq. E.H. Cameron Esq, MLC., Hon E. Graham, Messrs. John Daniel, H. Andrew, W.H. Lockwood, Everist and Councillor R. Willis.” The Hon. George Graham, MLC. Minister for Agriculture referred to Charles Draper as “a household word among fruitgrowers who regarded him as an authority on the orchard”. Draper had also been prominent in local affairs.

The original road to the cemetery was so steep that the horses often could not pull the hearse up the hill in wet weather. At times farmers Clydesdales were required to assist the usual more lightly built carriage horses. It was not until 1927 that the trustees were able to procure land, with funds raised by public subscriptions and a grant from the Whittlesea Council, to construct an easier entry.

The Arthur’s Creek Cemetery remains in use today. Prominent families represented include Bassetts, Christian, Draper, Murphy, Reid, Sutherland and Smith.

**Historical References**


J.T. Murphy, Early Settlers of Arthurs Creek, Victoria, 1971.
### Existing Heritage Listing

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<td>B</td>
<td>Kinglake National Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.02</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>House, Road from Humevale.</td>
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For investigation by the V.A.S.

- Ruins, end of Coombs Road

### Recommended for

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<tr>
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<td>Victorian Heritage Register</td>
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<td>HCA</td>
<td>Heritage Conservation Area</td>
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<td>VAS</td>
<td>Victorian Archaeological Survey recording</td>
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<td>CL</td>
<td>Cultural Landscape</td>
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> REGION MAP
KINGLAKE NATIONAL PARK

TYPE
REGION KINGLAKE
ADDRESS National Park Boundaries

EXISTING DESIGNATION Australian Heritage Commission Register (National Estate)
RECOMMENDED FOR Australian Heritage Commission Register (National Estate)
SURVEY DATE Various

THEME Timber Industry, Yan Yean Reservoir

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date N/A
NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE See attached.

INTEGRITY N/A
CONDITION N/A

HISTORICAL REFERENCES See attached.

KINGLAKE NATIONAL PARK

It is outside the scope of this conservation study to evaluate this National Park. The National Estate citation is as follows:

“The park consists of a forested dissected scarp of the old Kinglake Peneplain (plateau). At an evaluation of 500 metres it rises above the plains of Melbourne. The vegetation consists of tall open eucalypt forest dominated by Messmate Stringybark, Peppermint and Grey Gum. Mountain Ash and tree-ferns occur in the gullies. The park is important for recreation and scenic amenity and is a significant area for the preservation of natural ecosystems”.
TYPE  Residence
REGION  KINGLAKE
ADDRESS  Rd. from Humevale

GRADING  C

RECOMMENDED FOR  Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE  1.8.90

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:  Date c1910
Elements  weatherboard house

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE  One of few early properties in the Kinglake Region. The prominent location makes it a landmark in the area.

INTEGRITY  Good
CONDITION  Good

## Existing Heritage Listing

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<th>Item No.</th>
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<td>20.06</td>
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<td>“Pinelea”, Jingles Rd., east side.</td>
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</table>
DAWSON'S "GLENLINTON" VINEYARD/CELLARS

TYPE: Residence, Outbuildings
REGION: HUMEVALE
ADDRESS: Lot 8, Robins Ave.

GRADING: C

RECOMMENDED FOR: Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE: 30.8.90

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date c1890
Elements House, cellar, fermentation tanks, underground tanks.

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE: See attached.

INTEGRITY: Good (cellar) and Fair (house)
CONDITION: Good
DAWSONS GLENLINTON VINEYARD

The Glenlinton Vineyards origins dated back to the 1890s when four friends, all members of the Mercantile Racing Club, purchased land at Scrubby Creek. Three were newspaper men - T. Willis, W.G. Patterson and T.R. Gilchrist and the other - R.E. Dawson, an articled clerk.

Gilchrist was a political reporter for the Age and learnt of the 1893 legislation which made available small land areas for settlement on generous terms. One of the first areas was Scrubby Creek and the four friends applied for and received blocks of land in the settlement.

Willis and Patterson soon found the toil and isolation of Scrubby Creek not to their liking and sold out to Gilchrist and Dawson. Gilchrist, who eventually became Clerk of the Legislative Council, found his career too demanding to permit permanent settlement and left the establishment of the vineyard to Dawson.

Advised by a Department of Agriculture viticulturalist Romeo Bragato, Dawson planted Semillon, Hermitage and Cabernet Sauvignon. Stone blocks were hewn in a quarry on the site and a cellar built, half buried in the hillside. The contents of Dawson's huge oaken casks soon became known and accepted and demand grew. The vineyard gradually expanded until after thirty years it covered fifty acres and produced 6,000 gallons of wine annually. During the first World War, Glenlinton wines were exported to England.

The vintage at Dawson's employed many of the residents of Scrubby Creek. At its conclusion, long tables were set up beneath the trees, and a party given for all workers and their friends.

Dawson's reds are reputed to have been excellent, but his hock, sauterne and chablis unremarkable. Unfortunately, none of Dawson's children chose to continue the vineyard and in 1935 it was offered for sale. It consisted of 24 acres Semillon, 12-35 years old; 19 acres Hermitage, 8-35 years old; 7 acres Cabernet-sanvignon, 15-35 years old; an underground bluestone cellar 30’ x 60’ and 16 large oak casks etc. storing 20,000 gallons.

No buyers appeared, the Depression having reduced the viability of winemaking. In 1935 grubbing and burning of the vines commenced and Glenlinton soon became only a memory. Today the Whittlesea Country Club golf course occupies much of the land which once comprised the Glenlinton Vineyard.

This complex is the most significant both socially, architecturally and historically in the marginal settlement at Scrubby Creek. The cellar is interesting, not only for its stone portion but also for the uncommon concrete extension. The house is a series of additions to an early hipped roof structure perhaps in existence before the journalists acquired land in the 1890s. The current owners suggest that this portion is also a reconstruction however having been eaten out by termites. The major addition is an unusual construction of around 1910. Apparently of large concrete blocks rendered on the exterior and plastered on the interior. These are presently exhibiting considerable cracking following structural movement.

The Glenlinton vineyard was of considerable significance to vinegrowing in Victoria, sadly no vines survive. It remains historically significant at the local level for its importance to agriculture at Scrubby Creek. The complex is architecturally significant at the local level for the stone cellar and the construction of the major twentieth century additions to the house.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES

Jack Downey for oral history.

RESIDENCE 20.02

TYPE
REGION HUMEVALE
ADDRESS Humevale Road

GRADING C

RECOMMENDED FOR Planning Scheme Protection
SURVEY DATE 1.8.90

THEME Neighbourhoods & Townships

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date c1914

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE Remarkably intact Scrubby Creek settlers house.

INTEGRITY Good
CONDITION Fair
TYPE Residence
REGION HUMEVALE
ADDRESS Humevale Road
GRADING C
RECOMMENDED FOR Planning Scheme Protection
SURVEY DATE 1.8.90
THEME Neighbourhoods & Townships
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date c1895
Elements Weatherboard house.
NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE Typical late 19th Century/early 20th Century house.
INTEGRITY Good
CONDITION Good
TYPE Residence
REGION HUMEVALE
ADDRESS Jingles Road
GRADING C
RECOMMENDED FOR Planning Scheme Protection
SURVEY DATE 1.8.90
THEME Neighbourhoods & Townships

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date c1900
Elements Mature trees, timber cottage.

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE Evidence of the marginal farming in the Scrubby Creek settlement area of the 1890s.

INTEGRITY Not inspected
CONDITION Not inspected
OUTBUILDINGS (ACCESS REFUSED)

TYPE Outbuildings
REGION HUMEVALE
ADDRESS Jingles Road

GRADING C Provisional

RECOMMENDED FOR Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE 30.8.90

THEME Neighbourhoods & Townships

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE Possibly a timber slab shed or early dwelling behind the existing dwelling.

INTEGRITY Not clear
CONDITION Not clear

RECOMMENDATIONS Require inspection if application for works occurs.
TYPE Residence
REGION HUMEVALE
ADDRESS Jingles Road

GRADING C

RECOMMENDED FOR Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE 1.8.90

THEME Neighbourhoods & Townships

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date c1910
Elements Weatherboard house

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE Simple small farm house from the Scrubby Creek settlement of the 1890s.

INTEGRITY Good
CONDITION Good
TYPE: Residence
REGION: HUMEVALE
ADDRESS: Jingles Road
GRADING: C
RECOMMENDED FOR: Planning Scheme Protection
SURVEY DATE: 1.8.90
THEME: Neighbourhoods & Townships

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date: unclear possibly c1900.
Elements: Mature pines, weatherboard house.

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE: Home from the marginal Scrubby Creek small farming settlement of the 1890s.

INTEGRITY: Not inspected
CONDITION: Not inspected
### Existing Heritage Listing

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<td>21.1</td>
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<td>Early Sawmills</td>
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### Recommended For

- **VHR**: Victorian Heritage Register
- **AHC**: Australian Heritage Commission Register (Register of the National Estate)
- **NT**: Trust Register
- **GBR**: Government Buildings Register
- **VAS**: Victorian Archaeological Survey recording

### Cultural Landscape

- **PSP**: Planning Scheme Protection
- **CL**: Cultural Landscape

> REGION MAP
PROPOSED HERITAGE CONSERVATION AREAS

A1 WESTGARTHTOWN HERITAGE CONSERVATION AREA
A2 PETER LALOR ESTATE HERITAGE CONSERVATION AREA
A3 EPPING CIVIC PRECINCT HERITAGE CONSERVATION AREA
A4 OLD EPPING/DAREBIN CREEK HERITAGE CONSERVATION AREA
A5 HARVEST HOME LANE HERITAGE CONSERVATION AREA
A6 MAYFIELD HERITAGE CONSERVATION AREA
A7 YAN YEAN HERITAGE CONSERVATION AREA
A8 SEPARATION HERITAGE CONSERVATION AREA
A9 WHITTLESEA HERITAGE CONSERVATION AREA
A10 MEDLAND ESTATE HERITAGE CONSERVATION AREA
A11 CHARNWOOD HERITAGE CONSERVATION AREA
REGION THOMASTOWN/LALOR
ADDRESS Thomastown
TYPE Other
EXISTING DESIGNATION Trust Register
GRADING A
RECOMMENDED FOR Victorian Heritage Register
 Australian Heritage Conservation Register (National Estate)
 Heritage Conservation Area
 Victorian Archaeological Survey recording
 Planning Scheme Protection
 Cultural Landscape
SURVEY DATE 7.3.90 23.3.90
THEME Early Settlement, Neighbourhoods & Townships, Dairy Industry
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date 1851
Elements Edgars Creek, Open land in Rosedale and Mountview Streets,
Part of Gardenia Avenue, Robert Street, Mountview Street and
Main Street, Maltzann’s farm 4.0, Graffs farm 4.09, Ziebell’s farm
4.05, Siebel’s farm 4.04, Wuchatsch farm 4.08 Cemetery, Church
and open land 4.06. (Note - 4.10 contributory). Mature trees.
NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE See attached
INTEGRITY Good (part)
CONDITION Fair
ALTERATIONS Concrete drain lining, bridges, drystone walls removed.
RECOMMENDATIONS Remove concrete drain lining to Creek.
Germany like most of Europe in the early nineteenth century suffered severe economic conditions. There was no shortage of immigrants escaping from overcrowding, unemployment and food shortages, the latter particularly in the 1840s. For Germany upheavals in the Protestant churches and military service requirements were an added incentive to seek greener pastures. During the seventy years between 1815 and 1885, 5 million people being approximately 10 per cent of the total German population emigrated, principally to the United States1.

Early settlement by Germans in South Australia had encouraged William Westgarth, a prominent Melbourne business and political figure, to seek German settlement in Port Phillip. Westgarth had been encouraged by their “industry, frugality, sobriety, and general good conduct (which) had made them excellent colonists2. Westgarth sought to encourage their settlement by using the Government sponsored migration scheme for vinedressers.

Although subsequently only a few of the many Germans who came did qualify under this Scheme, Westgarth was instrumental in encouraging German Settlement in Port Phillip which would otherwise perhaps not have occurred.

A German Immigration Committee was formed and in early December 1849 it set about providing the framework for the German Immigrants who were soon to arrive under Westgarths Scheme. The Argus of 20 December 1849 reported as follows:

“Measures were to be taken for forming a German township in the vicinity of Melbourne, where a clergyman might reside, with schools, and other useful institutions established; it was considered probable, that, for this purpose, land could be purchased direct from the Government, both because this would be more economical to those emigrants, and because it would be better as a principle until they were acquainted with our language, and could make their own bargains with private individuals. To carry out this object, it was proposed that the various Germans who were desirous of purchasing land should be invited to joint together their different amounts that an entire section might be bought at twenty shillings an acre, selected in some eligible locality from those lands that are available in this matter; after selection and purchase, this land could be surveyed and divided into smaller portions to be appointed by lot, or by mutual agreement...”3

Only naturised persons or British subjects purchase land so to facilitate the above.

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1 Wuchatsch, 1985. p.3.
2 Ibid. p.1.
3 Ibid. p14.
Westgarth and John Carr purchased a 640 acre block at Section 25, Parish of Keelbundoora, for later subdivision and sale to the Germans on 22 June 1850. Three ships arrived at the end of 1849 and early 1850, and, after naturalisation subdivision was effected and the land sold in April and May of 1851.

Ten acres was reserved for a church, cemetery, school and shop in the centre of the Section adjoining the Creek, paid for by the settlers. Otherwise the subdivision was effected by dividing the land in blocks running east west on either on the east or the west side of the Creek. This gave access to the creek for all landholders. A complex zigzag title gave complete, access to the Creek on both banks to each property and necessitated drystone walls on one or other bank and low stone walls across the river. Because the creek was sometimes dry, access to the spring at the north of the Section was provided to all the properties. This was just north of Robert Street.

An unusual pattern of roads through the centre of the Section roughly servicing each bank of the Creek provided access between farms. These roads correspond with Gardenia Road, Robert Street (across the river only where a ford was established), along Mountview Road and the eastern section of Main Street. These streets all survive and with the informal road created by the Creek crossing at Rosedale Drive have formed the basis for the subdivision pattern which now occurs.

The houses and farm complexes constructed all located near the Creek. Several properties constructed simple buildings immediately and then more commodies accommodation within 10 years or so. Some, like the Ziebell's constructed a large building quickly. Substantial accommodation for animals including barns, milking sheds and stables were a feature of the individual farms. The ubiquitous material for construction was bluestone, sometimes used as freestone as at Ziebell's and sometimes used split or roughly cut into ashlars blocks. Drystone walls formed the fencing and roughly flat stones the paving. Split shingles were used for roofing. Internally walls were plastered but where a lesser treatment was appropriate cow dung and mud was used for lining (Ziebell's first floor).

With the exception of Maltzahn’s cottage all the buildings which survive, retain an understandable relationship with the Creek and each other. In drawing the boundary for the Heritage Conservation Area this connection has been emphasised as have the boundaries of the original Section. The defined area includes the central community facility this whole of the Creek, all the surviving buildings, and the land between all these elements. The reason for the inclusion of the land now occupied by modern homes is to ensure the connection between the existing buildings is maintained and that no new development should limit views between the properties.

Westgarthtown is a cultural landscape which describes the importance of access to water in a new community, the pattern of life in a culturally German, Victoria town, and the way buildings were constructed and used in the middle of the nineteenth century. Westgarthtown is of National and Statewide significance for its representation of German migration to Victoria. In addition it is significant for its illustration of the transportation of a German type village, farm subdivision plan and building techniques to Australia. It is historically significant for its association with Westgarth the Germans and the early development of Thomastown. It is architecturally significant for its early 1850s architecture and the use of German building techniques in Australia.
REGION: THOMASTOWN/LALOR
ADDRESS: High Street, Thomastown
TYPE: Other

EXISTING DESIGNATION: Trust Register
GRADING: C
RECOMMENDED FOR: Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE: 7.3.90

THEME: Early Settlement, Neighbourhoods & Townships

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date 1854
Elements: See 4.01, 4.02, 4.03. Methodist Cemetery, Uniting Church, school, mature tree plantings, Coopers Lane and open space between church, school and cemetery.

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE: This cemetery and church/school precinct were the first community buildings in Thomastown and the location of the eventual shopping centre and present farm centre has been determined by the early establishment of the church community. The precinct is of substantial historical significance to the local area.

INTEGRITY: Good
CONDITION: Fair
TYPE Landscape feature, Road
REGION THOMASTOWN/LALOR
ADDRESS Lalor

GRADING C
RECOMMENDED FOR Heritage Conservation Area
Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE 7.3.90
THEME Neighbourhoods & Townships

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date 1947
Architect Saxil Tuxen
Elements Townplan, stockade park, trees from subdivision date, some early homes.

INTEGRITY Good
CONDITION Good

RECOMMENDATIONS Street form to remain. Park and mature plantings from subdivision to remain.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES Wuchatsch, p. 107
Wuchatsch and Waghorn, p. 7.
Wuchatsch and Hawke, p. 13.
PETER LALOR ESTATE

The Peter Lalor Estate, was an ambitious project devised to overcome the critical post-war housing shortage.

A new suburb was planned by Saxil Tuxen using a town centred approach rather than this ubiquitous grid form. The scheme uses many avant-garde townplanning techniques in a frame work of radial roads confining and bisecting a half round street. Within is a formal arrangement of a prominent park, a connecting shopping centre and community facilities. This is in marked contrast with the standard strip developments of the 1950s and 1960s. Tuxen’s plan also incorporated some courts which though not a new feature were a novelty. Like the V.C. Estate at Macleod Tuxens scheme used the name of V.C. recipients and important military leaders for street names. It is a more sophisticated town plan than the Union Jack of the Macleod plan, however, and goes beyond land subdivision to attempt to create a village atmosphere with an improved quality of life.

Of local significance.
Before the 1853 township plan, the Epping region was known as Darebin Creek and the early settlement concentrated here around the important water supply. After the 1853 survey by Mason, land for public purposes was set aside in High Street.

Initially land allocations were to occur at the river site but problems with drainage and flooding encouraged the Churches to push for relocation to higher ground. Only the Catholic Church remains in the early area. The town plan accommodated the non cadastral alignment of High Street and applied a grid of five east west road and four with south roads over it. The location of Community facilities in the centre of this grid should theoretically have encouraged development on both sides of the Epping grid. However two compelling natural features of the land ensured that the town developed only on the East between High Street and Darebin Creek. These were the early importance of the water supply at the creek and, the rocky ridge immediately behind the blocks on the west side of High Street. As a consequence the long stretch of civic buildings and civic land has always been seen with a backdrop of rural land. Despite the post World War 2 development of residential land within the 1853 town survey area Epping has retained its character as a country town largely because of the long low density civic precinct juxtaposed with open land to the north and west.

The Market Reserve and Cemetery (with recreation reserve) were allocated in 1853. The School acquired land c1873, the Municipal Offices in 1868, the Church of England in 1868 and the Presbyterian Church in 1865. Together these facilities produce an unusually long strip of civic facilities which describes the aspirations of the nineteenth century community towards the development of their town and the wider Whittlesea area. It is a fitting allocation for the “capital” of the City of Whittlesea reinforced by the uniformity of the building stock which has adapted the local stone to produce prominent landmark buildings. Tying the whole together are the remnants of once extensive conifer wind rows. Significant stands survive at the Presbyterian Church, Municipal Offices, Anglican Church and at the cemetery and Recreation reserve. These species were naturally suited to the well drained rocky soils and were widely planted throughout the Region.

Any new development should be restricted to ensure that

- Any new development retains; the buildings specified under elements on the attached form; the open low density landscape the conifer windrows and mature threes; and the drystone walls.

- The roadway should reflect the civic zone and be seen as a wide single space without dividing median.

- The cemetery and recreation reserve should remain as open space and the market reserve should only be redeveloped for community facilities.

- No new building should occur in front of or to the sides of the existing specified buildings.
Just north of the McDonald’s Road bridge, on the western bank of the Darebin Creek, is a small basalt exposure, revealing the stony nature of the area. Volcanic eruptions at Beveridge caused lava flows which filled the Merri, Darebin and Plenty Valleys. Following these eruptions, the last of which was 800,000 years ago, each stream had to find a new course, and gradually cut its way through the accumulated basalt layers.

The ensuring land form of flat plains and shallow creek beds is representative of much of the western portion of the City of Whittlesea. The land form produced by the Darebin Creek flowing through Epping is central to the history of the town. Prior to 1853 when the township reserve was surveyed and given the name Epping, the district had been known as Darebin Creek.

The village at Darebin Creek centred on the creek, which provided the only reliable water supply between the Plenty River and the Merri Creek. The district was a pastoral one, with a small amount of cultivation.

Surveyor Mason’s 1853 township plan reserved land for various public purposes, including ten acres for a cemetery. Epping’s first cemetery was located on the east bank of the Darebin Creek however somewhere near the site of today’s Peppercorn Park. The site upon which Peppercorn Park now stands was until recent times occupied by the residence of the Clure family.

The Darebin Creek at Epping was crossed at McDonald’s Road by a ford and at Henderson’s Road by a private timber bridge, erected by local landholders Michael Zimmer and Hewitt Henderson, to provide access to their farms.

The elements of early development which survive along the Darebin Creek include several houses, the Catholic Church, open land at the Creek and some Pinus sp. windrows. Also illustrating the development of this early town centre is the old trestle bridge, erected in 1889 to carry the railway to Whittlesea. The Fitzroy-Whittlesea line opened in December 1889 and operated until closure in 1959. Near the trestle bridge are concrete piers which formerly carried the special pipeline built in 1914 to supply water to the newly established Broadmeadows Army Camp. Although the Shire of Broadmeadows had been discussing a reticulated water supply since 1907, and had unsuccessfully negotiated with the Board of Works for over a year, the army secured approval for the Board within five days, and 4.5 miles of pipeline were soon laid.

To the south of Rufus Street is a plantation of mature cypress trees. The old house they formerly surrounded is now gone, destroyed by fire during the 1940s and replaced by a brick home by the McCarthy family.

This heritage conservation area illustrates the early rural town and the importance of the water supply from the Creek. Remnants of drystone walls, the pine windrows, the low density of development and the scattered early buildings combine to describe the early town centre. A second layer of railway development now disused illustrates the central role of Epping in the expansion of the Whittlesea region.

New development should be restricted to ensure that:
- the open nature of the roads are retained preferably with gravel verges adjoining the creek area.
- The open space of the Darebin Creek should be developed as a rural park which will describe both early farming and the natural landform.
- No specified buildings, fences, ruins or trees should be removed.
- Ideally the Council should purchase item 1.16 for extension to the Park.
One allotment north of the 1853 township of Epping on Crown Allotment XI a settlement of small dairy farms began to develop soon after the Government survey. This land and that on the blocks to the north and south, and east to the Darebin Creek were ideal for small scale farming because of the extensive network of tributaries which ran through the area to join with the Darebin Creek.

Enhanced by the smaller Government subdivision of Allotment XI and the proximity to the township of Epping, this area soon supported a large number of farms with houses grouped along the encircling road following the survey allotment boundaries. This gave the area a somewhat European rural Village character reinforced by the use of local stone for extensive drystone walling to divide the paddocks. Patches of this type of development occur throughout the western portion of the City of Whittlesea on the basalt flow, but this group of buildings and the landscape modification with fencing is the most intensive and the most intact example. Development occurred from the 1850s notably at Unmacks farm (1.23) and Timms house (1.21) both illustrating a German involvement. The population did include a mixture of groups however unlike the wholly German planned settlement at Thomastown.

The most significant feature of this area is the use of the natural features of the land to change the landscape for human purposes through the extensive elaborate drystone walling. This fencing technique occurs throughout Victoria wherever the basalt flow has resulted in large qualities of freestone on the ground. The Aborigines used freestone to create houses and eel farms at Lake Condah, and the European settlers saw the same resource though using it in a more formal ordered manner. Drystone walling is extensively used in the north and west of England and in Scotland and Ireland in a tradition spanning centuries, and in Germany and throughout the rocky regions of Europe. The means of construction always depends on the rock available but is formed by three simple principles. First the fences will always follow the contours of the land. Second the stones are carefully fitted together generally graded from larger at the base to smaller at the top, in a manner which is innately strong and relies on the fit of the stones rather than mortar for strength. Third to prevent damage by disassembly from the top, a “vertical” course of stone is laid side by side on the finished wall and relies on the pressure of one rock against the other, as in a pack of cards laid sideways, to prevent any one being removed. Provided the “vertical” course is intact the wall is stronger than a wet stone wall.

In this area, as is usually the case, the walls are completely made from freestone and no cut stone is introduced. Similar fences can be found around Kyneton, in the Western District, and in Melton. Those fences all tend to be applied to much larger farms and estates however in the Western District in particular, drystone walls to the large estates are known to have been constructed by itinerant tradesmen whose only trade was drystone walling. Here at Harvest Home Lane the walling is unusual for its intensive extent, in combination with the rectilinear form and the large number of small farms, so that the landscape form produced is more European than the other Victorian locations cited.

The heritage conservation area is enhanced by the largely untouched form of the Creek tributaries (see photo) with accompanying River red gums and the surviving houses and outbuildings. In particular the key Hehr Pine Park property is of Statewide significance.

The Harvest Home Lane heritage conservation area is also a cultural landscape which illustrates the pattern of small scale dairy farming in the second half nineteenth century. Through the landform it is possible to understand the way settlement progressed, the way the land was used to accommodate cattle and the prosperity (later lack of prosperity) which this brought to the new European occupants. It is of regional significance as the best surviving example of extensive drystone walling and close settled small scale dairy farms near Melbourne.
REGION: Mernda
ADDRESS: Plenty Road and Environs.

GRADING: A
RECOMMENDED FOR:
- Victorian Heritage Register
- Australian Heritage Conservation Register (National Estate)
- Heritage Conservation Area
- Victorian Archaeological Survey recording
- Planning Scheme Protection
- Cultural Landscape

SURVEY DATE: March 1990 and others

THEME: Early Settlement, Neighbourhoods & Townships, Wheat Industry, Dairy Industry

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Elements 11.01, 11.03, 11.04, 11.05, 11.06, 11.07, 11.08.

INTEGRITY: Good
CONDITION: Good
MAYFIELD CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

The Mayfield Cultural Landscape illustrates early settlement, rural development and industry in the City of Whittlesea. This is seen through the successes and failures of one of Mernda’s earliest settlers, Moses Thomas, in his attempt to wrest a livelihood from the land and form a permanent settlement. In one sense the Moses Thomas story is not unique, rather it illustrates the vision values, enterprise and opportunities that countless pioneers each brought to their own particular district. What does distinguish this family’s contribution is the legacy of buildings and the largely intact rural landscape dating from the last century.

Born in Stirlingshire, Scotland in 1805, Moses Thomas arrived in Port Phillip in 1841. Well educated and hardworking, he set up in Melbourne as an engineer and builder and soon prospered. In 1851 he purchased the Wanstead farm holding of some 400 acres and an hotel, The Bridge Inn, from the Willis brothers. The hotel was well situated, being at the first crossing of the Plenty River above the gorge. With an eye on the rapidly expanding Melbourne market, Thomas designed and built what was then the largest flour mill on the Plenty River and certainly one of the earliest in the Colony. Milling commenced in 1855. High building costs, the diversion of the Plenty River in the Yan Yean scheme, competition from other mills and finally a disastrous flood all took their toll and the mill closed in 1863. Berry Lane, the access route to the mill, the foundations of the dam across the Plenty River, the mill foundations and substantial earthworks for the mill race are all that remain of this costly enterprise. Taken together, the ruins show how grain was milled in the mid 1800s.

In other ventures, Thomas was perhaps more successful. His store and hotel flourished, the Inn being moved to its present site at the crossroads around 1870. His farm, “Mayfield” was one of the largest in the district and would have employed a significant number of people. It is reported that “Mayfield” milked 200 cows per day with butter being sent to Melbourne in half ton lots. The homestead and dairy, built over a well so that the butter could be cooled, are still there. The dairy is particularly significant as it illustrates early cream and butter making techniques. The quarries from which stone was removed for the mill and possibly the Mayfield dairy are still clearly visible at the end of Berry Lane, despite being filled with rubbish.

Moses Thomas was also busy in the wider community. His commitment to free public education is illustrated by his donation of two acres of land in 1853, opposite “Mayfield”, for a state school. (As there were 16 Thomas offspring, the result of two marriages, the school had a ready supply of pupils for many years.) He also designed and built the School teacher’s little house, completed 1878, and several of his daughters actually went on to become teachers at the school. Thomas was also an active churchman, giving an acre of land next to the school, in 1860, for the establishment of a Presbyterian church. Not only did he design and build the church but as lay preacher, conducted the first service.

Moses Thomas was also the first Clerk and Surveyor to the Morang District Board. He designed the bridge over the Plenty River, east of Mernda. Today all that remains of his structure are the substantial blue-stone piers. When the Road Boards were abolished and the Whittlesea Shire Council created (in 1874) Thomas was elected to represent the Morang Riding. His eldest son, Walter, continued that tradition, conscien-
TYPE Ruins, Landscape feature, Road, Other (water supply system)
REGION YAN YEAN, WHITTLESEA, MERINDA, SOUTH MORANG, MILL PARK, BUNDOORA/JANEFIELD
ADDRESS Yan Yean Water Supply
EXISTING DESIGNATION Government Buildings Register some structures
GRADING A
RECOMMENDED FOR Victorian Heritage Register
Australian Heritage Conservation Register (National Estate)
Heritage Conservation Area
Victorian Archaeological Survey recording
Planning Scheme Protection
Cultural Landscape
SURVEY DATE various
THEME Yan Yean Reservoir
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date 1857 & 1888
Architect Blackburn/Jackson
Builder Colony of Victoria
Elements Yan Yean Reservoir and surrounds, Toorourong Reservoir and surrounds, aqueduct between Toorourong and Yan Yean, pipe track to Melbourne including drystone wall and endemic vegetation, bridges and landform to pipe track, tramway to Melbourne, Mill Park Valve house.
INTEGRITY Good
CONDITION Good
YAN YEAN RESERVOIR

"Today the Yan Yean Reservoir is just one link in a chain of dams which supply Melbourne's water. Shortly after its completion in 1857 however it supplied all the city's water and was world renowned. Illustrations of the magnificent sheet of water and the embankment and tower even appeared in London journals.

The first sod in construction of the embankment was turned by the Lieutenant-Governor, Charles La Trobe, on 20 December 1853. Just four years later, on 31 December 1857, the water supply to Melbourne was turned on.

Prior to the construction of the Yan Yean Reservoir, Melbourne obtained water above the falls at Queen Street. As this became more polluted Melbourne was supplied by water carts filled further up from the Yarra River. Unfortunately, as the city grew, the Yarra became more and more polluted, to the point where water being drawn from it was referred to as "Yarra Soup". Various water supply schemes were mooted, mainly based on diverting less polluted water from the Yarra further upstream or filtering it to remove the most offensive materials. In 1850-51 however, the fundamental conception and basic design for supplying water from a reserve on the Plenty River at Yan Yean was produced by James Blackburn, a former convict from Tasmania.

In 1853 a select committee established to investigate the subject recommended the appointment of commissioners to take over responsibility for water supply and sewerage from the Melbourne City Council. The commissioners appointed Matthew Bullock Jackson as engineer and soon after Blackburn's plan with some modifications was accepted. Blackburn himself was appointed as consulting engineer.

Land was soon acquired and in December 1853, a contract for the construction of the great embankment was let to Joseph Martindale for 91,575 pounds. The area rapidly became a hive of activity as trees were cleared and earthworks began. At one stage over 400 labourers and 100 women and children were stationed at the works in tents and slab dwellings. A tramway from Melbourne was constructed to convey pipes and other materials and supplies.

The inlet works consisted of flood gates on the Plenty River which could be closed so as to by-pass the river flow, an open cut for about 2.8 km, and a tunnel 0.4 km long at the reservoir end. From a square bluestone tower well, two 84cm diameter pipes were carried through the embankment. The water was brought to Melbourne by means of a pipeline 76 cm diameter for the first 11.3 km, thence to Preston in a 69cm pipe. During the 1870s the pipeline from Yan Yean to South Morang was replaced by a bluestone lined aqueduct.

The stone caretaker's cottage was constructed at the same time as the reservoir, at a cost of 1,143 pounds. An additional weatherboard wing was added in 1860. John Wilson was the first caretaker, followed by his son George (1907-23). Subsequent caretakers have been John Kerr, Roy Blacklaw, Bruce Walker and Bruce Saunders.

Picnics soon became popular at Yan Yean. The greatest event of all was the New Year's Day Annual Picnic of the Friendly Societies, which occurred from 1872 to 1939. Brass bands, highland dancing, races, games and speeches were all regular features, proceeds being donated to the Melbourne Hospital and other charities.

The Yan Yean Reserve remains a favourite picnic site. The original caretaker's cottage has now been converted to a visitor's centre and museum" (Wuchatsch and Waghorn, 1985, No. 35).

Yan Yean Reservoir dammed the Plenty River adjoining the rising timber hills. Given the relatively flat nature of the adjoining land the extent of the dam wall required was particularly large. This was a major engineering feat of world significance. The whole scheme was ambitious and remarkable for its speedy execution. With the ring of parks in central Melbourne, the provision of a sewerage system in the 1880s and 1890s, and the development of the Rail and Tram networks, the Yan Yean water supply system forms the fourth major planning enterprise of Melbourne's history.

The reservoir distributed the water to Melbourne via a pipeline and, later an aqueduct, subsequently again reconverted to a pipe system. This produced a major linear land form stretching from the reservoir to the Merri Creek at St. Georges Road, North Fitzroy. Within the City of Whittlesea this has influenced the landscape by dividing properties and imposing a flat track on the natural undulations of the land, much in the same way as a railway. Accordingly it necessitated bridges, embankments, cuttings and fencing. The latter was frequently executed in drystone walling either as part of the reservoir construction project or by the adjoining farmers. This was particularly important where the water ran in an open aqueduct, it was then essential to keep animals out of the supply. Because the pipe track reservation occurred in the 1850s, early in Whittlesea development, and before the majority of the closer settlement occurred, the fenced pipe track area provided an ideal location for young red gums to regenerate. As a consequence 120 years later there are some important stands of red gums accompanying the pipe track e.g. at Mernda off Bridge Inn Road.

Toorourrong Reservoir and its associated
Wallaby and Silver Creeks catchment works were constructed during the 1880s to increase the water quality and capacity of the Yan Yean Reservoir.

As Melbourne’s population grew, the supply of water from Yan Yean became insufficient to meet the City’s needs. In 1872 a Board of Enquiry reported on ways to increase the supply of water to Yan Yean Reservoir. William Davidson, Engineer of Water Supply ordered William Thwaites to explore the northern slopes of the Plenty Ranges. Gilbert Marshall, a colourful local resident acted as guide. Thwaites’ survey showed that by connecting Wallaby and Silver Creeks by tunnel and aqueduct, the combined flow could be diverted into the Plenty catchment. A small reservoir, the Toorourrong, was added as a settling basin.

In 1883, the Wallaby Creek weir and an 8.8 km aqueduct were completed delivering water to the Cascades, at the head of Jack’s Creek, in the Plenty watershed. The Cascades were constructed to enable the aqueduct to drop 37 metres to Jack’s Creek and then Toorourrong Reservoir. Toorourrong Reservoir and the Clear Water Channel which connects Toorourrong Reservoir with Yan Yean Reservoir were completed in 1885.

In 1886 the supply was further supplemented by the construction of the Silver Creek Aqueduct whereby the waters of Silver Creek and three of its tributaries were diverted into the basin formed by the Wallaby Creek Weir.

Included within the Toorourrong catchment area, and within the City of Whittlesea, are stands of old growth Mountain Ash dating back to 1730. The average height of the stand is 71 metres but some trees have been measured at 84 metres. Also within the City of Whittlesea’s boundaries are the Joey’s Creek and Disappointment Reference Areas. Reference areas are tracts of public land containing viable samples of one or more land types that are relatively undisturbed. They are to be retained in perpetuity as a standard against which altered systems can be compared and are managed to allow natural systems full reign to permit the ecosystem to develop free from human interference.

The effect of the reservoir from a landscape point of view was first, to diminish the flow of the Plenty River. This left an intermittent watercourse ranging between flood in winter and series of water holes in drought affected summers. Second it created a new lineal landscape form harbouring native plant species and expressing directly the impact of high density European settlement at Melbourne on the hinterland.

A number of built features (other than the pipe track works) occurred as part of the scheme. These include: the dam wall, the tower well in the reservoir and connecting to it the pump house on the other side of the dam wall, the flume over the Plenty River, and the valve house at Mill Park, and the Caretakers house at the Reservoir Park. As part of the Toorourrong Scheme, extensive bluestone walls and channels were constructed including The Cascades.

The architectural expression in the building elements is of overwhelming strength. This is achieved by the use of simple forms with very careful masonry detailing. Stone is meticulously cut and dressed to suit its position in the building. The corners of the buildings are expressed with large through stones. Finely proportioned but heavy eaves brackets and string courses contribute to the solidity of the structures. The Mill Park valve house is a particularly fine piece of masonry (See 9.03).

The three buildings - valve house, well tower and pump house can be compared with “G” block c1856 and the Keep c1860 at Victoria Barracks by the P.W.D. “G” block, though more austere is equally finely detailed in its masonry, particularly in its alterations to dressing stones. The purpose designed castellated keep is equally well detailed however both these structures are coursed random rubble for the main body of the walls. The purposeful shape and placement of each stone expressed on the Yan Yean structures can be seen in similar form on bridges e.g. Rothwell Bridge, Little River 1866 and in the railway tunnels and bridges of the Geelong-Ballarat railway of the early 1860s and light-houses. Similar use of narrow half round arched openings can be seen on the former morgue, Williamstown 1859. The best direct comparison can be made with the Williamstown Tide Gauge house, (1858) now re-erected in Commonwealth Reserve. This structure also employs a simple geometric form, expressed parapet and finely detailed masonry with each stone so carefully sized and positioned that the pattern of their joints becomes a significant feature of the whole design. This building might well have been based on the much publicised Yan Yean well tower and pump house. The austerity and strong shapes of the Yan Yean structures can be seen in Blackburn's extensive larger works in Tasmania e.g. St. Josephs Church, Hobart 1841-3 and Scots Church, Sorrell, 1842.

It seems likely that Blackburn was responsible for the direction of these structures if not their final form. The Caretakers Cottage is much less sophisticated however and suggests the work of a less skilled architectural hand - possibly Jackson. The only unusual feature of the house is an otherwise standard four room format is the use of lower pitched roof and wider than usual eaves. This suggests an Italianate influence from the P.W.D. It implies a later date than 1857. Extensive gardens once surrounded the house. Many...
mature exotic trees survive here and within the picnic area. Despite its standard form the Caretakers Cottage is an important part of the whole water supply complex, representing both the water quality maintenance required and the recreational function of the complex throughout its life.

Yan Yean water supply system is a cultural landscape of National Significance which describes the capacity of the twenty year old Colony to implement its first major engineering works, and provide the City with a service essential to its further development. The physical land link between the City and the reservoir illustrates the close proximity of the region to Melbourne and the importance of the Plenty Valley to the City in providing timber, food and water for a rapidly expanding population.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Yan Yean water supply system has enormous potential for interpretation to describe; the way people lived in Melbourne pre 1857, the engineering skills of the mid nineteenth century, the impact of a water supply on city development, the changing pattern of the rural landscape within Whittlesea City, and pre European landscape features. This could be achieved as a major walking track from North Fitzroy to Yan Yean and perhaps to Toorourrong.

It is strongly recommended that the MMBW develop the pipe track with the reservoir as a major lineal park for Melbourne.
REGION Mernda

EXISTING DESIGNATION
GRADING B
RECOMMENDED FOR Australian Heritage Conservation Register (National Estate)
Heritage Conservation Area
Victorian Archaeological Survey recording
Planning Scheme Protection

SURVEY DATE 16.3.90, 30.4.90

THEME Early Settlement, Gold,
Neighbourhoods and Townships, Speculations

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date: 1851
Elements: 11.33, 11.34, 11.35 and open areas as shown.

INTEGRITY Fair
CONDITION N/A
Separation was a speculative venture by Josiah Holloway, who purchased Crown Portion 18, Parish of Morang, (640 acres) from Henry Miller in March 1852 for 675 pounds. The township of Separation consisted of grided acre lots divided by nostalgically named thoroughfares such as Regent Circus, Oxford and Wellington Streets and Cheapside.

Separation sold reasonably well, and by the 1870s it boasted over sixty houses, a school and a church. Today only the name, a few houses and some streets remain.

Separation began to fail in the 1880s and suffered severely during the economic recession of the 1890s. The basic farm sizes of one acre were more like town sized allotments. Settlers here had to have another income to survive as subsistence for a family was barely achievable on one acre. Although many families had more than one allotment they would have relied on obtaining work as skilled and unskilled farm workers to make ends meet. During the depression of the 1890s farm labouring jobs diminished substantially and many families were unable to meet their financial commitments. As successive allotments were acquired and amalgamated the excess houses were removed. Gradually the once large town of numerous dwellings came to resemble open countryside with an unusually close grid of roads and lanes. The only area which gives some impression of the previous form of the Settlement occurs around Earl Grey Road. Here the prosperity of a land acquirer - the Frank family can be seen at Black Braes farm juxtaposed against a derelict but remarkably intact typical settlers house (11.33) and a restored early settlers cottage (11.34). The road linking the three is a narrow grassed track now easily confused with an open paddock but clearly defined by mature trees and fencing as a once active street within a substantial settlement.

Separation illustrates the importance which the Plenty Valley had to Melbourne. Its close proximity, the location adjoining the Melbourne to Sydney Road, the reliable water and open apparently abundant agricultural land indicated to many the potential for substantial closer settlement. Even now the townships in Whittlesea are closely spaced, but in the second half of the nineteenth century this characteristic was even more pronounced. Wollert and Woodstock, Kalkallo/Beveridge, Eden Park, Morang were significant places then with a considerable population. Frequently schools are the only buildings to define these towns now. Whilst a number of these towns struggle on with very small populations, some, including Eden Park and Separation, have vanished. Separation was the most ambitious of these and most firmly based on speculation for a booming Plenty Valley and Colony of Victoria following the gold rush. It, more clearly than any other in the Whittlesea region represented the misguided optimism for development in the Plenty Valley in the nineteenth century. Historically of Regional Significance.
REGION: Whittlesea
ADDRESS: Plenty Road, Wallan Road, Laurel Street & Church Street & Beech Street
GRADING: C
RECOMMENDED FOR: Heritage Conservation Area, Planning Scheme Protection
SURVEY DATE: Various
THEME: Early Settlement, Transport Routes, Neighbourhoods & Townships
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Date c1853, Elements: The main entrance, shopping centre and civic precinct with typical housing interspaced.
NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE: See attached.
INTEGRITY: Fair
CONDITION: Good
WHITTLESEA HERITAGE CONSERVATION AREA  A 9

The entrance to Whittlesea is a sudden change from open pasteur to close settlement marked by Morcombe's Hardware on the east side of Plenty Road and the Primary School on the west side of Plenty Road. The exit at the adjoining Anglican Church is an equally sudden change to open land. Unlike many town developments from the mid nineteenth century Whittlesea did not develop in a strip along the main road, rather, the town reservation was placed to one side and its existence is not immediately apparent. By the time the 1834 town reservations was surveyed with a grid of roads in the 1850s a town of sorts had already sprung up along Plenty Road, servicing the passing travellers. As the town centre developed to the east with Church Street as its commercial centre the Plenty Road town was contained in its development but remained viable.

A snake of commercial and interspersed domestic development wove through the town to link the two centres and provide at the same time access to the Kinglake regional. Location of the Court house in Beech Street ensured the loing transport related development route.

This heritage conservation area recognising the importance of Plenty Road as a transport route to Sydney in the development of the town, and the local township centre (Church St, and Beech St.) within the surveyed reservation. Although there have been many intrusive buildings in the proposed zone particularly in Church Street the proposed area includes the majority of the major institutional buildings in the town, the characteristic but simple shop type (not extensively used elsewhere in the City of Whittlesea), and a number of typical houses ranging from the 1860s to 1900. It represents the major historic focus of the township.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>Landscape feature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>REGION</td>
<td>WHITTLESEA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>Medland Estate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRADING</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RECOMMENDED FOR</td>
<td>Planning Scheme Protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THEME</td>
<td>Pre-European Settlement Landscape, Grazing Industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: Elements</td>
<td>Rocky rises, river red gums, extensive drystone walls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE</td>
<td>See attached.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTEGRITY</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONDITION</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MEDLAND ESTATE HERITAGE CONSERVATION AREA  A10

In 1840, the Parish of Kalkallo was offered for sale by the Government, and most of the land east of the Merri Creek was purchased by John Hunter Patterson. Unable to finance the purchase, Patterson sold out the following year to William Furlonge. Furlonge sold 1920 acres in 1843 to Charles and Richard Wedge and kept the remainder until 1853, when the Union Bank of Australia foreclosed.

The subsequent mortgagees sale was arranged by Daniel McKenzie and Thomas Turner a Beckett. Sale of the Medland Estate, as it was known, took place on 13 March 1853. The land was subdivided into thirty lots ranging from 70 to 330 acres, gridded with north south roads at half mile intervals.

This portion of the Medland Estate contained rocky rises unsuitable for close subdivision and best used for grazing. Few houses were built in the region but the area was fenced for grazing using the plentiful freestone for substantial drystone walls which follow the landform and the alignment of the subdivision boundaries and roads. The lack of intensive farming and ploughing ensured the retention of the primeval river red gums.

The natural landform of this area has combined with the unusual pattern of sale to produce a large remnant of pre European settlement landscape overlaid by a regularized fencing system generated by the land itself (the drystone walls). This area is both a region of natural beauty and a strong visual reference to the early land division of the Shire of Whittlesea hastened by the proximity to Melbourne and to the main Melbourne to Sydney highway.

CHARNWOOD CULTURAL LANDSCAPE AND ARTHURS CREEK HERITAGE CONSERVATION AREA

TYPE: Residence, Outbuildings, Landscape feature, Orchard
REGION: ARTHURS CREEK
ADDRESS: Deep Creek Road, Arthurs Creek Rd.
GRADING: C
RECOMMENDED FOR: Heritage Conservation Area, Planning Scheme Protection, Cultural Landscape
SURVEY DATE: 23.2.90
THEME: Pre-European, Neighbourhoods & Townships, Orchard Industry, Proximity to Melb.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS:
- Date: Buildings 1870s.
- First trees planted in 1864.
- Elements: Charnwood, including the stables, house, fundations of the glasshouses, derelict garden, derelict orchard, river flats along Deep Creek, Running Creek to junction with Arthurs Creek. Hawthorn hedges and post and rail fences marking the orchard boundary along Deep Creek Road, between Brennan's Road (east) and Brennan's Road (west). The post office/store Mechanics Institute, school, and Methodist Church.

- 18.01, 18.02, 18.03, 18.04, 18.05.

NOTABLE FEATURES/SIGNIFICANCE: See attached and A.11.

INTEGRITY: Fair
CONDITION: N/A
CHARNWOOD CULTURAL LANDSCAPE AND ARTHURS CREEK CONSERVATION AREA.

A very overgrown garden, a few straggly fruit trees, remnant hawthorn hedges, some post and rail fences, silted up creek beds and barren river flats are all that remains of the once flourishing “Charnwood” gardens and orchards. These are now a rather forlorn reminder of past practices of land clearance, orchard management and garden establishment. They also illustrate the enthusiasm and excitement of the colonial horticulturists who in their strange new environment imported and developed countless varieties of both ornamental and economic plants, the vast majority of which have long since disappeared.

Charles Draper first selected the land of Arthurs Creek in 1862. Although a wheelwright by trade, he saw the potential of the area for orcharding. He cleared the gullies and hills alike and planted out hundreds of varieties of fruit trees - apples, pears, plums, peaches as well as berries and nuts, in extensive acclimatization trials. By 1890 he had some 200 acres under fruit trees and at times was sending 700 cases of fruit per week to Melbourne. He was among the first orchardists in the Colony to export fruit commercially and was a highly successful competitor at local and international exhibitions. He also carried out extensive breeding programs. His still popular apple ‘Stewart Seedling’ was one of several new types raised at “Charnwood”. Draper was also interested in ornamental plants, specialising in begonias, gloxineas and camellias and he developed new varieties of each. In time he became one of the Colony’s leading horticultural authorities and was made a fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society, London. He was a member of the inaugural Board of Advice for the first School of Horticulture in Australia, established at Burnley Gardens in 1891.

Many other settlers followed Charles Draper’s example so that in the 1890s, Arthurs Creek was one of the major fruit growing areas in Victoria. However the industry declined there after World War I through increased competition from other areas. When the Apple and Pear Board was established, preference was given to certain varieties and many growers had no chance but to grub out unacceptable types. The few trees remaining on the creek flats at “Charnwood” are amongst the last fruit trees left in the district. The hawthorn hedges and post and rail fences illustrate early practices of orchard layout, the glasshouse foundations early plant breeding experiments.

Charnwood’s development of the orchard industry was primarily responsible for the establishment and maintenance of the township of Arthurs Creek. The town is now small but the essential public buildings remain remarkably intact and include the store/Post Office, School (not the original building) the Mechanics Institute, and the Methodist Church. The town, Charnwood and the land adjoining along Deep Creek form a Cultural Landscape which describes the development of the orchard industry in Victoria in the nineteenth century.

HISTORICAL REFERENCES

R. Wuchatsch and J. Waghorn, 1985, No. 43.

B. Draper, unpublished manuscript.

J.W. Payne, p78-79.