

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 197

Richard Peterson Architect & Conservation Consultant. Daniel Catrice Historian 1994.

NAME: St Bernards Parish Primary School.**PREVIOUS NAME:** St Bernards School, Chapel and Convent**ADDRESS:** Lerderderg Street (west end) and Main Street, via Masonic Lane.**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** Primary School.**PREVIOUS USE:** Secondary & primary school, chapel and convent.**CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 1900, 1905**SOURCE:** 4**ALTERATIONS/ADDITIONS:****DATE:** 1914, 1926, 1956, 1969, 1975.**SOURCE:** 5**DESIGNER:** Convent: D.A. Little. Chapel: Kempson & Connolly**BUILDER:** Chapel: J.F. Taylor**SOURCE:** 4**CRITERIA:** H2,3; So3/ H2; Ar1,3. **HISTORIC THEME:** Community life/Townships**DESCRIPTION:** **STYLE:** Edwardian **STORIES:** 1&2 **DETACHED.****MATERIALS:** **WALLS** Red brick **ROOF** Iron **STRUCTURE** Lb**CONDITION:** Good **INTACTNESS:** Very good**THREATS:** Structural cracks.**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:****FORM. USE. FENCES/GATES. MARKER. PLANTING FORMATION.****CHAPEL:** FORM, USE, PLAN, EAVES DECORATION, ROOF DECORATION, WALL DECORATION, DOORS, WINDOWS, PAINTWORK SCHEME, UNPAINTED FINISH, INTERIORS, TREES.**SIGNIFICANCE:****TYPE:** HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL. SOCIAL.**LEVEL:** LOCAL.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** Nil**RECOMMENDED CONTROL:** PLANNING SCHEME. AREA 1.**MAP NO:** U3.07 & U4.07**SURVEY:** RP**DATE:** 29.1.94**NEGS:** 16.17, 18, 17.8, 12-17

HISTORY: In April 1890, five Josephite sisters arrived in Bacchus Marsh, at the invitation of the parish priest, to establish a convent school for the Catholic children of the district. Classes commenced at the Fiskin Street Catholic School (ref: 164A) on April 14, 1890. Six months later, St Joseph's Convent moved to The Bungalow, the large Victorian house built by Dr Rae on the present school site. The enrolment was one hundred and eight.¹

Dr Rae had built the Bungalow in 1880, when ill-health had forced him to leave his practice at Dunglass (ref: 162). Dr Vance then occupied the Bungalow until it was bought by the Sisters of St Joseph in 1890 as their convent. It was demolished early this century.²

The Congregation of the Sisters of St Joseph was founded in South Australia in 1866 by the Blessed Mother Mary McKillop. Receiving formal approval from Rome in 1888, the order expanded its mission into Victoria and the other states. Convents were established in Numurkah and Surrey Hills in 1890, Footscray in 1894, Yarraville in 1895, and Williamstown in 1900. By 1909, the year McKillop died, 650 Josephite sisters were teaching 12,409 children in 117 Catholic schools in Australia and New Zealand.³

At first in Bacchus Marsh, the order attracted to its ranks educated women committed to an intelligent and ambitious program of academic education. For example, in the period to 1921, prior to the opening of the Bacchus Marsh High School, St Bernard's was the only institution to offer secondary education in Bacchus Marsh.

In 1900, a two-storey convent was erected behind The Bungalow facing Main Street. Designed by D.A. Little, the building had classrooms at ground floor level, and living quarters for the sisters and boarders above.⁴ Adjoining the convent, in 1905, a chapel was erected by J.F. Taylor to the design of the architects, Kempson and Connolly. Christopher Crisp, editor of the *Bacchus Marsh Express*, thought the completed oratory a "jewel of a building", and Archbishop Carr blessed the chapel on April 30, 1905.⁵ The Bungalow, was demolished in 1914, and the first part of a brick school wing was erected in its place. The three-classroom wing was extended in 1926, a Parish Hall (now library and art room) was built in 1956, and an administration block erected in 1969.⁶ Enrolments exceeded 300 in 1971, necessitating a new classroom block which Archbishop Little opened on December 12, 1975. The Sisters of St Joseph left the school (now St Bernard's) in 1986 and the first lay principal was appointed in 1987.⁷

¹ Ryan, *A Seed is Sown*, p.30.

² Moore & Oomes, *Bacchus Marsh: A Pictorial Chronicle*, p.46.

³ Ibid., p.2; Gardiner, *Mary McKillop: An Extraordinary Australian*, p.373.

⁴ Wheelahan, *A Century of Dedicated Service in Bacchus Marsh*, p.11.

⁵ Stewart, *The Early History of Bacchus Marsh Schools*, p. 186.

⁶ Wheelahan, op.cit., pp.15-19.

⁷ Ibid., p.19.

VISUAL DESCRIPTION:

A. Chapel A red brick Decorated Gothic ecclesiastical building of 1905. It has (rare) green slate gable roof with terra-cotta cresting in a cruciform pattern. There are gablet vents. There is a three-bay schoolroom with a smaller room on the axis and the entrance porch going from the side of that. Windows are pointed segmental head with two lancets, the label moulds with foliate steps. There is a render band at cill height. The east end has a triple lancet window. There is a cornice moulding with coved corbels at the gable parapet ends, with gablets.

B. Exterior A gable roofed red brick building of 1926.

C. Convent A two-storey red brick with (unpainted) roughcast and weatherboard infill of 1900. The gable roof has decorative loopy barges and oculus vents. It is double-fronted symmetrically, facing south with a round-headed entry. There are cream-brick dressings on this front. Across it and returning on two sides is a double-storey verandah on brick piers, added later.

The Garden. The garden surrounding the convent and chapel indicate that plantings were for functional purposes and for pleasure. A stone embankment and wall is adjacent to the chapel, planted with agapanthus. A large cypress screens the garden from the south. Large peppercorn trees are randomly planted along the east boundary, with specimen trees and shrubs in the lawns and around the perimeter of the buildings. The rear garden has an interesting paved area consisting of 'crazy paving' in concrete pieces.

Plant species include:

<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	Monterey Cypress
<i>Schinus molle</i>	Peppercorn Tree
<i>Cotoneaster serotinus</i>	Cotoneaster
<i>Prunus armeniaca</i>	Apricot
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	Lilac
<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Oleander
<i>Agapanthus orientalis/allos</i>	Blue & white Agapanthus
<i>Coprosma orepens</i>	Mirror Bush
<i>Chaenomeles japonica</i>	Flowering Quince
<i>Citrus limon</i>	Lemon
<i>Bradrychiton populneus</i>	Kurrajong
<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	Chinese Privet
<i>Hedera helix</i>	English Ivy
<i>Eucalyptus....</i>	
<i>Cedrus atlantica 'glauca'</i>	Blue Atlas Cedar.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: This was the only secondary school in Bacchus Marsh until the opening of the High School in 1922. Until the opening of Bacchus Marsh (Anglican) Grammar School, recently, it was the only non-government school here. The chapel is one of the ten churches in Bacchus Marsh identified in the Study. Two other Catholic churches are Decorated Gothic: the Protestants prefer Early English. Kempson and Connolly also designed Our Lady Help of Christians church at Korobeit in the same year, 1905 (ref: 284A).

SIGNIFICANCE: A two-storey brick convent and school, designed by D.A. Little and built in 1900. Also, a brick, Decorated Gothic chapel designed by Kempson and Connolly and opened in 1905. There are various additions between 1914 and 1975.

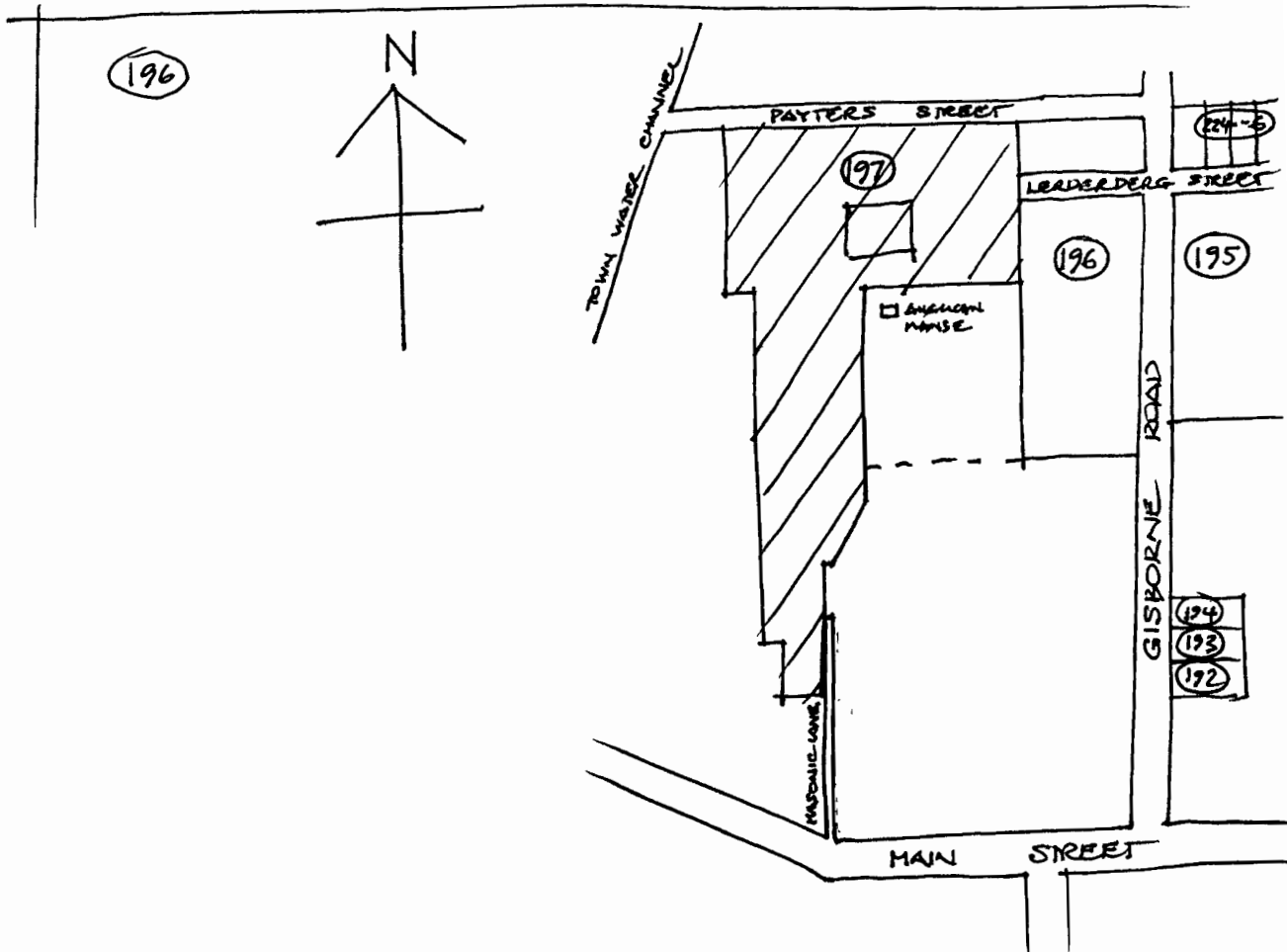
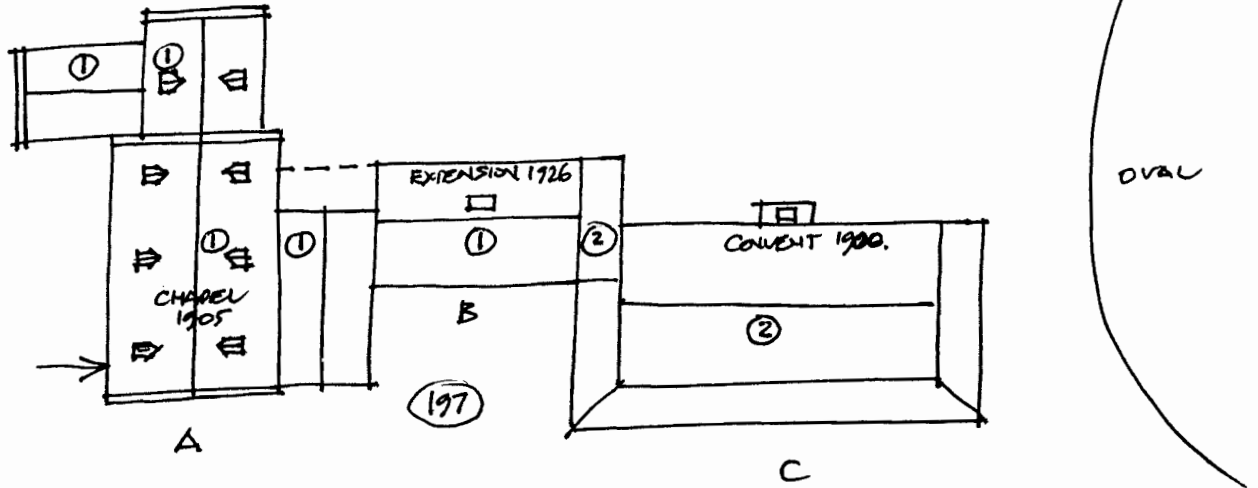
The complex is of local historical significance for its association with religious and educational developments in the community life of Bacchus Marsh and for demonstrating its association with the Blessed Mother Mary McKillop. It is of local social significance as traditional community focus and meeting place.

The chapel is of local architectural significance as a representative example of the design of Kempson and Connolly and as an intact example of an Edwardian rural chapel in the Decorated Gothic style.

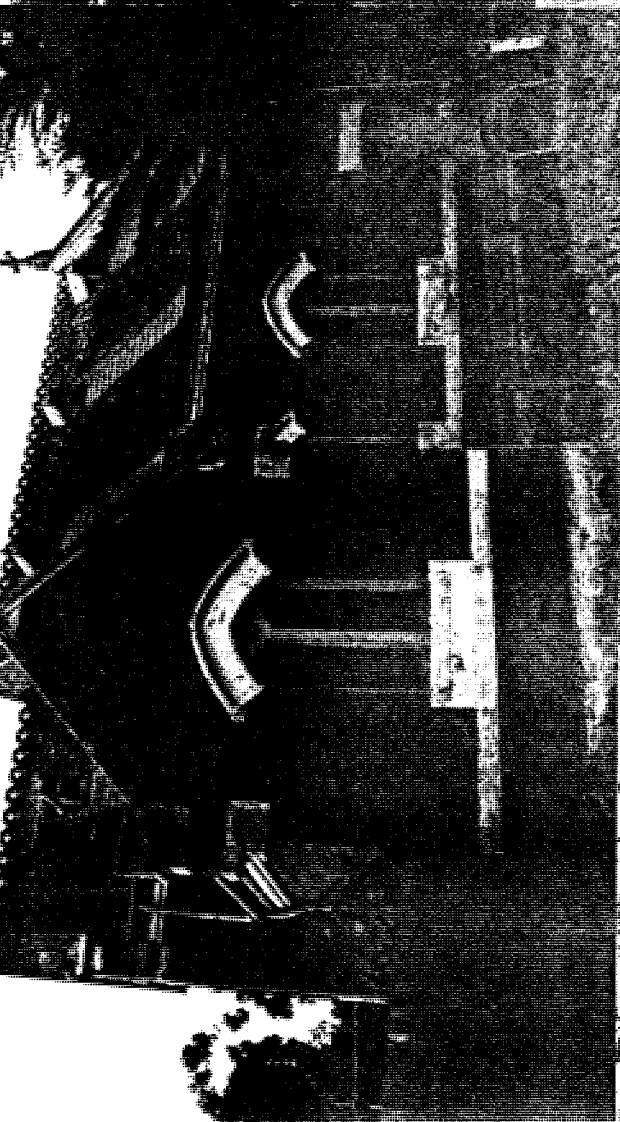
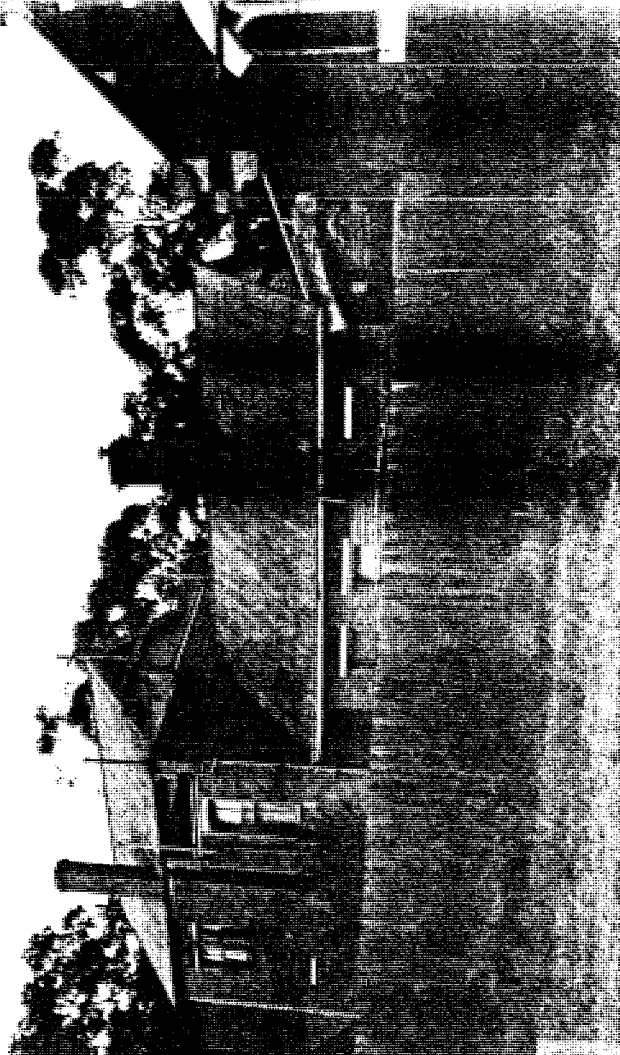
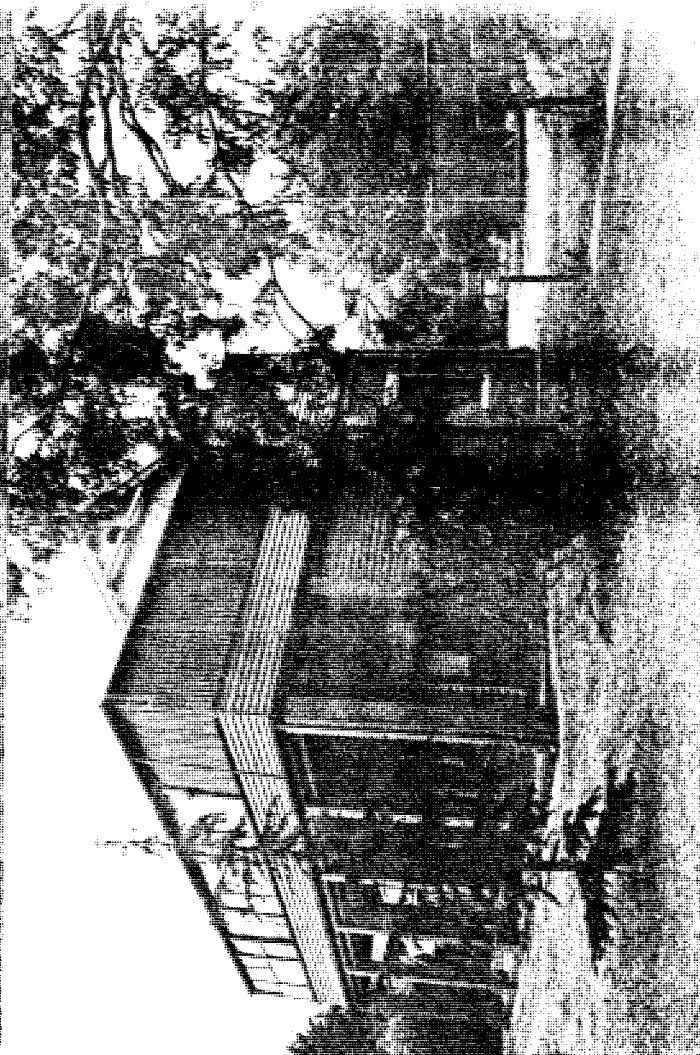
INTACTNESS: Very good. The Chapel lacks one parapet cross. It needs maintenance.

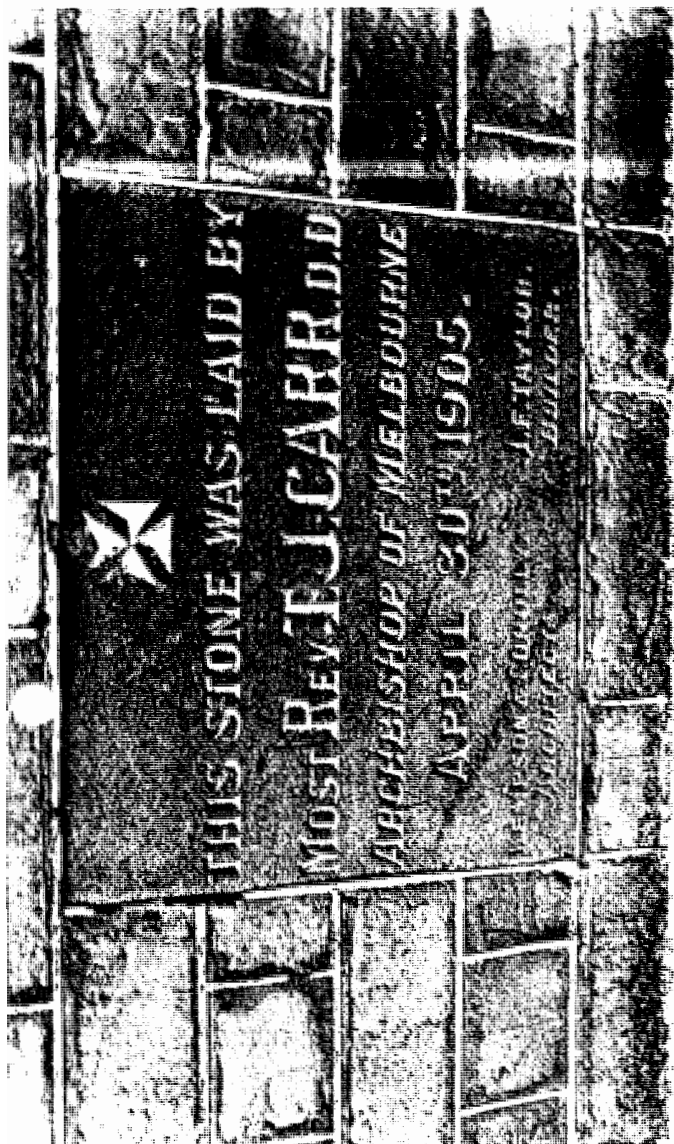
CONDITIONS & THREATS: Good. There is vertical cracking on the centre north wall of the Convent.

PAYTERS STREET



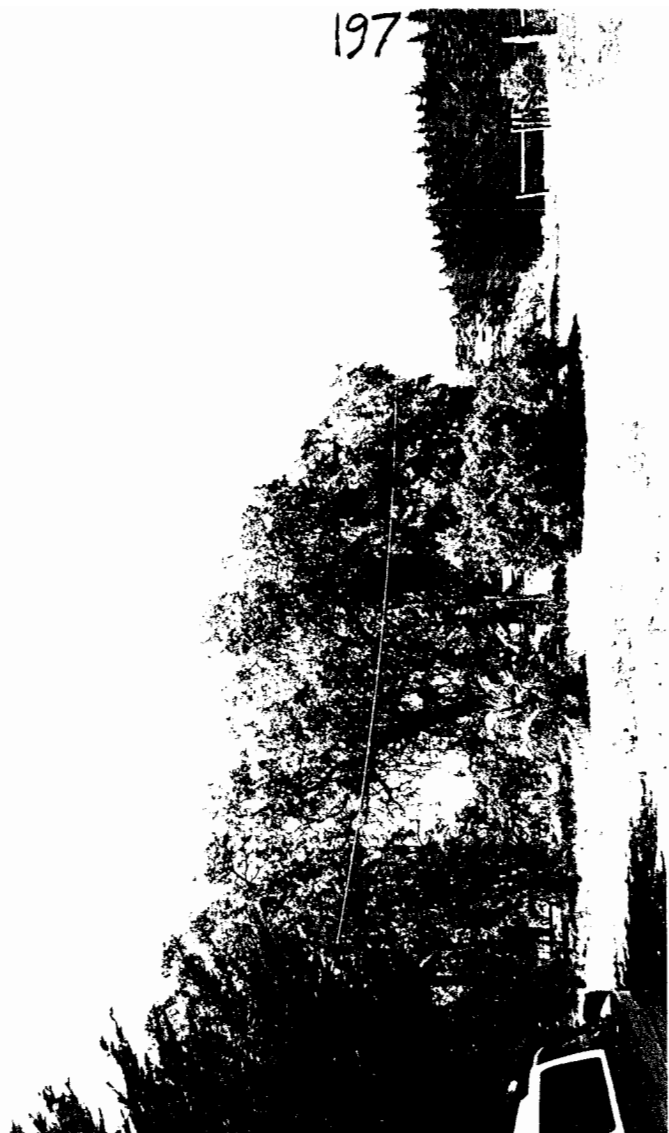
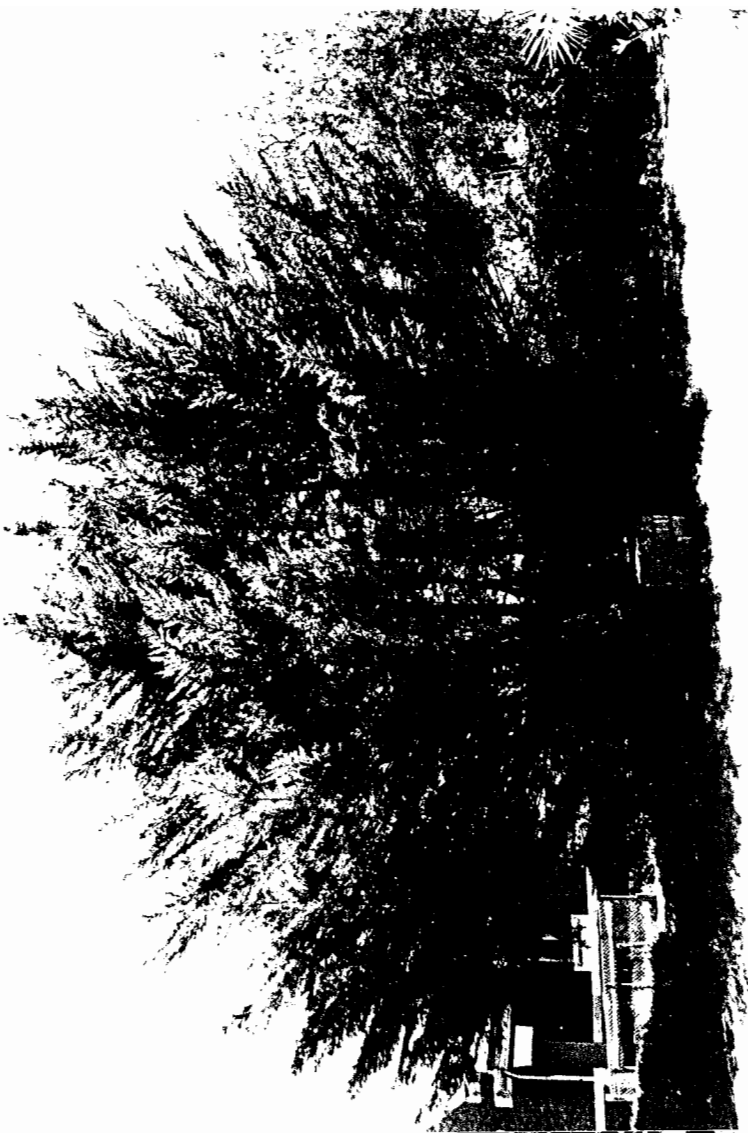
197







197



1972

581 22

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 198

Richard Peterson Architect & Conservation Consultant. Daniel Catrice Historian 1994.

<u>NAME:</u> (40) Sol Hibernus.	
<u>ADDRESS:</u> 38, 40 Gisborne Road (NE cnr Macfarland Street to SE cnr Dugdale Street).	
<u>TITLE DETAILS:</u>	
<u>USE:</u> Houses	
<u>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</u> 1956; 1959.	<u>SOURCE:</u> 1
<u>DESIGNER:</u> 38: R Irving	<u>BUILDER:</u> 38: E.W. & R. Dickson
<u>SOURCE:</u> 1	
<u>CRITERIA:</u> H1; Ar1.	<u>HISTORIC THEME:</u> Townships.
<u>DESCRIPTION:</u>	<u>STYLE:</u> Modern
<u>STORIES:</u>	<u>DETACHED.</u>
<u>MATERIALS:</u> WALLS Brick, timber	<u>ROOF</u> a/c, deck
<u>STRUCTURE</u> Lb	
<u>CONDITION:</u> Good	<u>INTACTNESS:</u> Very good
<u>THREATS:</u> Townships	
<u>SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:</u>	
FORM. VERANDAH. ROOF FORM. PLAN. USE. CHIMNEYS 40. DOORS. WINDOWS.	
PAINTWORK SCHEME 40. CONTEXT. GARDEN. FENCES/GATES.	
<u>SIGNIFICANCE:</u>	
<u>TYPE:</u> HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL.	
<u>LEVEL:</u> LOCAL. INTEREST.	
<u>DESIGNATION EXISTING:</u> HBR. RNE. PLANNING SCHEME. NT.	
<u>RECOMMENDED CONTROL:</u> PLANNING SCHEME.	
<u>INTEREST. AREA.</u>	
<u>MAP NO:</u> U4.06	<u>SURVEY:</u> RP
<u>DATE:</u> 29.1.94	
<u>NEGS:</u> 16.19-27A (not 16.26)	



HISTORY: These two houses, relate in location and architectural style to the houses (ref: 198A) erected by C.S.R. for managers at the Timbrock mill (ref: 50), but are earlier. The house at 38 Gisborne Road was built in 1956-57 for Ken Claringbold.¹ The architect was Robert Irving, and the builder, E.W. & R. Dickson. The architect is Robert Irving, now an architectural historian and senior lecturer at the University of New South Wales, where he is particularly active in building conservation and joint author of several books including *Fine Houses of Sydney*, (1982), *The History and Design of the Australian House* (1983) and *A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture* (1989).

Next door, at no.40 Gisborne Road, a house was erected in 1959 for a Mr Van der Waerden.²

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: Two modern (contemporary) houses with generally rectangular plans and low-pitch gable roofs, the gable facing Gisborne Road. Windows are glass panel and modular window-wall. Glazing extends over doorhead height walls. The carport is incorporated under the main roof, and garden walls extend from external walls. There are broad oblong chimneys, exposed beams, and posts. Roofs are steel deck or corrugated asbestos cement.

No. 40 has sunscreen walls with vertical louvre fins. There is exposed red brick (Nos. 40, 44 & 48) or painted brick (Nos. 38, 42 & 63) and a glazed brick link between lining and sleeping zones. There are generally service yards, fenced, to the sides, rather than rear, especially the corner sites. Gardens are of the period, with specimen trees, perimeter planting and open lawns.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: (198 & 198A) These seven houses form an intact homogenous group of the period, rare in Victoria. Comparable houses in Bacchus Marsh are ref: 113, 217, 303 and 344.

SIGNIFICANCE: Two characteristic intact small Modern brick houses built in 1956 and 1959, respectively. No. 38 was designed by Robert Irving, the Sydney academic and architectural historian, a rare early work. They are part of a group of seven houses in a group of this period on Gisborne Road.

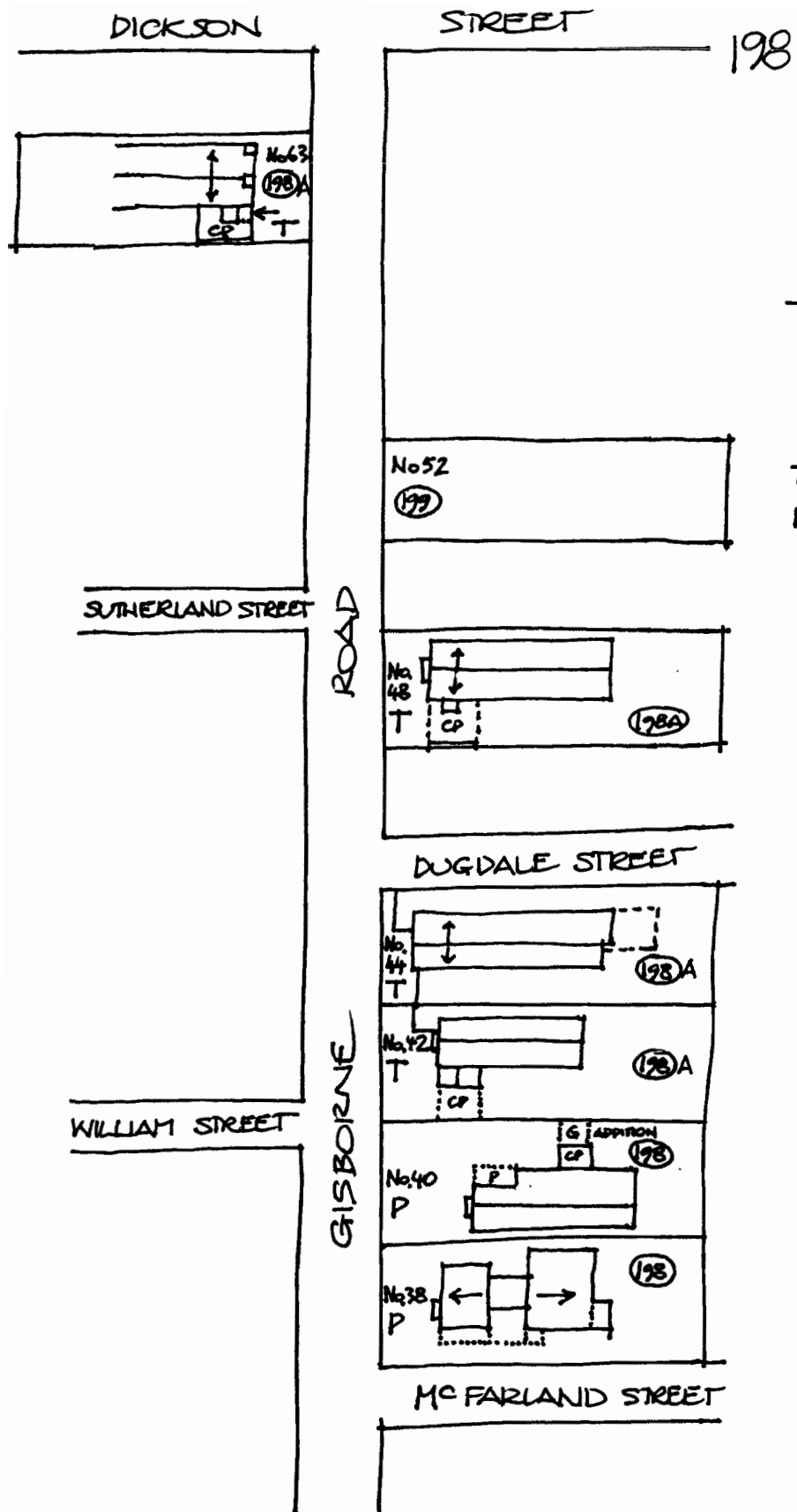
They are locally historically significant as a representative embodiment of a way of life of the late 1950s, but rare in Bacchus Marsh. They are also architecturally significant locally as representative examples of early Modern small houses and No. 38 as a rare early built work by Robert Irving, architect.

INTACTNESS: Generally, very good. No. 33 has been most altered, with a high timber fence on the south side. No. 48 has a later garage on the north side.

¹ Shire of Bacchus Marsh, Rate Valuation Card 1954-59.

² Ibid. Personal Communication with Robert Irving to RP, 15 July 1995.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Generally good.





198
198A

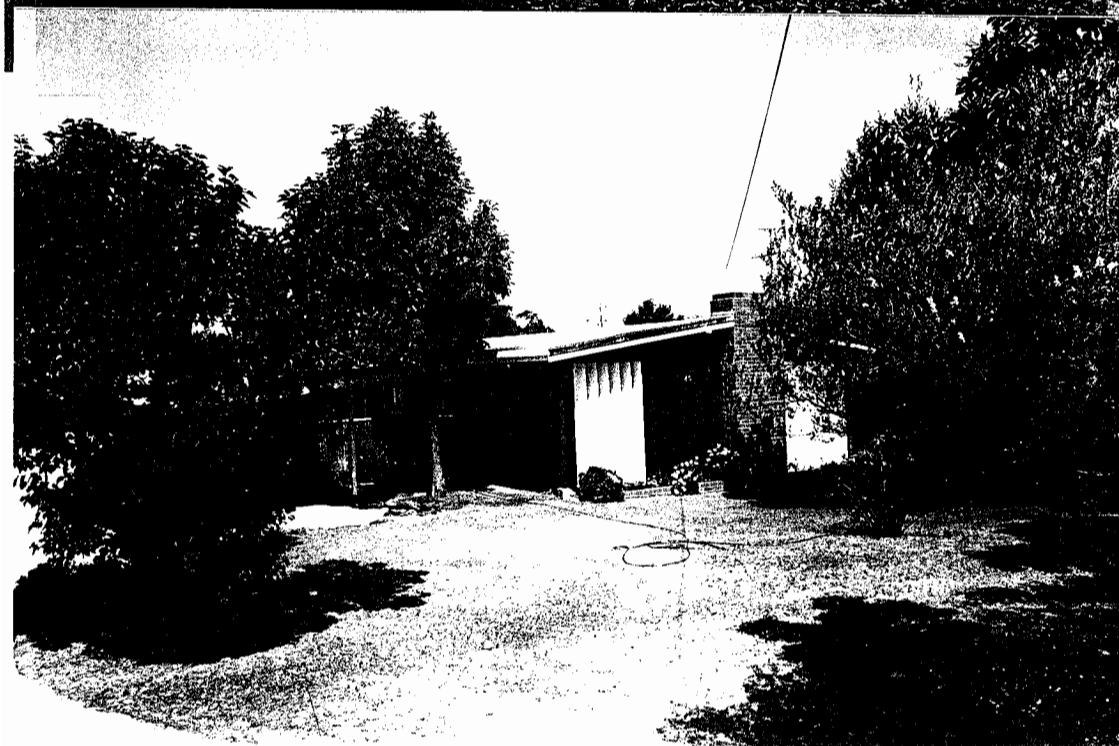
44

(193A)



42

(198A)



40

(198)

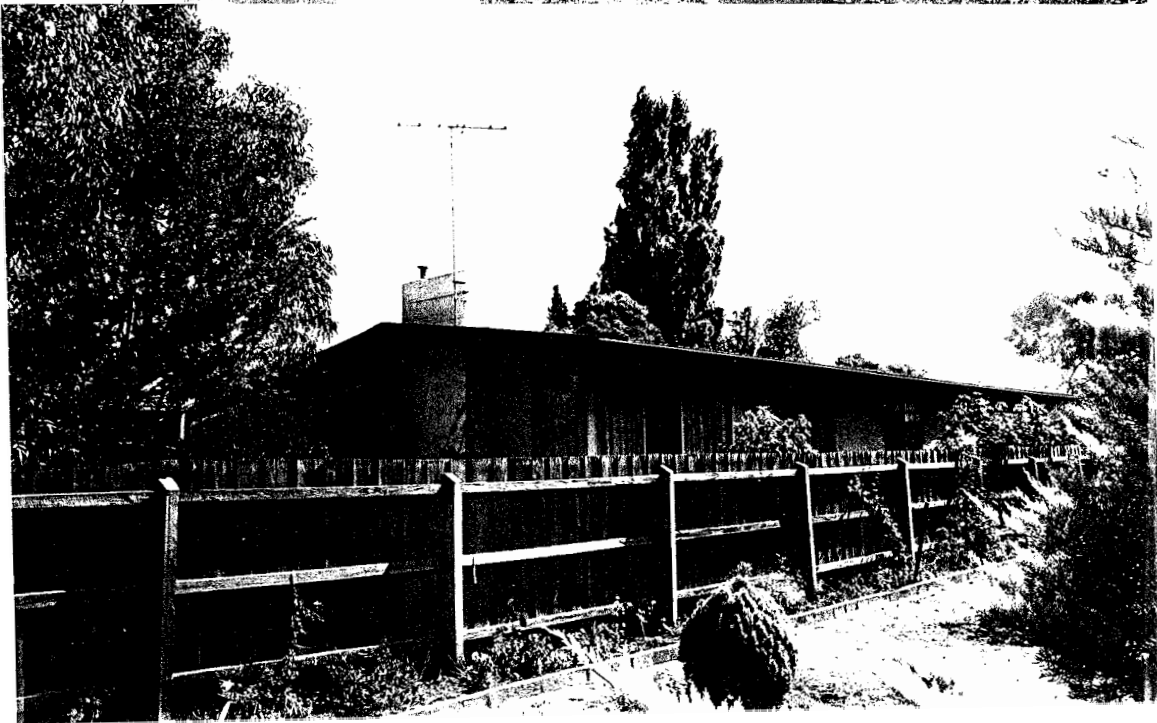
198A



48



63



BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 198A

Richard Peterson Architect & Conservation Consultant. Daniel Catrice Historian 1994.

ADDRESS: 42, 44, 48, 52 & 63 Gisborne Road (NE cnr Macfarland Street, to SE cnr Dugdale Street).**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** Houses.**PREVIOUS USE:** Staff houses**SIGNIFICANT DATE:** **CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 1961**SOURCE:** 1**DESIGNER:** T.H. McConnell?**BUILDER:** ?**SOURCE:** -**CRITERIA:** H2, Ar1,3/ H2. **HISTORIC THEME:** Townships/Industry.**DESCRIPTION:** **STYLE:** Modern **STORIES:** 1 **DETACHED.****MATERIALS:** **WALLS** Brick **ROOF** Deck **STRUCTURE** Lb**CONDITION:** Good **INTACTNESS:** Very good **THREATS:** -**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:**

FORM. VERANDAH. ROOF FORM. PLAN. USE.

CHIMNEYS. DOORS. WINDOWS. PAINTWORK SCHEME.

UNPAINTED FINISH. CONTEXT. GARDEN.

SIGNIFICANCE:**TYPE:** HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL.**LEVEL:** REGIONAL.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** Nil.**RECOMMENDED CONTROL/NOMINATION:** RNE. PLANNING SCHEME.**MAP NO:** U4.06**SURVEY:** RP**DATE:** 29.1.94**NEGS:**

HISTORY: These five houses were built in 1961 by the Colonial Sugar Refinery Co. Ltd. (C.S.R.). A Sydney-based company, C.S.R. opened its Timbrock hardboard mill in April, 1961 (ref: 50). The company built these houses in Gisborne Road for its middle managers and general manager, most of whom came from New South Wales.¹

The designer is not known but it may be T.H. McConnell of Hassell & McConnell, architect of the CSR plant.

The houses are now privately owned.

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: (198 & 198A) A group of modern (contemporary) houses with generally rectangular plans and low-pitch gable roofs, the gable facing Gisborne Road. Windows are glass panel and modular window-wall. Glazing extends over doorhead height walls. The carport is incorporated under the main roof, and garden walls extend from external walls. There are broad oblong chimneys, exposed beams, and posts.

No. 33 has a pergola. Roofs are steel deck or corrugated asbestos cement. There is vertical timber lining and side fencing (No. 44). There is exposed red brick (Nos. 40, 44 & 48) or painted brick (Nos. 38, 42 & 63) and a glazed brick link between lining and sleeping zones.

There are generally service yards, fenced, to the sides, rather than rear, especially the corner sites. Gardens are of the period, with specimen trees, perimeter planting and open lawns.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: (198 & 198A) These seven houses form an intact homogenous group of the period, rare in Victoria. Comparable houses in Bacchus Marsh are ref: 113, 217, 303 and 344. Note: ref: 113 was also built by an employer for a Manager (ie the Hospital).

The Bacchus Marsh Concentrated Milk Company and the Myrmiong Co-operative Butter Company (ref: 263) built residences for their managers, but other companies, including Maddingley Brown Coal and Lifeguard Milk, were not required to do likewise, as staff were drawn from the local community.

Staff accommodation houses are rare in Victoria, historically. Comparable examples are houses built by Nestles for their employees in Dennington (now demolished) and Australian Portland Cement Co's 15 employee houses (1912), Newtown (Geelong). More directly comparable are houses built for staff by Bruck Textiles, Wangaratta (c1953). Don Fulton, architect, designed employee housing at the remote mining sites: Mary Kathleen & Weipa.²

¹ Steering Committee, 10 May 1994. The first general manager of Timbrock, Bacchus Marsh, Ted Lud and the third, Herb Mahon, were well known in the community. They lived at 63 Gisborne Road. Another Timbrock house, said to be still owned by the company is said to be in Crook Street, but has not been identified.

² Dr Philip Goad, telephone conversation with RP, 1 May 1995.

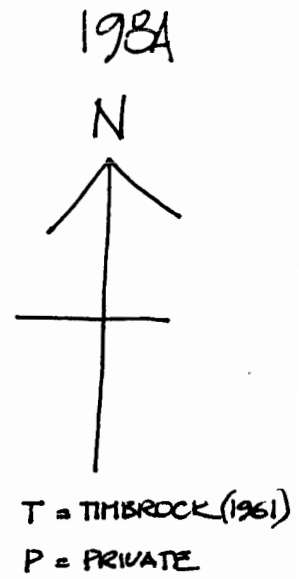
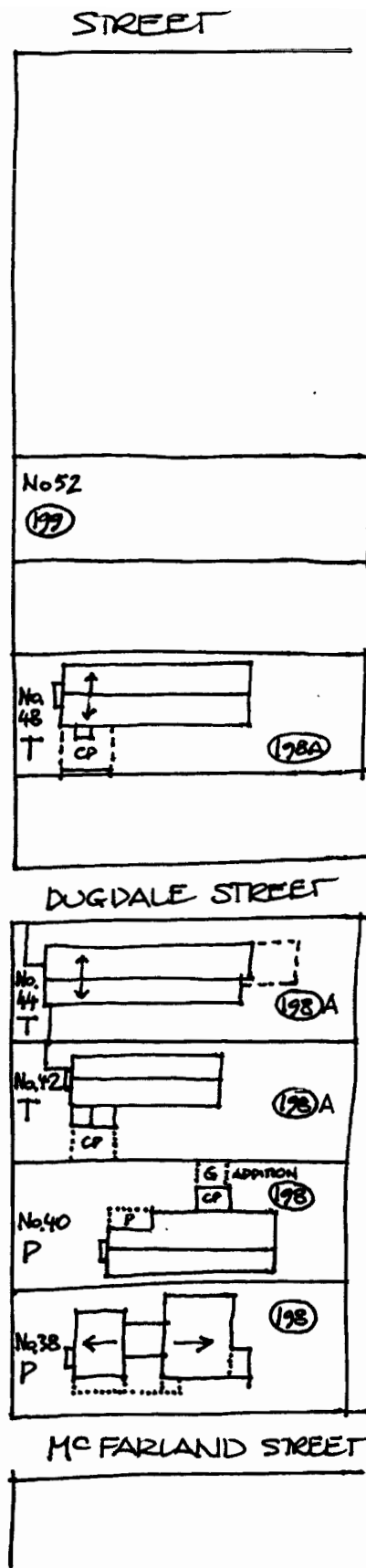
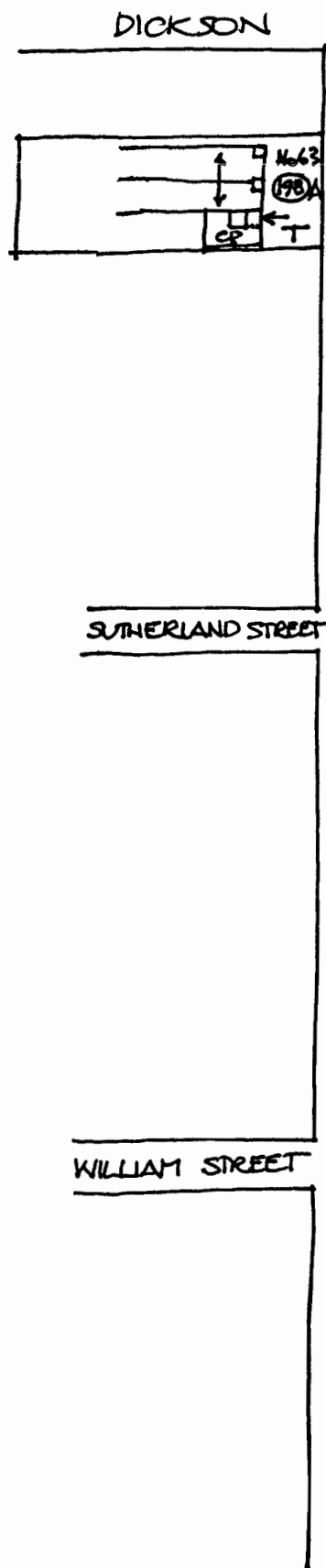
SIGNIFICANCE: Five characteristic intact small Modern brick houses built in 1961 and probably designed by the architect T.H. McConnell of Hassell and McConnell. They were built by the CSR Co Ltd for the senior managers of its new Timbrock hardboard mill.

They are of regional architectural significance as rare examples in Australia of employee housing. They are also domestic examples of the work of T.H. McConnell and representative examples of early Modern small houses.

They are of historical significance for their association with development in the industrial life of the town, with the introduction of contemporary architectural design to Bacchus Marsh and of the way of life in the early 1960s.

INTACTNESS: Generally, very good. No. 33 has been most altered, with a high timber fence on the south side. No. 48 has a later garage on the north side.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Generally good.



BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 204

Richard Peterson Architect & Conservation Consultant. Daniel Catrice Historian 1994.

NAME: Agmer Drywear Australia.**ADDRESS:** Gisborne Road (NE cnr Masons Lane) Darley.**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** Factory.**PREVIOUS USE:** Military camp accommodation.**SIGNIFICANT DATE:** 1948 **CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 7.1940 **SOURCE:** 1**CRITERIA:** H2**HISTORIC THEME:** Townships/ Industry.**DESCRIPTION:** **STYLE:** - **STORIES:** 1 **DETACHED.****MATERIALS:** **WALLS** Iron **ROOF** Iron **STRUCTURE** Frame**CONDITION:** Reasonable **INTACTNESS:** Very good **THREATS:** -**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:****FORM.****SIGNIFICANCE:****TYPE:** HISTORICAL.**LEVEL:** LOCAL.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** Nil**RECOMMENDED CONTROL:** PLANNING SCHEME.**MAP NO:** U4.06 **SURVEY:** RP **DATE:** 31.1.94 **NEGS:** 17.9-11

HISTORY: These buildings were relocated from Darley Camp, erected in July 1940 (ref: 361) in 1948 for use by Johnson Bros. Pty. Ltd., a firm of silk throwsters. The company, a subsidiary of Prestige Ltd., produced yarns for knitting and weaving.¹

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: Six large rectangular timber-framed, hip-roofed pavilions. They are clad with corrugated iron, fixed horizontally to walls and corrugated asbestos cement to roofs. There are four-light triple windows. A seventh hut has a gable roof.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are four Nissen huts (refs: 151 & 213) and another particularly intact army hut (ref: 250). An earlier (pre: 1934) former militia hall is also comparable (ref: 137).

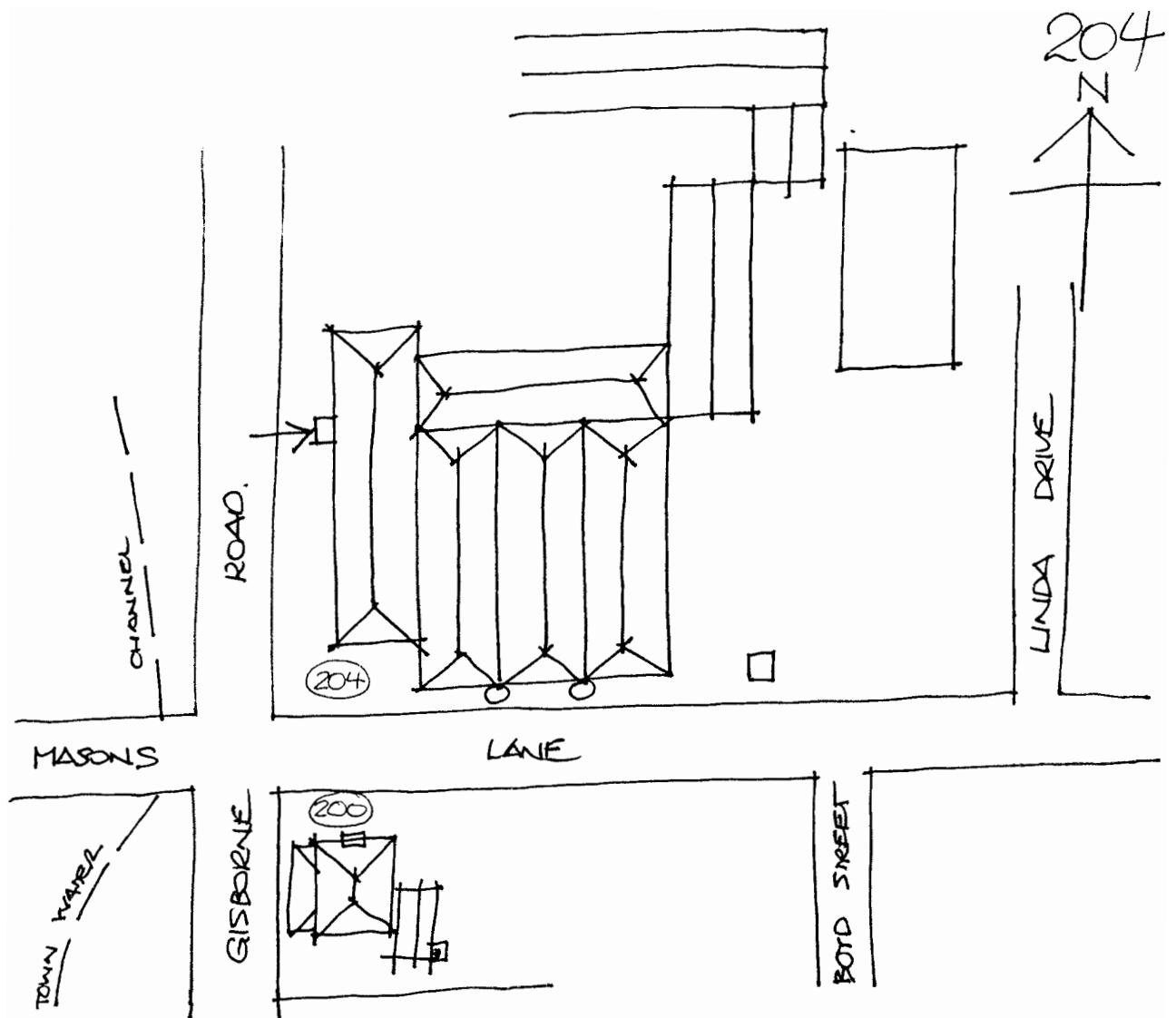
SIGNIFICANCE: A group of army huts relocated here in 1948 from the Darley Camp, built in 1940 as a silk throwsters plant.

They are of local significance for their association with both military and industrial developments in the community life of Bacchus Marsh.

INTACTNESS: Very good.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Reasonable.

¹ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 14 February 1948. The company's office is at 10 Rooswelt Street, Coburg, 3058, tels: 9354 4655/ (053) 67 5316.



BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 205

Richard Peterson Architect & Conservation Consultant. Daniel Catrice Historian 1994.

<u>NAME:</u> Wilkem.			
<u>ADDRESS:</u> 16 Young Street.			
<u>TITLE DETAILS:</u>			
<u>USE:</u> House.			
<u>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</u> c1867		<u>SOURCE:</u> 1	
<u>CRITERIA:</u> H1,3,6; Ar3.		<u>HISTORIC THEME:</u> Townships.	
<u>DESCRIPTION:</u>	<u>STYLE:</u> Early	<u>STORIES:</u> 1	<u>DETACHED.</u>
<u>MATERIALS:</u>	<u>WALLS</u> Render	<u>ROOF</u> Iron	<u>STRUCTURE</u> Lb
<u>CONDITION:</u> Good	<u>INTACTNESS:</u> Good	<u>THREATS:</u> -	
<u>SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:</u> FORM. FACADE. VERANDAH. VERANDAH DECORATION. CHIMNEYS. DOORS. WINDOWS.			
<u>SIGNIFICANCE:</u> <u>TYPE:</u> HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL. <u>LEVEL:</u> LOCAL.			
<u>DESIGNATION EXISTING:</u> NTR. <u>RECOMMENDED CONTROL:</u> PLANNING SCHEME.			
<u>MAP NO:</u> U4.07	<u>SURVEY:</u> RP	<u>DATE:</u> 31.1.94	<u>NEGS:</u> 17.18 & 19



HISTORY: This cottage was erected *circa* 1867 for Robert Elam. Several prominent citizens lived here, including Sir George Farmer, Christopher Crisp, E. Simpson, and J.R. Crook.¹

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: Double-fronted symmetrical, hip-roofed cement-rendered, early cottage. It has a detached chimney at right, with a tall pot, and a skillion extension at rear. There is a hip timber verandah, with cast-iron lace brackets. In front, is a diamond pattern pre-cast concrete footpath.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are sixteen early houses in Bacchus Marsh.

SIGNIFICANCE: A characteristic and relatively intact early masonry cottage built in c1867 and occupied by several prominent Bacchus Marsh figures, including Sir George Farmer, Christopher Crisp, E Simpson and J.R. Crook.

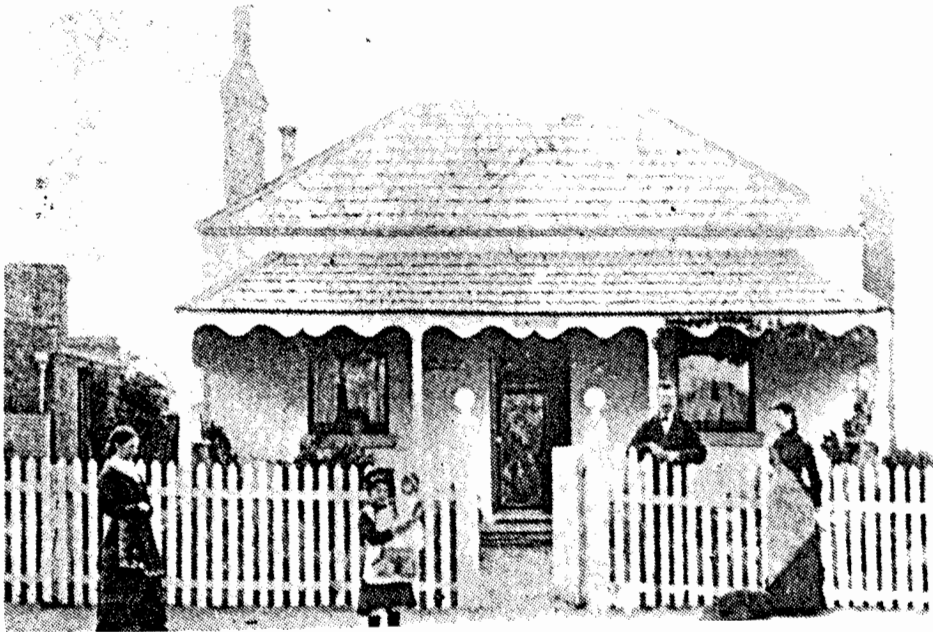
It is of local historical significance as a representative embodiment of a way of life in the late 1860s and of the social values of its subsequent occupants. It demonstrates association with several influential and important local figures and it is a relatively early house in the town.

It is of local architectural significance as a relatively intact representative early cottage.

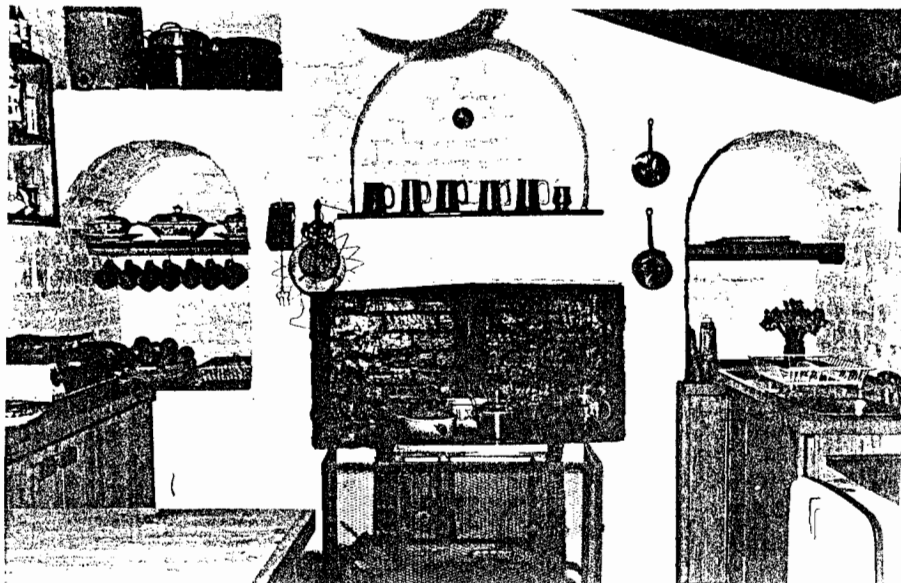
INTACTNESS: Good. All has been painted gloss white. The fence is recent.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Good.

¹ Moore and Oomes, *Bacchus Marsh: A Pictorial Chronicle*, p.44; *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 5 August, 1976.



1883
MOORE & CONEY,
P44.



NT 3939 FILE

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 207

Richard Peterson Architect & Conservation Consultant. Daniel Catrice Historian 1994.

NAME: ---**ADDRESS:** 28 Young Street.**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** House**CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 1928**SOURCE:** 1**CRITERIA:** H1,3; Ar3.**HISTORIC THEME:** Townships.**DESCRIPTION:** **STYLE:** Californian Bungalow **STORIES:** 1**DETACHED.****MATERIALS:** **WALLS** Brick, roughcast **ROOF** Iron **STRUCTURE** Lb**CONDITION:** Excellent **INTACTNESS:** Excellent **THREATS:** -**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:**

FORM. VERANDAH.

EAVES DECORATION.

WALL DECORATION. DOORS. WINDOWS. PAINTWORK SCHEME.

STREET FURNITURE. FENCES/GATES/HEDGES. GARDEN

SIGNIFICANCE:**TYPE:** HISTORICAL, ARCHITECTURAL.**LEVEL:** LOCAL.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** Nil**RECOMMENDED CONTROL:** PLANNING SCHEME.**MAP NO:** U4.07**SURVEY:** RP**DATE:** 31.1.94**NEGS:** 17.21

HISTORY: Joseph William Tolmie erected this house in Young Street in 1928, using winnings from Tattersall's lottery.¹

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A double-fronted Californian Bungalow, with a gable roof across. The left hand bay is set forward as a gable, supported on timber brackets. The skillion verandah is in the angle, with tuckpointed red brick arches between piers. There is a soldier-course band of clinker bricks at doorhead height. Above this the gable is roughcast. Windows are triple double-hung sashes and rafters are exposed. The apple green and cream colour scheme may be original.

There is a crimped woven wire fence, with a variegated privet hedge grown over it. The hedge returns beside the drive. There are vehicular and pedestrian gates. Behind is a detached laundry and garage. In front is a diamond pattern pre-cast concrete paved footpath.

Garden. The garden is appropriate to the period. The front hedge is typical for the period. The plant species is *Ligustrum ovalifolium 'Aureum'* (Golden Hedge Privet) and can grow to a height of two to three metres, although they are usually kept clipped to fence height or slightly above.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are 26 bungalow houses identified in Bacchus Marsh.

SIGNIFICANCE: A particularly intact, characteristic Californian Bungalow house built in 1928, with several intact contextual elements.

It is of local historical significance as a representative embodiment of the way of life in the town in the late 1920s. It demonstrates an association with a curious incident. It has also local architectural significance as an intact surviving building type, the Californian Bungalow.

INTACTNESS: Excellent. Particularly intact in all elements.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Excellent.

¹ Shire of Bacchus Marsh *Rate Book* 1928-29; personal communication with Gwyn Moore, BMDHS.

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 210**Richard Peterson Architect & Conservation Consultant. Daniel Catrice Historian 1994.**

<u>NAME:</u> Housing Commission housing, including the Vance Dickie Block.			
<u>ADDRESS:</u> 44 Young Street.			
<u>TITLE DETAILS:</u>			
<u>USE:</u> Public housing & elderly persons flats.			
<u>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</u> 18.4.1975		<u>SOURCE:</u> 1	
<u>DESIGNER:</u> Housing Commission		<u>BUILDER:</u> ?	
<u>CRITERIA:</u> H1,3,4; Ar1,3.		<u>SOURCE:</u>	
<u>HISTORIC THEME:</u> Townships.			
<u>DESCRIPTION:</u> <u>STYLE:</u> Modern. <u>STORIES:</u> 2			
<u>MATERIALS:</u> <u>WALLS</u> Pre-cast concrete <u>ROOF</u> Steel <u>STRUCTURE</u> Lb			
<u>CONDITION:</u> Excellent <u>INTACTNESS:</u> Very good <u>THREATS:</u> -			
<u>SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:</u> MATERIALS. FORM. PLAN/LAYOUT. USE. STREET FURNITURE.			
<u>SIGNIFICANCE:</u>			
<u>TYPE:</u> HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL.			
<u>LEVEL:</u> LOCAL.			
<u>DESIGNATION EXISTING:</u> Nil			
<u>RECOMMENDED CONTROL:</u> PLANNING SCHEME.			
<u>MAP NO:</u> U4.06		<u>SURVEY:</u> RP	<u>DATE:</u> 31.1.94 <u>NEGS:</u> 17.24-26



HISTORY: Two-storied concrete panel Housing Commission flats for elderly persons opened on 18 April 1975. They were named for and opened by the Hon. Vance Dickie, Minister for Housing and local MHR. Dickie and several key departmental officers resigned in 1979 and a process of changing the character of the Commission initiated.

The Hon. Vance Dickie led the campaign to establish the Memorial Hospital (ref: 134) in 1957. From 1939, he was shire councillor for 13 years, twice shire president, involved with Bacchus Marsh Primary and High School Councils, the sewerage authority, water trust, RSL, hospital board, Rotary and Anglican Church vestry, MHR and Minister for Housing.

George Dickie migrated to Bacchus Marsh in 1866, from Stamford Hill in East London. He operated a grocery and bakery. His son, Charles was manager of the Bacchus marsh Dairymans' Co-operative (ref: 50) and the Federal Milk Factory (Lifeguard).¹

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A group of two-storied, pre-cast concrete panel Housing Commission flats, including elderly persons flats. They have gabled roofs of concrete tiles, and are clad with pre-cast concrete panels surfaced with marble chips. Balustrades are similar or with mild steel rails. Windows are natural aluminium. There are recessed balconies, sloping privacy walls, projecting slab canopies over entries, and stainless steel roof plumbing. There is an opening plaque.

Otherwise, Housing Commission houses on the estate are single storey and detached. They have hip roofs, timber fence construction clad with weatherboards, red brick chimneys, timber windows, concrete roofing tiles and timber fences. It has a cast iron street sign.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: Three HCV sites have been identified in the Study (also refs: 108 and 114).

SIGNIFICANCE: Two-storied concrete panel Housing Commission flats for elderly persons opened on 18 April 1975. They were named for and opened by the Hon. Vance Dickie, Minister for Housing and local MHR. Dickie and several key departmental officers resigned in 1979 and a process of changing the character of the Commission initiated.

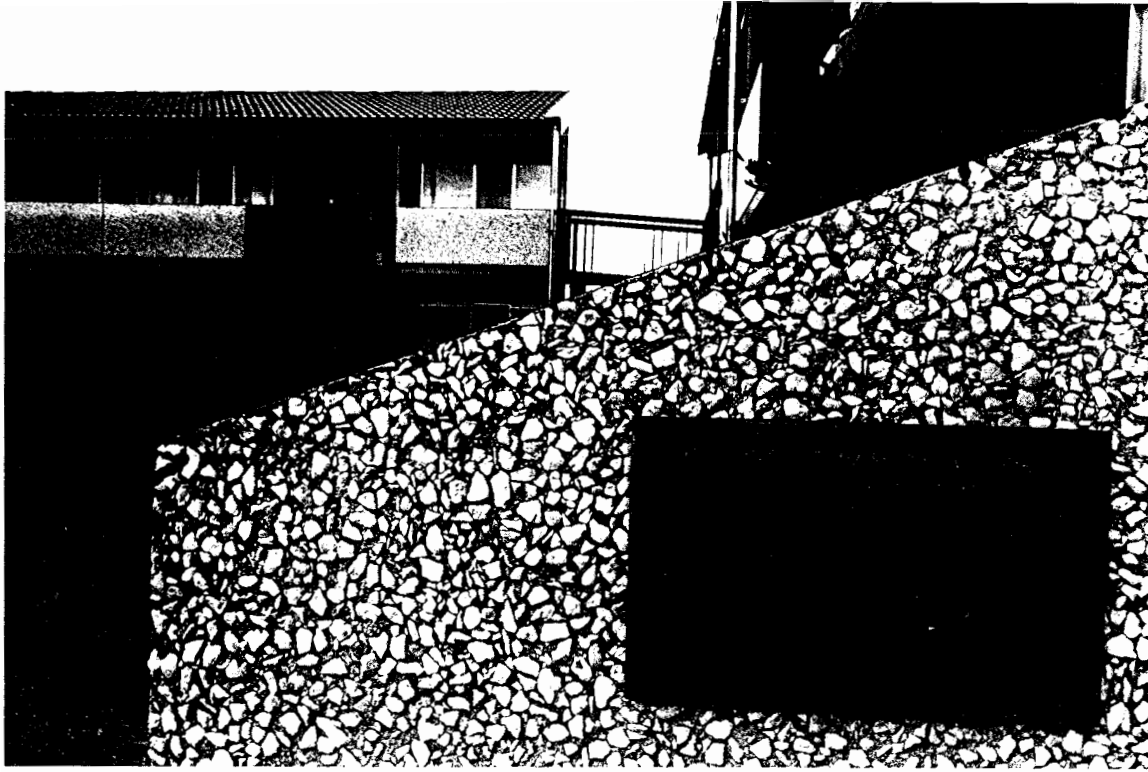
This housing is of local historical significance as a representative embodiment of a way of life and of the social values in the mid-1970s, the last years of the traditional Housing Commission and of Mr Dickie as Minister. So the complex is also locally significant for its association with important and influential the Hon. Vance Dickie and demonstrates the effect of government action on the Community.

The housing is of local architectural significance as intact representative examples of public housing of this period.

¹ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, November 1994. Refer also: refs: 108 & 114.

INTACTNESS: Excellent.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Very good. Some downpipes are detached from their roof gutters. Otherwise, well maintained.



BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 211

Richard Peterson Architect & Conservation Consultant. Daniel Catrice Historian 1994.

NAME: Pre-school Centre.**PREVIOUS NAME:** Saleyards, Power generating plant, Look-out tower, Infant Welfare Centre.**ADDRESS:** 19 Young Street (NW cnr Bennett Street).**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** Pre-school**PREVIOUS USE:** Saleyards, Power generating plant, Look-out tower, Infant Welfare**CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 1957**SOURCE:** 1**ALTERATIONS/ADDITIONS:****DATE:** ?**SOURCE:****DESIGNER:** ?**BUILDER:** ?**SOURCE:****CRITERIA:** H1,2,4,5; So3.**HISTORIC THEME:** Townships.**DESCRIPTION:** **STYLE:** Modern **STORIES:** 1 **DETACHED.****MATERIAL:** WALLS Brick**ROOF** T/c tile**STRUCTURE** Lb**CONDITION:** Good**INTACTNESS:** Fair**THREATS:** -**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:**

FORM. USE.

STREET FURNITURE.

SIGNIFICANCE:**TYPE:** HISTORICAL.**LEVEL:** LOCAL.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** Nil**RECOMMENDED CONTROL:** PLANNING SCHEME.**MAP NO:** U4.07**SURVEY:** RP**DATE:** 31.1.94**NEGS:** 17.27

HISTORY: This site was formerly occupied by the Corporation Saleyards, opened in March 1906 and a fire look-out tower. Designed by the Shire Secretary and Engineer, D.A. Little, the yards were owned and operated by the Bacchus Marsh Council. The yards were closed in the 1950s. Rotary park was established on the site after the Rotarians levelled and grassed it.¹

Local government initiative in infant welfare in Victoria began in 1917 when subsidised by the state government, the Victorian Baby Health Centres Association promoted them and by 1934, 145 had been built. This Infant Welfare and Pre-school Centre was officially opened on 3 March 1957 by Lady Brooks, wife of the Governor of Victoria, Sir Dallas Brooks. The ceremony, which took place on the same day as the opening of the Bacchus Marsh and Melton Memorial Hospital, was organised by members of the local women's committee, who had raised £750 (\$1,500) towards the cost of furnishing the centre.² A new front has been added to the central gable, since construction.

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: Domestic scale community building in red and salmon brick and a hip glazed Marseilles pattern tile roof. Sited diagonally across the corner with a projecting central gable. Footpaths are diamond pattern pre-cast concrete pavers.

Opposite, on the south east corner of Bennett and Young Street is the (vacant) Mechanics Institute site. The perimeter sandstone wall remains on Young Street. (A cast iron street sign survives for Bennett Street).

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: Seven community buildings were identified in the Study.

SIGNIFICANCE: Brick community building built in 1957 on the site of the former town power generating plant, wartime lookout tower and previously the stock saleyards.

The building has local historical significance as a representative embodiment of a way of life in the 1950s and of this place with its various historical associations. It demonstrates the effect of government action in establishing the centre, and an association with the health and educational developments in community life.

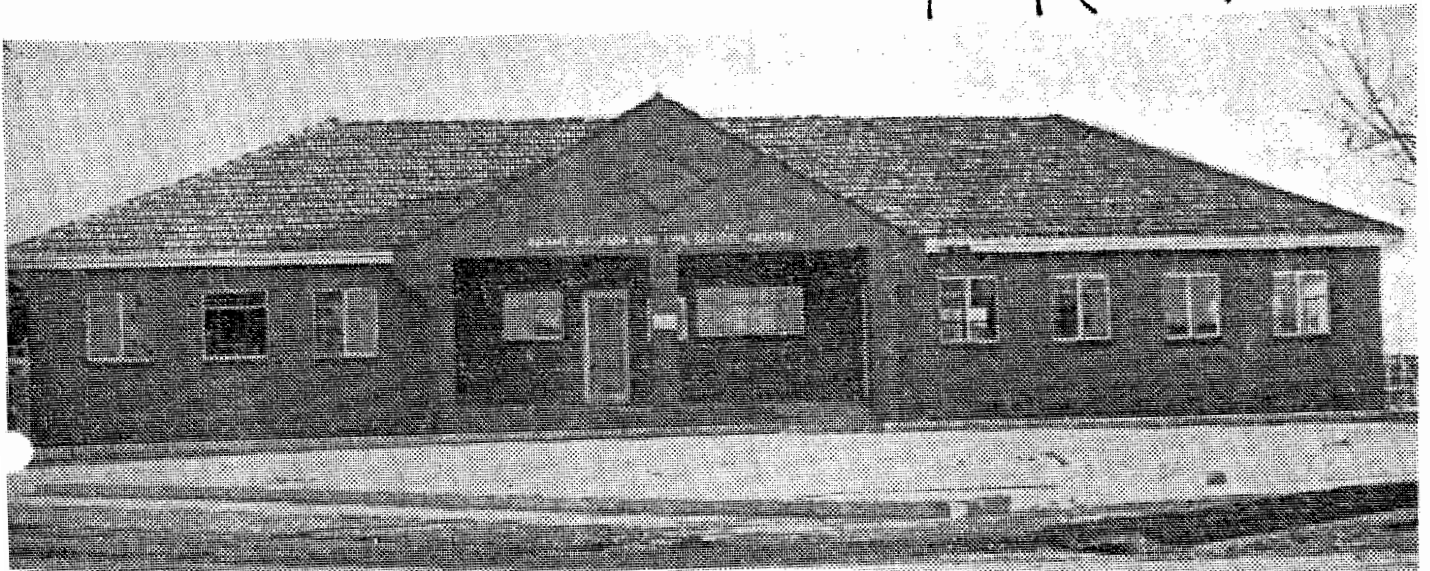
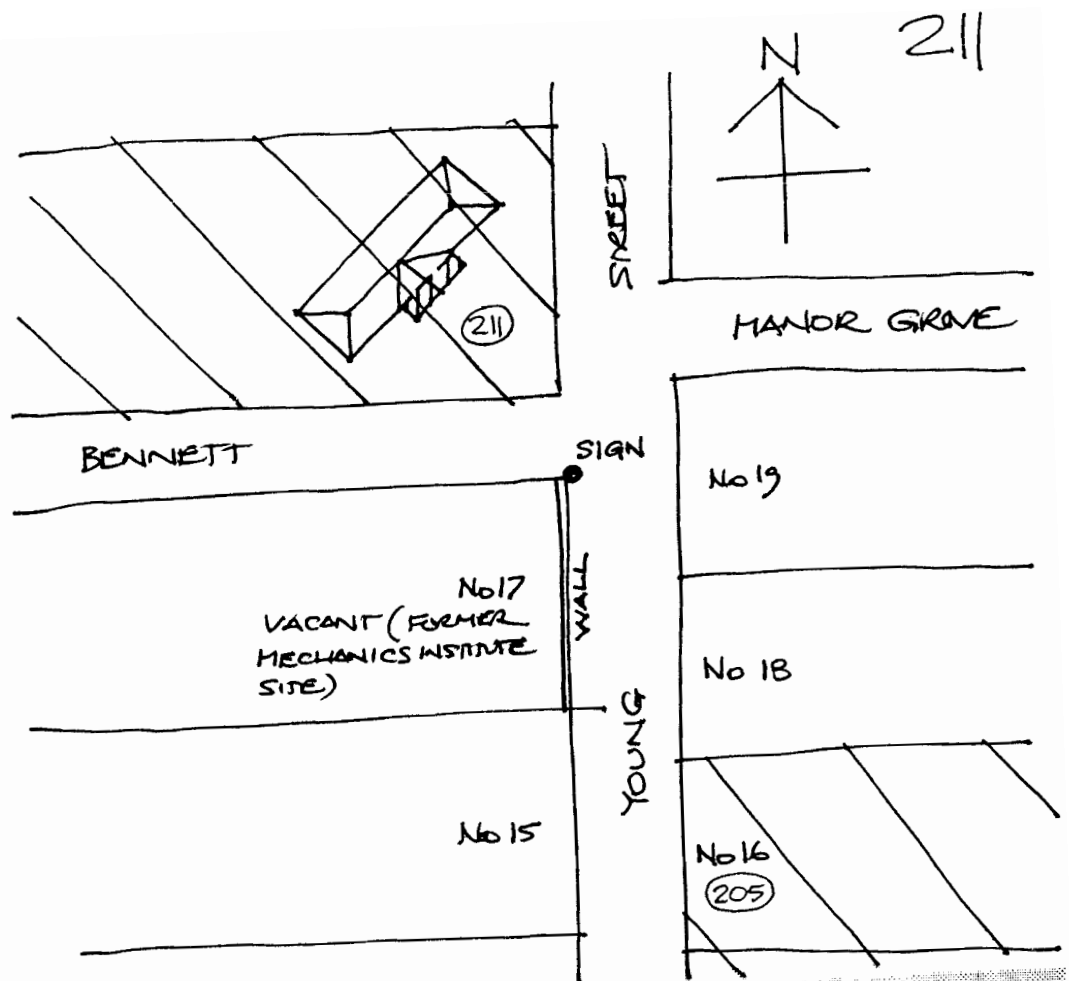
The site demonstrates a changing sequence of occupancy. It has been known and valued by the community as traditional focus and meeting place.

INTACTNESS: Fair. A new gable front has been added, 1.5m deep.

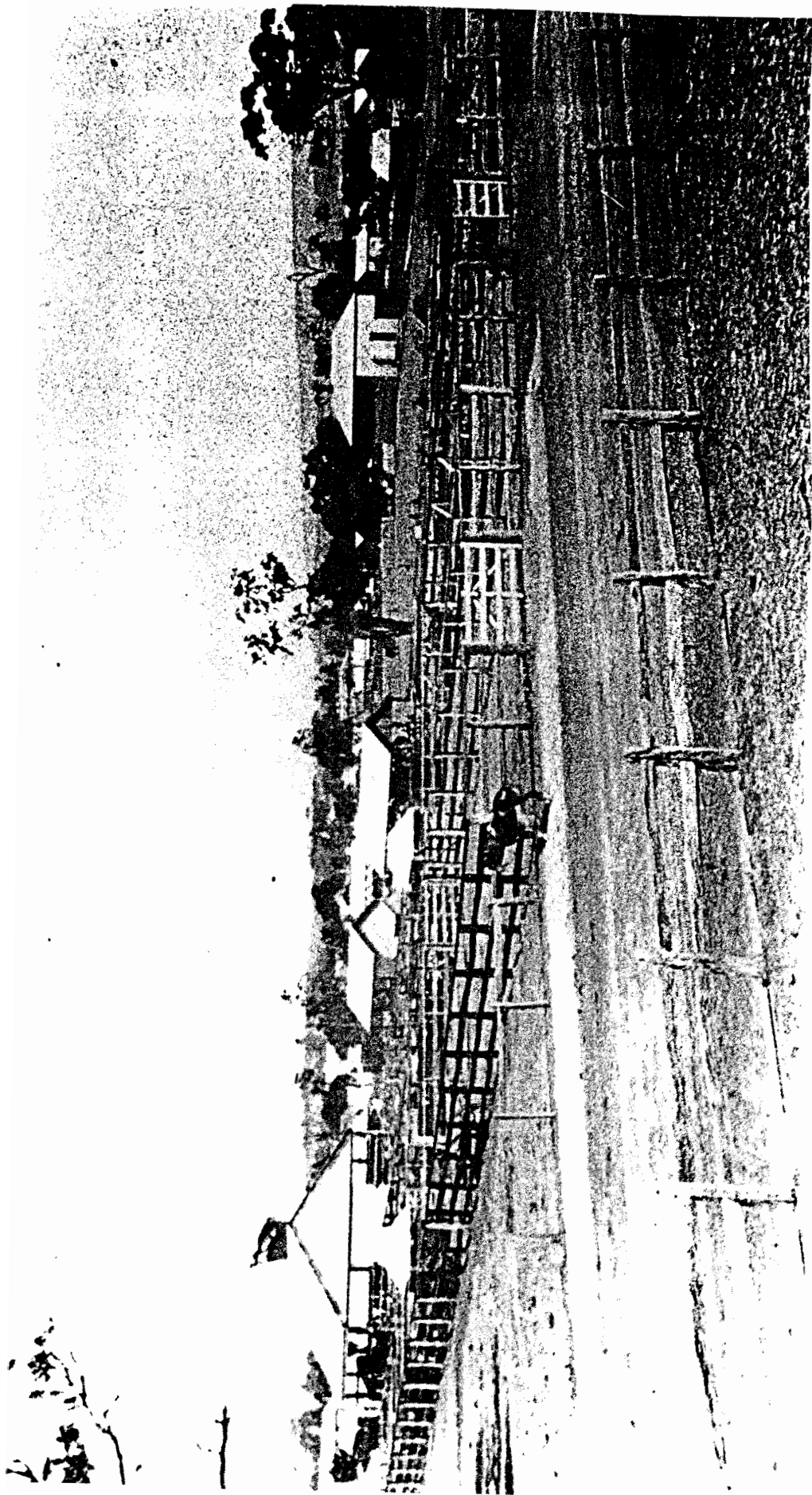
CONDITIONS & THREATS: Good.

¹ Moore & Oomes, *Bacchus Marsh: A Pictorial Chronicle*, p.63.

² *Back to Bacchus Marsh, 12-20 October 1957 Souvenir*, p.21.



"BACK TO BACK HUS MARCH 1957 p. 27."



CONVULSION SAGE YAKITS, CHENED 1906.
MOORE A COMPS, P. 63.

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 212

Richard Peterson Architect & Conservation Consultant. Daniel Catrice Historian 1994.

NAME: Stone Villa.**ADDRESS:** 4 Bennett Street.**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** House**PREVIOUS USE:** Parsonage.**SIGNIFICANT DATE:** **CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 1865 **SOURCE:** 1**CRITERIA:** H1,3,6; Ar3. **HISTORIC THEME:** Townships**DESCRIPTION:** **STYLE:** Pic. Gothic **STORIES:** 1 **DETACHED.****MATERIALS:** **WALLS** Stone **ROOF** Slate **STRUCTURE** Lb**CONDITION:** Fair **INTACTNESS:** Very good **THREATS:** Structural cracks.**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:**

MATERIALS. FORM. FACADE. VERANDAH. porch ROOF FORM.

EAVES DECORATION. ROOF DECORATION. VERANDAH DECORATION. porch

CHIMNEYS. ? WALL DECORATION. DOORS. WINDOWS.

STREET FURNITURE.

SIGNIFICANCE:**TYPE:** HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL.**LEVEL:** REGIONAL.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** RNE. NTC.**RECOMMENDED CONTROL/NOMINATION:** RNE. PLANNING SCHEME.**MAP NO:** U4.07**SURVEY:** RP**DATE:** 31.1.94**NEGS:** 17.27A

HISTORY: Stone Villa was built in 1865 for James Young, storekeeper and solid citizen. A native of Northumberland, England, Young emigrated to Australia in 1841, working for a period as carpenter, then coming to Bacchus Marsh, where he established the Border Flour Mill. By 1852, he was a member of the National School Board, and an elder and trustee of the Presbyterian Church. He was the first Chairman of the Bacchus Marsh and District Road Board, and an original trustee of the Mechanics' Institute. Later, he opened a general store, the Border Store, opposite the post office. In 1869, he left Bacchus Marsh for Nagambie where he died two years later, aged fifty-three.¹

In 1870, Stone Villa was purchased by a solicitor, Francis Thomas Gell. Two years later, the house was sold to William Collyer. From 1883, it was used as a parsonage, and from 1922 when the Church of England built a new vicarage, as a private house owned by Frederick Slack.²

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A Picturesque Gothic limestone ashlar house, its design possibly derived from pattern books. It has a gable roof across, is double fronted and symmetrical, with two canted bay windows and parapets flanking a gable-roofed entrance-porch. These bays are hard on the front boundary line. They have deep ovolu moulds, a frieze-mould and in the window soffits, prismatic panels.

The gables and the porch have fine, loopy decorative barges, slot vent and finial. There is a Jacobean label-mould over the four-centred arched entrance and a carved motif: two wreaths inscribing a four-petal flower over a ribbon. The recessed four-panel door has fanlight and sidelights. Other windows have flat architraves and cills. There are rock-face quoins. Dual parallel gables and a verandah project at rear. There is a diamond pattern pre-cast concrete footpath.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are sixteen early houses in Bacchus Marsh and seven houses built of stone. Of these, only three early houses are stone.

SIGNIFICANCE: An early Picturesque Gothic ashlar stone house, possibly derived from a pattern-book design, built in 1865 by James Young. Young established the Border Flour Mill, the Border Store and served in various public positions.

The house is locally significant historically as a representative embodiment of a way of life in the mid-1860s and demonstrates its association with important and influential local figure James Young. It is also significant as an early local substantial house.

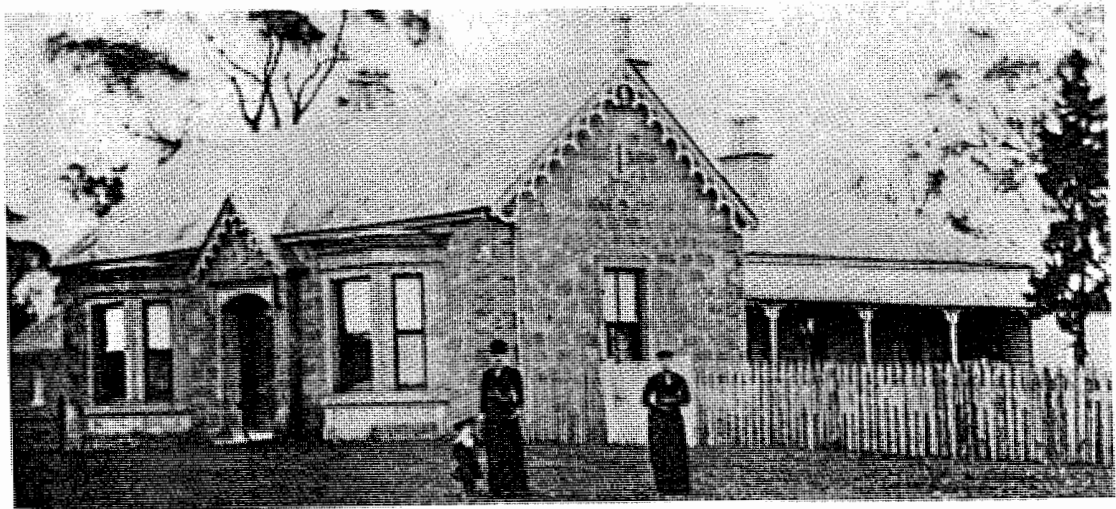
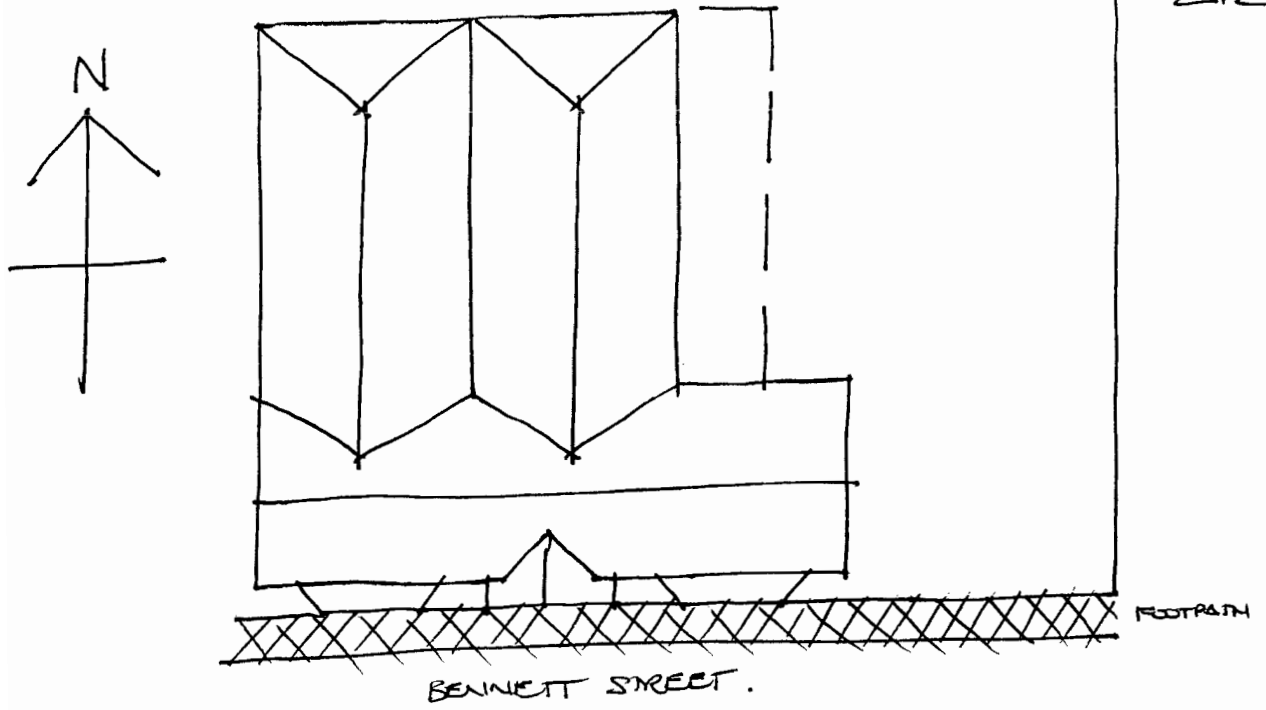
It is of local architectural significance as a rare (purported) example of the influence of pattern-book designs, and as an intact representative example of the Picturesque Gothic style.

¹ Osborn, *The Bacchus Story*, p.70.

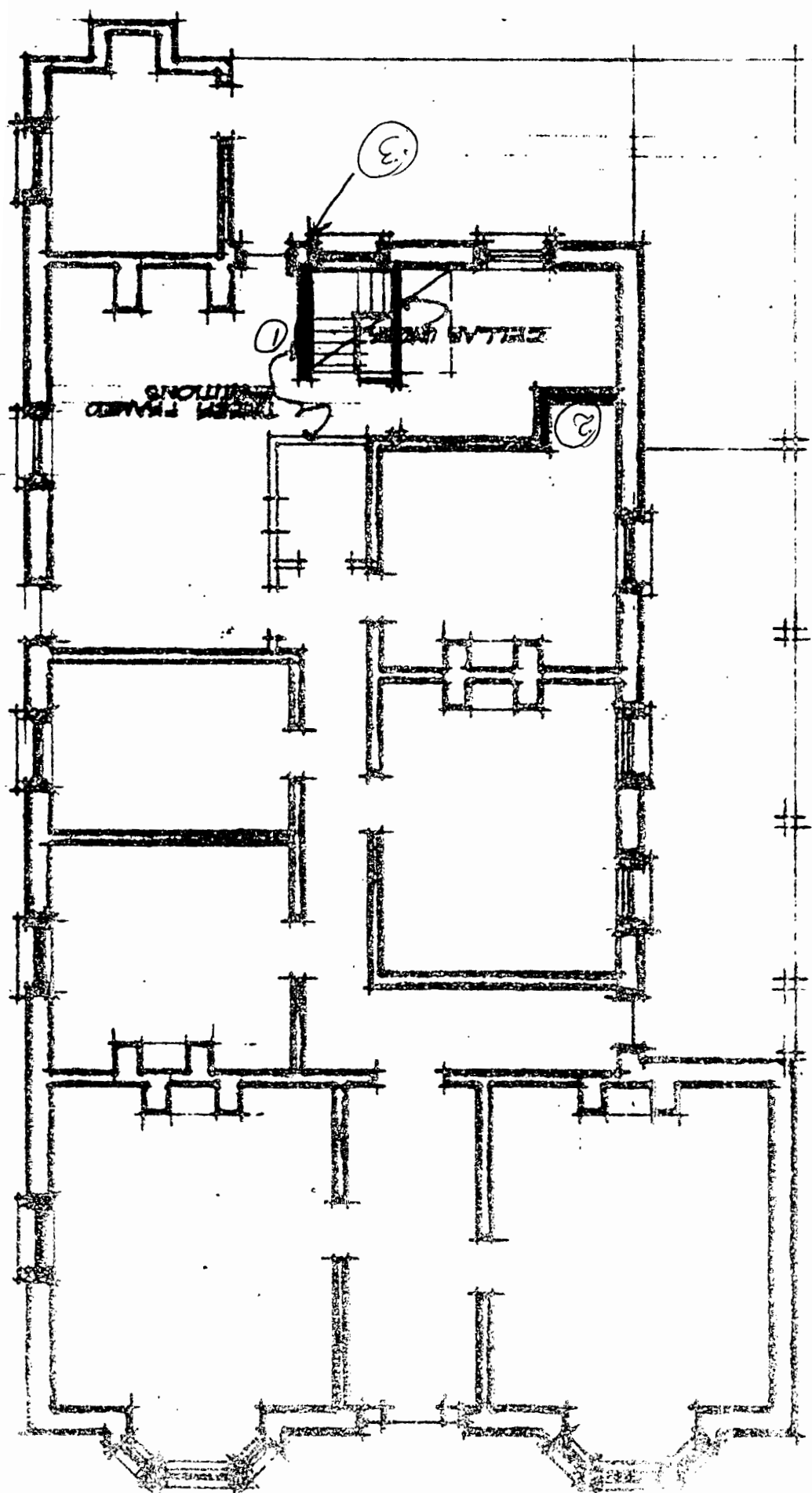
² Moore, "History of Stone Villa", typescript, BMDHS.

INTACTNESS: Very good. The stonework has been painted: Three coats are visible. The rear verandah has been removed.

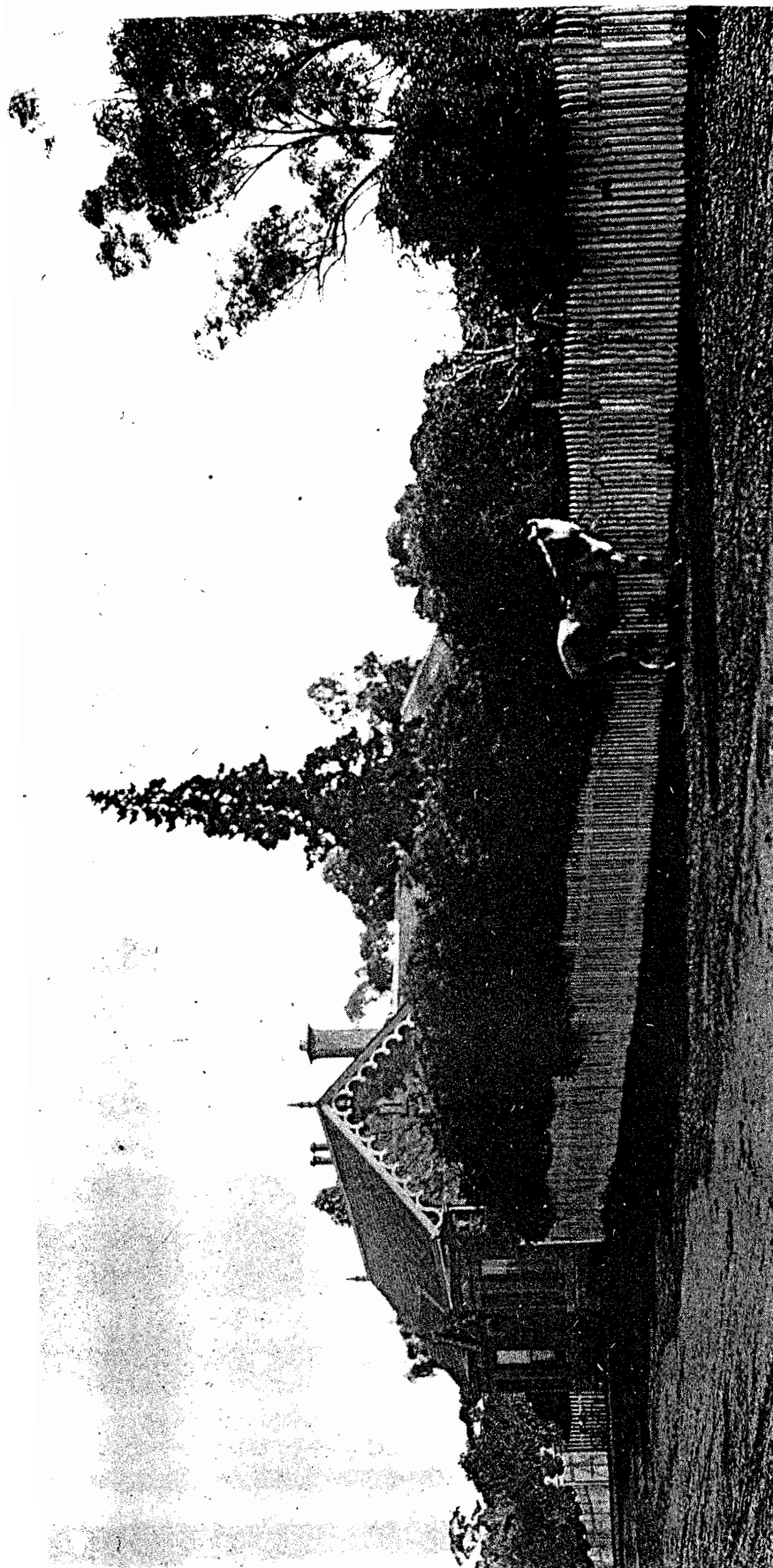
CONDITIONS & THREATS: Fair only. There is very serious vertical structural cracking. The side walls appear to be rotating.



MOORE & COMES, p43.



DONES a mouset 1875.





BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 218

Richard Peterson Architect & Conservation Consultant. Daniel Catrice Historian 1994.

NAME: (Manor House).**ADDRESS:** 28 Manor Street.**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** House**PREVIOUS USE:** Court of Petty Session, Ys Men's Club.**SIGNIFICANT DATE:** 1847-51 **CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 1846-7**SOURCE:** 1,4.**ALTERATIONS/ADDITIONS:****DATE:****SOURCE:****DESIGNER:****BUILDER:****SOURCE:****CRITERIA:** H1,3,6; Ar1,2; Sc2/ H4; So1/H4.**HISTORIC THEME:** Pastoralism/ Conserving/ Governing.**DESCRIPTION:** **STYLE:** Colonial Regency **STORIES:** 2 **DETACHED.****MATERIALS:** **WALLS** Brick and stone **ROOF** Iron **STRUCTURE** Lb**CONDITION:** Excellent **INTACTNESS:** Good **THREATS:** -**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:**

MATERIALS. FORM. FACADE.

PARAPET DECORATION.

CHIMNEYS. WINDOWS.

UNPAINTED FINISH.

STREET FURNITURE.

SIGNIFICANCE:**TYPE:** HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL. SCIENTIFIC. SOCIAL.**LEVEL:** STATE.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** HBCR. RNE. PLANNING SCHEME. NTC.**RECOMMENDED CONTROL/NOMINATION:** HBCR. RNE. PLANNING SCHEME.**MAP NO:** U5.07**SURVEY:** RP**DATE:** 31.1.94**NEGS:** 18.11-13

HISTORY: The Manor House was erected in 1846-47 for Captain W.H. Bacchus, the gentleman squatter who gave his name to the township and Shire. William Henry Bacchus was born in 1782, the second son of William Bacchus, potter, and his wife, Maria Elliot (née Bagnall).

After service in the army, first as cornet, then as Captain in the 2nd Royal Surrey Militia, Bacchus took up sheep farming in Sussex. In 1837, he sailed from London with his son and daughter, arriving in Sydney on 31 October. From Sydney, the family travelled to Launceston, in order to buy sheep, which Bacchus transported to Melbourne and thence, Bacchus Marsh. He established his head station on the site of the present Manor House, and to secure his 14,080 acre (5,698 ha) run, built four outstations. These were necessary, because a radius of three miles (4.8 km) around a hut was accepted as the area for which a squatter could claim grazing rights.¹

Captain Bacchus cut a prominent figure in Melbourne society. He was a foundation member of the Melbourne Club, the Melbourne Cricket Club and the Agricultural and Pastoral Society of Australia.² At Bacchus Marsh, in 1846-47, he built a manor house of hand-made brick and freestone to symbolise his status in the infant colony. The freestone was obtained from Matson's Quarry at Bald Hill (ref: 368). The mason was Robert Rhodes, and the carpenter John Dorricut.³

Captain Bacchus died at the Manor House aged 67, on February 26, 1849. His son, William Henry, sold the property in March 1851 to John Atkins and Robert Nalder Clarke. Clarke occupied the Manor until 1853, when the residence and an adjoining paddock of 240 acres (97 ha), were leased to the Victorian government for use as a Court of Petty Sessions (ref: 151 & 355).⁴ At the end of the lease, the property was sold to James Elijah Crook, the congenial host of the Woolpack Inn (ref: 174). The sale notice, published in the *Argus* on November 5 1857, observed that the subdivision, comprising 503 acres (204 ha), embraced:

The noble mansion on the property, containing large and well proportioned rooms, and provided with most convenient outbuildings and extensive stabling, and very suitable for an hotel of the first class, and which the great traffic on this road, the main line to the important gold-fields at Ballarat, urgently demands. With the house will be sold about 12 acres (5 ha) of the finest of the land, which again includes the large productive garden and orchard, well stocked with fruit trees, the whole forming a most complete and desirable homestead.⁵

¹ Osborn, *The Bacchus Story*, pp. 6-20.

² Felix, *ibid.*??? (from where?)

³ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 23 February 1907.

⁴ Osborn, *op.cit.*, p.58.

⁵ *Argus*, 5 November 1857.

The Manor House was occupied by the Crook family for ninety years. In 1947, the property, now six acres (2.4 ha), was purchased by Lifeguard Milk Products Pty. Ltd. For several years, the Manor House was used by the Ys Men's Club (ref: 138). In 1961, the property was sold to Mrs Dickie, wife of the Hon. V.O. Dickie MLC, who subdivided the six acres (2.4 ha) for sale as housing allotments. The Manor House, now in a poor state of repair, was sold in 1962 to Dr Pulteney Malcolm and his wife Audrey (née Dickie). The Malcolms restored the house with the assistance of John and Phyllis Murphy, honorary architects for the National Trust, which had classified the property in 1959, one of its earliest classifications. The garden was also landscaped: "starting with only a few old gum trees and firs, the Malcolms have spent hundreds of pounds making a garden of widespread lawns and picturesque borders. In 1981, the Manor House "a Bacchus Marsh landmark," by then registered by the Australian Heritage Commission and the Historic Buildings Council, was sold to M.J. and P. Redden.⁷

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A Colonial Regency two-storey brick and ashlar sandstone house of five bays. There is a hip roof concealed by a parapet, only on the front and right hand sides. There are limestone quoins except at the entrance, and twelve pane double hung sashes. The stone parapet capping is over a plain frieze and plain brick mould. In the centre bay, the parapet steps up two courses to an acroterion with volutes. The entrance has a broad segmental head of chamfered stone blocks, on stone Doric pilasters to cill level, with grooved plinths next to stone panels below with a skirting mould. There is a fine fanlight with radiating glazing bars and sidelights. Generally, there is a dressed stone base. At rear, is a hip-roofed side verandah at right and two-storey skillion, and a right an oblong chimney. There is an old brick outbuilding and a log hut (not inspected). The front is obscured by recent vegetation.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are seven surviving pre-Gold Rush buildings in Bacchus Marsh (also refs: 153, 172, 174, 191, 249 and 354). This is the only one not on the Ballarat Road. It is contemporary only with Leahy's Inn Hotel (1847?) and Hobler's Cottage (1846-48), and probably a year or so earlier. Therefore it is the oldest surviving building in Bacchus Marsh, and one of the earliest in Victoria. The log outbuilding is one of only five buildings surviving built of primitive materials in the Shire and probably the earliest of those. Apart from his grave (ref: 196) it is the only surviving fabric associated with Captain Bacchus.

SIGNIFICANCE: An early (pre-Gold Rush) Colonial Regency two-storey brick and ashlar sandstone house built by Captain W.H. Bacchus, the prominent founder of Bacchus Marsh in 1846-7. It was lived in by him for only two years and subsequently his son William for a further two years. It was subsequently owned by James Crook of the Woolpack Inn and in this century by the important Dickie family. It was also used as a Court and social club. It

⁷ Osborn, op.cit., pp. 92-93; Building File No.218, National Trust of Australia (Victoria).

has been associated with various forms of building conservation action since 1959. A primitive log hut survives on the site, also.

The Manor House is of state historical significance as a representative embodiment of the way of life of pastoral squatters and their social values in rural Victoria, before the discovery of gold and for its association with the important and influential figure of Captain Bacchus. It with its log construction outbuilding, have further historical significance as a pioneering building in the State.

It is architecturally significant to the state as a rare representative example of the Regency Colonial style and in demonstrating fine craftsmanship in joinery and stonemasonry of this period.

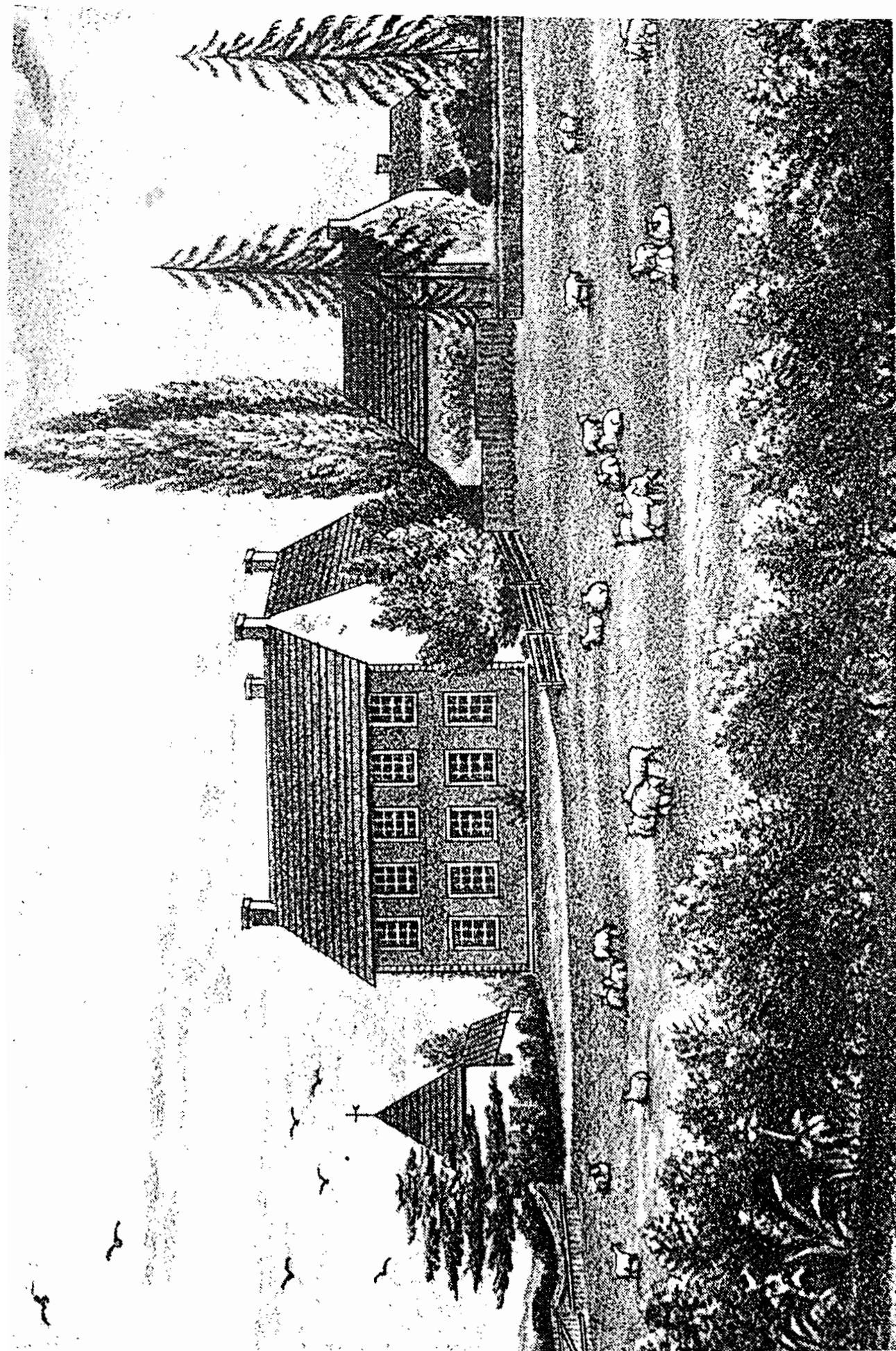
It also has state historical significance in demonstrating the effect of the building conservation (or heritage) movement from its origins in the 1950s. It has social significance as being known and valued by the Bacchus Marsh community as part of its heritage and consequently of its sense of identity as a place.

Finally it has scientific significance as a potential place for archaeological and materials sampling research.

INTACTNESS: Good. The brickwork is painted gloss white. The entry door appears to have been replaced. The left-hand chimney has been removed and the parapet, particularly the centrepiece has been rebuilt, in a different form, deleting the recessed name plate. The side verandah has also been altered. The front picket fence is a recent innovation. The planting obscuring the front of the house is not appropriate.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Excellent. The stone parapet is stained.

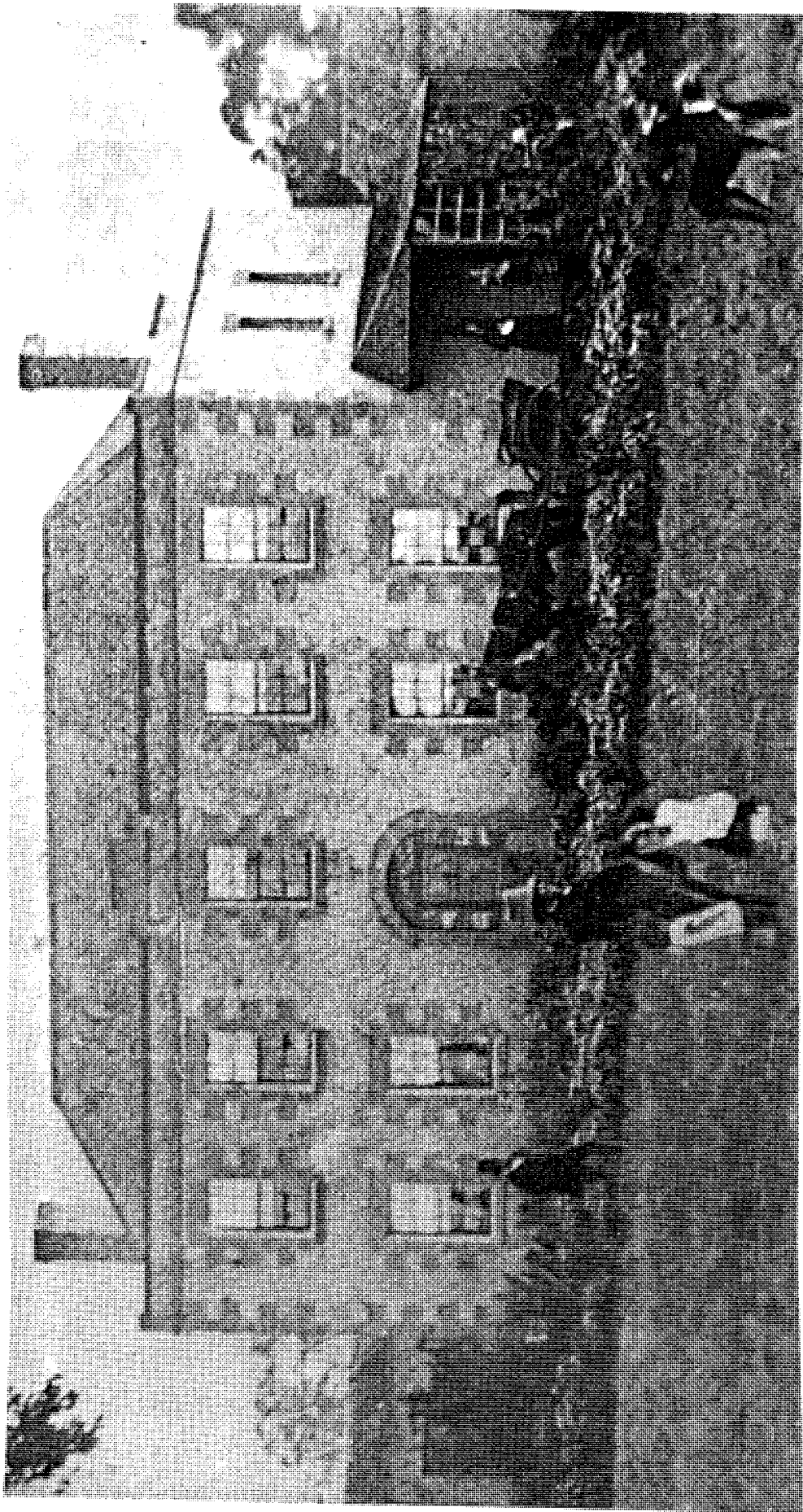




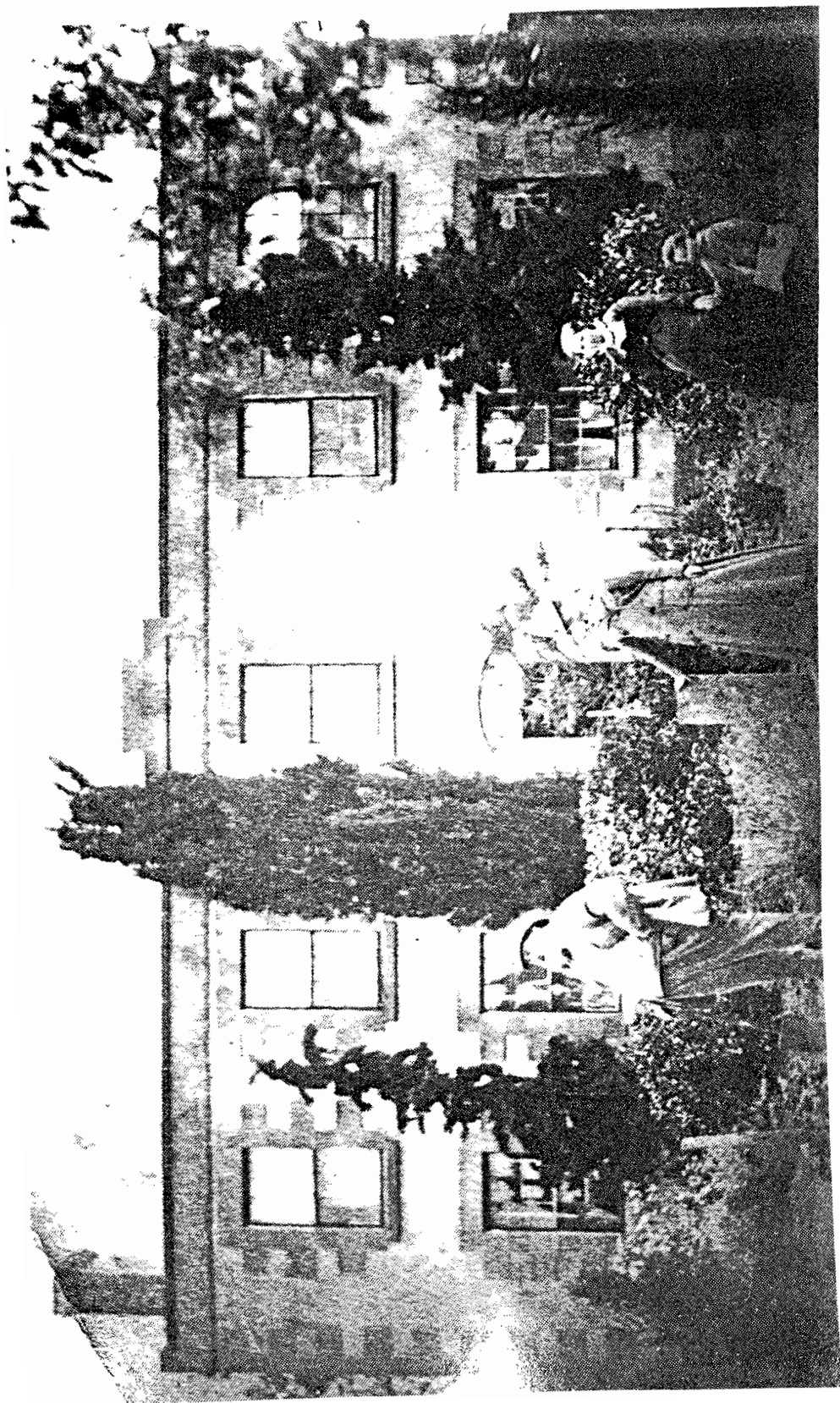
THEODORUS, SUSSEX. RESIDENCE OF CAPT. BACKUS. SUSSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONVENTION, EAST-SUSSEX RECORD OFFICE



A.E.W., 1850. LA NOBE CONECHA, SLV. MOSE & CONES, P.II.



EARLY 1860S,
OSBONE, PAGE.



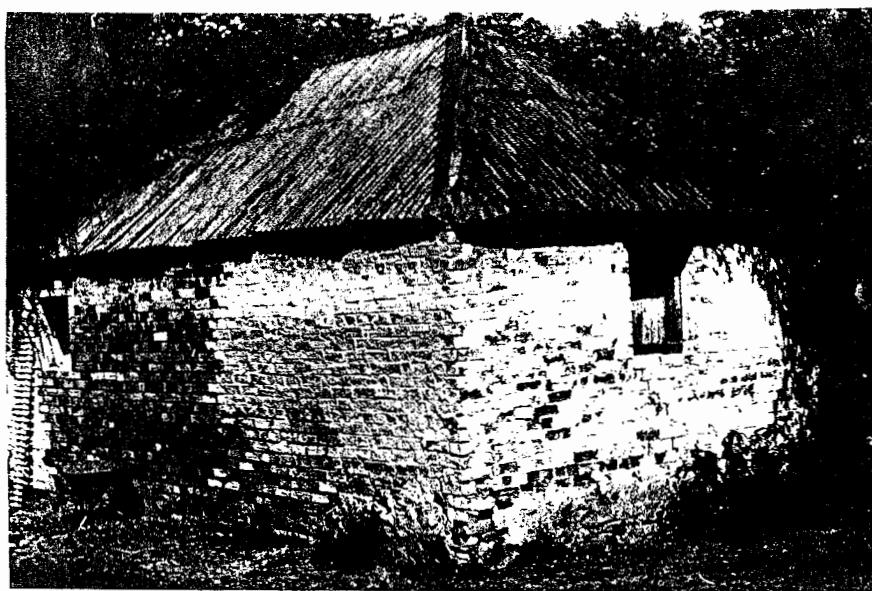
J. E. CROOK & FAMILY . MOORE & COMES , P. 31.



"BACK TO BACCHUS MARSH SOUVENIR 1877"
P.7.



DAVID SANDERS. "HUSKIE BUILDINGS
OF URBIA", 1966, P.211.



8.3.1974 NAROM MUST FN 275.

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 221

Richard Peterson Architect & Conservation Consultant. Daniel Catrice Historian 1994.

NAME: Greenwood(?).			
PREVIOUS NAME:			
ADDRESS: 17(?) Crook Street.			
TITLE DETAILS:			
USE: House			
CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1913		SOURCE: 1	
BUILDER: John Gray Wells		SOURCE: 1	
CRITERIA: H1,2/ Ar1.		HISTORIC THEME: Townships	
DESCRIPTION: STYLE: Edwardian STORIES: 1 DETACHED.			
MATERIALS: WALLS Brick ROOF Iron STRUCTURE Lb			
CONDITION: Good INTACTNESS: Very good THREATS: -			
SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS: FORM. FACADE. VERANDAH. CHIMNEYS. WALL DECORATION. DOORS. WINDOWS. PAINTWORK SCHEME. CONTEXT. AGRICULTURAL PLANTING.			
SIGNIFICANCE:			
TYPE: HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL.			
LEVEL: LOCAL.			
DESIGNATION EXISTING: Nil			
RECOMMENDED CONTROL: PLANNING SCHEME.			
MAP NO: U5.07 SURVEY: RP DATE: 31.1.94 NEGS: 18.17 & 18			



HISTORY: This house was built in 1913 for John Gray Wells, a local contractor who erected several houses in Lerderberg Street and St. Andrew's Church in Gisborne Road. The bricks for the house were obtained from Wells' own brickyard. The brickyard was situated behind the house, and the original Wells residence opposite.¹??

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: An isolated red brick, double-fronted, symmetrical apparently late Victorian farmhouse, with some Edwardian characteristics. The bull-nosed timber verandah with turned posts returns both sides of the hip roof, terminating in projecting wings at the sides, at rear. There are three chimneys and tripartite windows. The four-panel door has side and fan lights, with a name plate. It has an agricultural setting on the edge of the town, amongst vegetables.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are 44 Edwardian houses in Bacchus Marsh. This one is distinctive for its conservative, even retrogressive design and in retaining its context.

SIGNIFICANCE: A brick Edwardian house with some residual Victorian characteristics, built by John Gray Wells building contractor in 1913, still in an agricultural setting.

The house is historically locally significant for its association with developments in community life in the building industry and with Wells and his operation. It is also architecturally significant as a representative example of the transitional style from Victorian to Edwardian.

INTACTNESS: Very good.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Good.

¹ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 5 December 1913; personal communication with Gwyn Moore, BMDHS.



BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 222

Richard Peterson Architect & Conservation Consultant. Daniel Catrice Historian 1994.

NAME: ---**ADDRESS:** 22 Pearce Street (north side).**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** House.**SIGNIFICANT DATE:** **CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 1914 **SOURCE:** 1**CRITERIA:** H1; Ar1,3. **HISTORIC THEME:** Townships.**DESCRIPTION:** **STYLE:** Edwardian→ **STORIES:** **DETACHED.****MATERIALS:** **WALLS** Roughcast **ROOF** Iron **STRUCTURE** Stud.**CONDITION:** Good **INTACTNESS:** Excellent **THREATS:** -**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:**

FACADE. VERANDAH. ROOF FORM.

ROOF DECORATION.

CHIMNEYS. DOORS. WINDOWS.

FENCES/GATES/HEDGES.

CONTEXT.

AGRICULTURAL PLANTING.

SIGNIFICANCE:**TYPE:** HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL.**LEVEL:** LOCAL.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** Nil**RECOMMENDED CONTROL:** PLANNING SCHEME.**INTEREST.** AREA.**MAP NO:** U5.07 **SURVEY:** RP, JS **DATE:** 31.1.94 **NEGS:** 18.19 & 20

HISTORY: This house was built *circa* 1914 for John Wittick, the son of William Thomas Wittick, a brickmaker and partner in the Darley Firebrick Company (ref: 299).¹

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A double-fronted timber Edwardian house. Over dado height, it is roughcast, with weatherboards below a mould. It has a high gambrel roof, with the left-hand bay set forward as a gable. The upper gable is timbered on roughcast. Barges extend to an acute angle. Below is a rectangular bay window. Windows are pairs of double-hung sashes. There is an Edwardian door and flyscreen door. The chimney is roughcast. There is a woven crimp-wire fence, with an unusual pattern of metal ribbon and woven wire and a pedestrian gate.

The Garden. A simple cottage garden with planting placed around the perimeter of the house and parallel with the front fence. The low hedge divides the garden from the driveway to the garage differentiating services areas from the entrance to the house. There are vegetable beds at the right hand side.

Hedge Species:

Ligustrum ovalifolium

Hedge privet

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are 44 Edwardian houses in Bacchus Marsh identified in the Study.

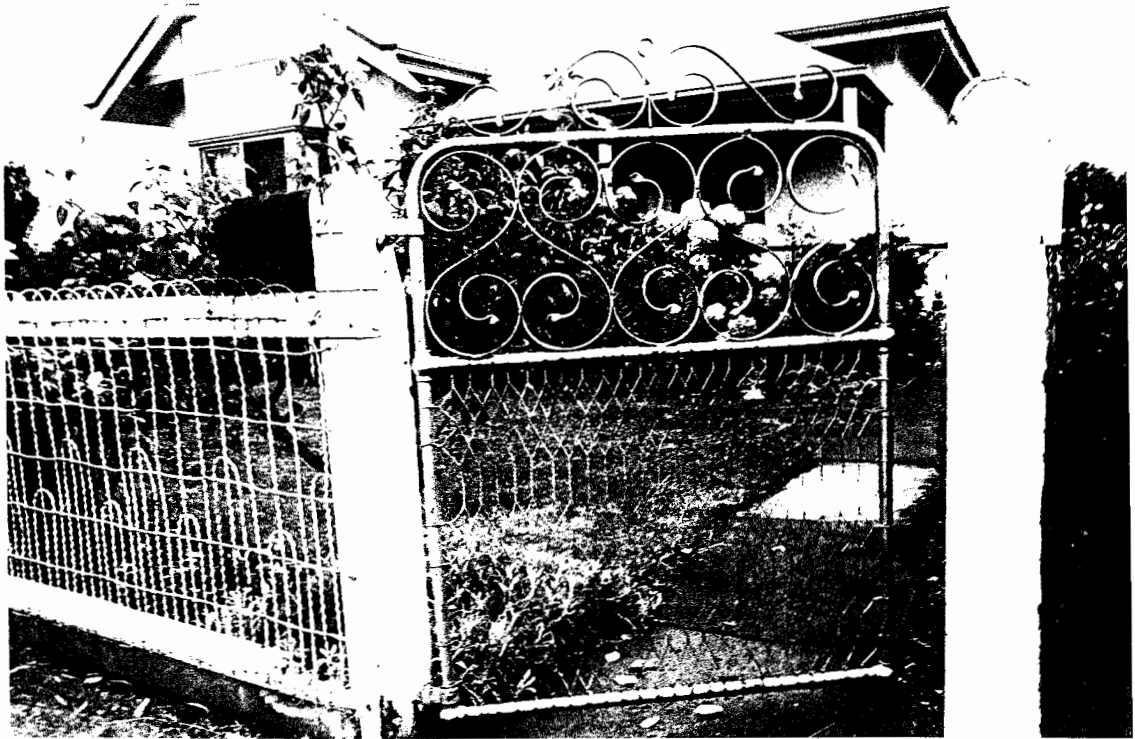
SIGNIFICANCE: A particularly intact timber late Edwardian house built in 1914, with a simple cottage garden, hedge and other contextual elements.

It has local historical significance as a representative embodiment of an historical period and its way of life. It has architectural significance as a representative example of the Edwardian domestic style.

INTACTNESS: Excellent.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Very Good.

¹ Shire of Bacchus Marsh, Rate Book 1914-15 and personal communication with Gwyn Moore, BMDS, 1994.



BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 228

Richard Peterson Architect & Conservation Consultant. Daniel Catrice Historian 1994.

NAME: ---**ADDRESS:** 14(?) 16(?) Lerderderg Street (opposite Gell Street).**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** House**CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 1928**SOURCE:** 1**CRITERIA:** H1; Ar 1,3.**HISTORIC THEME:** Townships.**DESCRIPTION:** **STYLE:** Californian Bungalow **STORIES:** 1 **DETACHED.****MATERIALS:** **WALLS** Brick & roughcast **ROOF** Tiles **STRUCTURE** Lb**CONDITION:** Very good **INTACTNESS:** Excellent **THREATS:** -**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:**

FACADE. VERANDAH.

CHIMNEYS. WINDOWS. PAINTWORK SCHEME.

UNPAINTED FINISH.

STREET FURNITURE. FENCES/GATES.

CONTEXT.

SIGNIFICANCE:**TYPE:** ARCHITECTURAL.**LEVEL:** LOCAL**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** Nil**RECOMMENDED CONTROL:** PLANNING SCHEME. AREA 2.
AREA.**MAP NO:** U4.07**SURVEY:** RP**DATE:** 7.2.94**NEGS:** 18.26

HISTORY: This brick house was erected in 1928 for J.J. "Jack" McPherson.¹

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A double-fronted clinker brick Californian Bungalow. It is roughcast above dado height, some of the brickwork is tuckpointed and the roof has unglazed terra-cotta Marseilles pattern tiles. There is a major gable facing Lerderderg Street, and a minor gable nesting into that, at left. This has a broad shallow curved bow window. There is a hip verandah across the front, formed as a break-pitch extension of the main gable. It is supported on pre-cast concrete Doric square section posts on a brick balustrade, with soldier-course decoration. The double bay windows are triples, with leadlight upper sashes. The (unpainted) roughcast chimneys have flat Voyseyan tops. Siting is prominent, closing the vista at the top of Gell Street. The fence is compatible with clinker tuckpointed brick and a "wrought iron" geometric pattern balustrade, with gates which have riveted joints. The drive is still gravel surfaced. Adjacent, at left is a grassed footpath right-of-way with a timber rail fence. The diamond pattern pre-cut concrete footpath begins in front.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are 26 Bungalow houses of the 1920s in Bacchus Marsh, identified in the Study.

SIGNIFICANCE: A particularly intact characteristic brick Californian Bungalow built in 1928.

It is of local historical significance as a representative embodiment of a way of life in the 1920s. It is architecturally significant as an intact surviving representative example of its architectural style.

INTACTNESS: Excellent.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Very Good.

¹ Shire of Bacchus Marsh Rate Book 1928-29.

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 233

Richard Peterson Architect & Conservation Consultant. Daniel Catrice Historian 1994.

<u>NAME:</u> Caroline Chisholm Society			
<u>PREVIOUS NAME:</u> Wiljim'e.			
<u>ADDRESS:</u> 30 Gell Street (SE cnr Lerderberg Street).			
<u>TITLE DETAILS:</u>			
<u>USE:</u> Private hospital			
<u>PREVIOUS USE:</u> House			
<u>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</u> Late 1940s		<u>SOURCE:</u> 1	
<u>CRITERIA:</u> H1; Ar1,3.		<u>HISTORIC THEME:</u> Townships.	
<u>DESCRIPTION:</u> <u>STYLE:</u> Villa <u>STORIES:</u> 1 <u>DETACHED.</u>			
<u>MATERIALS:</u> WALLS Brick <u>ROOF</u> Marseilles tiles glazed <u>STRUCTURE</u> Lb			
<u>CONDITION:</u> Very good <u>INTACTNESS:</u> Excellent <u>THREATS:</u> Conversion.			
<u>SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:</u>			
MATERIALS. FORM. VERANDAH. USE.			
VERANDAH DECORATION.			
DOORS. WINDOWS. PAINTWORK SCHEME.			
OUTBUILDINGS.			
STREET FURNITURE. FENCES/GATES.			
<u>SIGNIFICANCE:</u>			
<u>TYPE:</u> HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL.			
<u>LEVEL:</u> LOCAL.			
<u>DESIGNATION EXISTING:</u> Nil			
<u>RECOMMENDED CONTROL:</u> PLANNING SCHEME.			
<u>AREA</u> 2.			
<u>MAP NO:</u> U4.07	<u>SURVEY:</u> RP	<u>DATE:</u> 7.1.94	<u>NEGS:</u> 19.8-10



HISTORY: Hannah Louise Dugdale, wife of the late William Dugdale (ref: 274), purchased this allotment in Gell Street in 1939.¹ Later, in possibly 1939 or 1940, a bungalow was erected in "red brick and terra-cotta."²

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: An interesting c1940s villa, red brick with terra-cotta glazed Marseilles tile hip roof. The verandah is a brick arcade, under the main roof and returns at right to the entry. Unusually, it is decorated with terra-cotta wall-hung tiles, flat tapestry bricks and clinkers in a solder course at window - head height. There are flat roofed reinforced concrete slab extensions (possibly original?) at side and front, and a cantilevered brick window box. Under the arcade is a canted bay window. There is a detached brick garage, a laundry attached to the house and a sympathetic brick and steel pipe rail fence.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: The wall hung tiles occur for example at the former St Stephen's Anglican Church, Darebin and Doncaster Church of Christ. There are only five 1930s and 40s houses in Bacchus Marsh identified in the Study.

SIGNIFICANCE: An interesting and particularly intact brick late 1940s villa.

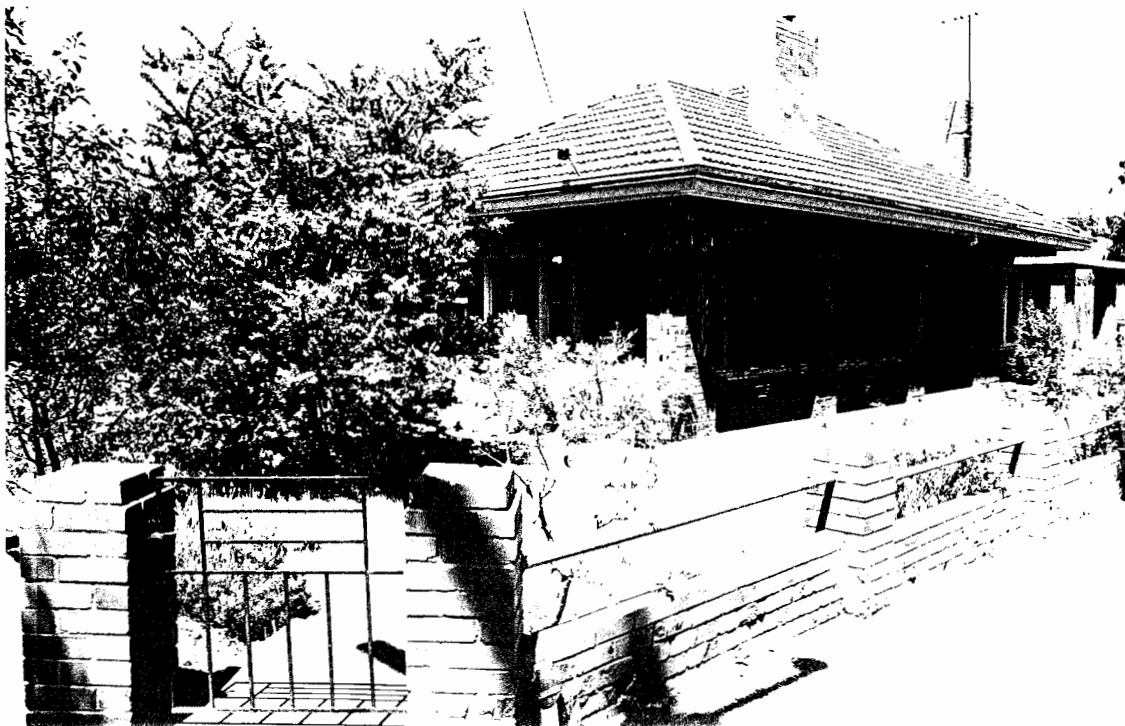
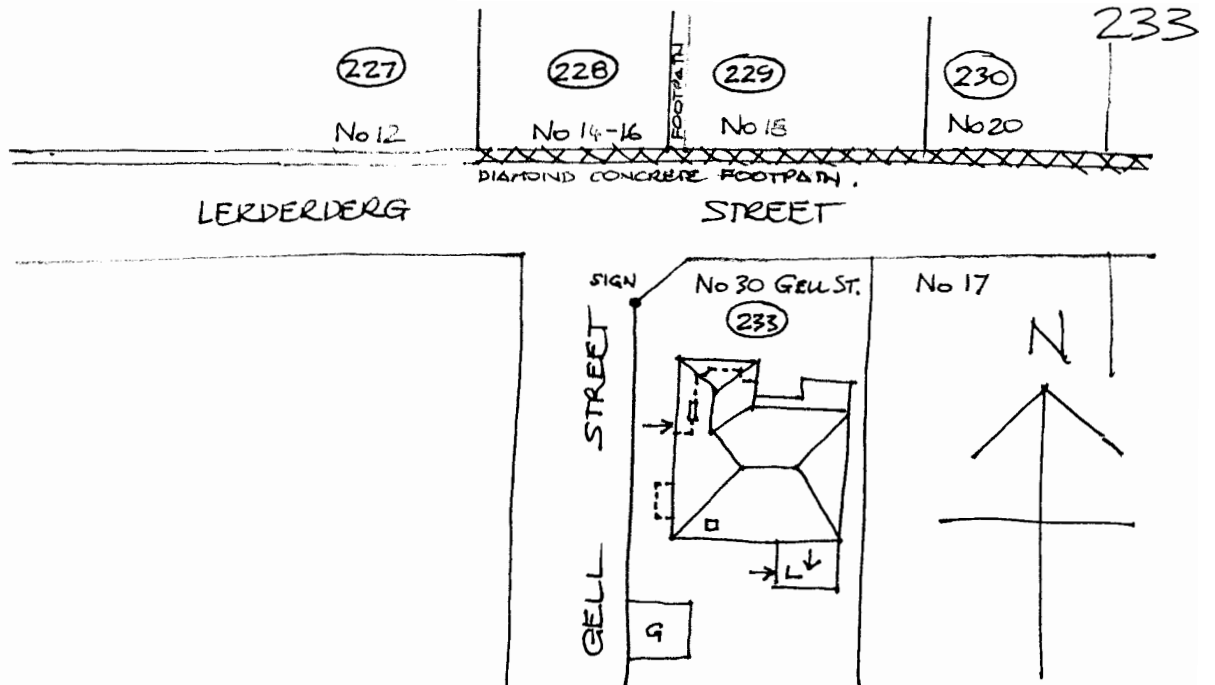
It is historically significant locally as a representative embodiment of a way of life and its social values immediately post-World War II. It is architecturally significant as an intact surviving representative yet innovative example of its architectural style.

INTACTNESS: Excellent.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Very good. Redevelopment by recent new owners as a private hospital.

¹ Shire of Bacchus Marsh *Rate Book* 1938-39.

² *Ibid.*, 1939-40



BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 234

Richard Peterson Architect & Conservation Consultant. Daniel Catrice Historian 1994.

NAME: ---			
ADDRESS: 29 Lerderderg Street.			
TITLE DETAILS:			
USE: House			
CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1930s		SOURCE: 1	
CRITERIA: H1; Ar1,3.		HISTORIC THEME: Townships.	
DESCRIPTION: STYLE: Moderne STORIES: 1 DETACHED.			
MATERIALS: WALLS Timber ROOF Marseilles terracotta glazed tiles			
STRUCTURE: Lb			
CONDITION: Excellent		INTACTNESS: Excellent THREATS: -	
SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS: FORM. VERANDAH. porch CHIMNEYS. WINDOWS. OUTBUILDINGS. FENCES/GATES. GARDEN.			
SIGNIFICANCE: TYPE: HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL.			
LEVEL: LOCAL.			
DESIGNATION EXISTING: Nil			
RECOMMENDED CONTROL: PLANNING SCHEME.			
AREA 2.			
MAP NO: U4.07		SURVEY: RP	DATE: 7.1.94 NEGS: 19.11 & 12



HISTORY: This weatherboard house was erected in 1929 for the orchardist, Albert Woodward.¹ In 1952 the house was sold to Lochlan Myers.² Following the death of Mrs Myers, in the 1970s, the house was sold to Walter Stewart,³ a former headmaster of the Bacchus Marsh Primary School, and the author of *The Early History of Bacchus Marsh Schools*.

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: An eclectic Moderne timber three-bay late 1930s house, the right-hand bay set forward as a hip. In the angle is a rendered brick porch, with two pointed segmental-head arched openings with manganese brick edging. There is a spectacular Cubist chimney, in which slender buttresses at front and sides, of different heights and with manganese brick cappings, descend in a prismatic form, terminating in a stepped window planter. Windows are timber, and include one corner window. Cladding is weatherboards, the garden is, at least partly, of the period, with a decorative pond. Vehicular gates are "wrought iron". There is a remnant length of post and rail fence (three rail) on the east boundary, presumably surviving from the former Saleyards site adjacent (ref: 211).

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: 268 Avenue of Honour, (ref: 169A) particularly the chimney. There are only five houses of the 1930s and 40s in Bacchus Marsh identified in the Study. Only about four lengths of post and rail fence have been identified in the shire.

SIGNIFICANCE: A particularly intact eclectic Moderne timber late 1930s house.

It is historically significant locally as a representative embodiment of the way of life and social values in its historical period. It is also architecturally significant as an intact surviving representative example of the domestic Moderne style.

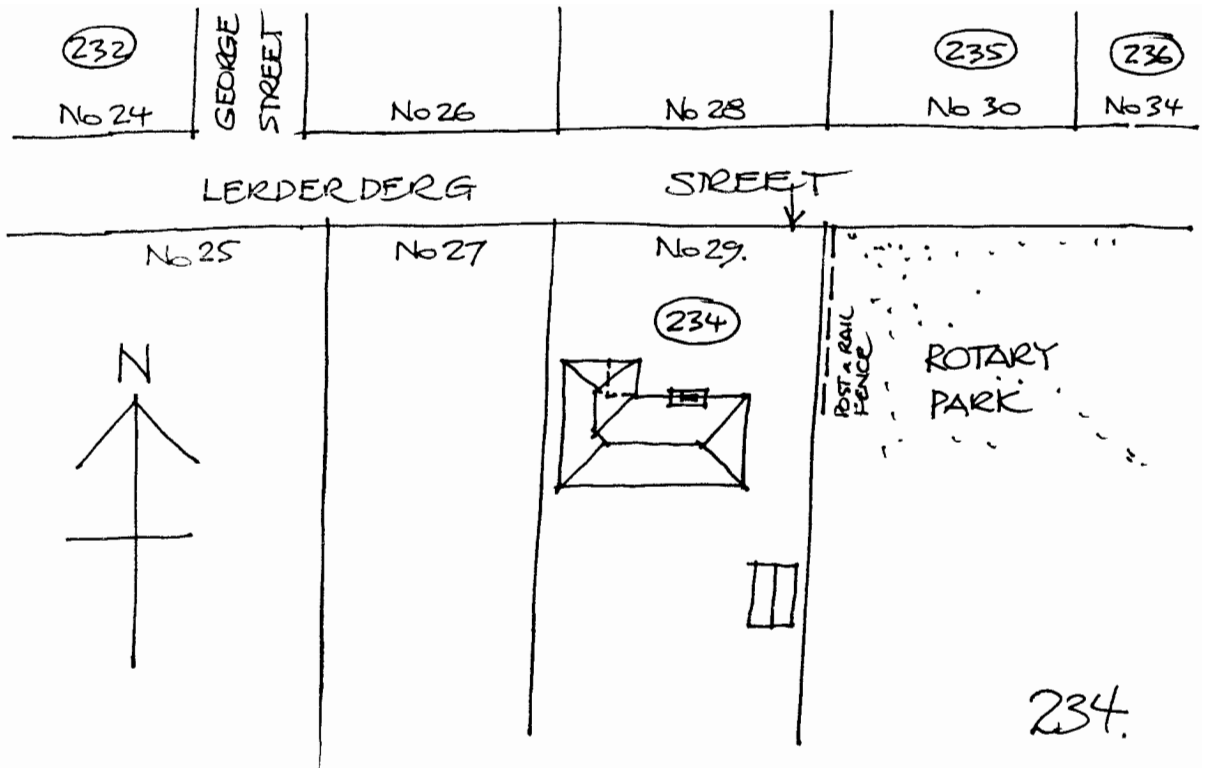
INTACTNESS: Very good. The picket fence is recent.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Excellent.

¹ Shire of Bacchus Marsh, Rate Book, 1929-30.

² Ibid., 1952.

³ Shire of Bacchus Marsh, Rate Valuation Card, 1966-70



BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 239

Richard Peterson Architect & Conservation Consultant. Daniel Catrice Historian 1994.

NAME: ---**ADDRESS:** 42 Lerderberg Street (NW cnr Young Street).**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** House**CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 1906**SOURCE:** 1**CRITERIA:** H1, 3; Ar1,3.**HISTORIC THEME:** Townships**DESCRIPTION:** **STYLE:** Edwardian **STORIES:** 1 **DETACHED.****MATERIALS:** **WALLS** Brick **ROOF** Slate **STRUCTURE****CONDITION:** Good **INTACTNESS:** Excellent **THREATS:** Sale?**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:**

FACADE. VERANDAH.

EAVES DECORATION. ROOF DECORATION. VERANDAH DECORATION.

CHIMNEYS. WALL DECORATION. DOORS. WINDOWS.

OUTBUILDINGS. GARDEN.

FENCES/GATES.

CONTEXT. 238.

SIGNIFICANCE:**TYPE:** HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL.**LEVEL:** LOCAL.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** Nil**RECOMMENDED CONTROL:** PLANNING SCHEME.

AREA 2.

MAP NO: U4.07**SURVEY:** RP**DATE:** 7.1.94**NEGS:** 19.20-23

HISTORY: This brick house was built in 1906 for George McFarlane, the son of William Henry McFarlane. W.H. McFarlane owned the land between Lerderderg Street and Masons Lane. In 1913, he subdivided the land for sale as housing allotments, creating an important residential precinct in Lerderderg Street, the "Toorak of Bacchus Marsh".¹

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A double-fronted tuckpointed red brick hip-roofed Early Edwardian house with garden and other contextual elements. The left-hand bay projects forward as a gable. The upper gable jettys on timber brackets. It and the eaves have a cornice mould. There is also a triple casement with a skillion head with timber shingles and decorative brackets. The upper gable is timbered roughcast, with wavy decorative barges. The chimney has deep mouldings and the slate roof has rare diamond shaped decorative panels of diamond-shaped slates. There is a bull-nosed verandah in the angle with fine cast-iron lace valance, brackets and Corinthian posts. The verandah is paved with geometric, encaustic tiles edged with slate. The 4-panelled door has side and fan lights. Cills have bracket-shaped aprons. There is an early timber garage.

The garden.

There is a timber picket fence with an unusual picket-head profile, aligned in a catenary-curve, with a timber pedestrian gate in convex alignment.

The symmetrical garden layout consisting of a central concrete path with circular garden bed mid way between the front gate and verandah. Garden beds edge the boundaries and are planted with a mixture of mature exotic deciduous trees and shrubs, evergreen shrubs and "cottage" plants. specimen deciduous trees are planted in the east side of the lawn. The entrance to the garden is emphasised by a rectangular steel and timber pergola covered in Wisteria and Campsis. The layout appears typical for the early Federation period, with the verandah balanced with two urns placed equidistant along the verandah.

Plant species include:

<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Liquidambar
<i>Salix matsudana 'Tortuosa'</i>	Corkscrew Willow
<i>Prunus cerasifera 'Nigra'</i>	Purple-leaf Cherry Plum
<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Pin Oak
<i>Betula pendula 'Dalecarlica'</i>	Cut leaf Birch
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	Lilac
<i>Hydrangea hybrids</i>	Hydrangea
<i>Agapanthus orientalis alba</i>	White Agapanthus
<i>Spiraea prunifolia</i>	Bridal Wreath Spiraea
<i>Strelitzia reginae</i>	Bird's Tongue Flower
<i>Rosa Sp. hybrids</i>	Roses
<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Sacred Bamboo

¹ Personal communication with Keith McFarland, 7 July 1994; Camm, *Bacchus Marsh by Bacchus Marsh*, p.306.

<i>Hedychium gardnerianum</i>	Ginger Lily
<i>Punica granatum</i>	Pomegranate
<i>Camellia japonica hylorids</i>	Camellia
<i>Wistaria chinensis</i>	Chinese Wisteria
<i>Campsis grandiflora</i>	Chinese Trumpet Creeper

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: Surviving domestic gardens are rare, especially so with contextual elements. About eight were identified in Bacchus Marsh in the Study but this is probably the most complete and intact. About forty-five Edwardian houses were identified.

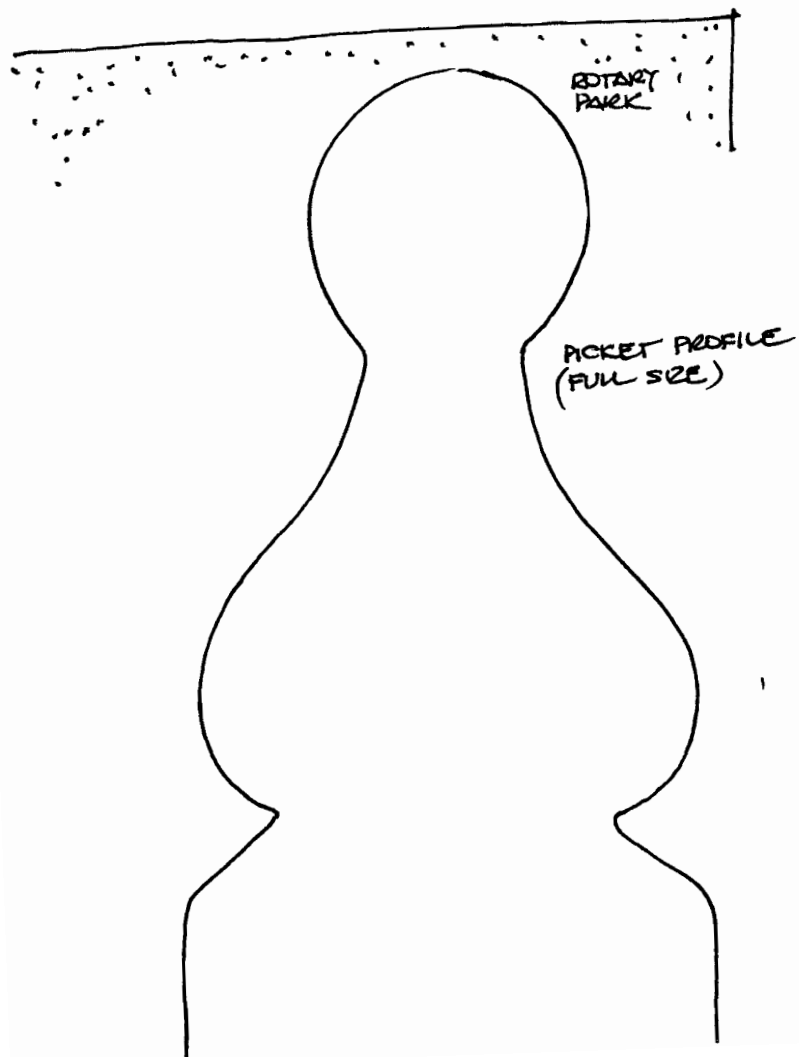
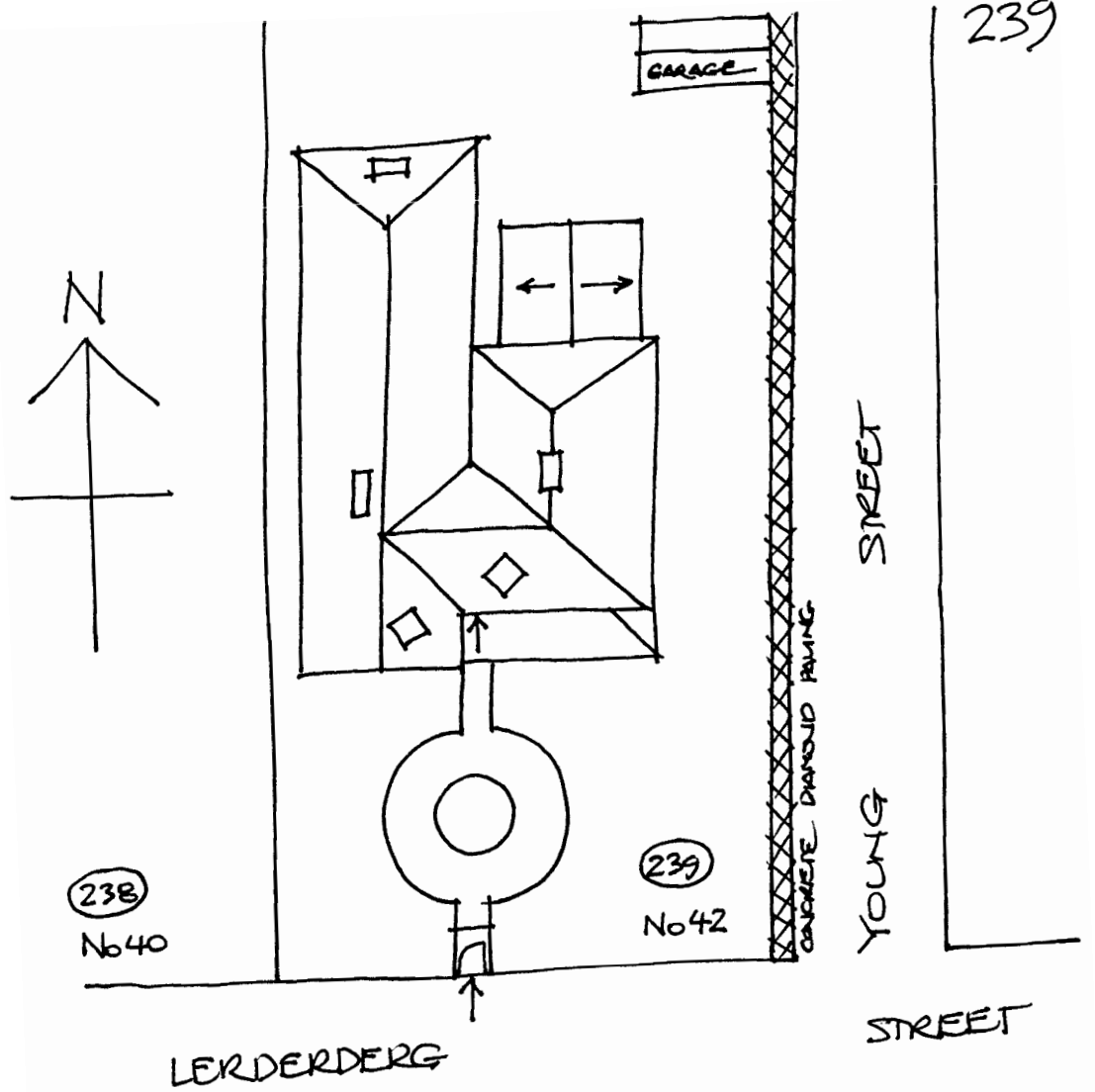
SIGNIFICANCE: A particularly intact substantial characteristic early Edwardian brick house, transitional from Victorian, built in 1906 for George McFarlane, son of W.H. McFarlane, who developed the Lerderberg Street subdivision. It has an important mature garden, its rare Edwardian layout intact and several other contributory contextual elements such as fence, garage and pergola, perhaps the most complete and intact local example.

The whole is of local historical significance as a complete and representative embodiment of a way of life and its social values in the Edwardian period. It demonstrates an association with the local figures: W.H. and G. McFarlane.

It is of architectural significance locally as a representative example of a late Edwardian house and its context, particularly the rare surviving intact garden layouts.

INTACTNESS: Excellent.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Good.









BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.

Ref: 240

Richard Peterson Architect & Conservation Consultant. Daniel Catrice Historian 1994.

NAME: Shire of Bacchus Marsh Community Services.**PREVIOUS NAME:** Teacher's Residence.**ADDRESS:** 54 Lerderderg Street.**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** Community Services Centre.**PREVIOUS USE:** Teacher's Residence.**SIGNIFICANT DATE:** **CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 1890 **SOURCE:** 1**DESIGNER:** P.W.D. **BUILDER:** J. Fleming **SOURCE:** 1**CRITERIA:** H2,4; Ar3. **HISTORIC THEME:** Townships.**DESCRIPTION:** **STYLE:** Late Victorian **STORIES:** **DETACHED.****MATERIALS:** WALLS Brick **ROOF** Iron **STRUCTURE** Lb**CONDITION:** Good **INTACTNESS:** Good **THREATS:** -**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:**

FORM. FACADE. VERANDAH.

CHIMNEYS. WALL DECORATION. DOORS. WINDOWS.

UNPAINTED FINISH.

STREET FURNITURE. FENCES.

SIGNIFICANCE:**TYPE:** HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL.**LEVEL:** LOCAL.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** Nil**RECOMMENDED CONTROL:** PLANNING SCHEME.**AREA 2.****MAP NO:** U4.07 **SURVEY:** RP **DATE:** 14.2.94 **NEGS:** 19.26 & 27

HISTORY: A brick residence erected in 1890 for teachers at the Bacchus Marsh Primary School (ref: 241). Built at a cost of £655 (\$1,310) by the contractor, J. Fleming, the five-roomed residence was designed by the Public Works Department.¹ Another room was added in 1922-23.²

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A polychromatic brick symmetrical double-fronted late Victorian government residence. Brickwork is red, cream, black dyed, tuckpointed and there is a cove brick cill in the gables. There is a 4-panel door and a skillion extension at the rear. The later chain-link fence is sympathetic and there is a diamond pattern pre-cast concrete footpath in the front.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS:

There are two residences provided by government for its officials in Bacchus Marsh. The police residence is the other. (ref: 150).

SIGNIFICANCE: A brick residence built for the head teacher of Bacchus Marsh Primary School in 1890 from a design by the Public Works Department.

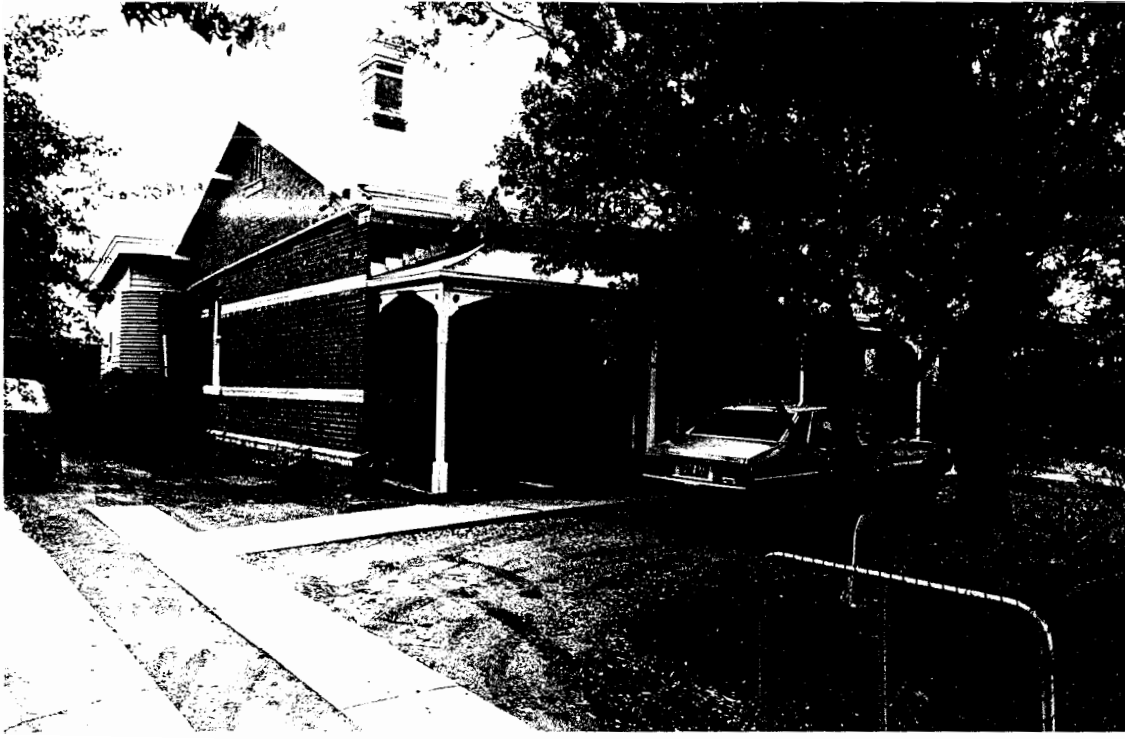
It is historically significant locally for its association with educational developments in the community life of Bacchus Marsh, demonstrating the effect of government action in the town. It has architectural significance as a relatively intact surviving late nineteenth century teacher's residence.

INTACTNESS: Good. The verandah has been rebuilt and re-roofed.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Good.

¹ Department of Planning and Housing, Historic Buildings Branch, *Survey of Historic School Residences; Bacchus Marsh Express*, 10 May 1890.

² Architectural drawing dated 22.12.1922, held Department of Planning and Development.



240

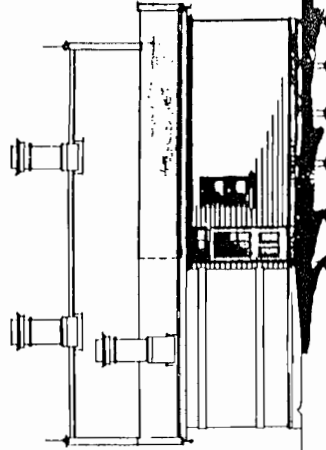
SCALE MARKS

240

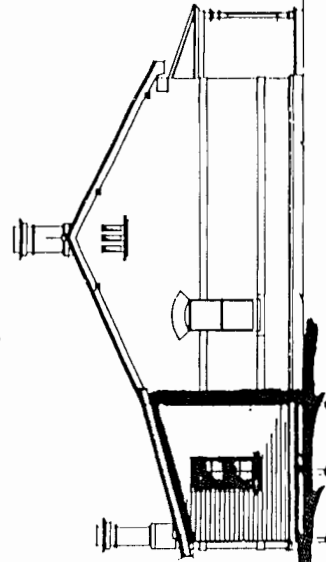
750

250

22.21
D.C.



— NORTH ELEVATION —



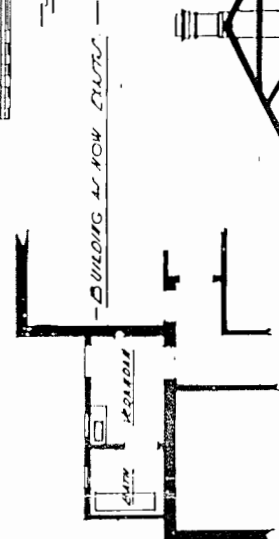
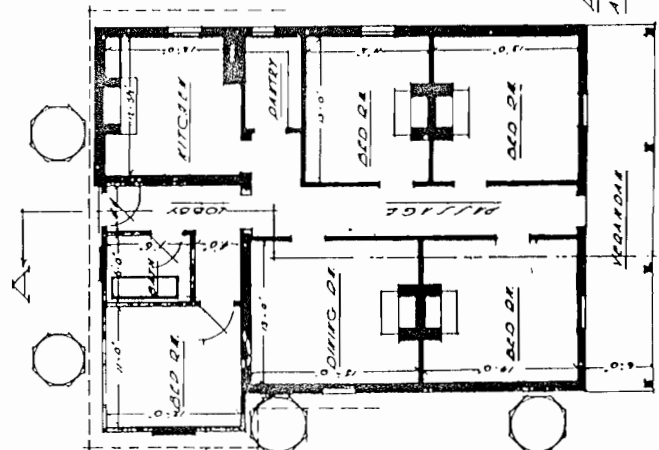
— WEST ELEVATION —



— LAUNDRY —

— TEACHERS RESIDENCE BACCHUS MARSH —

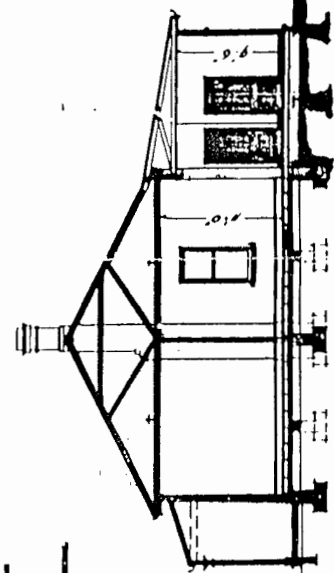
— N° 28 —



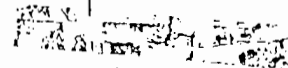
— BUILDING AS NOW EXISTS —



— SCALE OF FEET —



— SECTION A.B. —



— PLAIN SNOWING ALTITUDE —

B

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 241

Richard Peterson Architect & Conservation Consultant. Daniel Catrice Historian 1994.

NAME: Bacchus Marsh Primary School No. 28.**PREVIOUS NAME:** Bacchus Marsh Common School.**ADDRESS:** 56- Lerderderg Street.**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** School**SIGNIFICANT DATE:** 1865 **CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 1865 **SOURCE:** 3 & Sign**ALTERATIONS/ADDITIONS:** **DATE:** 1959, 1962, 1990s **SOURCE:** 4-6**DESIGNER:** P.W.D.**BUILDER:****SOURCE:****CRITERIA:** H2,4/ H4: Ar3/ H2; So1,3.**HISTORIC THEME:** Townships/ Governing/Community Life.**DESCRIPTION:** **STYLE:** Gothic **STORIES:** 1 **DETACHED.****MATERIALS:** **WALLS** Brick **ROOF** Iron **STRUCTURE** Lb.**CONDITION:** Excellent **INTACTNESS:** Good **THREATS:** Sale.**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:**

FORM. FACADE. ROOF FORM. PLAN.

ROOF DECORATION.

CHIMNEYS. WALL DECORATION. WINDOWS.

OUTBUILDINGS.

SIGNIFICANCE:**TYPE:** HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL. SOCIAL.**LEVEL:** STATE.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** Nil**RECOMMENDED CONTROL/NOMINATION:** HBR. RNE. PLANNING SCHEME.
AREA 2.**MAP NO:** U4.07 **SURVEY:** RP **DATE:** 14.2.94 **NEGS:** 20.0-3 & 27A. 985.5-12

HISTORY: State schools first opened in the colony of New South Wales (which then included Victoria), after governor Charles Fitzroy established a National Board of Education in 1848. This body provided government aid and direction to schools offering non-denominational elementary education. Wherever a local community promised to find one-third of the building costs, to superintend its construction, to share in its management, and to deliver thirty children regularly for instruction, the Board found two-thirds of the cost, appoint and pay a teacher, and provide such inspection as could be managed.¹

In Bacchus Marsh, the first steps to provide state education were taken in October 1849 when a public meeting unanimously agreed to petition the government for the establishment of a National School.² A subscription list was opened, and soon, 164 pounds had been collected. Several months later, the National Schools Board acceded to the request and in April 1850, H.G. Ball was appointed schoolmaster to a "tolerable number of scholars"³ at a new National Board Education school in Bacchus Marsh in 1850, a year before Lieutenant Governor LaTrobe had established the Board in Victoria. This national school was visited by state governor Sir Charles Hotham in 1854, but closed later that year. It operated from one room in Henry James' brick cottage.⁴

In 1854 a second school, one of six prefabricated iron buildings imported from J.H. Porter, Birmingham England for the National Board, was delivered (ref: 173A). This opened in 1856.⁵ Three years later, the Korkuperrimul School, erected at a cost of 26 pounds (\$52), opened with twenty-six pupils.⁶ Near Myrniong, Pentland Hills School No. 487 was established in 1859 (ref: 273).

Several denominational schools were opened in this period, as the government also subsidised church schools through a separate board of commissioners. The first denominational school in Bacchus Marsh was established in 1853 by the Independent Church.⁷ Other church schools included a Catholic school at Hopetoun (1851-63), (ref: 353), a Presbyterian school in Main Street, Bacchus Marsh (1855) and a Church of England school in Gisborne Road (1857-63).⁸

In June 1862, the Board of Education was established by the Common Schools Act in Victoria, replacing the National Board. In 1865, the Lerderberg Street site was purchased

¹ Inglis, *The Australian Colonists*, p.57.

² Stewart, *The Early History of Bacchus Marsh Schools*, p.3.

³ Osborn, op.cit., p.60.

⁴ Walter Stewart, *The Early History of Bacchus Marsh Schools*, p.4.

⁵ L.J. Blake, General Ed., *Vision and Realisation. A Centenary History of State Education in Victoria*, Melbourne 1973, vol.3, pp.13&14 and

L.E. Burchell, *Victorian Schools. A Study in Colonial Government Architecture. 1837-1910*, Melbourne 1980, pp.16,79,81&87.

⁶ Stewart, op.cit., pp.14-20 & 44-47.

⁷ Ibid., pp.25&26.

⁸ Ibid., pp.20-35.

for £67 (\$134) and the brick Common School built for £782 (\$1,564), including £382 (\$764) contributed by the Bacchus Marsh Community. A six-room residence was later built next door (ref: 240).⁹

In 1872, the Victorian government passed an act for the free and compulsory, secular education of primary school children. The first year of the new act was marked by the erection of an Infant Room, forming the east wing of the present schoolhouse and accommodating 100 children.¹⁰ In 1905-06, the first shelter shed was erected near the south-west entrance.¹¹ A decade later, the school was entirely remodelled. The main room of the original building was divided into two classrooms; the windows in the east wall were bricked in, and new enlarged opening made in the north walls; the front verandah was removed and the brickwork painted. As Christopher Crisp proclaimed: "the old ill-ventilated place has been transformed into a beautiful "White House".¹²

The front of the schoolhouse received a memorial clock after the Second World War. Further additions were completed in 1959 and 1962.

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A brick school building with a gable roof, in an E-shaped plan of which the left hand arm was not built. The open side of the plan is parallel to Lerderderg Street. The centre bay projects as a gable, with a longer gable at the right hand side. Each recessed bay has two gablet dormers and there are three on the east side. The centre bay has pointed straight-sided windows with crowstepped blind arcading overhead. Windows have small panes, and there are finials at gable ends. The central bay is divided by vertical flat strips at centre and sides. There are chimneys. There are four sheltersheds of two types, generally with timber lattice valances, finials and gable cross-bars. The Jennifer Hine Art Centre (c1970) is in earth construction. There is also a timber 60-type (60 pupils) rural school of standard timber frame, relocated here.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: The T-plan is a standard Common Schools Board of Education No.II plan. It was derived from the No.4 plan proposed by the Education Committee of the Privy Council in London in 1851. They were built only at Mortlake (1858), Majorca (1868) and Sunbury (1871), with variants at Californian Gully and Inverleigh. Bacchus Marsh is the only example known to exist.¹³

SIGNIFICANCE: A brick former Common School, built in 1865. It is relatively intact, although part of the design was never built. It is the only known surviving example of a

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Stewart, op. cit., p.114.

¹¹ Ibid., p.149.

¹² Ibid., p.153.

¹³ Richard Peterson, *Survey of Historic Government Schools in Victoria*, 1992. Section 6.1, pp.1-3.

multi-roomed Common School of the plan type derived from the Victorian Board of Education No.II plan. This demonstrates the direct influence of the standard school plans of the Privy Council Committee of Education in London on school plans in the Colony of Victoria.

This school building is of historical significance for its association with educational developments by the Board of Education and so demonstrates the effect of government action on the community life of the state and in Bacchus Marsh in the 1860s period. It is of state architectural significance as a rare and intact surviving example of its building type.

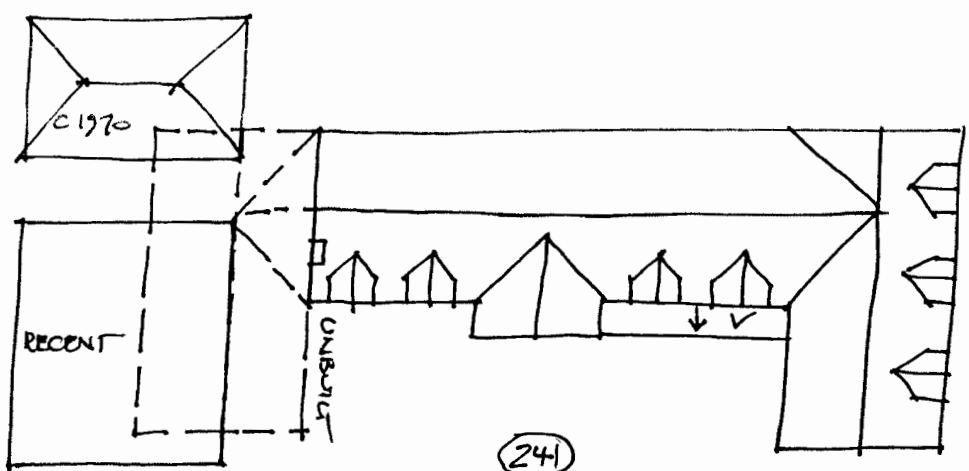
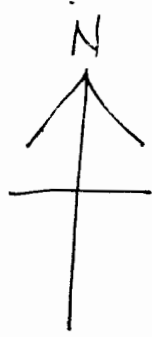
Finally, the school is of social significance, as known and valued by the Bacchus Marsh community over 130 years, as part of their sense of identity of the place, and as a traditional community focus and meeting place.

INTACTNESS: Reasonable. All brickwork is painted and has been re-roofed. There is a new verandah (stained in front) and two large windows installed (c1910). The 60-type school has lost its chimney.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Excellent condition. It may be threatened by present school rationalisation policies.

241

SS



(240)

No. 54.

(241)

No. 56-62

SS

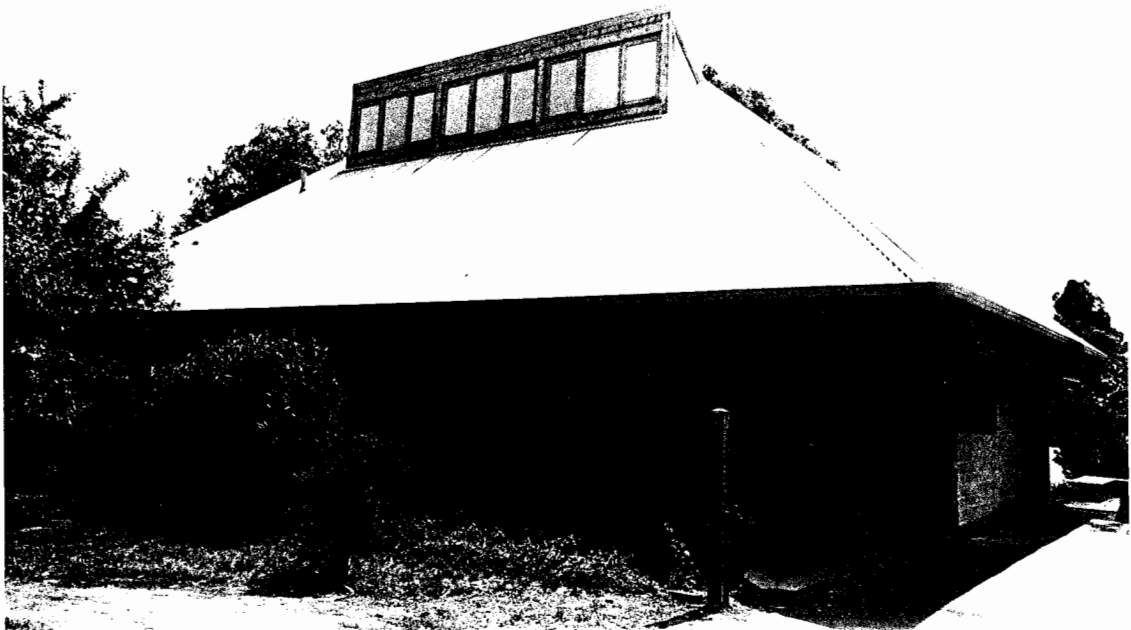
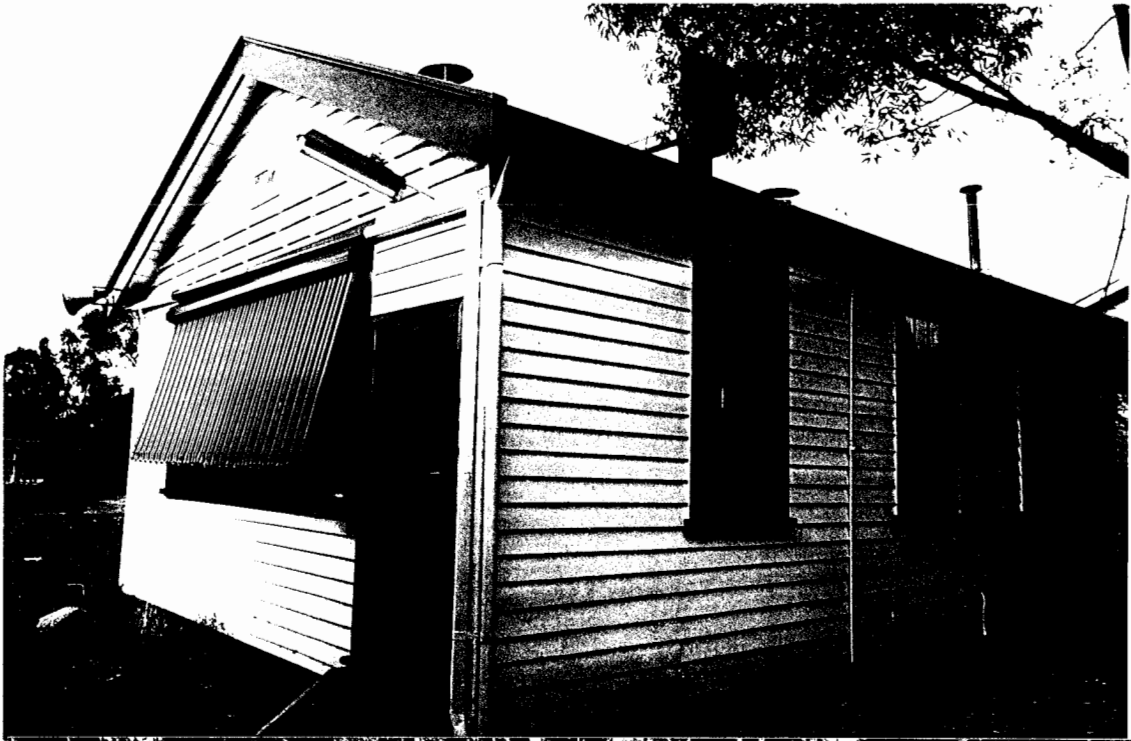
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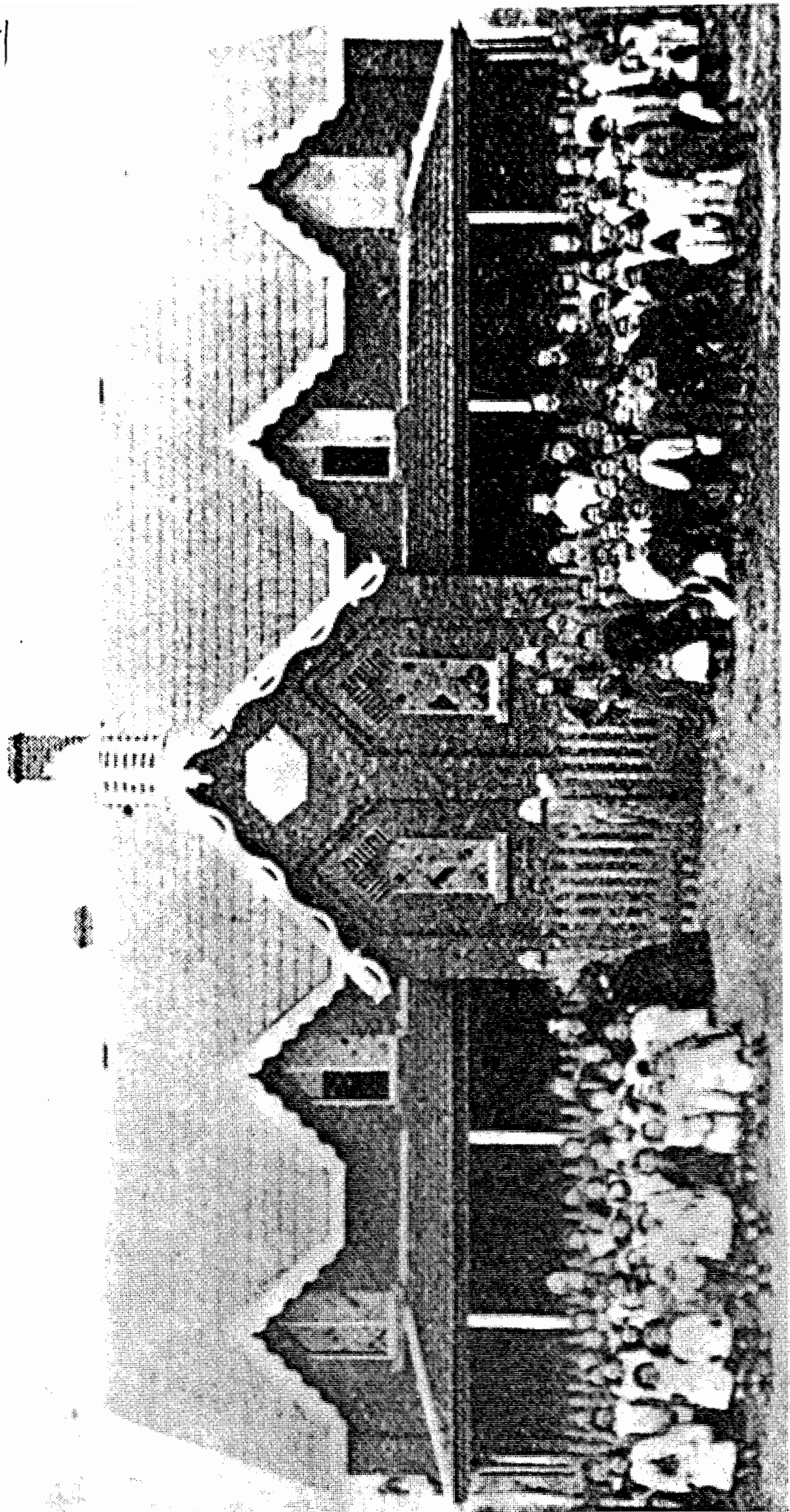
No 49

ST BERNARD'S CHURCH COMPLEX.
No 51-63

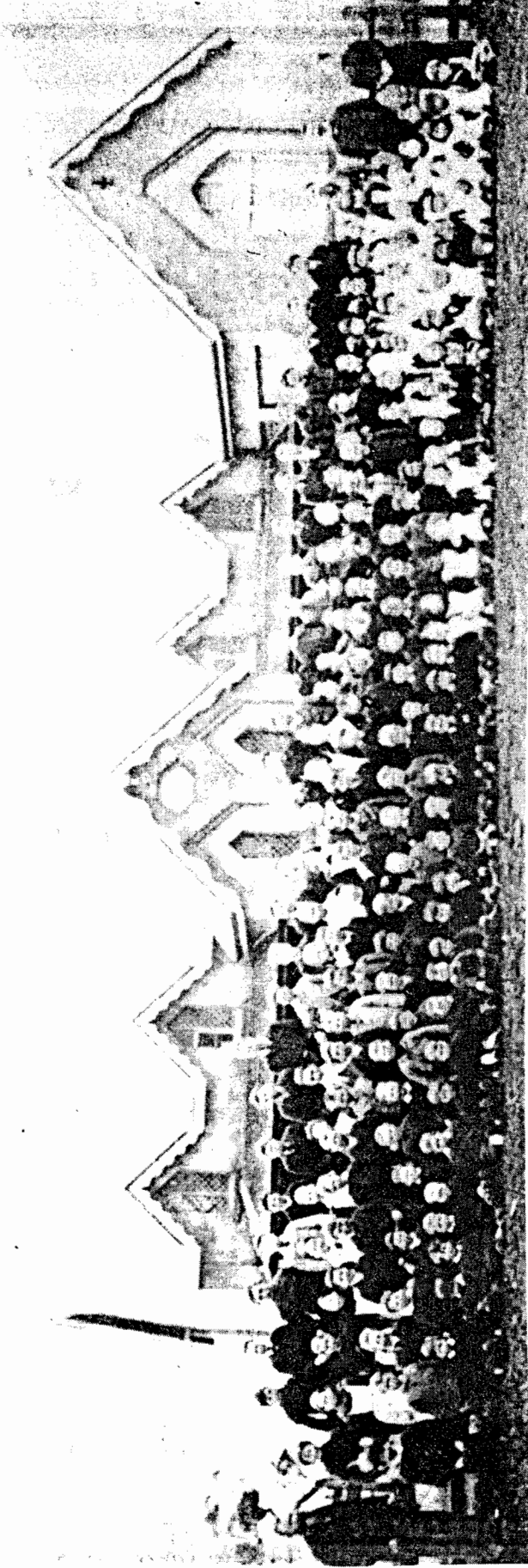
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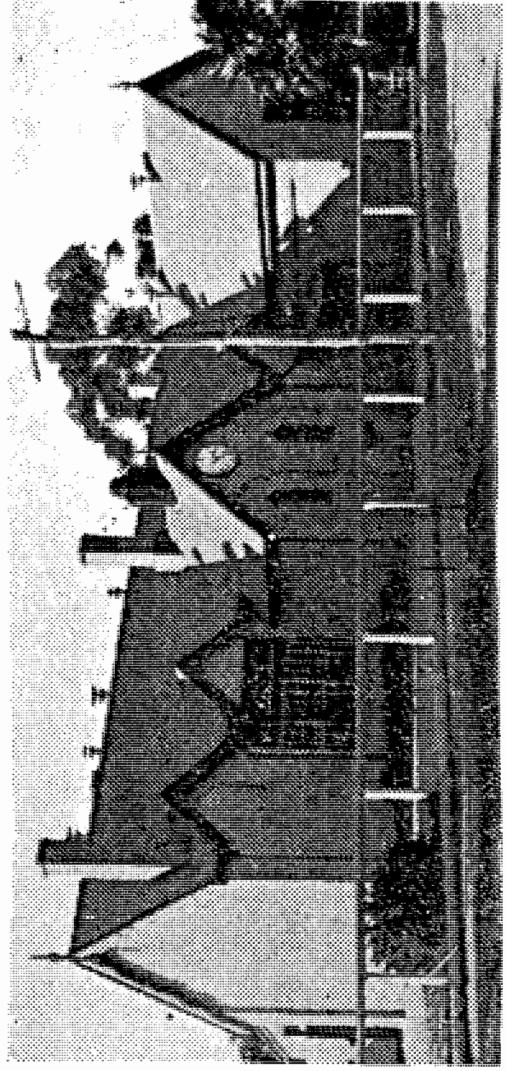




VARIOUS SIZES. UNDATED.



1883. STEWART, P.86.



" BACK TO BACCHUS MARSH SURVEY, 1957. 241
P.9.

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 245

Richard Peterson Architect & Conservation Consultant. Daniel Catrice Historian 1994.

NAME: St Bernard's Church, Presbytery and Parish Centre.			
ADDRESS: 49- Lerderberg Street.			
TITLE DETAILS:			
USE: Church, residence & office.			
CONSTRUCTION DATE: C: 1871-4; P: 1888-9		SOURCE: 3	
ALTERATIONS/ADDITIONS:		DATE: P: 1911-12	
DESIGNER: C: H R. Caselli; P: McMullan; Charles Rice.		SOURCE: 4	
BUILDER: C: Hiam & Rose, J.F. Taylor, P: Murphy & Taylor			
SOURCE:			
CRITERIA: H2; So1,3/ H2; Ar1,3; So1,2.			
HISTORIC THEME: Community Life/ Townships.			
DESCRIPTION:		STYLE: C: Dec. Gothic	
MATERIALS:		STORIES: P: 2	
CONDITION: Good		DETACHED.	
INTACTNESS: Excellent		STRUCTURE: Lb	
THREATS: -			
SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:			
FORM. church FACADE. church VERANDAH. presbytery ROOF FORM. church USE.			
ROOF DECORATION. VERANDAH DECORATION. presbytery			
CHIMNEYS. presbytery DOORS. WINDOWS. PAINTWORK SCHEME.			
STREET FURNITURE.			
SIGNIFICANCE:			
TYPE: HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL. SOCIAL.			
LEVEL: LOCAL.			
DESIGNATION EXISTING: Nil			
RECOMMENDED CONTROL: PLANNING SCHEME.			
AREA 2.			
MAP NO: U4.07		DATE: 14.2.94	
SURVEY: RP		NEGS: 20.7-12, 14-17	



HISTORY: The first Catholic church in Bacchus Marsh, a brick chapel adjoining the cemetery at Hopetoun (ref: 353), was dedicated on October 15, 1850 by Bishop Goold.¹ A second church was erected in Fiskin Street in 1863, replacing the chapel at Hopetoun which had fallen into disuse as the township centre moved westwards.²

By 1871, however, the parish required a more fitting place of worship, and in August of that year, tenders were called for the erection of the present church in Lerderderg Street. Five months later, the foundation stone of a church designed by H.R. Caselli was laid by the Bishop of Melbourne, J.A. Goold. The contractor, Messrs. Hiam and Rose, had completed the brickwork in July 1872 when two gables and a section of the roof collapsed. In April 1873, a contract for rebuilding the gables and roof was let to J.F. Taylor. The completed structure, dedicated to St. Bernard, was opened amid great ceremony on Sunday, 28 June 1874.³

In February 1888, tenders were called for the erection of a presbytery. The foundation stone was laid in April. Designed by a Mr McMullen of Prahran, the single-storey dwelling was completed in February 1889. The contractors were Messrs. Murphy and Taylor. A second storey was built in 1911-12 to the design of architect, Charles Rice.⁴

A choir loft was erected in 1899, the provision of which had been specified in the architect's original drawings. Other additions include the replacement of the windows in the sanctuary, the erection of confessionals, and the installation of a "Vesper" organ between 1911 and 1919, and the addition of stations of the cross after 1920.⁵

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: *Exterior.* A gable-roofed Decorated Gothic tuckpointed red brick church with a slate roof, aligned parallel to Lerderderg Street, this is to liturgical direction. It has five bays to the nave, a chancel with a vestry on its southern side, two porches opening into the nave sides and a tower. The windows have lancet pairs and quatrefoil, with foliate labels formed from Celtic bands.

The west front has an upper large triple lancet window, with a six-foil light over. Below are two small lancets. All lancets inscribe ogee arches with cusps. Buttresses terminate in gables, with cruciform ridges. There is a rock-face base, generally. There are skillion vents to the roof. Porches, chancel and vestry have gable roofs, and porches are rendered.

The tower has a substantial base, soon reducing with a stop-chamfer to an octagon. It is quite severe, eventually reducing to a timber belfry, with lancets inscribing trefoils with labels, then curiously, a dentillated cornice and a candle-snuffer roof, terminating in a ball

¹ Love, *St. Bernard's Church Bacchus Marsh 1874-1974*, p.1.

² *Ibid.*, p.2.

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 3-5; see also *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 4 July 1874.

⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 8-9.

⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 8-10.

and delicate metal cross. The presbytery has a octagonal chimney and convex shouldered windows and doors.

Interior: There is an exposed timber roof structure of rafters with scissor braces and arch braces. There is a rare complete set of stained glass windows: there is a fine east window of the resurrection, the sanctuary windows to the memory of Thomas Cain and his wife, who died in 1913 and 1914, nave windows of saints in multi-lobed panels set in plain glass with Edwardian and even Art Nouveau decoration, and a cross of *fleur de lis* motif in the quatrefoil. Between these are stations of the cross, painted on board.

Presbytery: An eclectic two-storey Edwardian three-bay brick house, with a two-storey timber verandah on three sides, returning to projecting side wings towards the rear. A gabled frontispiece projects at the centre, with a finial. Windows are pairs on ground and triples on first floor with shallow segmental heads. The entrance is round headed and recessed, and with a label mould at first floor. Rectangular double-level bay windows project from the side wings. The upper gables jetty on brackets. Windows are quadruples, with highlights.

The roof is slate, with roughcast chimneys with a decorative brick band and four pots. The verandah has plain tall posts on short brick plinths at ground level and at first floor are decorative balustrades, each third baluster wider and pierced with a tulip motif. Posts are Doric and triples at corners, neatly allowing a cross motif above the linked capitals. There are cast-iron lace brackets. The footpath is a pre-cast concrete diamond pattern.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are ten churches identified in Bacchus Marsh. Of these, five are nineteenth century. Generally, the seven non-conformist churches are Early English in style and the Roman Catholic are Decorated and red brick (refs: 197 and 283A also). One of the three large churches in the municipality. Nothing compares with the eclectic presbytery.

SIGNIFICANCE: A brick Decorated Gothic Victorian church, designed by H.R. Caselli in 1871 and opened in 1874.

The eclectic brick two-storey Edwardian presbytery was designed by Mr McMullen in 1888 and opened in 1889.

The group is of local historical significance for its association with the religious development in the community life of the town. It has architectural significance as an intact surviving representative example of the Victorian Decorated Gothic style and the eclectic Edwardian of the presbytery.

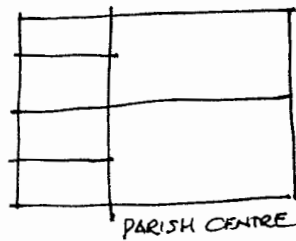
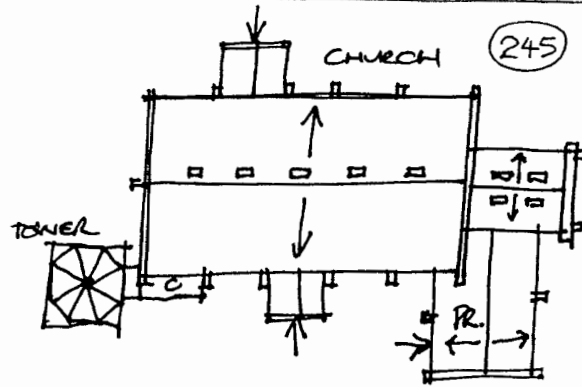
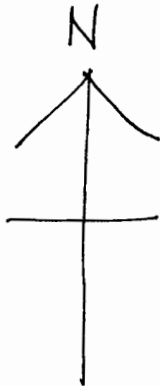
Finally, the church is of local social significance as known and valued by the community as part of the sense of identity of the place and as a landmark used by the community for orientation.

INTACTNESS: Excellent, especially the church interior.

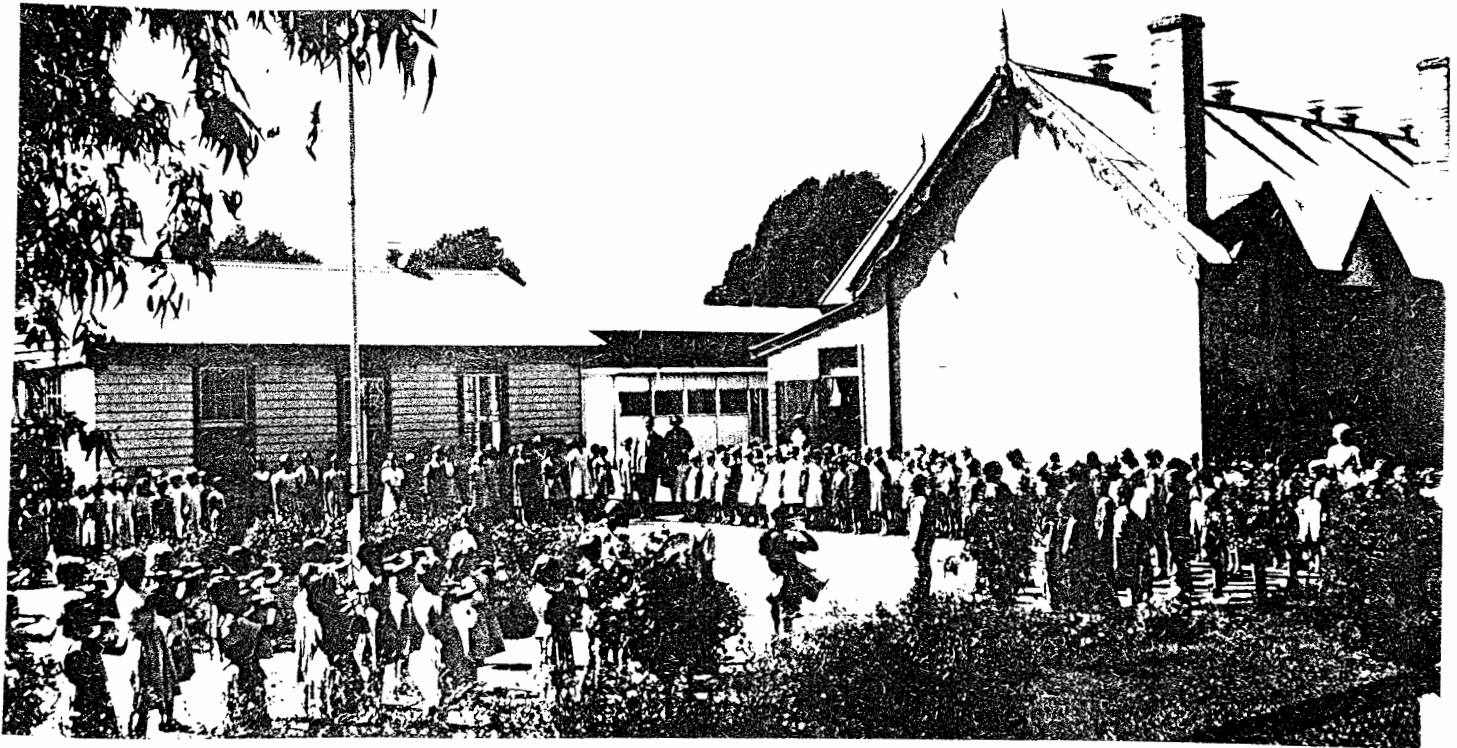
CONDITIONS & THREATS: Good. There is vertical structural cracking in the church and staining of its brickwork.

LERDERBERG STREET

No 49

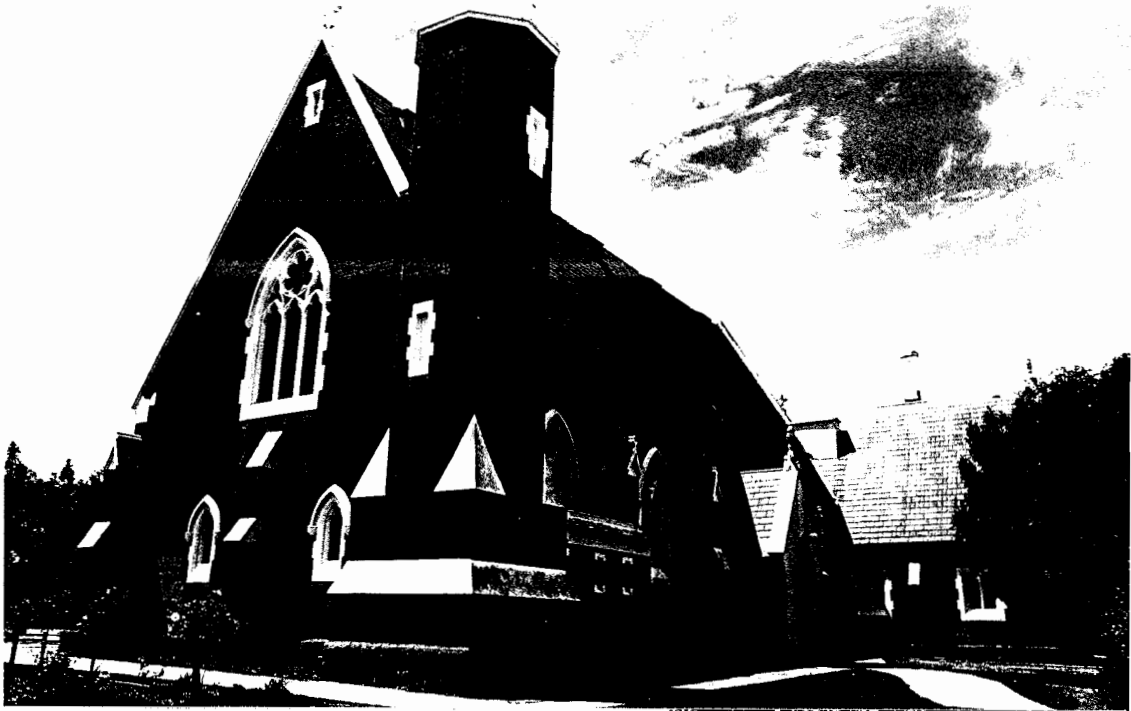


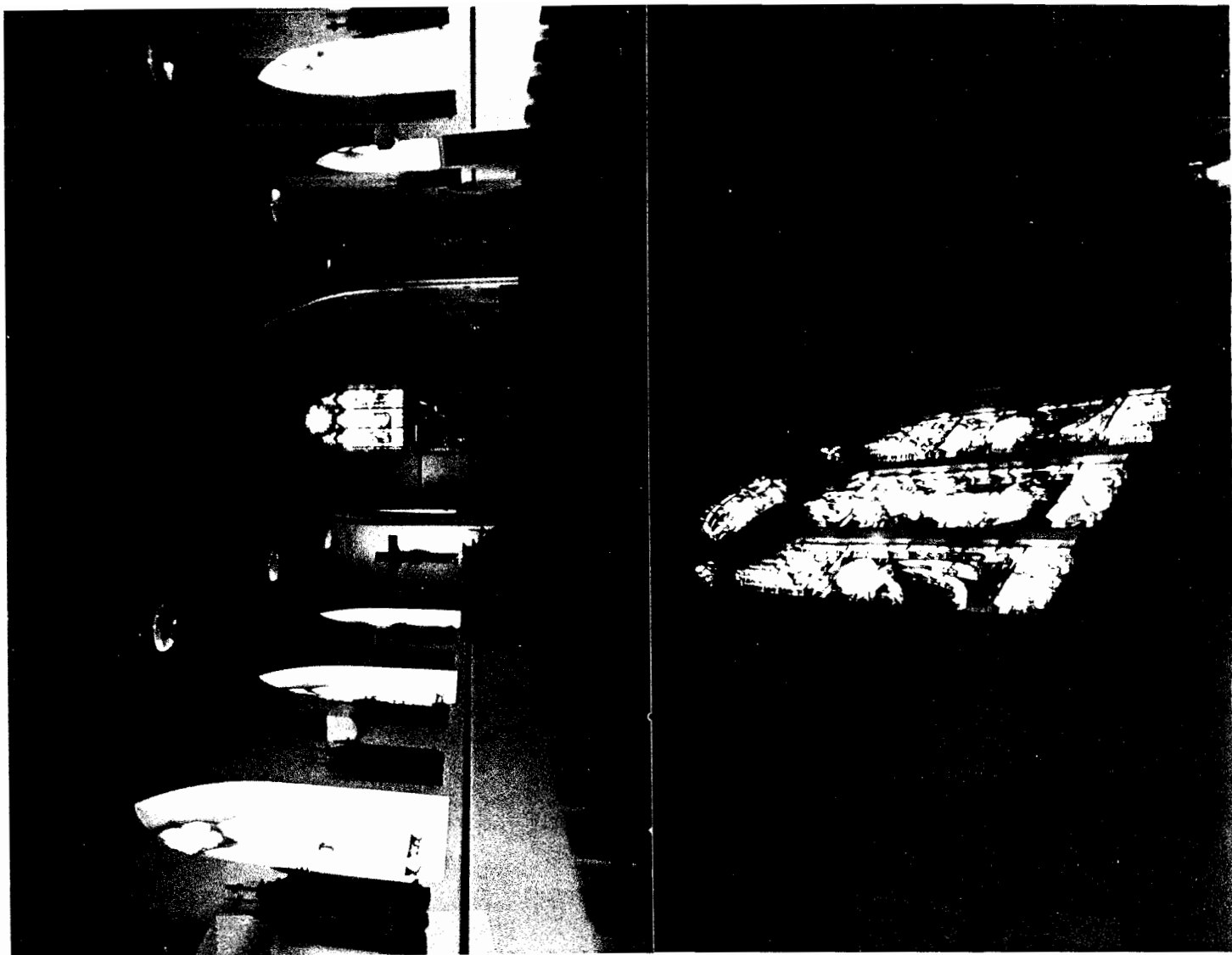
No 65
(246A)



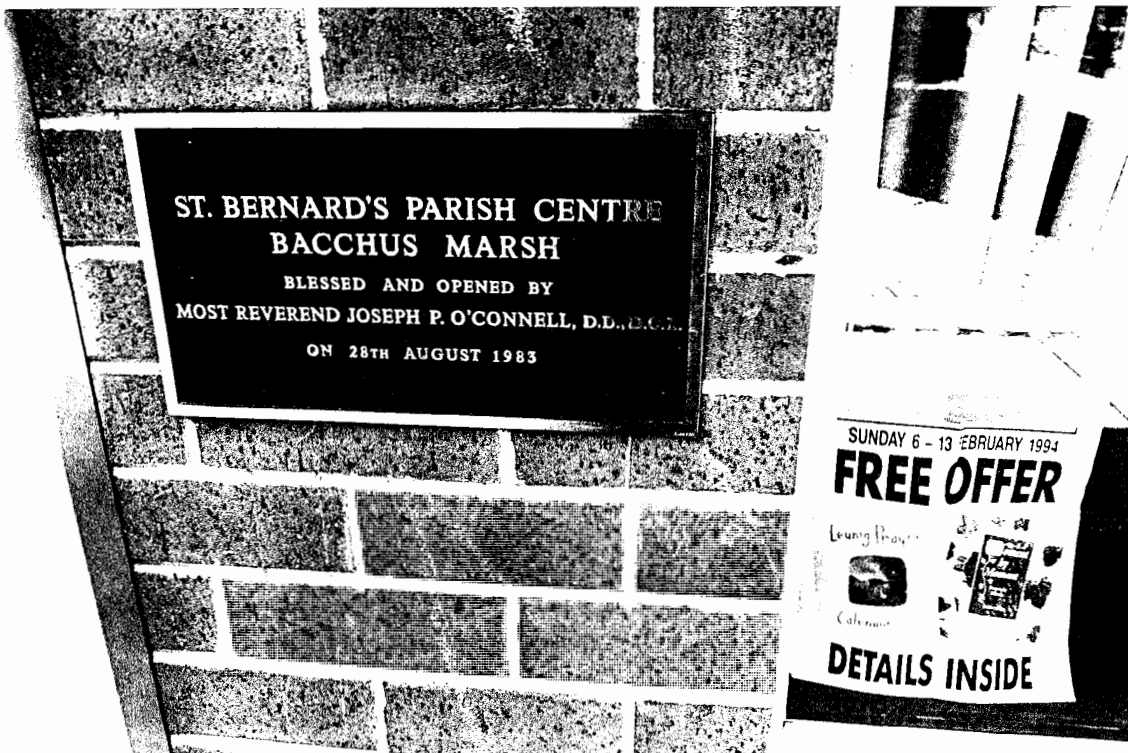
ASSEMBLY c1967.

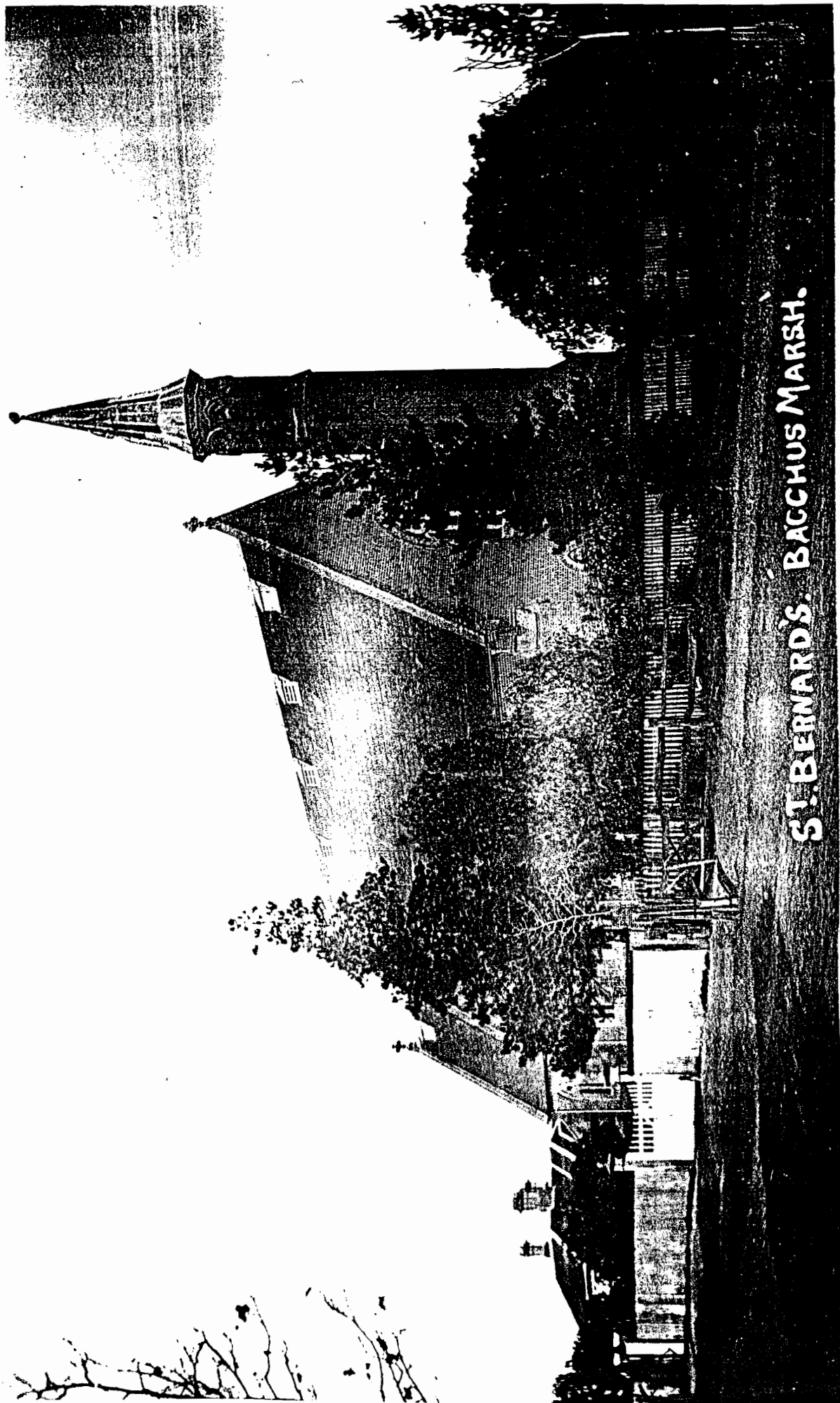
MURRAY A. COMES, P.141.





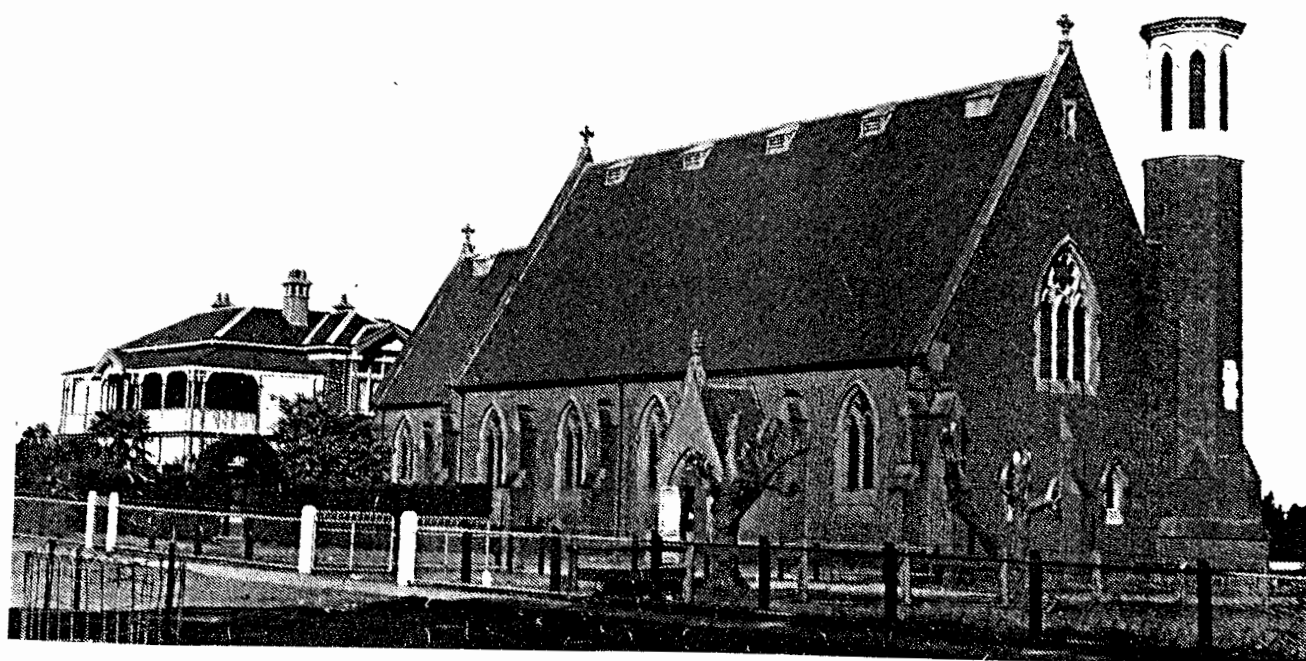
245



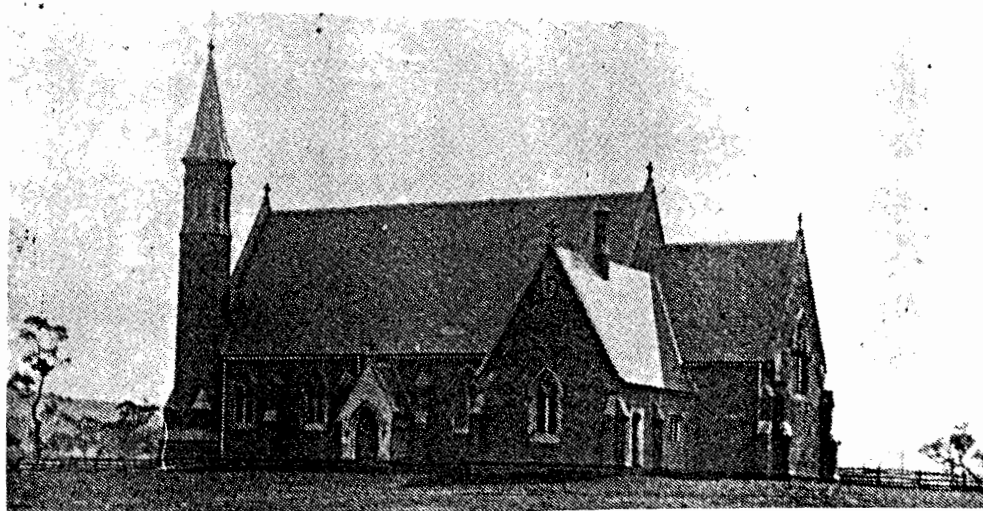


NOTE: SINGLE STOREY RECTORY.

POSTCARD (UNDATED) HEUD R.P.



MOORE & COMES, P.79.



1883, MOORE & COMES, P.43.

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 246

Richard Peterson Architect & Conservation Consultant, Daniel Catrice Historian 1994.

NAME: ---			
ADDRESS: 46 Lerderberg Street.			
TITLE DETAILS:			
USE: House			
SIGNIFICANT DATE: 1930s		CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1913	
BUILDER: W. Jones		SOURCE: 1	
CRITERIA: H3.		HISTORIC THEME: Townships.	
DESCRIPTION: STYLE: Edwardian STORIES: 1 DETACHED.			
MATERIALS: WALLS Timber		ROOF Iron STRUCTURE Stud.	
CONDITION: Reasonable		INTACTNESS: Fair THREATS: -	
SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS: FORM. VERANDAH. VERANDAH DECORATION. EAVES DECORATION.			
SIGNIFICANCE: TYPE: HISTORICAL. LEVEL: LOCAL.			
DESIGNATION EXISTING: Nil			
RECOMMENDED CONTROL: PLANNING SCHEME. AREA 2.			
MAP NO: U4.07		SURVEY: RP	DATE: 14.2.94
			NEGS: 20.13



HISTORY: Local builder, W. Jones erected this weatherboard house in 1913 for his brother, F.T. Jones, and another house for himself, a six-room weatherboard villa, next door. The house built for F.T. Jones was leased during the depression by ?? Hardy, father of the author, Frank Hardy, and the entertainer, Mary Hardy.¹ She was a very capable and diverse actress from Shakespeare to musicals and from radio and television in outrageous comedy. Frank was a communist writer made famous by his early novel, *Power without Glory* (1950), translated into 30 languages. He also took 6 for 28 at Maddingley Park. Both he and Mary were unrepentant larrikins, often with surreptitious serious intent.² Frank Hardy wrote a book of short stories loosely based on Bacchus Marsh called *Legends from Bensons Valley*.³

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A double-fronted symmetrical timber Edwardian house, with a hip roof. It has some Italianate elements. Eaves are bracket pairs and there is a four-panel door with side and fan lights. The hip verandah has a rail valance with fretwork decorative brackets and turned posts.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are 46 Edwardian houses in Bacchus Marsh identified in the Study. This is one of five buildings in the Shire associated with famous literary figures. Others are: Joan Lindsay (ref: 160) and Peter Carey (146 and 147).

SIGNIFICANCE: A timber Edwardian house with some residual Italianate characteristics built in 1913. From the 1930s Depression, it was leased by the father of Frank and Mary Hardy. Frank was an important and influential Australian writer and political activist and Mary was an equally important and uniquely talented actress.

The house is of local historical significance in demonstrating an association with important and influential people. It is one of only three such in Bacchus Marsh.

INTACTNESS: Fair. All windows have been replaced unsympathetically and the verandah floor has been replaced with a concrete slab, thus truncating the posts.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Good.

¹ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 29 November 1913.

² Geoffrey Camm, *Bacchus Marsh by Bacchus Marsh*, pp.280-291.

Frank Hardy *Mary Lives*, Currency Press, Melbourne 1952.

Telegraph, February 9, 1994, pp.4&12.

Margot Atterton, Editor, *The Illustrated Encyclopaedia of Australian Showbiz*, Sunshine Books, Brookvale NSW, 1984.

³ Frank Hardy, *Legends from Benson's Valley*, Horwitz, Melbourne (1963) 1967.

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 247

Richard Peterson Architect & Conservation Consultant. Daniel Catrice Historian 1994.

NAME: ---**ADDRESS:** 69 Lerderberg Street.**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** House**CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 1913.**SOURCE:** 1**BUILDER:** J.G. Wells.**SOURCE:** 1**CRITERIA:** H1; Ar1,3.**HISTORIC THEME:** Townships.**DESCRIPTION:** **STYLE:** Edwardian. **STORIES:** 1 **DETACHED.****MATERIALS:** **WALLS** Brick **ROOF** Iron **STRUCTURE** Lb**CONDITION:** Very good **INTACTNESS:** Good **THREATS:** -**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:**

FORM. FACADE. VERANDAH. ROOF FORM.

ROOF DECORATION. VERANDAH DECORATION.

CHIMNEYS. WALL DECORATION. DOORS. WINDOWS. PAINTWORK SCHEME.

SIGNIFICANCE:**TYPE:** HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL.**LEVEL:** LOCAL.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:****RECOMMENDED CONTROL:** PLANNING SCHEME.

AREA 2.

MAP NO: U4.07 & U5.07**SURVEY:** RP**DATE:** 14.2.94**NEGS:** 20.19

HISTORY: This brick house was erected in 1913 for Ernest Coe, a local butcher.¹ The builder was T.G. Wells.²

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A triple-fronted, tuckpointed red brick, Edwardian house. It has a major gambrel roof from which the right-hand front bay and the left side rear bay project as gables. A verandah returns around the corner to these. The roof extends break pitch at front as a hip. Over this is a decorative gablet. The upper gables jetty deeply on brackets, with unusual timbering flush with the barges, with a diamond pattern. Beneath is a canted bay, its upper section roughcast and with double casements. The verandah has a wavy rail valance and large decorative fretwork brackets. At the corner is a rectangular bay on the diagonal. There is an Edwardian entry door with leadlight, sidelights, fanlight and a rare flyscreen door.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are 46 Edwardian houses identified in Bacchus Marsh in the Study.

SIGNIFICANCE: A characteristic brick Edwardian house built in 1913.

It has local historical significance as a representative embodiment of a way of life and the social values of the years before the first World War. It also is architecturally significant locally as a representative and relatively intact example of its architectural style.

INTACTNESS: Good. It appears to have all been clad with bagged mortar and coloured, perhaps with Colortex. The fence and garden are recent. The verandah floor has been replaced with a concrete slab.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Very good.

¹ Shire of Bacchus Marsh. *Rate Book*, 1913-14.

² *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 29 November 1913.

No. 68

No. 70

No. 72

No. 74

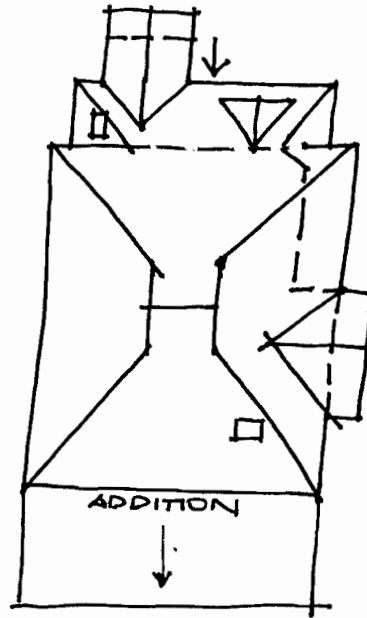
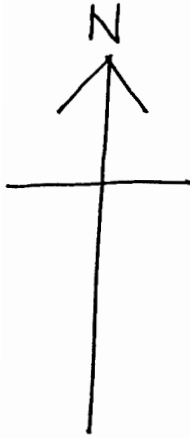
LERDERBERG STREET

No. 67

(247)

No. 69

No. 71



247

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 248

Richard Peterson Architect & Conservation Consultant. Daniel Catrice Historian 1994.

NAME: B. & S. Durham, Appleworld.**ADDRESS:** 80 Lerderderg Street.**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** Farmhouse, warehouse & orchard.**CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 1925**SOURCE:** 1**CRITERIA:** H1; Ar1,3.**HISTORIC THEME:** Townships.**DESCRIPTION:** **STYLE:** Californian Bungalow **STORIES:** 1 **DETACHED.****MATERIALS:** **WALLS** Brick **ROOF** Iron **STRUCTURE** Lb & frame**CONDITION:** Excellent **INTACTNESS:** Excellent **THREATS:** -**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:**

FORM. FACADE. VERANDAH.

WALL DECORATION. WINDOWS. PAINTWORK SCHEME.

STREET FURNITURE. FENCES/GATES/HEDGES.

AGRICULTURAL PLANTING/BUILDING.

SIGNIFICANCE:**TYPE:** HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL.**LEVEL:** LOCAL.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** Nil**RECOMMENDED CONTROL:** PLANNING SCHEME.

AREA 2.

MAP NO: U5.07**SURVEY:** RP**DATE:** 14.2.94**NEGS:** 20.20-23

HISTORY: This house was built *circa* 1925 for Arthur Hunter Durham. Durham came from Hurstbridge to Bacchus Marsh in 1918, purchasing this land from ?? Nagle and establishing an orchard. The property has remained in this family's ownership since 1918.¹

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A triple-fronted brick Californian Bungalow orcharding house, with various contextual elements, including the operating orchard. The two left-hand bays are covered by a major broad gable, facing. All roofs have exposed rafters. The right hand bay has a gable facing right. Upper gables are weatherboards, with a rectangular vent. They jetty on joists and brackets. A flat roof is stepped over the verandah and across the front of the central and right bays, the central bay being recessed. The red bricks are tuckpointed, but the verandah is supported on clinkers with Cubist decoration. Windows are triple double-hung sashes. The paint colours are appropriate.

There is an unusual chain-link fence with *in situ* concrete off-form posts: the mesh is in rare large diamond pattern, with metal ribbon and chain-link pedestrian gates. There are cypresses and cedars. On the Dickie Street north-east corner are apple storage sheds, with a tall cypress hedge separating them from the house. There is a split timber post and wire fence on Dickie Street. On Lerderderg Street is diamond pattern pre-cut concrete-paved footpath.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are 26 (1920s) Bungalow houses in Bacchus Marsh identified in the Study.

SIGNIFICANCE: A brick Californian Bungalow style farmhouse built in 1925 for Arthur Hunter Durham and still owned and operated by the Durham family. The complex includes the fruit warehouse, unusual fence, hedges, windbreaks, footpath and the operating orchard.

INTACTNESS: Excellent. The vehicular gate is later.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Excellent.

¹ Personal communication with Max Durham, 7 July 1994; Camm, *Bacchus Marsh by Bacchus Marsh*, pp. 364&365.



BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 249

Richard Peterson Architect & Conservation Consultant. Daniel Catrice Historian 1994.

NAME: Menegazzo Orchards.**PREVIOUS NAME:** Lardedark (Hobler's Cottage) & Riverton.**ADDRESS:** 82 Lerderberg Street (opposite 81-83).**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** 2 Cottages and orchard.**SIGNIFICANT DATE:** 1846-8 **CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 1846-8 & 1873**SOURCE:** 1-4**CRITERIA:** H1,2,3,6; Ar3/H4 **HISTORIC THEME:** Pastoralism/Governing**DESCRIPTION:** **STYLE:** Early **STORIES:** 1 **DETACHED.****MATERIALS:** **WALLS** Brick **ROOF** Iron **STRUCTURE** Lb**CONDITION:** Not inspected **INTACTNESS:** Not inspected **THREATS:** -**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:****OUTBUILDINGS.****AGRICULTURAL PLANTING/BUILDING.****SIGNIFICANCE:****TYPE:** HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL.**LEVEL:** STATE.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** Nil**RECOMMENDED CONTROL/NOMINATION:** HBR. RNE. PLANNING SCHEME.**MAP NO:** U5.06 & U5.07 **SURVEY:** RP **DATE:** 14.2.94 **NEGS:** 20.24

RIVERTON



HISTORY: Two nineteenth-century brick cottages stand on the Menegazzo Orchard. The first cottage was erected between 1846 and 1848 for the grazier, G.P. Ball, and was later occupied by George Hobler. The second cottage Riverton, situated closer to Lerderberg Street, was built in 1873 for Thomas Mason.

In 1846, George Palmer Ball acquired the lease for the Lardedark run from D.F. Minnett, of Mt. Gambier, who, several months earlier, had unseated W.H. Bacchus.¹ Ball leased the 14,080 acre (5,698 ha) property to George Hobler, a grazier of some twenty years experience. Hobler arrived in Bacchus Marsh in June 1848, leaving a son, George, to manage his leasehold west of the Murrumbidgee River at Balranald.² He lived in the brick cottage at Lardedark with his wife and family, and it was here, on 8 August 1850, that his daughter married Henry Bacchus, the son of Captain W.H. Bacchus.³

Hector McLeod succeeded George Hobler as a tenant on the Lardedark run, and in 1853 gained the pre-emptive right to the property. By 1865, the run comprised 1,985?? acres (803 ha).⁴ In 1873, a brick cottage, Riverton, was built for Thomas Mason, a farmer who had purchased part of the Lardedark run from Hector McLeod. This cottage, and the one occupied by George Hobler, were purchased in 1952 or 1953 by Guido Menagazzo.⁵

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: Small brick gable-roofed building, with external brick chimney facing. The older cottage is said to still exist but it is not visible from the road.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: Hobler's Cottage is one of the seven pre-gold rush building surviving in Bacchus Marsh (also refs: 153, 172, 174, 191, 218 and 354). It may even be the oldest building in Bacchus Marsh (the Manor House is 1846-7 and Leahy's Hotel, 1847).

SIGNIFICANCE: A brick pre-gold rush early cottage, built between 1846 and 1848 on Captain W.H. Bacchus's Lardedark run and later occupied by George Hobler, grazier. Hobler's daughter married Bacchus's son, Henry, here in 1850. A second brick early cottage, Riverton, was built in 1873.

The 1846-8 cottage has state historical significance as an extraordinary embodiment of the way of life and its social values in the earliest years of settlement in Victoria, before the gold-rush. It is also significant for its association with the agricultural developments in the community at this time.

¹ Pastoral Run Papers, "Lardedark", Run no.691, Jacket 504, Department of Crown Lands and Survey, (CPO). National Trust of Australia (Victoria) File No. 4299.

² Osborn, *The Bacchus Story*, p.41.

³ *Ibid.*, p.67.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p.69.

⁵ Shire of Bacchus Marsh, *Rate Book*, 1952-53.

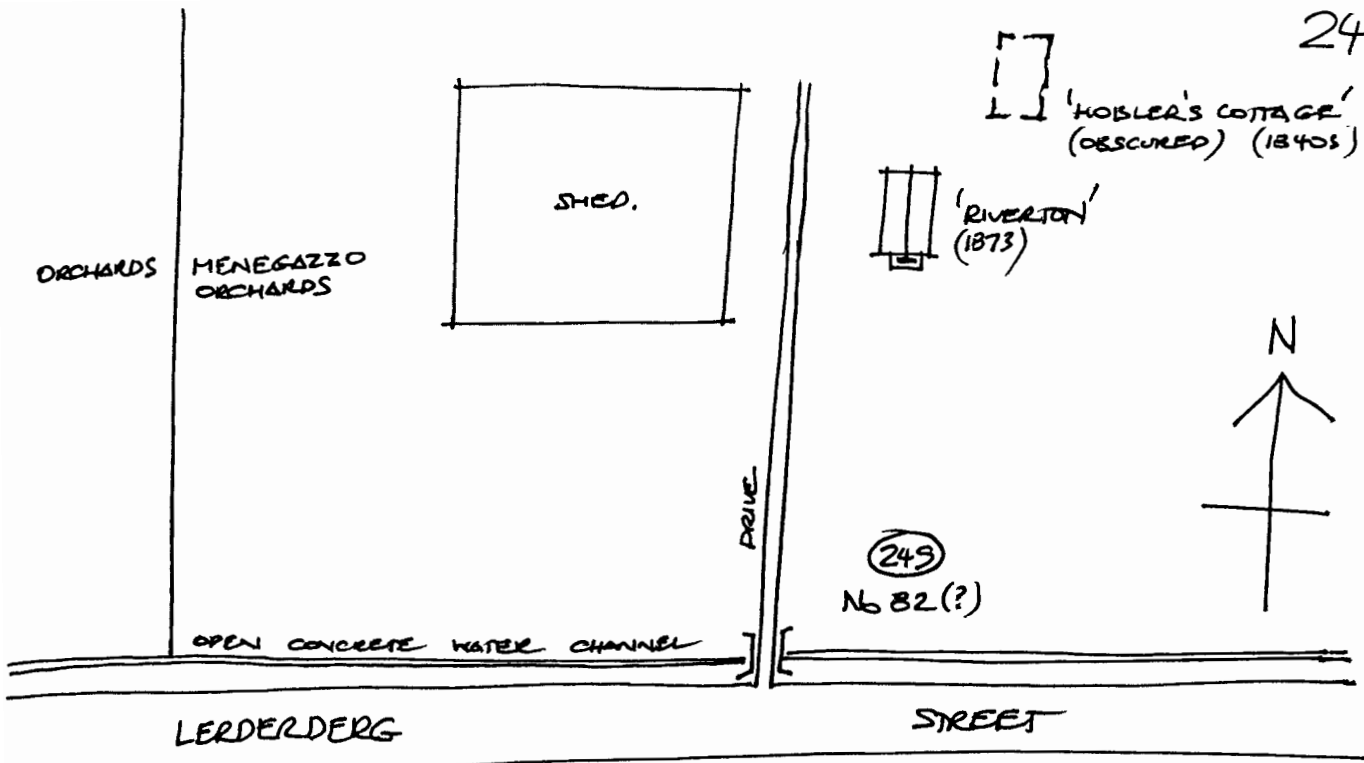
The cottage also demonstrates an association with important and influential people and as a pioneering building in the Colony and in Bacchus Marsh. It has state architectural significance as a rare intact surviving pre-gold rush building. The 1873 cottage affords local contributory significance.

Finally the 1846-48 cottage demonstrates that in 1853 the effect of government action in 1847 affirming the pastoralist's pre-emptive right to purchase land.

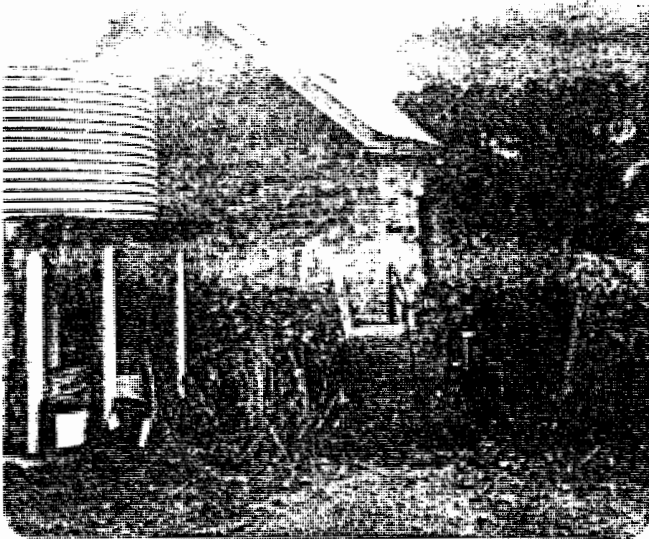
INTACTNESS: Needs closer inspection.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Needs closer inspection.

249



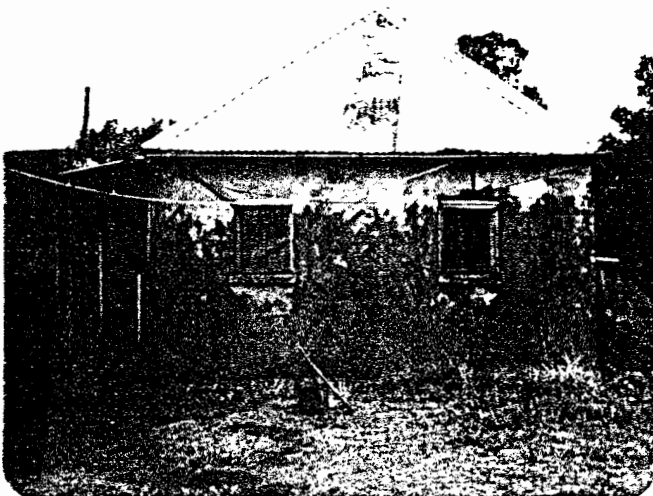
No. 81-83



"Original Hobbler cottage"



"Later Hobbler cottage"



"Second post Hobbler cottage"



Hobbler cottage

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 250

Richard Peterson Architect & Conservation Consultant. Daniel Catrice Historian 1994.

NAME: "AMF Officers" Shed.**ADDRESS:** 89-91 Lerderberg Street.**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** Store??**PREVIOUS USE:** Military officers' mess??**SIGNIFICANT DATE:** 1940-5 **CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 1940 **SOURCE:** 1**BUILDER:** AMF **SOURCE:** 1**CRITERIA:** H4 **HISTORIC THEME:** Governing**DESCRIPTION:** **STYLE:** - **STORIES:** 1 **DETACHED.****MATERIALS:** WALLS Iron **ROOF** ac **STRUCTURE** Frame**CONDITION:** Good **INTACTNESS:** Excellent **THREATS:** -**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:**

SIGNS.

FENCES/GATES.

BUILDING.

SIGNIFICANCE:**TYPE:** HISTORICAL.**LEVEL:** LOCAL.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** Nil**RECOMMENDED CONTROL:** PLANNING SCHEME.**MAP NO:** U5.07 **SURVEY:** RP **DATE:** 14.2.94 **NEGS:** 20.25-27

HISTORY:

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: Corrugated iron, gable roofed shed, erected with the gable facing the road. The roof appears to be clad in asbestos cement. It bears a painted timber sign on one door: "AMF Officers". There are (now) vehicular timber doors in the gable-end, and five four-paned small windows and two doors in the right hand side. The cladding is fixed horizontally. There are two small "Sunshine" vehicular metal gates and an old flat top picket fence (unpainted) with rails and split posts.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: Comparable to the AMF sheds at ref: 204. There are six sites in Bacchus Marsh with military associations. There are four surviving Nissan Huts (refs: 151 and 213) and a further seven army huts (ref: 204). These originated from the Darley Military Camp (ref: 361) now largely cleared. This hut is particularly intact.

SIGNIFICANCE: A particularly intact iron-clad former military hut, possibly an officers' mess from the Darley military camp, erected in 1940 and relocated in 1945. There are also 'Sunshine' metal gates and fencing here. The military hut is the most intact example identified in the Study.

This building has local historical significance in demonstrating the effect of government action and international engagement in the Second World War. The fences and gates have contributory interest.

INTACTNESS: Excellent.

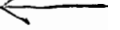
CONDITIONS & THREATS: Fair. Roof plumbing needs repair. Downpipes do not appear to be longer than 300mm and so discharge down the walls. Spouting is damaged and corroding.

REFERENCES:



250

IRON
GATE



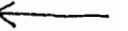
IRON
GATE



ARMY
HUT



TIMBER
GATE



BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 253

Richard Peterson Architect & Conservation Consultant. Daniel Catrice Historian 1994.

NAME: ---			
ADDRESS: 12 Boyd Street (SE cnr Masons Lane).			
TITLE DETAILS:			
USE: House			
CONSTRUCTION DATE: c1940		SOURCE: Visual	
CRITERIA: Ar1		HISTORIC THEME: Townships.	
DESCRIPTION:	STYLE: Modern.	STORIES: 1	DETACHED.
MATERIALS: WALLS Concrete block	ROOF: Concrete tile	STRUCTURE: Lb	
CONDITION: Very good	INTACTNESS: Excellent	THREATS: -	
SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:			
MATERIALS. FORM.			
WINDOWS.			
UNPAINTED FINISH.			
STREET FURNITURE. Boyd Street FENCES/GATES.			
SIGNIFICANCE:			
TYPE: ARCHITECTURAL.			
LEVEL: LOCAL.			
DESIGNATION EXISTING: Nil.			
RECOMMENDED CONTROL: PLANNING SCHEME.			
MAP NO: U4.06			
SURVEY: RP		DATE: 14.2.94	NEGS: 30.25 & 26



HISTORY: Nothing is known of the history of this house.

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A light coloured concrete block Modern house of the 1940s, with a hip roof. It is in an almost symmetrical rectangular pavilion, with a grey concrete tile roof. There is a central recessed entrance porch, facing Masons Lane. There are quoins and expressed concrete lintels. Windows are timber, broad with double-hung sashes in pairs, with horizontal glazing bars, including corner windows. There is a chain-link fence with a timber frame and capping, mild steel pedestrian and vehicular gates and a corrugated steel fence steel with capping to the side. There is a pre-cast diamond pattern paver footpath to Boyd Street, contemporary with the house.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are only five houses of the 1930s and 40s in Bacchus Marsh identified in the Study.

SIGNIFICANCE: A particularly intact concrete block Modern house of c1940.

It has local architectural significance as a representative example of a design style, using a relatively innovative and unusual material, with some fine and interesting details.

INTACTNESS: Excellent.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Very good.



253

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 259

Richard Peterson Architect & Conservation Consultant. Daniel Catrice Historian 1994.

NAME: Lorraine**PREVIOUS NAME:** Cholderton**ADDRESS:** 4-6 Dugdale Street (& rear: Lorraine Place).**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** House**SIGNIFICANT DATE:** 1912-1920s **CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 1912-13**SOURCE:** 1**DESIGNER:** Sydney Welson **BUILDER:** J.F. Taylor **SOURCE:****CRITERIA:** H1,3; Ar3 **HISTORIC THEME:** Townships.**DESCRIPTION:** **STYLE:** Transitional Edwardian **STORIES:** 1 **DETACHED.****MATERIALS:** **WALLS** Red brick **ROOF** Slate **STRUCTURE** Lb.**CONDITION:** Good **INTACTNESS:** Very good **THREATS:** -**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:**

FORM. FACADE. VERANDAH. ROOF FORM.

EAVES DECORATION. ROOF DECORATION. VERANDAH DECORATION.

CHIMNEYS. WALL DECORATION. DOORS. WINDOWS.

SIGNIFICANCE:**TYPE:** HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL.**LEVEL:** LOCAL.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** Nil**RECOMMENDED CONTROL:** PLANNING SCHEME.**MAP NO:** U4.06 **SURVEY:** RP **DATE:** 14.2.94**NEGS:** 30.35 & 36, 31.1 & 2-1025

HISTORY: Built in 1912-13 for R.H. Dugdale, this house then named Cholderton, was designed by the architect, Sydney Welson, of Temple Court, Melbourne.¹ Dugdale was important as a wealthy local resident who lived in the house only briefly before taking up the life of a pastoralist at the homestead Staughton Vale (ref: 9A). The six bedroom house, situated on ten acres (4 ha) of land (facing Gisborne Road), attracted favourable comment in the local press: "oiled woodwork, polished throughout, plaster of paris, and Lilydale lime for walls and ceilings".² The contractor was J.F. Taylor.

About 1920 R.H. Dugdale moved to Staughton Vale. Cholderton was sold to Charles Dickie, a director of Lifeguard Milk Products, who renamed the house Lorraine.³

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A large Edwardian (with some residual Italianate characteristics) tuckpointed red brick house, with hip roofs. These are slate, with unglazed terra-cotta cresting and capping. Chimneys are cream and red brick, with mouldings, broad bands of cream bricks and pots. There is a very complicated roof form. The cream brick frieze has timber brackets, as singles and pairs. There is a dado band, painted. The right-hand bay is set forward with a canted bay window. There is a bull-nosed verandah on three sides of the left wing. It has cast iron Composite order posts and the cast iron lace of valance and brackets is in a flat Edwardian, almost Art Nouveau pattern. The west front is three bays and symmetrical, with a Romanesque arch over the entry and double windows. There appear to be two major rooms in the north-east corner.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are 46 Edwardian houses in Bacchus Marsh identified in the Study. This is probably the largest house in Bacchus Marsh town and certainly the largest Edwardian house in the municipality.

SIGNIFICANCE: A large Transitional Edwardian brick house designed by the little known architect Sydney Welson, built in 1912-13 and later occupied by Charles Dickie when its name was changed from Cholderton to Lorraine. It is the largest Edwardian house in the municipality and the largest house in the Town.

It is locally historically significant as a particularly large representative embodiment of a way of life and the social values of the confident period immediately prior to the First World War. It demonstrates an association with the locally important and influential Dickie family. Finally the house is architecturally significant locally as a rather retrospective, yet still representative example of the domestic Edwardian style.

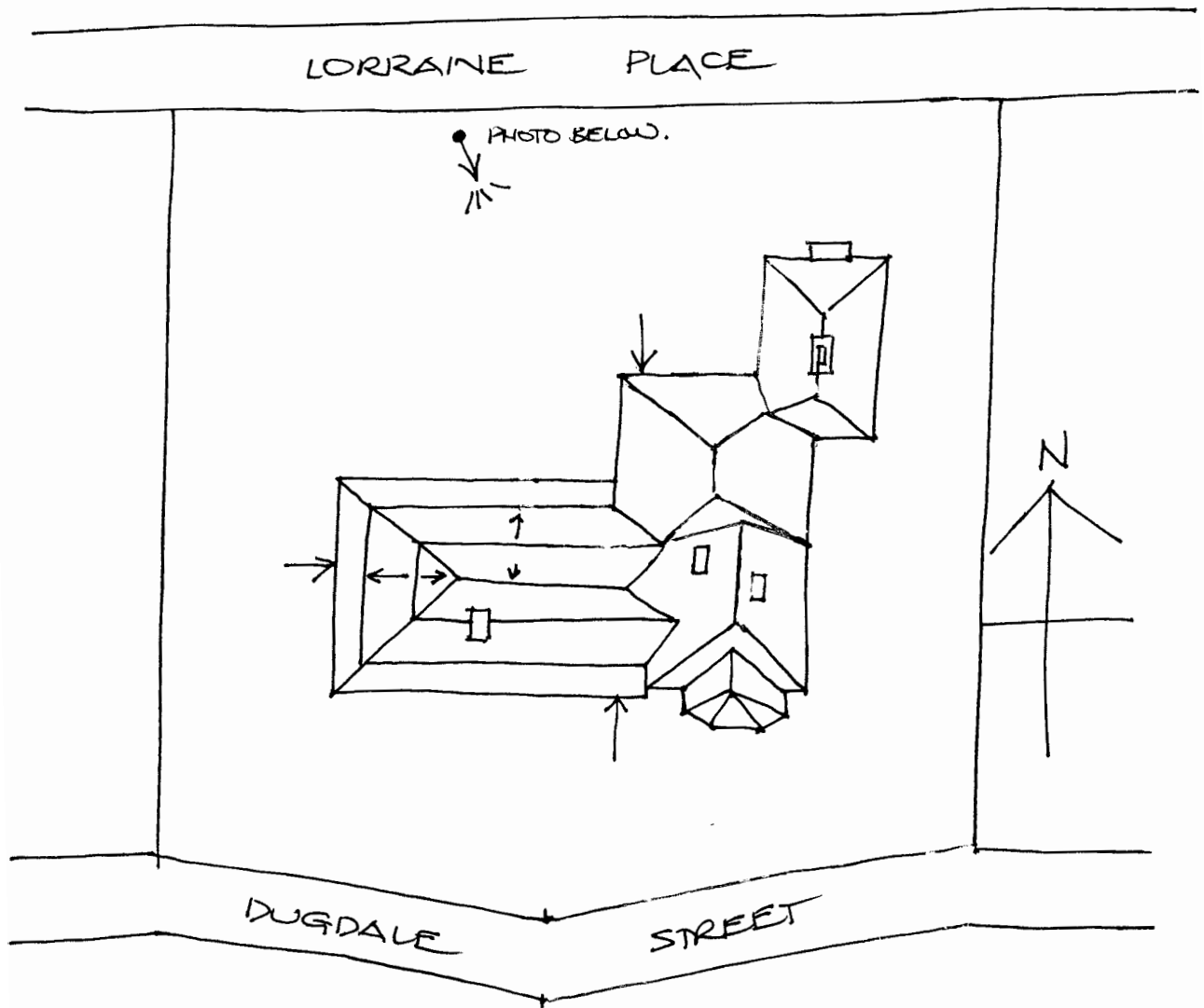
INTACTNESS: Very good. The verandah floor has been replaced with a concrete slab.

¹ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 11 January 1913. Nothing is known about Welson.

² *Ibid.*

³ Shire of Bacchus Marsh, *Rate Book*, 1921-22.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Good. The roof terra-cotta elements have been repointed, poorly. There is rising damp, possibly caused by the concrete slab, and some diagonal cracking.





BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 260

Richard Peterson Architect & Conservation Consultant. Daniel Catrice Historian 1994.

<u>NAME:</u> Avenue of Honour (World War II).			
<u>ADDRESS:</u> Myrniong-Greendale Road, Myrniong. (Ballan Shire).			
<u>TITLE DETAILS:</u>			
<u>USE:</u> Avenue of Honour			
<u>PLANTING DATE:</u> 1940s ?		<u>SOURCE:</u> 1	
<u>CRITERIA:</u> Ar3; So1,2; Ae1; H4/H3			
<u>HISTORIC THEME:</u> Townships/Commemorating.			
<u>CONDITION:</u> Very good <u>INTACTNESS:</u> Very good			
<u>THREATS:</u> Dutch Elm Beetle			
<u>SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:</u>			
STREET FURNITURE. MEMORIAL/MARKERS.			
TREES. PLANTING FORMATION.			
<u>SIGNIFICANCE:</u>			
<u>TYPE:</u> HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL. AESTHETIC. SOCIAL.			
<u>LEVEL:</u> LOCAL.			
<u>DESIGNATION EXISTING:</u> Nil			
<u>RECOMMENDED CONTROL:</u> PLANNING SCHEME.			
MAP NO: M1	SURVEY: RP, JS	DATE: 20.2.94	NEGS: 29.17, 18



HISTORY: This continuation of the Avenue of Honour which commemorated the First World War (ref: 269), was planted in honour of the thirty men and women of the district who served during the Second World War.¹

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: At the western approach to Myrniong, on the road verge, an avenue of elm trees, on both sides of the road, with dwarf timber marker posts with cast bronze plaques. Behind these, on the north side is a line of windbreak poplars on the property boundary line. On the southern side is an old timber letter box and milk stand, at the end of a former driveway (on the Ballan Shire boundary) to a Victorian farmhouse on a hill to the south, now isolated from the Myrniong-Greendale Road by the freeway.

Landscape. The species is *Ulmus procera* (English Elm), the same species as the avenue trees in Myrniong and the Avenue of Honour in Bacchus Marsh. The trees appear to be quite young, as they have yet to develop to the size of the avenue trees.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are four avenues of honour in the Shire of Bacchus Marsh: Western Highway (1918), Myrniong (1920), Pioneer Women, Bacchus Marsh Road (1936), (other refs: 166, 260, 269 and 357). Locations of eight other windbreaks have been identified: (refs: 166A, 202, 271, 277, 307, 308, 324 and 333).

SIGNIFICANCE: An Avenue of Honour dedicated to those local people who served in the Second World War.

It is of local historical significance in demonstrating a commemorative association with an international engagement; the affect on a close rural community and its response and sacrifice in support of government action. It is aesthetically significant for the quality of its scenic beauty.

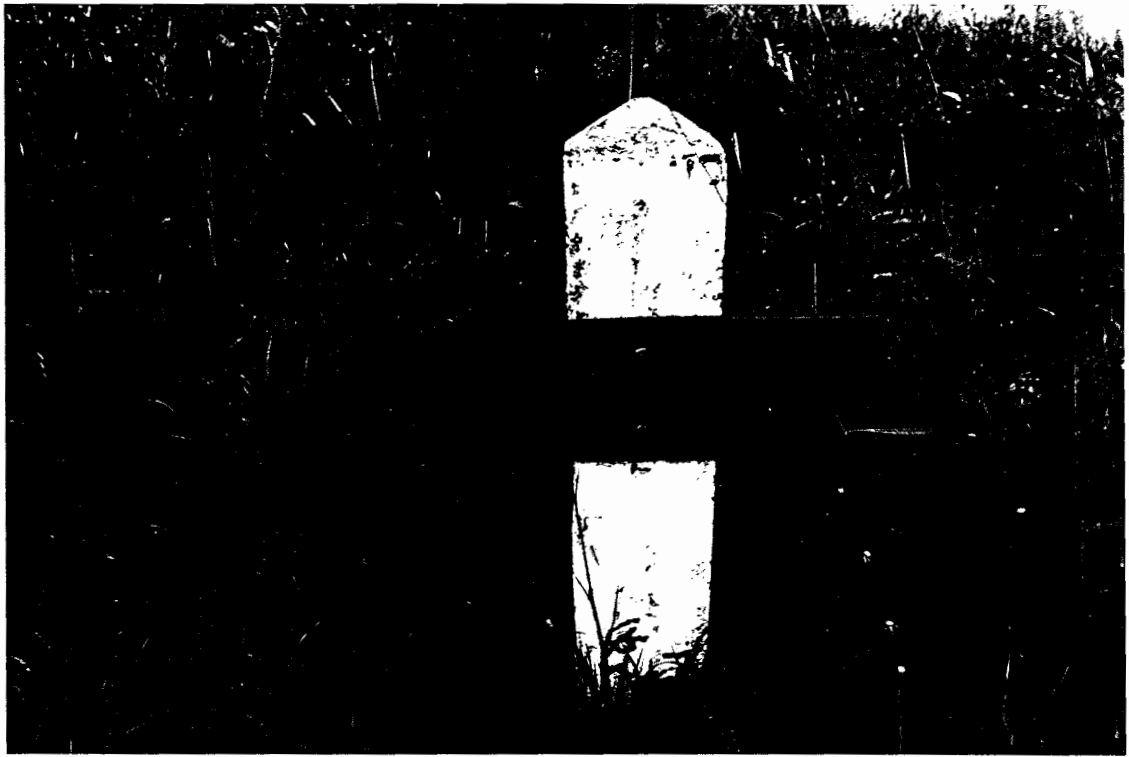
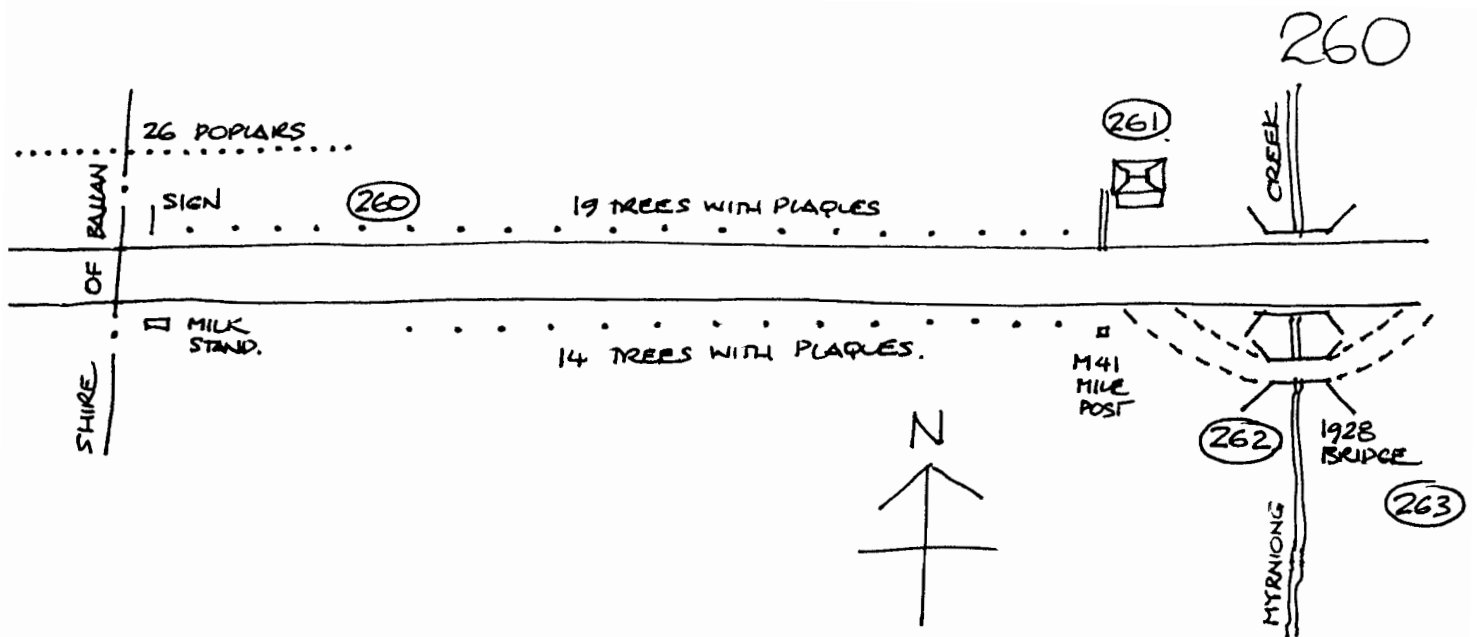
Finally, it is socially significant as known and valued by the community as part of its sense of identity.

INTACTNESS: Good. Two trees are missing on the south side and three trees on the south side, at the east end are recent, without plaques.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Good. The grass is kept mown. All plaques appear intact and in good condition.

Landscape. The soil and climatic conditions are a lot more severe in this location and the trees seem to be suffering from water stress due to the current drought conditions.

¹ Lidgett, *Myrniong and District: A Brief History*. The date of planting is not known.



NORTH SIDE, WESTERNMOST
TREE.



BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 262

Richard Peterson Architect & Conservation Consultant. Daniel Catrice Historian 1994.

NAME: -----**PREVIOUS NAME:** Road bridge.**ADDRESS:** Main Street, Myrniong. (Ballan Shire).**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** Derelict.**PREVIOUS USE:** Road bridge.**CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 1928**SOURCE:** Embossed sign**ALTERATIONS/ADDITIONS:** Bypass **DATE:** 1960s **SOURCE:** ?**DESIGNER:** CRB **BUILDER:** CRB **SOURCE:** Sign**CRITERIA:** H5,7; Ar3. **HISTORIC THEME:** Transport**DESCRIPTION:****MATERIALS:** **STRUCTURE** Reinforced concrete & sandstone.**CONDITION:** Excellent **INTACTNESS:** Excellent **THREATS:** -**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:**

STREET FURNITURE.

ENGINEERING STRUCTURE.

SIGNIFICANCE:**TYPE:** HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL.**LEVEL:** LOCAL.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** Nil**RECOMMENDED CONTROL:** PLANNING SCHEME.

AREA 3.

MAP NO: M1 **SURVEY:** RP & GV **DATE:** 20.2.94 **NEGS:** 29.20

HISTORY: The first bridge was believed to date from the 1860s, when a number of substantial bridges were erected as part of reconstruction of the main goldfields routes (see for example the Djerriwarrh Creek (ref: 351), Sunbury, Bulla and Avenel Bridges.¹ In 1928, the Country Roads Board replaced the timber superstructure of the bridge with a concrete slab deck reinforced by rolled steel joists.² The bypass bridge is believed to have been erected some time in the late 1960s.³

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: This bridge spans across Myrmiong Creek at the western end of the town on a slightly skewed angle to the main road. The structure comprises an *in-situ* reinforced concrete deck supported by steel beams standing on earlier bluestone piers. The decking is typical of Country Road Board structures of the period. The visible feature is the concrete hand railing with recessed panels on the end posts, one bearing the metal plaque with the inscription "CRB 1928". Two triangular concrete rails run between these posts with a concrete kerb at the road edge.

The former bridge's sandstone random rubble abutments survive as a base for the present concrete abutments on the south side (barely visible). There is also a "41M" (41 miles to Melbourne) mile post on the south-west side.

The bluestone abutments have angled wingwalls, drainage holes and a concrete band, three courses from the top, possibly part of the earlier deck arrangements, such as the springing of a timber arch or braces for the decking.

A modern reinforced concrete bridge has been built immediately upstream from the old bridge on a more direct alignment and abuts the older structure.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: Twenty-one bridges in Bacchus Marsh have been identified in the Study. Of these, six have stone embankments (also refs: 124, 175, 176, 284 and 351). One other early concrete bridge has been identified, in Pattinsons Lane over Myrmiong Creek (ref: 284).

SIGNIFICANCE: A former reinforced concrete road bridge over the Myrmiong Creek erected by the Country Roads Board in 1928, with sandstone abutments possibly deriving from the earlier 1860s timber bridge.

It is of local historical significance as influential on development in Myrmiong and a changing pattern of usage. It is also of local architectural significance as an intact surviving example of a 1920s reinforced concrete CRB road bridge.

INTACTNESS: Excellent.

¹ National Trust of Australia (Victoria). Bridges Database.

² Country Roads Board, *Annual Report*, 1929 and plaque fixed to the bridge.

³ ?



BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.

Ref: 262

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Excellent.

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 263

Richard Peterson Architect & Conservation Consultant. Daniel Catrice Historian 1994.

NAME: ---**PREVIOUS NAME:** Dairymen's Co-operative Milk Factory Myrniong Branch.**ADDRESS:** Main Street, Myrniong.**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** House and outbuilding.**PREVIOUS USE:** Dairymen's Co-operative Milk Factory Myrniong Branch & Residence**SIGNIFICANT DATE:** 1892-1942**CONSTRUCTION DATE:** c1877**SOURCE:** 1**ALTERATIONS/ADDITIONS:****DATE:** 1909**SOURCE:** 2**CRITERIA:** H1,2; Ar3.**HISTORIC THEME:** Industry.**DESCRIPTION:** **STYLE:** Early Victorian **STORIES:** 1 **DETACHED.****MATERIALS:** **WALLS** Timber **ROOF** Iron **STRUCTURE** Frame**CONDITION:** Reasonable**INTACTNESS:** Fair**THREATS:** -**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:**

VERANDAH.

EAVES DECORATION.

CHIMNEYS. DOORS. WINDOWS.

OUTBUILDINGS.

FENCES.

PLANT/EQUIPMENT. ?

INDUSTRIAL SITE.

TREES.

SIGNIFICANCE:**TYPE:** HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL.**LEVEL:** LOCAL.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** Nil**RECOMMENDED CONTROL:** PLANNING SCHEME.

AREA 3.

MAP NO: M1**SURVEY:** RP & GV**DATE:** 20.2.94**NEGS:** 29.21, 23, 24 & 27

HISTORY: In 1877, Gilman Goodrich Pierce, having purchased a butcher's shop, store, and adjoining allotment, established the first cheese factory in Myrniong. Each morning over 600 gallons (2,728 litres) of milk were delivered to the factory. Soon others turned to dairy farming as a profitable form of agriculture.¹

In 1892, the factory, with plant, store, stables, and a four-room dwelling was purchased by the Myrniong Dairymen's co-operative. The directors of the co-operative were G.C. Kelly, R. Lidgett, P. Grant, W. Crosier, M. Muir, C. Brittlebank, L. Dugdale. New machinery was installed, and on 24 October 1892, production commenced, with H.W. Athorn as manager. The operation of the factory was not without difficulties: cartage to the railway station at Maddingley increased production costs, and in 1909, the manager's residence had to be moved to higher ground because Myrniong Creek was prone to flooding.²

In 1922, the Federal Milk Company, (registered office, 50 Queen Street, Melbourne) which had leased the factory since 1917, purchased all of the assets of the Myrniong Co-Operative Butter Company. Mr E. Lawrence was manager 1914-40. The factory closed in 1942, and thereafter, all milk was delivered to Bacchus Marsh³

VISUAL DESCRIPTION:

House. A simple timber early Victorian house with a hip-roof. It has 3 bays, the right hand bay is set forward as a gable. There is a hip-roof convex profile verandah in the angle. The barges have wavy fretwork decoration. There is a good internal chimney and a rear gable-roofed addition at the left. There is a timber picket fence and on the rear boundary are 3-4 relatively recent large pines. It was apparently the manager's residence.

Factory. A large timber-framed factory building between the house and the creek bank. It has a steep gable facing, with a skillion at left. There is a clerestory ridge ventilated rooflight. It is clad in corrugated iron at the front and weatherboard at the sides. On the right, is a recessed verandah under the skillion. The clerestory is a characteristic feature of milk factory design, but appears to be a later addition, as it is not evident in the early photograph. There are the remains of a painted sign on the roof (most recently "Contact").

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are eighteen industrial sites identified in Bacchus Marsh in the Study, of these, thirteen are nineteenth century, with seven having surviving buildings. This is the only surviving building from the vigorous dairy industry in the Shire.

¹ Lidgett, *Myrniong and District: A Brief History*, p.??.

² *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 22 May 1909.

³ Lidgett, *op. cit.* p.??; Moore & Oomes, *Bacchus Marsh: A Pictorial Chronicle*, p.81.

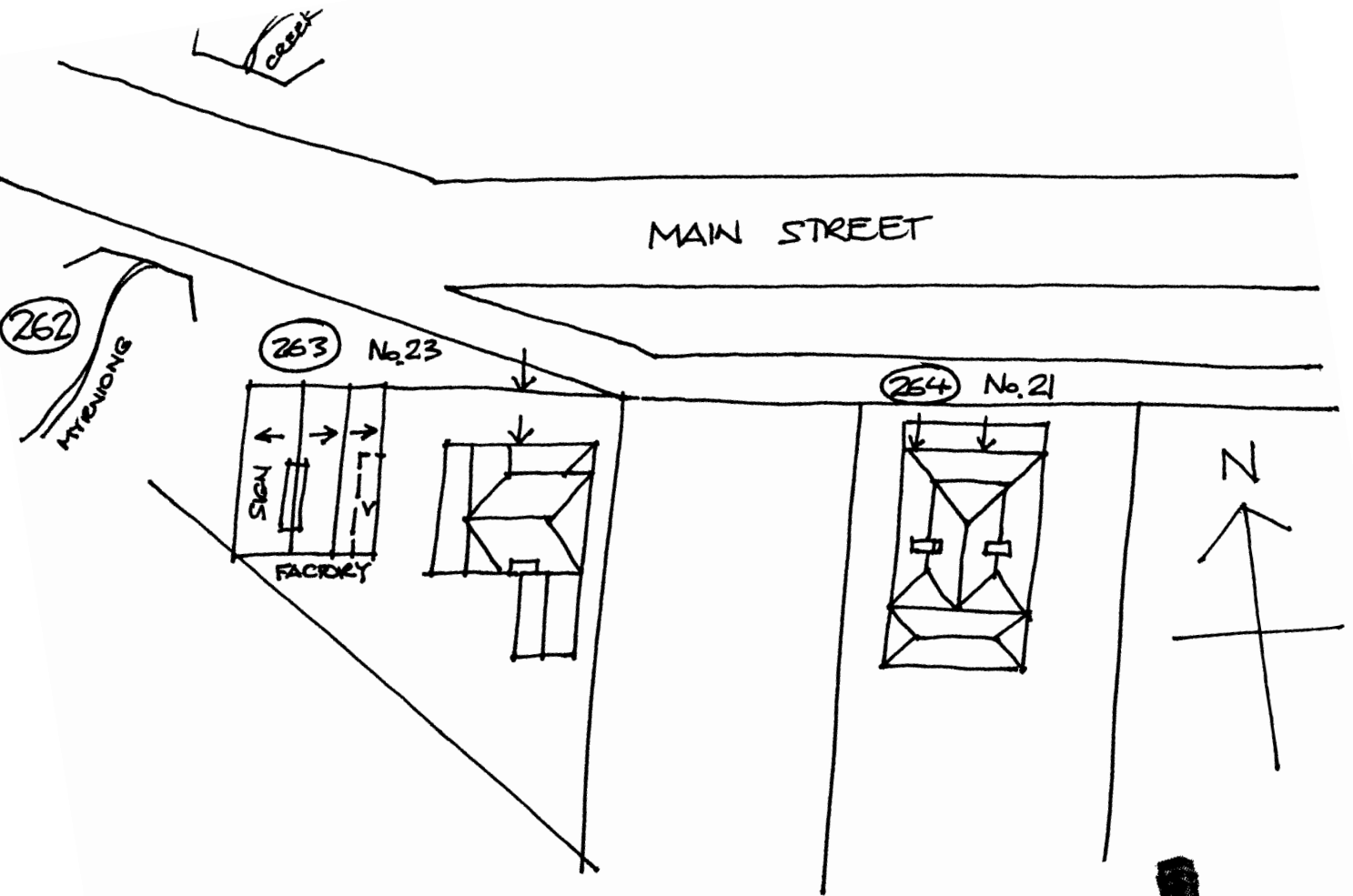
SIGNIFICANCE: A large timber framed milk factory building and adjoining timber Victorian residence, both built about 1877. It opened as a cheese factory from 1877 until 1892, then as a milk factory, until 1942. This is the only surviving building from the once vigorous dairying industry in the Shire.

It is of historical significance locally as a representative embodiment of a way of life and an industrial process and for its association with industrial and agricultural developments in community life regarding the milk industry and dairying. It is of architectural significance as a rare relatively intact surviving 1870s milk and cheese factory.

INTACTNESS: Fair. Other small corrugated iron buildings were located near the front of the main factory building, but these have been demolished. The square brick boilerhouse chimney has also been demolished. Other lean-to structures built along the east side of the main building, appear to be remnants of a skillion extension which ran around at least three sides of the factory.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Reasonable.

263



more a comes, P.B.I.

263

BUTTER FACTORY
FROM NORTH



BUTTER FACTORY
FROM WEST



ADJACENT HOUSE
FROM NORTH

263
EV.



BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 264

Richard Peterson Architect & Conservation Consultant. Daniel Catrice Historian 1994.

NAME: ---**PREVIOUS NAME:** Myrniong Hotel.**ADDRESS:** 21 Main Street, Myrniong.**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** House**PREVIOUS USE:** Hotel**SIGNIFICANT DATE:** 1865-1911**CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 1865**SOURCE:** 1**BUILDER:** John Swannell**SOURCE:** 1**CRITERIA:** H2,6/ H1; Ar3**HISTORIC THEME:** Townships/Community Life.**DESCRIPTION:** **STYLE:** Early Victorian **STORIES:** 1 **DETACHED.****MATERIALS:** **WALLS** Stone **ROOF** Iron **STRUCTURE** Lb**CONDITION:** Reasonable **INTACTNESS:** Very good **THREATS:** -**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:**

MATERIALS. FACADE. VERANDAH.

CHIMNEYS. WALL DECORATION. DOORS. WINDOWS.

UNPAINTED FINISH.

TREES.

SIGNIFICANCE:**TYPE:** HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL.**LEVEL:** LOCAL.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** Nil**RECOMMENDED CONTROL:** PLANNING SCHEME.**AREA** 3.**MAP NO:** M1**SURVEY:** RP**DATE:** 20.2.94**NEGS:** 29.25 & 26

HISTORY: The Myrniong Hotel was built in 1865 by John Swannel, its first licensee. Also erected was a timber ballroom, the roof line of which is visible on the hotel's west wall. The bluestone came from Swannell's own quarry, also used to construct his Myrniong Police Station and Gaol (ref: 266). Other licensees were Mary T. Roberts (1869-70), Morris Griffiths (1871), John Tyson (1872-87), ?? Tyson (1887-1905), and William Hooben (1905-11). In 1911, the hotel was de-licensed, with compensation of £435 (\$870) paid to the licensee.¹ Later, the building was owned by R.T. Robertson, who carried the mails from Bacchus Marsh.² The hotel is said to have a poem written about it.³

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: Double-fronted, early Victorian bluestone former hotel, on the street boundary line, its timber verandah projecting across the footpath. It is ashlar, dressed and squared at the front, but only roughly squared at sides. It has sandstone quoins and chimneys, dressed and tooled. The front has two doors and two windows. Doors are four-panelled, with fanlights, the transom has a nailhead decoration. There is a simple timber skillion verandah, perhaps added later. The verandah has large timber cellar doors. In the right-hand side are three windows and there is a hip-roofed addition across the rear. At the left, are major mature pine trees. (Refer: 263 for sketch plan).

Garden. The smaller cottage garden on this site is dwarfed by the two *Cupressus macrocarpa* (Monterey Cypress) on its north east boundary. The trees would have formed a hedge to the street, but lower branches have been pruned so that views are obtained underneath. The lean of trees to a southerly direction indicates the influence of strong winds across the valley. The trees should be preserved as they provide a link to the streetscape at that end of the town and are typical of the exotic conifer planting of the Victorian era.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are ten surviving nineteenth century hotels in Bacchus Marsh. Of these, six are still operating. There are two surviving hotels, both stone, in Myrniong (also the Plough Inn, ref: 264).

SIGNIFICANCE: An ashlar bluestone former hotel, built in 1865 and de-licensed in 1911.

It is locally historically significant for its association with social developments and hospitality in the life of the township, and as an early hotel, and pioneering in the town. It is also historically significant as a representative embodiment of a way of life and its social values, 130 years ago in a small rural settlement. It is architecturally significant as a relatively intact surviving early rural hotel building.

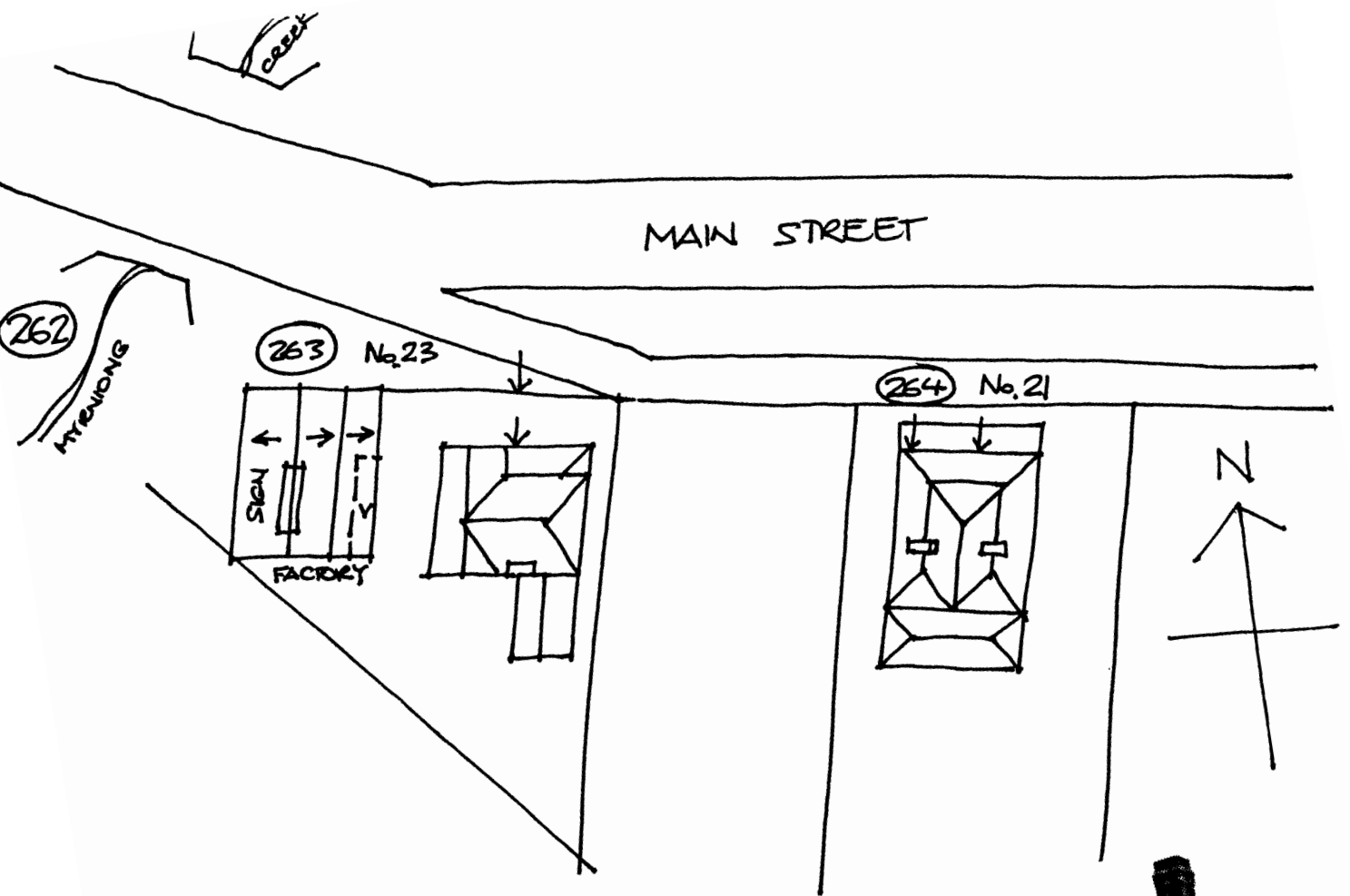
¹ Moore, "Historical Notes", BMDHS; Moore and Oomes, *Bacchus Marsh: A Pictorial Chronicle*, p.26. National Trust of Australia (Victoria) File No. 4314.

² Lidgett, *Myrniong and District: A Brief History*, p.3.

³ Gwyn Moore, personal communication. 10 May 1994.

INTACTNESS: Reasonable. The verandah floor has been replaced with reinforced concrete, and the verandah also recently replaced with a steel frame, in an appropriate form. The sandstone in the front has been painted. Window sashes have been replaced, except the right hand side rear top sash which is six-paned. The front window on the right has been partially bricked up to be converted from a door.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Reasonable. The roof is corroding.



HOUSE a COMES, P.B.I.



BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 265

Richard Peterson Architect & Conservation Consultant. Daniel Catrice Historian 1994.

<u>NAME:</u> Girraseen.			
<u>ADDRESS:</u> 16 Main Street, Myrniong.			
<u>TITLE DETAILS:</u>			
<u>USE:</u> House			
<u>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</u> 1867		<u>SOURCE:</u> 1	
<u>CRITERIA:</u> H1,6; Ar3.		<u>HISTORIC THEME:</u> Townships.	
<u>DESCRIPTION:</u>		<u>STYLE:</u> Early	<u>STORIES:</u> 1
<u>MATERIALS:</u>		<u>WALLS:</u> Stone	<u>ROOF:</u> Iron
<u>CONDITION:</u> Very good		<u>INTACTNESS:</u> Very good	<u>THREATS:</u> -
<u>SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:</u> MATERIALS. FACADE. VERANDAH. CHIMNEYS. DOORS. WINDOWS. UNPAINTED FINISH. GARDEN STRUCTURE. GATE. VIEWS.			
<u>SIGNIFICANCE:</u>			
<u>TYPE:</u> HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL.			
<u>LEVEL:</u> LOCAL.			
<u>DESIGNATION EXISTING:</u> Nil			
<u>RECOMMENDED CONTROL:</u> PLANNING SCHEME. AREA 3.			
<u>MAP NO:</u> M1		<u>SURVEY:</u> RP	<u>DATE:</u> 20.2.94
		<u>NEGS:</u> 29.28-30	



HISTORY: This stone house was built in 1867 for George Drysdale, a wheelwright by trade. In the 1850s, Drysdale, in partnership with John Tyson, established a blacksmith's shop at Pentland Hills. Lack of water brought the business to Myrmiong, where Drysdale practised his trade until 1892. He died in 1893. His house remained in family ownership until 1939.¹

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A double-fronted, symmetrical stone house with a hip-roof. Walls are bluestone ashlar, tuckpointed with dressed quoins. The verandah extends from the main roof at break-pitch. There are two symmetrical chimneys and a four-panel door. In front is a chain-link pedestrian gate, in a metal ribbon woven wire fence, and an arbour. It faces views north to the rolling hills and windbreak rows of pines on the fence lines, visible through the double avenue of trees along Main Street.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are twenty stone buildings in Bacchus Marsh identified in the Study. Of these, eight are houses. Of the stone buildings generally, seven are in Myrmiong. Comparable Myrmiong buildings are refs: 264, 266, 267 and 268.

Another blacksmith's cottage (1850) is ref: 191.

SIGNIFICANCE: A bluestone ashlar early house, built for a blacksmith and wheelwright in 1867.

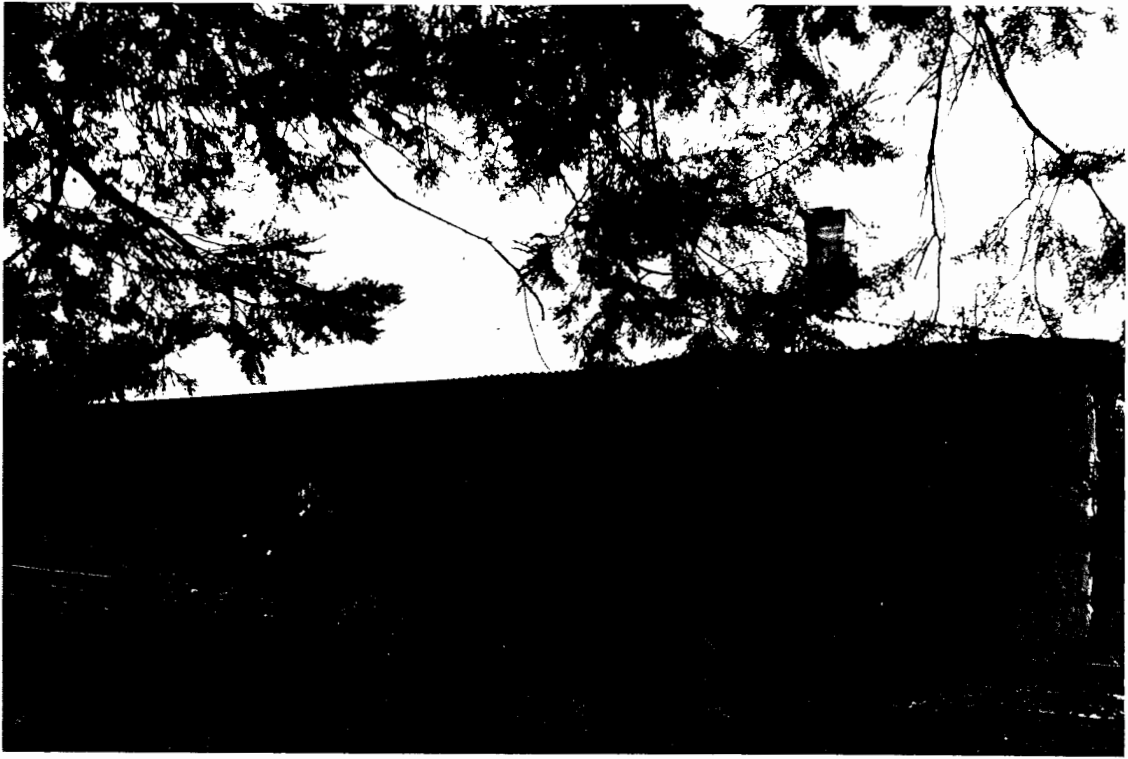
It is of local historical significance as the representative embodiment of a way of life associated with a trade 130 years ago and an early pioneering building in this locality. It is also of architectural significance as a relatively intact early surviving tradesman's house of stone.

INTACTNESS: Very good. The door panels are now glazed and the quoins painted.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Very good.

¹ Moore, "Historical Notes", BMDHS; Lidgett, *Myrmiong and District: A Brief History*, p.3.

265



BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.

Ref: 266

Richard Peterson Architect & Conservation Consultant. Daniel Catrice Historian 1994.

NAME: ---**PREVIOUS NAME:** Police Station and Gaol.**ADDRESS:** 8 Main Street, Myrniong.**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** House.**PREVIOUS USE:** Police Station and Gaol.**SIGNIFICANT DATE:** 1870-77**CONSTRUCTION DATE:** c1870**SOURCE:** 1**BUILDER:** John Swannel**SOURCE:** 1**CRITERIA:** A4; Ar1,3.**HISTORIC THEME:** Governing.**DESCRIPTION:****STYLE:** Early**STORIES:** 1**DETACHED.****MATERIALS:****WALLS** Stone**ROOF** Iron**STRUCTURE** Lb**CONDITION:** House: Reasonable. Outbuilding: Fair**INTACTNESS:** House: Good. Outbuilding: Reasonable**THREATS:** Outbuilding: Exposure.**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:****MATERIALS. FORM. FACADE. VERANDAH.****UNPAINTED FINISH.****SIGNIFICANCE:****TYPE:** HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL.**LEVEL:** LOCAL.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** Nil**RECOMMENDED CONTROL:** PLANNING SCHEME.**AREA 3.****MAP NO:** M1**SURVEY:** RP**DATE:** 20.2.94**NEGS:** 22.0 & 1

HISTORY: The Myrniong Police Station and Gaol were erected *circa* 1870 by John Swannel.¹ The bluestone was won from Swannel's own quarry; the same stone with which he had constructed the Myrniong Hotel in 1865 (ref: 264). The Police Department closed the station in 1877 for the Blackwood mines were "cutting out", and as one local scribe observed, "there were fewer rough characters travelling the roads".² By the turn of the century, the former police station was used as a residence for teachers at Myrniong Primary School.³ In 1919, the buildings were sold to a private tenderer.⁴

VISUAL DESCRIPTION:

House. Double-fronted symmetrical bluestone early house with an outbuilding, formerly police residence and goal. Walls are ashlar with dressed quoins. There is a timber verandah with a concave roof, extending between two wing-walls with sandstone parapets. A very unusual type, like a row house. There is a hip, M - profile roof with a skillion extension at the rear. The four-panel door has a fly-screen door and fanlight. There are stone chimneys.

Outbuilding. A two-storey sandstone outbuilding at the left of the house, at the rear. The gable facing has doors in both levels, like a barn, with monolithic stone lintels.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are twenty stone buildings in Bacchus Marsh identified in the Study. Of these eight are houses and of the stone buildings generally, seven are in Myrniong. Comparable buildings are: refs: 264, 265, 267 and 268.

SIGNIFICANCE: An ashlar bluestone former police station and gaol (outbuilding), built about 1870 and operating until 1877.

It has local historical significance in demonstrating the effect of government action on a rural community, and architecturally significant as a representative example of a relatively intact surviving early bluestone house, one of a group in Main Street.

INTACTNESS:

House. Good. Wing walls have been painted. The verandah decoration appears to have been replaced. The fence is not appropriate.

Outbuilding. Reasonable. A skillion addition at left appears to have been removed, or burnt down.

¹ Lidgett, *Myrniong and District: A Brief History*, p.4; Letter, Gwyn Moore to National Trust of Australia (Victoria), 8 June 1981. Building File No.4288, National Trust of Australia (Victoria).

² Ibid. (all of previous footnote??).

³ Ibid., p.11.

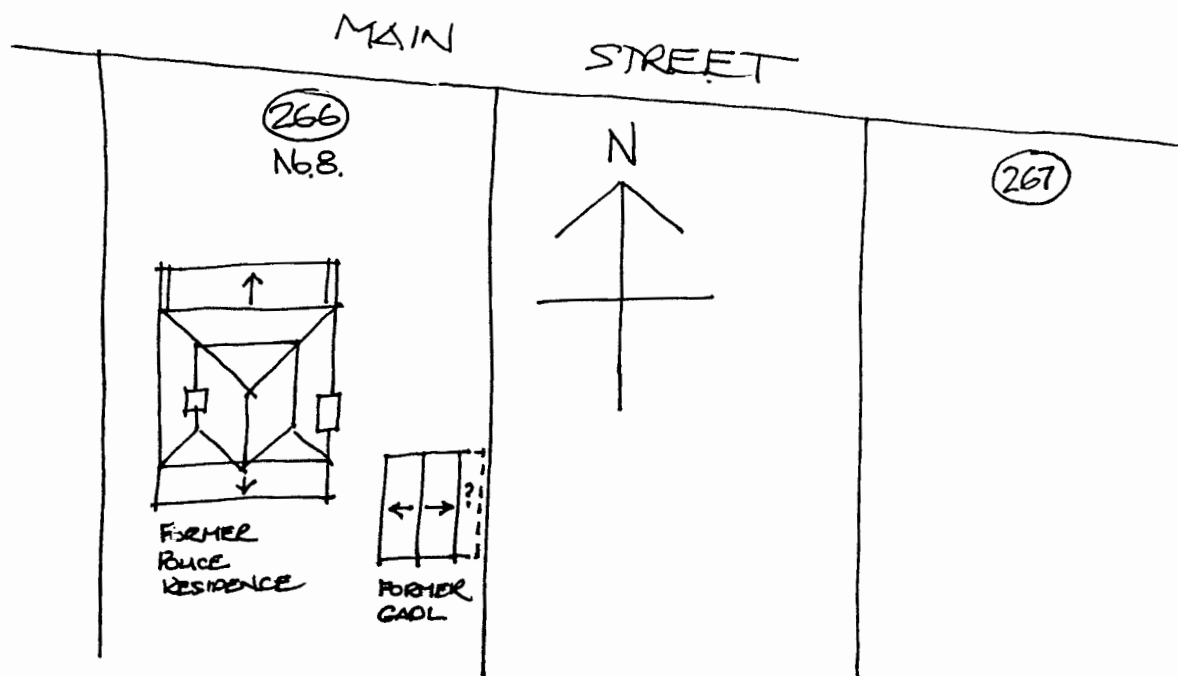
⁴ Moore, op.cit.

CONDITIONS & THREATS:

House. Reasonable. The roof and verandah need repair.

Outbuilding. Fire damage, not yet entirely rectified.

266



BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 268

Richard Peterson Architect & Conservation Consultant. Daniel Catrice Historian 1994.

NAME: Plough Inn Hotel.**ADDRESS:** 1 Main Street, Myrmiong.**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** Hotel**SIGNIFICANT DATE:** 1861 **CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 1901 **SOURCE:** 1**ALTERATIONS/ADDITIONS:** **DATE:** 1920s ? **SOURCE:** Visual**CRITERIA:** H2,6/ H1; Ar3.**HISTORIC THEME:** Townships/ Community life.**DESCRIPTION:** **STYLE:** Early **STORIES:** 1 **DETACHED.****MATERIALS:** **WALLS** Stone **ROOF** Iron **STRUCTURE** Lb**CONDITION:** Good **INTACTNESS:** Good **THREATS:** Business viable?**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:**

MATERIALS. FORM. FACADE. USE.

WALL DECORATION.

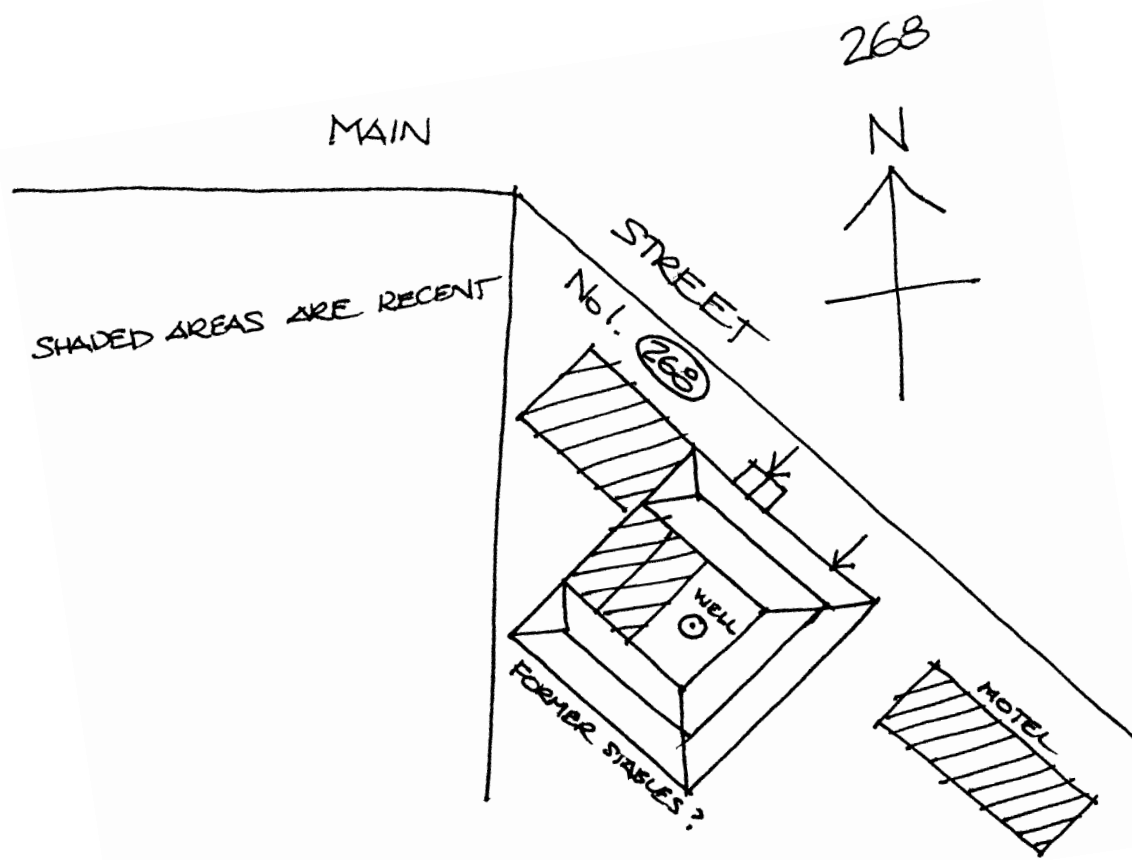
UNPAINTED FINISH. GARDEN STRUCTURE.

VIEWS.

SIGNIFICANCE:**TYPE:** HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL.**LEVEL:** LOCAL.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** Nil**RECOMMENDED CONTROL/NOMINATION:** PLANNING SCHEME.

AREA 3.

MAP NO: M1 & M2**SURVEY:** RP**DATE:** 20.2.94**NEGS:** 22.3



HISTORY: The bluestone Plough Inn Hotel was erected in 1901 to replace the original timber hotel, which had been destroyed by fire in January of the same year.¹ The timber hotel, first licensed in 1861 to Frederick Smith, was the changing station for Cobb & Co. coaches. Other licensees included Patrick Burke (1862-65), Thomas Ryan (1866-76), Mary Ryan (1876-78), W.J. Lauder (1878-82), Mary Grace Purcell (1882-87) and A.W. Lacey (1887-88).² From 1879, the hotel was owned by John Tyson of the Myrmiong Hotel.³

The stone came from the Ballan Shire office. The hotel was again gutted by fire in March 1977, and rebuilt by the then licensee, Clarrie Jose.⁴

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: An apparently early⁵ bluestone hotel building with its former stables (?) arranged around a courtyard. It has five bays of ashlar stonework with quoins which are alternately vermiculated on the front. Elsewhere, openings have brick dressings. Doors have fanlights. The 1920s porch is Medaevalising, with roughcast and timbering upper gable. The hip roof extends around all sides of a courtyard, which has a domed brick well.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are twenty stone buildings in Bacchus Marsh identified in the Study. Of them, four are hotels (with refs: 71, 264 and 286). The Myrmiong Hotel also survives (ref: 264) in use as a house.

SIGNIFICANCE: An hotel first licensed in 1861, but rebuilt in 1901 in ashlar bluestone.

It is locally historically significant for its association with social and hospitality developments and hospitality in the life of the township and as a hotel continuously licensed for 135 years. It is also historically significant as a representative embodiment of a way of life and its social values in a small rural settlement. It is architecturally significant as a relatively intact surviving hotel building.

INTACTNESS: Despite the fire which destroyed the roof, it is remarkably intact. Doors and windows have been replaced, and presumably all of the roof structure. It lacks chimneys. Later additions whilst unremarkable, do not diminish the significance of the building.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Good. It appears to be a viable business, although others in the town have closed.

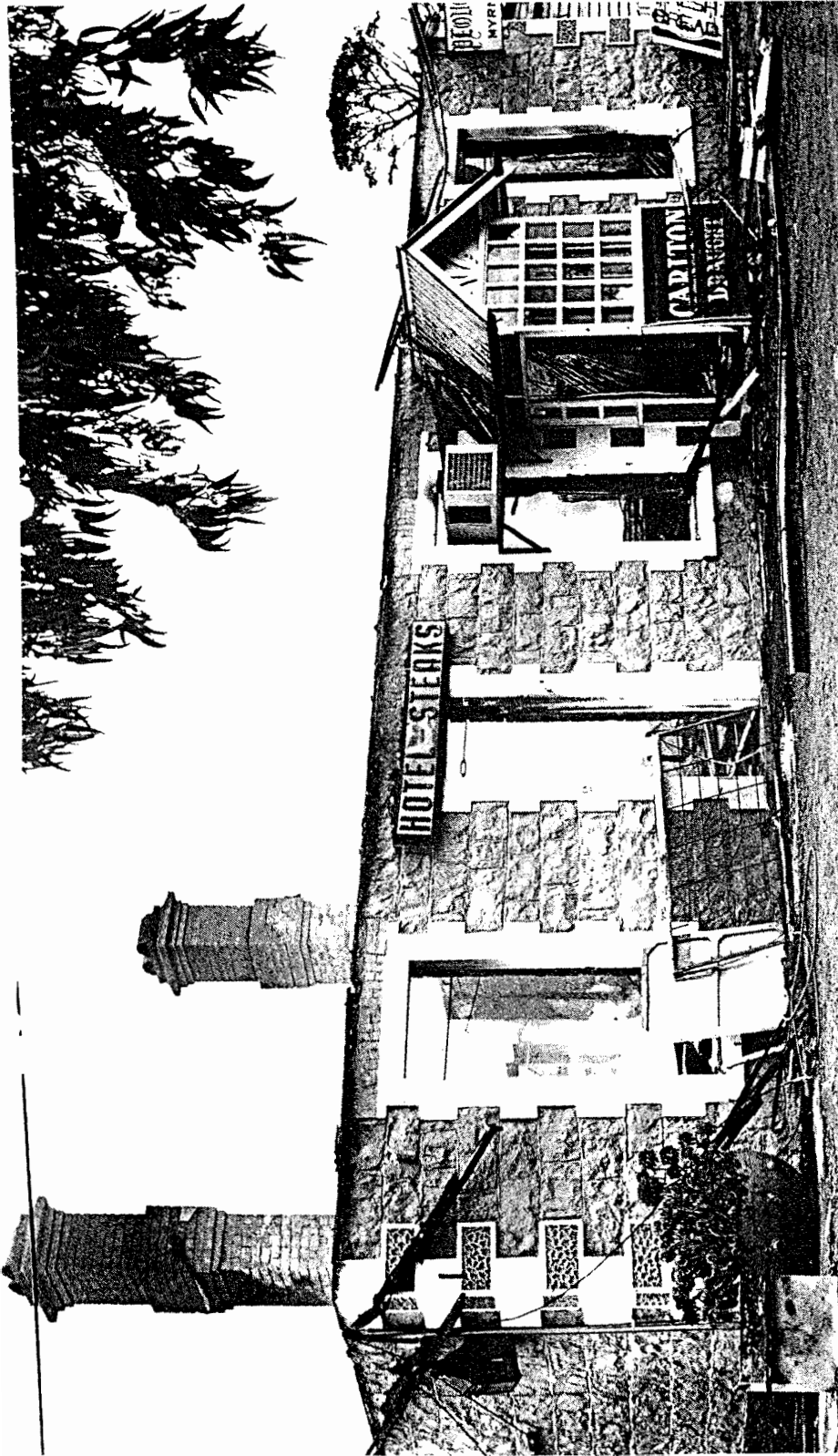
¹ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 7 June 1977. (Is this correct year??) National Trust of Australia (Victoria) File No. 4290.

² Moore, "Historical Notes", BMDHS.

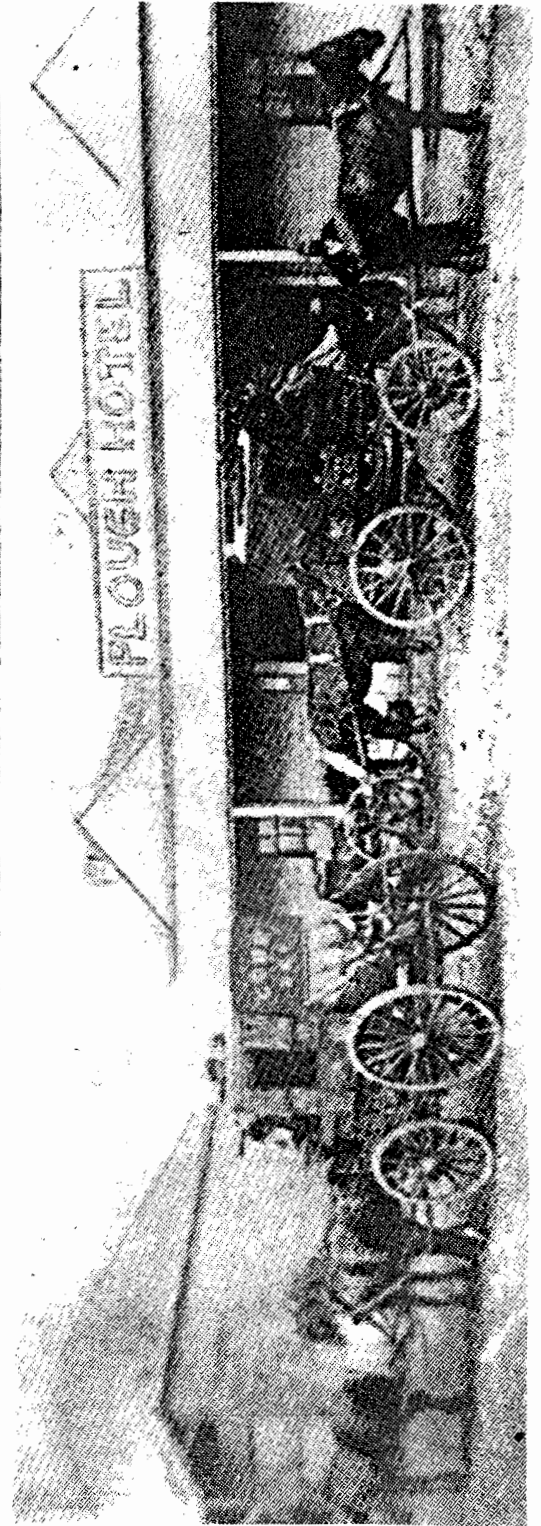
³ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 29 November 1879.

⁴ *Ibid*, 3 March 1977.

⁵ Although documenting evidence indicates construction in 1901.



MOORE & COMES,
P. 156.



MOORE & COMES,
P. 27.

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 269**Richard Peterson Architect & Conservation Consultant. Daniel Catrice Historian 1994.**

<u>NAME:</u> Avenue of Honour (World War I)			
<u>ADDRESS:</u> 1-16 Main Street, Myrniong.			
<u>TITLE DETAILS:</u>			
<u>USE:</u> Avenue of Honour			
<u>SIGNIFICANT DATE:</u>		<u>PLANTING DATE:</u> 3. 1920	<u>SOURCE:</u> 1
<u>CRITERIA:</u> Ar3; So1,2; Ae1; H4/H3			
<u>HISTORIC THEME:</u> Townships/ Commemorating.			
<u>CONDITION:</u> Reasonable		<u>INTACTNESS:</u> Reasonable	
<u>THREATS:</u> Dutch Elm Beetle.			
<u>SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:</u>			
<u>FENCES/GATES:</u>			
<u>TREES:</u> PLANTING FORMATION.			
<u>SIGNIFICANCE:</u>			
<u>TYPE:</u> HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL. AESTHETIC. SOCIAL.			
<u>LEVEL:</u> LOCAL.			
<u>DESIGNATION EXISTING:</u> Nil			
<u>RECOMMENDED CONTROL:</u> PLANNING SCHEME.			
<u>AREA</u> 3.			
<u>MAP NO:</u> M1 & M2		<u>SURVEY:</u> RP & JS	<u>DATE:</u> 20.2.94
			<u>NEGS:</u> ?



HISTORY: The Avenue of Honour was planted in March 1920 as a memorial to those who fought in the Great War, 1914-18. Thirty-two men volunteered for service overseas, seven of which died in action.¹ The avenue was extended in the 1940s to honour the thirty men and women of the district who served during the Second World War (ref: 260).

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: An avenue of mature trees of a variety of species. On the south sides it is a double row of about fifteen pairs of trees: elms, some pines and a couple of eucalypts. There are about twenty one trees on the north side. There are service roads on both sides. This avenue is quite distinct, separate from the avenue of honour (ref. 260), at the western entrance to the town. There is a split post and rail fence outside Nos. 10 & 11 on the south side and in Short Street, with three rails and three pairs of vehicular gates of sawn timbers.

Landscape. The main street of Myrniong is planted with *Ulmus procure* (English Elm) trees regularly placed along the roadside. Although they are of a mature size, they have not reached the proportions of the elms in Bacchus Marsh, and the canopy does not meet across the road. Conditions are a lot drier within this area therefore restricting development of the trees.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are actually four Avenues of Honour in the Shire. Also in Myrniong is the World War II Avenue of Honour (ref: 260), and there are the Bacchus Marsh Avenue of Honour (ref: 166) and the Pioneer Womens' Avenue (ref: 357).

SIGNIFICANCE: An Avenue of Honour dedicated to those local people who served in the First World War.

It is of local historical significance in demonstrating a commemorative association with an international engagement in which it is said that Australia came of age, the effect on a close local community and its response and sacrifice in support of government action. It is aesthetically significant for the quality of its scenic beauty.

Finally, it is socially significant as known and valued by the community as part of the sense of identity of the place.

INTACTNESS: Reasonable. Some trees have been cut down and others recently planted, particularly on the north side, forming a double avenue there also. It is important that the trees are retained as they form a basis for Victorian streetscape planting, similar to trees within the older areas of Bacchus Marsh.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Apparently reasonable.

¹ Lidgett, *Myrniong and District: A Brief History*, p.ii.



BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 272

Richard Peterson Architect & Conservation Consultant. Daniel Catrice Historian 1994.

NAME: Christ Church Anglican Church Myrniong.**PREVIOUS NAME:** Christ Church, Church of England, Myrniong.**ADDRESS:** Hardy Street, Myrniong.**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** Church**CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 1864 **SOURCE:** Sign & 1**CRITERIA:** H2; So1,3/H2; Ar1,3; So1,3**HISTORIC THEME:** Community life/ Townships.**DESCRIPTION:** **STYLE:** E E Gothic **STORIES:** 1 **DETACHED.****MATERIALS:** **WALLS** Stone **ROOF** Iron **STRUCTURE** Lb, trusses.**CONDITION:** Good **INTACTNESS:** Good **THREATS:****SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:**

MATERIALS. FORM. FACADE. USE.

WALL DECORATION. DOORS. WINDOWS.

UNPAINTED FINISH.

TREES.

SIGNIFICANCE:**TYPE:** HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL. SOCIAL.**LEVEL:** LOCAL.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** Nil**RECOMMENDED CONTROL:** PLANNING SCHEME.

AREA 3.

MAP NO: M2**SURVEY:** RP**DATE:** 20.2.94**NEGS:** 22.6-8

HISTORY: This bluestone church was opened amid great ceremony on December 22, 1864. "A red letter day in [the] local calender", (source??) the completion of Christ Church was the result of considerable community effort. A site was reserved for Church of England purposes on December 1, 1862, with construction commencing in the winter of 1864:

the result of their united efforts is a very neat church of bluestone, with freestone facings, and open-timbered roof. The west and side windows are lancet-shaped, with crimson margin; and the east window of three lights, in stained glass, is of a handsome design. The total cost of the building is £500 (\$1,000).¹

Christ Church was initially in the Parochial District of Blackwood and Trentham, and from 1900, in the District of Bacchus Marsh.²

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: An Early English Gothic stone church, orientated liturgically. The nave has a gable-roof over three bays and a gabled porch on the axis. There is a lancet to each bay, with a triple lancet in the west wall, the centre being blank. Glass is early diamond leadlight. The porch has side lancets and pointed entry. The east window is a triple lancet with mostly non-figurative stained glass. Walls are rock-faced coursed bluestone on a sandstone base. There are quoins to corners and flat architraves in dressed golden sandstone. A bell is fixed to the south west corner. The interior was not accessible. There is a timber picket fence to the front, memorial gates and a chain link pedestrian gate at rear. There are three pines in the nature strip.

Landscape. The streetscape to the Anglican Church is dominated by two *Pinus radiata* (Monterey Pines).

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are ten churches in Bacchus Marsh identified in the Study. Of these, the seven Protestant churches are Early English and generally stone. The three Roman Catholic, Decorated and brick. Five of the churches are nineteenth century. This is the second oldest church in Bacchus Marsh. Only Pentland Hills Uniting is earlier (1862, ref: 279).

SIGNIFICANCE: An Early English Gothic bluestone and sandstone ashlar Anglican Church opened in 1864.

It is of local historical significance for its association with the religious development of community life of the township. It has architectural significance as an intact surviving representative example of the its style.

¹ *Church of England Gazette*, 2 January 1865. National Trust of Australia (Victoria) File No. 4287.

² Lidgett, *Myrniong and District: A Brief History*, p.16.

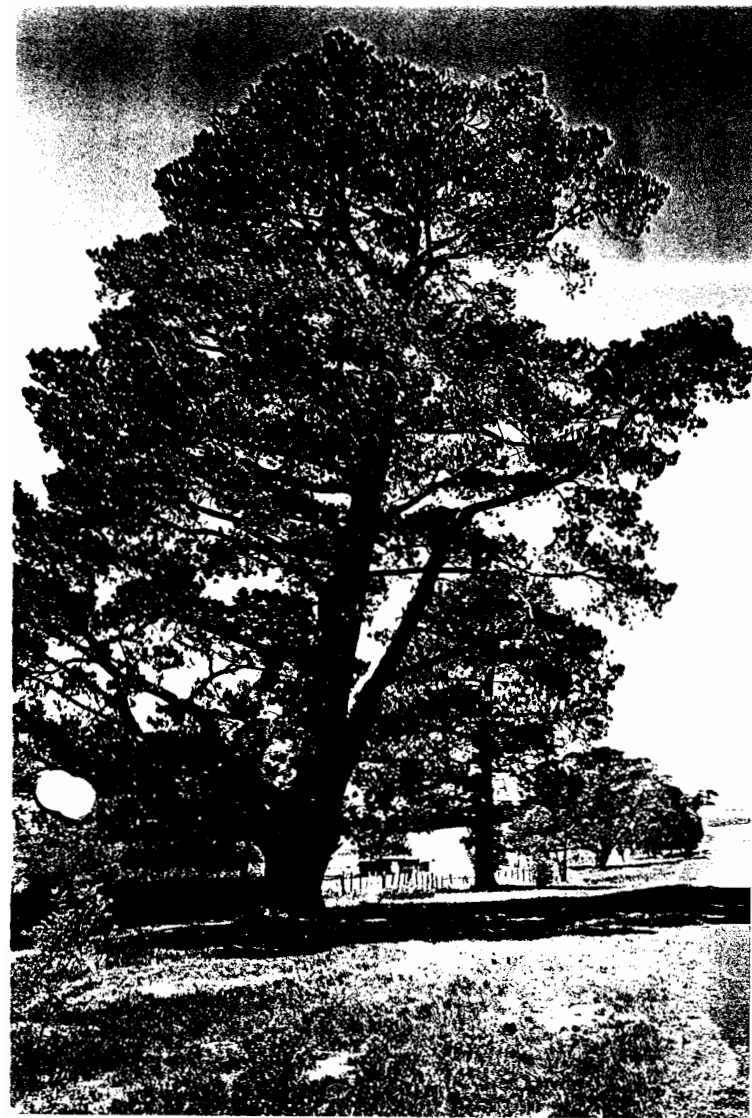
Finally, it is locally significant socially, as known and valued by the community as part of the sense of identity of the place and as a traditional community focus and meeting place for over 130 years.

Regional.

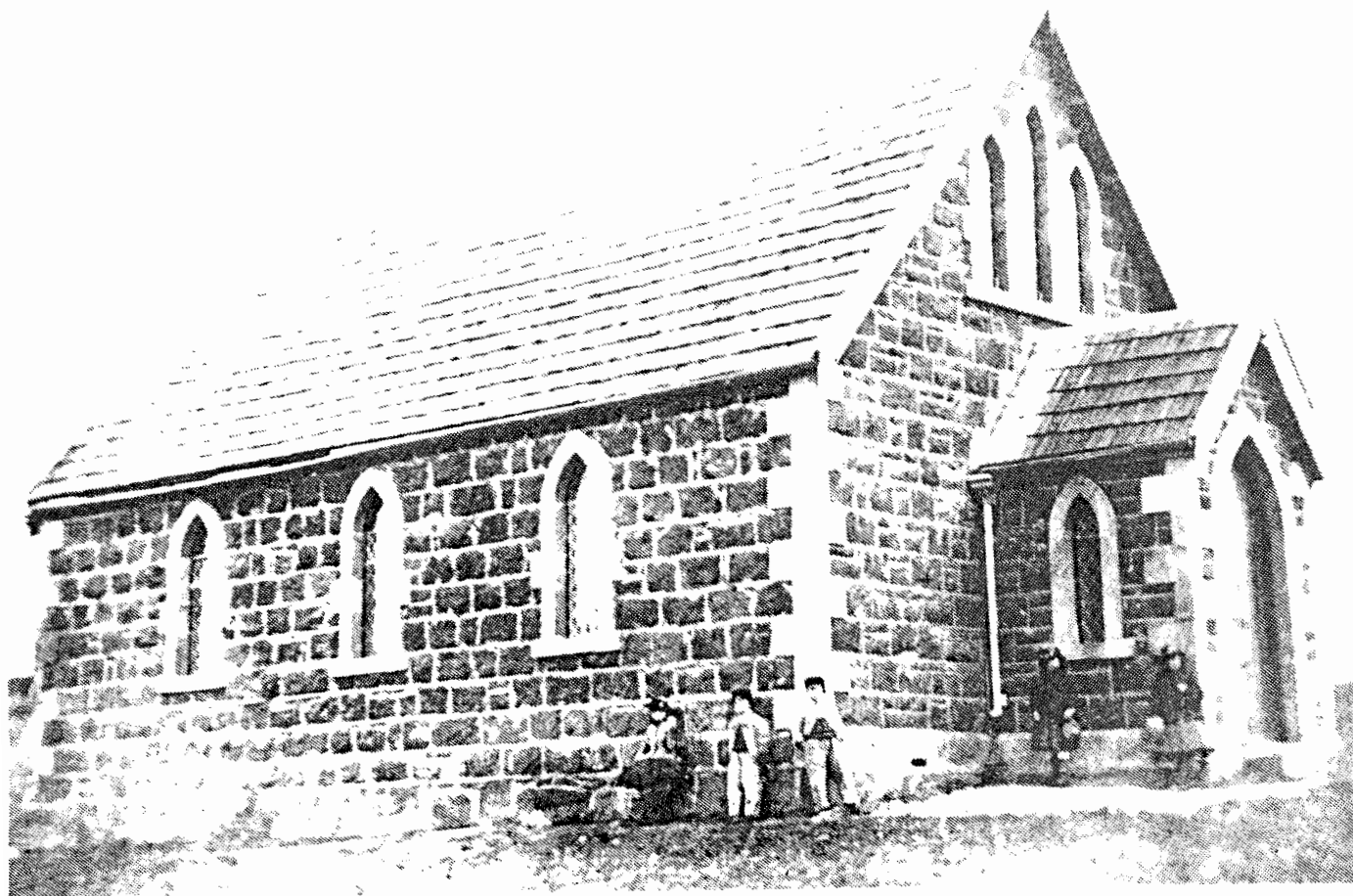
INTACTNESS: Excellent. No alterations are apparent.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Good. It has been poorly repointed in inappropriate Portland cement at different times, presumably after structural problems. There have been various structural measures taken. There are four metal tie-rods between timber plates in each nave side wall, and four other tie-rods at eaves level. In the south-west corner is an old S-shaped plated. There are four further tie-rods in the porch west wall. It has been re-roofed.

Garden. The trees would appear to be of the original planting to the town and are important to preserve. The lower branches have been pruned on the road side of the trees and the larger of the two has a significant lean to leeward due to the exposed location, although they do not appear to have suffered from storm damage.



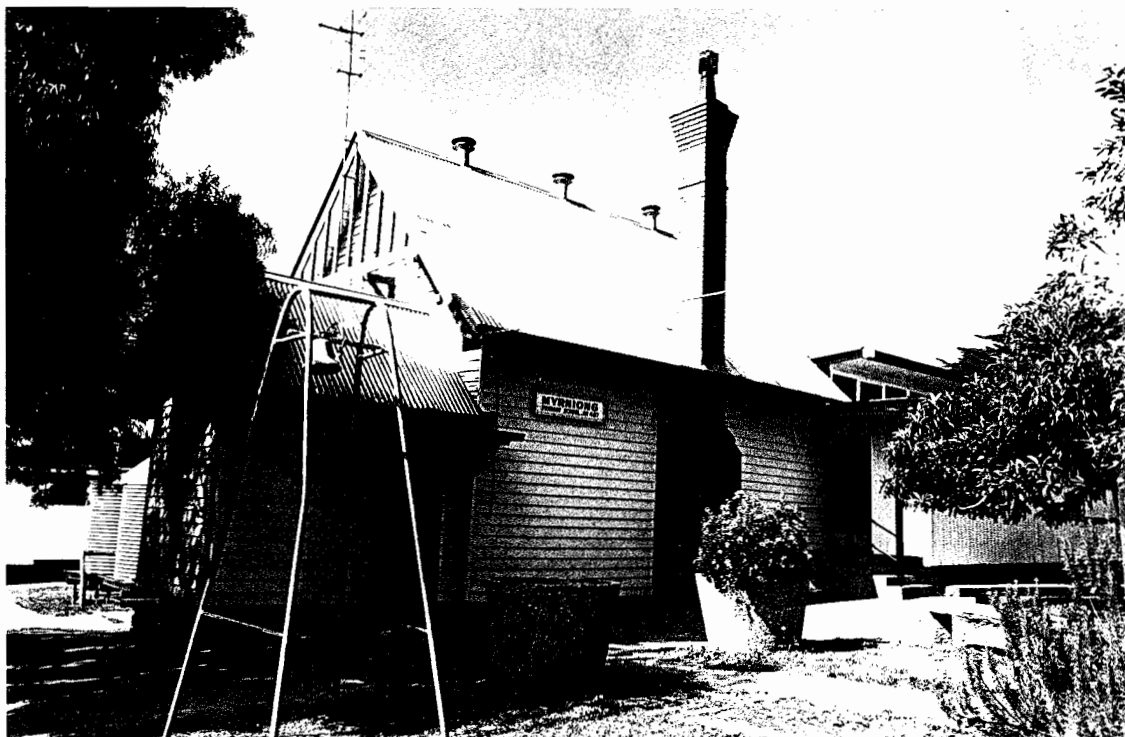
272



MOORE & COMES, P. 156.

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 273

Richard Peterson Architect & Conservation Consultant. Daniel Catrice Historian 1994.

NAME: Myrniong Primary School No.487.**PREVIOUS NAME:** Pentland Hills National School No. 487, Blows Flat; Myrniong Common School No. 487.**ADDRESS:** Muddy Lane, Myrniong (rear, Hardy Street).**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** School**SIGNIFICANT DATE:** 1859 **CONSTRUCTION DATE:** ? **SOURCE:** 1, 4**ALTERATIONS/ADDITIONS:** **DATE:** 1905 **SOURCE:** 4**DESIGNER:** S.E. Bindley**SOURCE:****CRITERIA:** H2,4/ H4, Ar1,3/ H2, So1,3**HISTORIC THEME:** Townships/Governing/Community life.**DESCRIPTION:** **STYLE:** Edwardian **STORIES:** 1**MATERIALS:** **WALLS** Timber **ROOF** Iron **STRUCTURE** Stud.**CONDITION:** Reasonable **INTACTNESS:** Reasonable **THREATS:** Closure?**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:****FORM. FACADE. USE.****CHIMNEY. DOORS. WINDOWS. PAINTWORK SCHEME.****ENGINEERING STRUCTURE:** Well.**PLANTING FORMATION. OUTBUILDINGS.****SIGNIFICANCE:****TYPE:** HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL. SOCIAL.**LEVEL:** LOCAL.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** Nil**RECOMMENDED CONTROL:** PLANNING SCHEME. AREA 3.**MAP NO:** M2 **SURVEY:** RP **DATE:** 20.2.94 **NEGS:** 22.9 & 10, 29.31-34

HISTORY: Mymiong Primary School was established in 1859 as Pentland Hills School No.487 at Blows Flat (Mymiong). The National Board gave permission for the school providing £100 (\$200) was raised and construction was done locally. The 30x15 ft (9.1x4.6m) building cost £123 (\$246).¹ In 1862, following the introduction of the Common Schools Act, Pentland Hills School was renamed Mymiong Common School No.487 since Common School No 701 had opened at Pentland Hills (ref: 296) and Blows Flat had become Mymiong. Married Teachers used the old police station as a residence (ref: 266).² A two-acre (0.8 ha) school reserve was gazetted on November 14, 1863.³ In 1905, the present schoolhouse was relocated here and altered to the design of important Public Works Department architect, S.E. Bindley. Closing of Korobeit (No 287) in 1939 and Greendale (No 918) in 1954, then transporting their children here, increased numbers in the early fifties. One sheltershed came from Korobeit.⁴

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A standard Education Department "60 type" timber classroom, relocated and altered. It is on the north side. There are upper gable timbers set forward in the west end and porch, a spectacular Venetian brick chimney in red brick and Kemp & Sheehan conical roof vents. There is a large timber room to the north of this classroom which may incorporate a small 30-type timber classroom. On the west boundary is a timber sheltershed. Between these is a brick well, now sealed with concrete. There are rows of pines on boundaries. There are several LTC classrooms. A charming element is the date '1947' in pebbles set in the pavement in front of the chimney.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: This is the most frequently used school design by the Education Department in the nineteenth century, although there is no other example in Bacchus Marsh, however the Coimidai (former Common) School is the Common School plan from which it developed, also for 60 pupils, but in brick.

Bindley also designed the Bacchus Marsh Police Residence, Main Street in 1890 (ref: 150). Other Brindley designs at this time include: Yarraville State School (1883), Parkville Post Office (1885) and Melton Court House (1892). None are directly comparable to this building. Only one intact 30-type schoolroom is known in the state, at Woosang, No. 1966, Inglewood.

SIGNIFICANCE: A timber substantially Edwardian schoolroom, relocated here and remodelled to the design of important Public Works Department architect S.E. Bindley, in 1905. There is a well, windbreak and possibly rare 30-type classroom, altered.

¹ L.J. Blake, Ed., *Vision and Realisation. A Centenary History of State Education in Victoria*, Melbourne 1973, Vol. 3, p.38 & Vol. 2, p.688.

² Stewart, *The Early History of Bacchus Marsh Schools* pp.40&61. Blake gives 1863.

³ Victoria, *Government Gazette* 14 November 1863.

⁴ Blake, op.cit. Public Works Department of Victoria architectural drawing, 11 September 1905.

It is of local historical significance for its association with educational developments and in demonstrating the effect of government action in the town and its community life, whilst remembering that the initial stimulus and financial contribution came from the community itself. It is of local architectural significance as a representative and relatively intact example of an Edwardian rural schoolroom and of the work of the important Public Works Department architect S.E. Bindley.

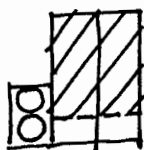
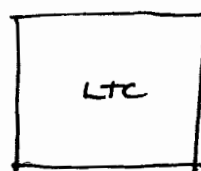
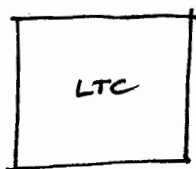
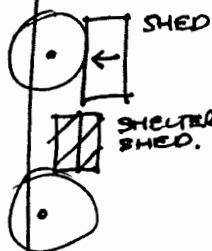
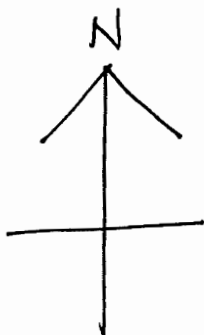
Finally the school is of local social significance as known and valued by the community as part of the sense of identity of the place and a traditional community focus and meeting place.

INTACTNESS: Reasonable. There is a large window in the west end (a usual alteration), and the east end is concealed by a LTC addition. The porch door has been relocated to the south side and a flat shelter roof added.

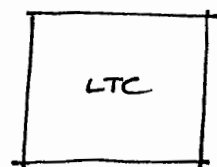
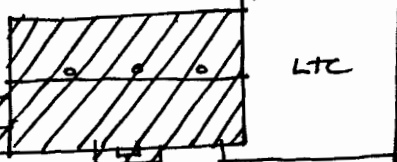
CONDITIONS & THREATS: Reasonable. It needs maintenance; the paint is weathering. Closure?

273

HARDY STREET



ROCK



60 TYPE CLASSROOM.

(273)

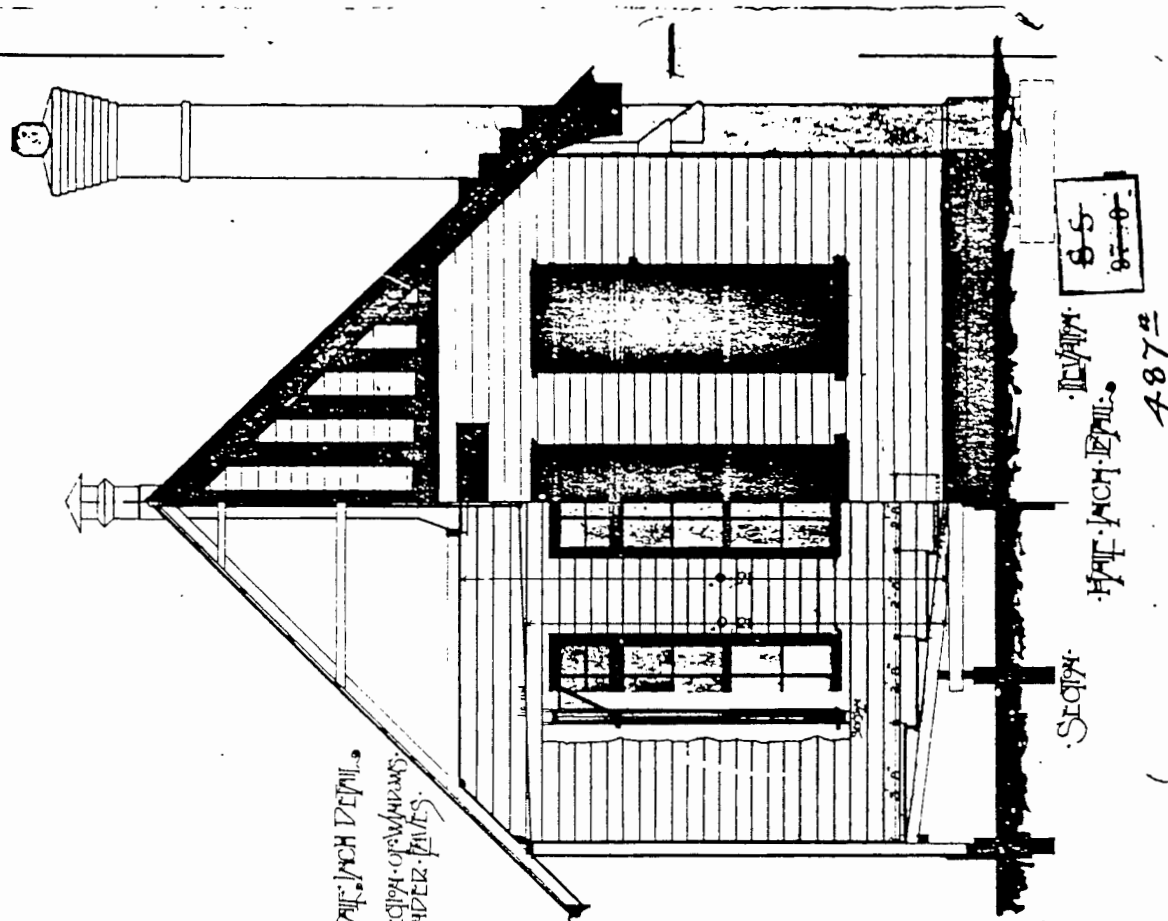
SHADED BUILDINGS
ARE SIGNIFICANT.

MUDDY LANE

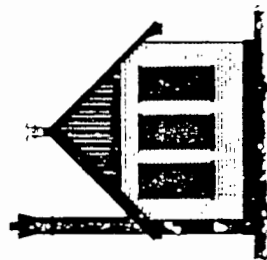
STATE SCHOOL H:487. MYRHIONG.

Scale... Eight feet One Inch.

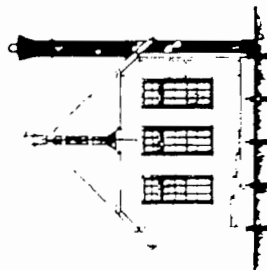
487



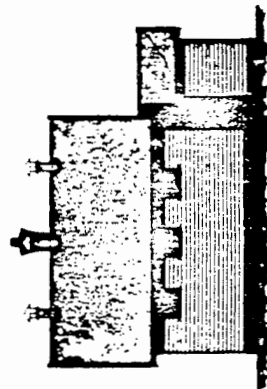
HALL
SCHOOL ROOM
PORCH



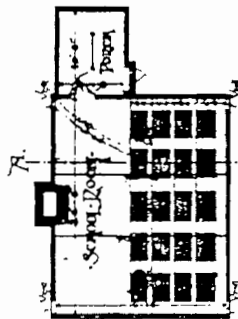
HALL



SCHOOL ROOM



SIDE

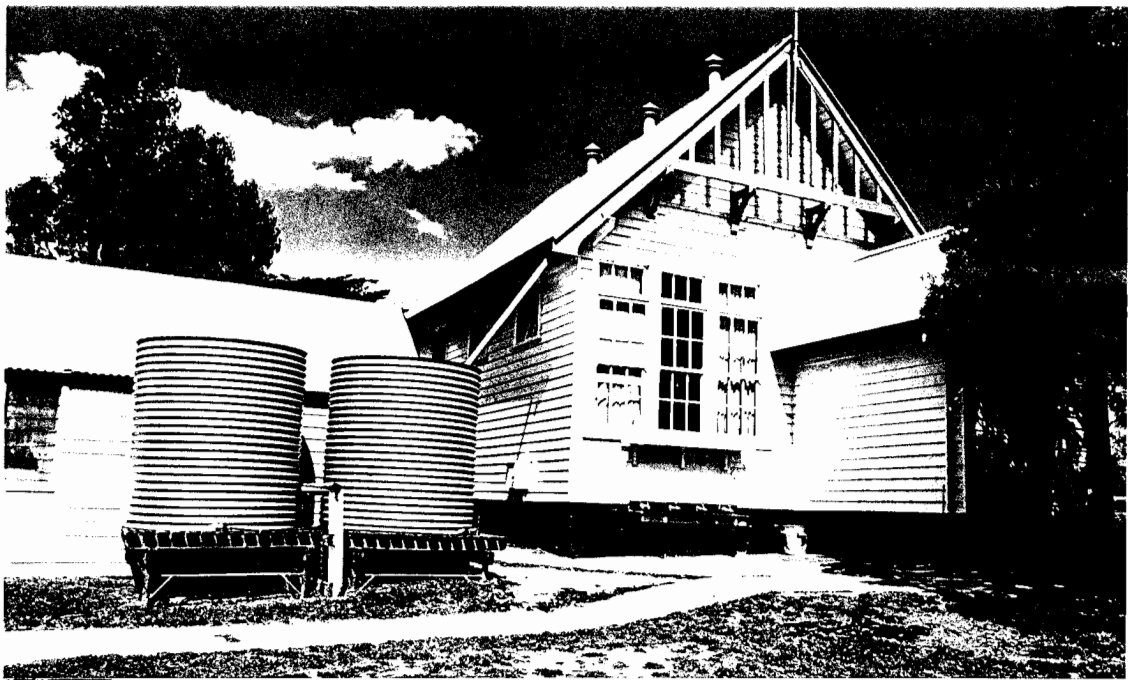


HALL

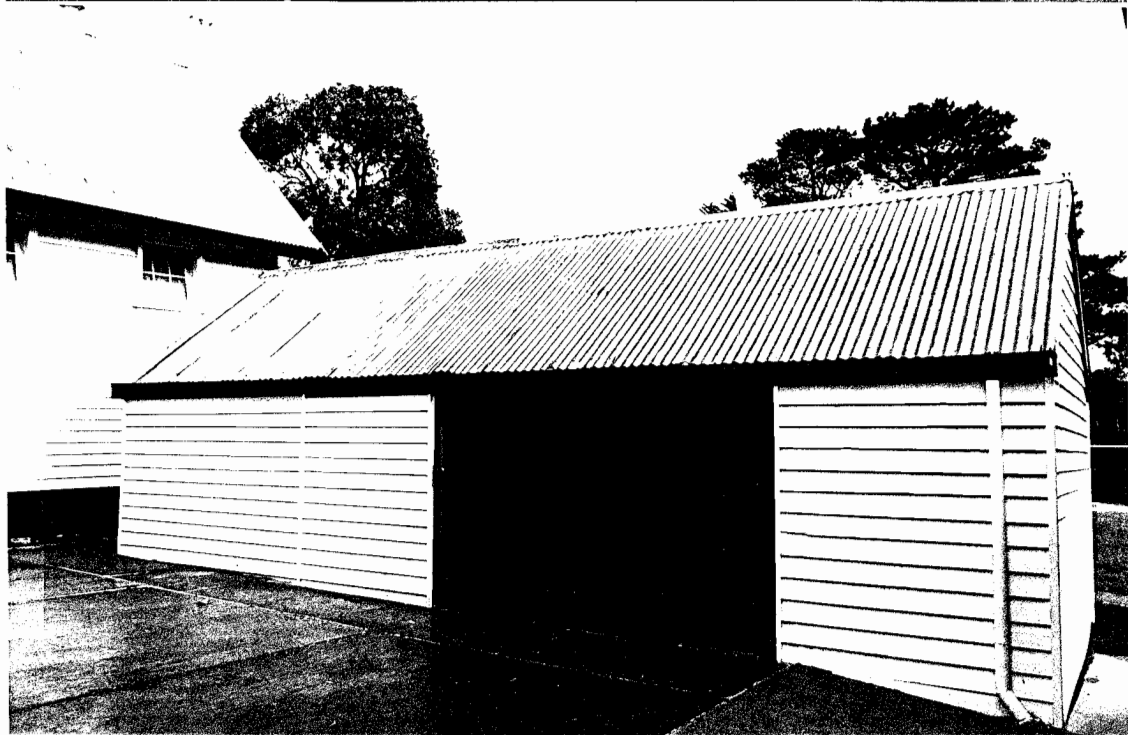
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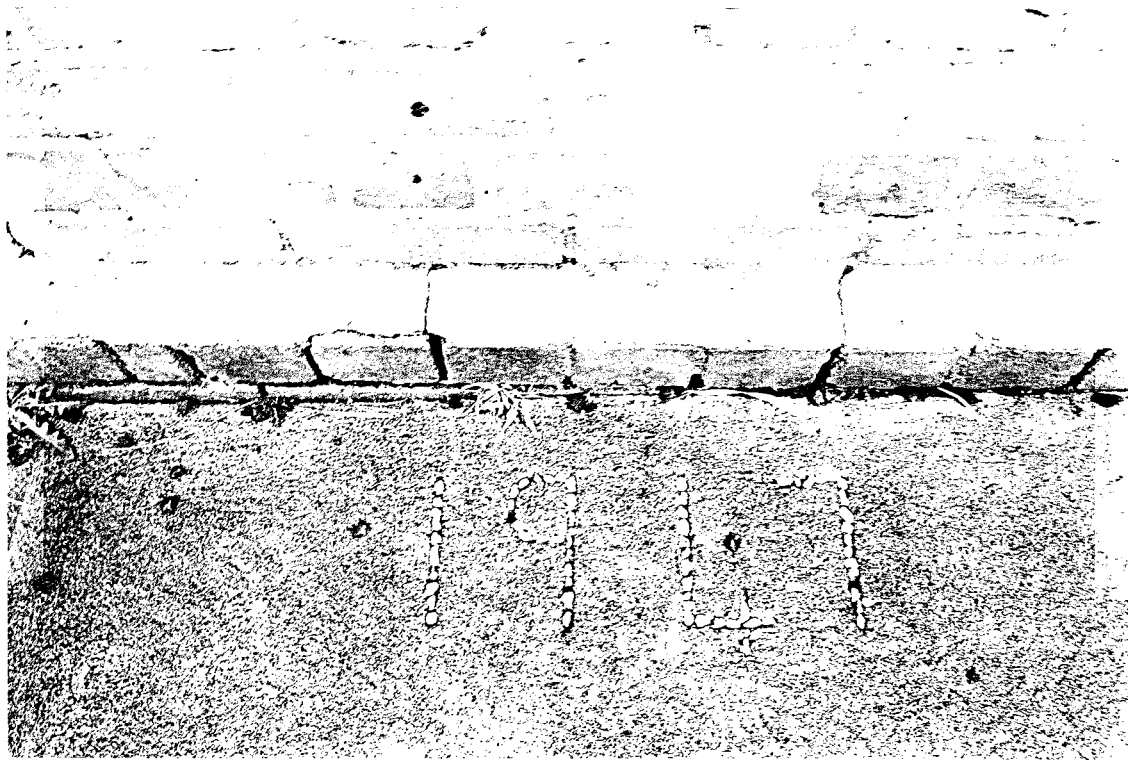
HALL
SCHOOL ROOM
PORCH

487



273





BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 274

Richard Peterson Architect & Conservation Consultant. Daniel Catrice Historian 1994.

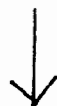
NAME: Clifton.**ADDRESS:** Muddy Lane, Myrniong.**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** Farmhouse**CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 1908**SOURCE:** 3**CRITERIA:** H1; Ar**HISTORIC THEME:** Agricultural**DESCRIPTION:** **STYLE:** Edwardian **STORIES:** 1 **DETACHED.****MATERIALS:** **WALLS** Brick **ROOF** Iron **STRUCTURE** Lb**CONDITION:** Good? **INTACTNESS:** Good? **THREATS:** -**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:**

FORM. FACADE. VERANDAH.

VERANDAH DECORATION.

CHIMNEYS. DOORS. WINDOWS. PAINTWORK SCHEME.

PLANTING FORMATION.

SIGNIFICANCE:**TYPE:** HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL.**LEVEL:** LOCAL.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** Nil**RECOMMENDED CONTROL:** PLANNING SCHEME.**MAP NO:** R1.04 **SURVEY:** RP & JS **DATE:** 20.2.94 **NEGS:** 22.11-14

HISTORY: This property was first settled in the 1850s by Thomas Cook Hodgson, who named his farm Clifton after the ship that brought him to Australia.¹ After Hodgson, the property was farmed by Thomas White.² By the turn of the century, W.H. Robertson was the owner of Clifton. He demolished the original homestead, and in May 1908, called tenders for the erection of the present house.³ Later, William Dugdale and his wife, Hannah Louise (ref: 233) lived at the farmhouse. Following William Dugdale's death in the 1930s, a son, Lawrence, inherited the property.⁴

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: An Edwardian farmhouse with several residential Italianate characteristics, with a hip roof of M-section, with the right hand bay set forward. A bull-nosed verandah extends right around. It has a cast-iron lace valance, brackets and cast-iron posts. The eaves have brackets and a frieze. chimneys have moulds and pots. At the right hand side is a high barn, surrounded by tree windbreaks. The road boundary fence has old three-strand barbed wire, penetrating in drilled holes through the split timber posts with a tie over the top securing the top strand, 1200mm high. There are pine windbreaks on the boundary of this and the adjoining property, the Whites.⁵

Landscape. Paddocks are hedged with a dominant species of Monterey Cypress interspersed with Pines and Golden Cypress. The front garden is open lawn with planting of Coprosma and Cotoneaster to the north side as a barrier to the access road. Conifers accent the front entrance gate and random planting of shrubs are along the west and south fencelines of the house and garden.

Plant species include:

<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	Monterey Cypress
<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i> var. <i>aurea</i>	Golden Monterey Cypress
<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine
<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress
<i>Cupressus</i> sp.	
<i>Cuprosma repens</i>	Mirror Bus
<i>Cotoneaster serotinus</i>	Cotoneaster
<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Southern Mahogany
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet pittosporum
<i>Rosa</i> sp.	Shrub Roses

¹ Department of Land and Survey, Parish of Myrning, Plan M292, (CPO).

² Personal communication with Gwyn Moore, BMDHS.

³ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 2 May 1908.

⁴ Shire of Bacchus Marsh, *Rate Book*, 1938-39.

⁵ Personal communications with the present lessees, 20 February 1994 (RP) & 1 February 1995 (JS).

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are eleven late nineteenth century farmhouses in Bacchus Marsh identified in the Study. Of these, only three are brick. This is most similar to Hilton, Bourkes Road (ref: 125).

SIGNIFICANCE: An Edwardian brick farmhouse, with several Italianate residual characteristics, built in 1908 on a property first settled in the 1850s.

It is of local historical significance as a representative embodiment of an agricultural way of life and its confident social values, before the First World War. It has local architectural significance as a representative example as a farmhouse in this architectural style.

INTACTNESS: Apparently good. The right hand bay has no lace.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Apparently good.



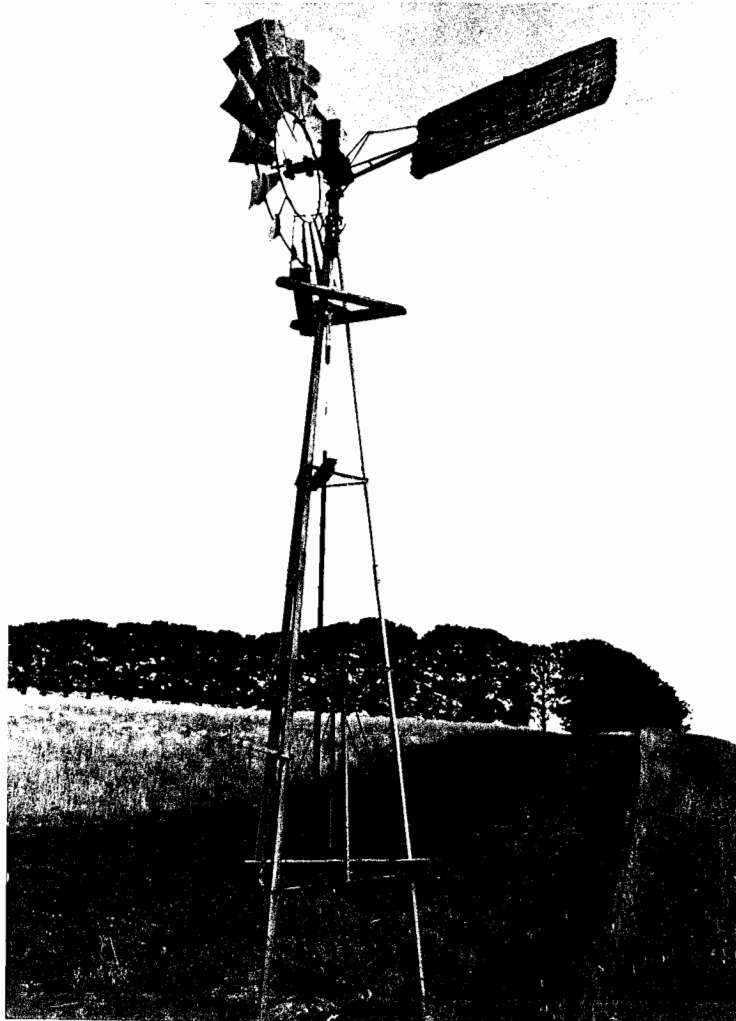


BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 276

Richard Peterson Architect & Conservation Consultant. Daniel Catrice Historian 1994.

NAME: Woodlands.**ADDRESS:** Long Point Lane, Myrniong (East side, north of Braelands).**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** Windmill and tank on stand. Farmhouse(?)**SIGNIFICANT DATE:** 1863-1896 **CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 1863(?)**SOURCE:** 2**ALTERATIONS/ADDITIONS:** **DATE:** 1930s (pump, windmill)**SOURCE:** 5**CRITERIA:** H1 **HISTORIC THEME:** Agricultural.**DESCRIPTION:****MATERIALS:** House: stone. Pump: metal.**STRUCTURE** House: lb. Pump: frame.**CONDITION:** House: not inspected. Pump: good.**INTACTNESS:** House: not inspected. Pump: good. **THREATS:** -**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:**

PLANT. MATERIAL (HOMESTEAD).VIEWS. PLANTING FORMATION.AGRICULTURAL.

SIGNIFICANCE:**TYPE:** HISTORICAL.**LEVEL:** LOCAL.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** Nil**RECOMMENDED CONTROL:** PLANNING SCHEME.**MAP NO:** R2.04 **SURVEY:** RP & GV **DATE:** 20.2.94 **NEGS:** 22.16-19

HISTORY: Isaac Evans (1827-1895) purchased land at the first sale of Crown Land at Pentland Hills in 1853.¹ He lived here until 1863 when he purchased an adjoining allotment of 172 acres (69.6 ha), and moved his family into a freestone house, Woodlands, the present homestead.² Evans achieved success as a breeder of long-woolled sheep and draught horses.³ The Evans Pavilion, Maddingley Park, was erected in 1896 with money bequeathed by Isaac Evans.⁴

At the turn of century, Thomas Lidgett purchased the property.

All three wind pumps were probably erected for raising bore water, for watering stock on the Braelands property. The oldest and most derelict pump is in the approximate location of a windmill shown on the 1930s Ordinance Survey plans, and so is probably at least 60 years old. The other two pumps are probably more recent.⁵

By 1959, the property was owned by W. Lidgett.⁶

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A windmill with a tripod metal angle stand, with a corrugated iron vane. It is operating and pumping water to a tank on a stand, further up the hill. A second windmill is rotating, not pumping. There is a third windmill at Braelands (which adjoins to the north).

The first is a relatively modern "Alston" wind pump. The second, is a much older "Southern Cross" pump, also with a corrugated iron vane and four leg tower, which has a platform two thirds up and a change in the taper of the legs at this point. The last is of unknown manufacture, with an unusual fan comprising short, wide vanes with a large open centre.

The homestead Woodlands is barely visible in the distance and so cannot be described; it is said to be freestone and built in 1865.

Landscape. Windbreaks consist of one individual species *Pinus radiata* (Monterey Pine). The trees form an even hedge along the road and then perpendicular along the paddock fence, over the rise of the hill. The overall appearance of the windbreak is of a six to eight metre high hedge.

¹ Department of Land and Survey, Parish of Korkuperrimul, Plan K 69 (CPO).

² Moore & Oomes, *Bacchus Marsh: A Pictorial Chronicle*, p.52.

³ "Evans Family 1849-1981", Local History File, BMDHS.

⁴ Moore & Oomes, *op.cit.*, p.52.

⁵ Ordinance Survey of Victoria, Ballan Street, 1933. Surveyor General's Office.

⁶ Lidgett, *Myrniong and District: A Brief History*, p.8.

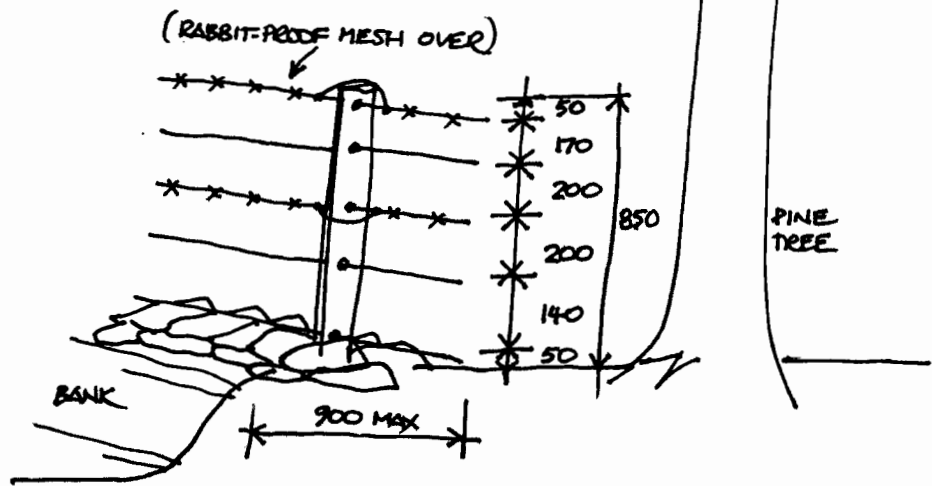
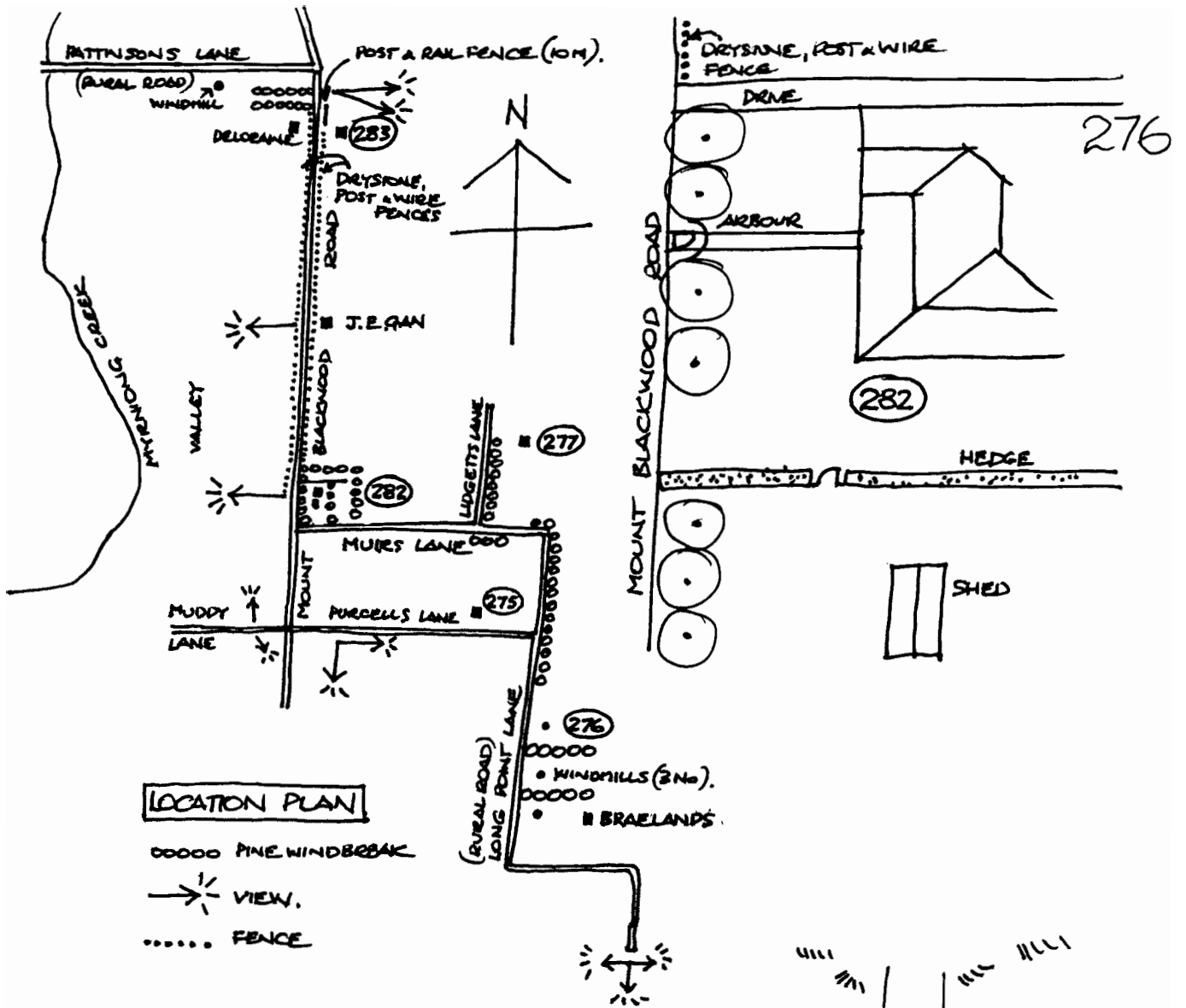
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS:

SIGNIFICANCE: Three metal-frame windmills, one operating, another, a 1930s 'Southern Cross' brand and a third, an unusual type. There are windbreaks and in the distance the homestead Woodlands, possibly built in 1865 of freestone.

These have local historical significance as a representative embodiment of an agricultural practice and way of life. The landscape is of regional significance.

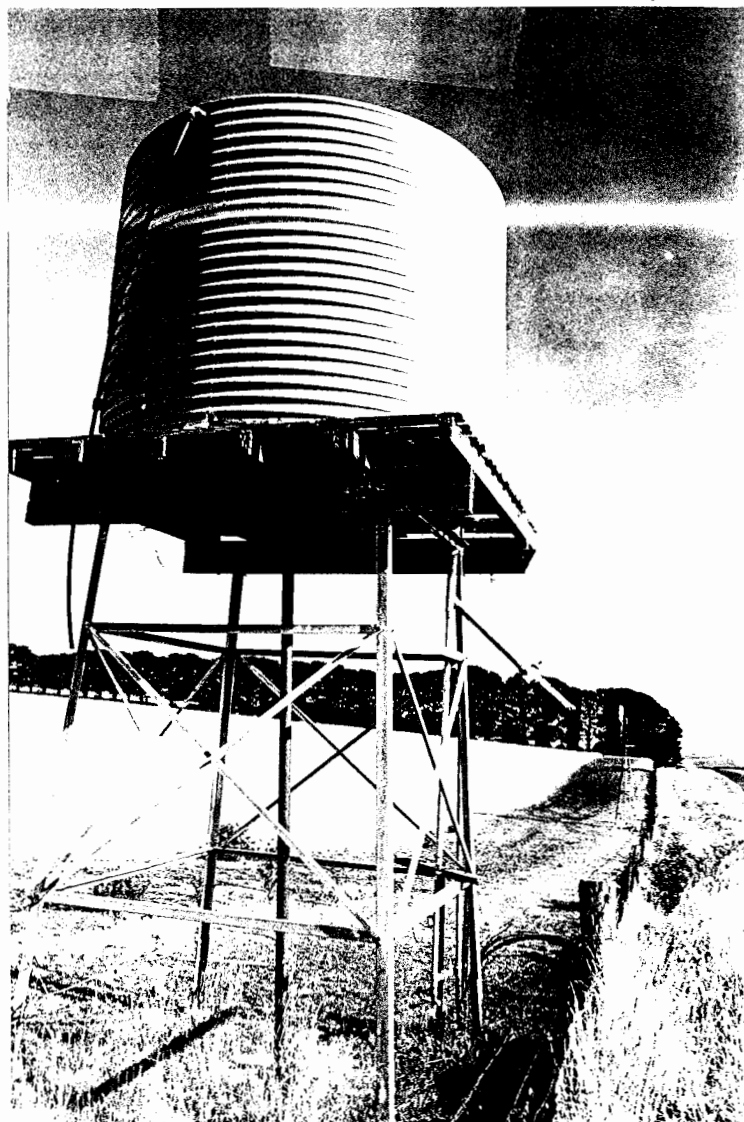
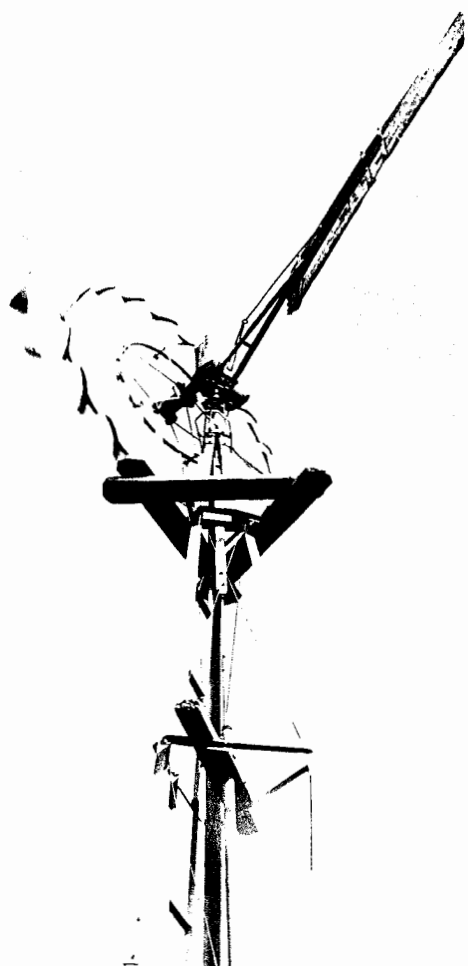
INTACTNESS: House: not inspected. Pump: good.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Landscape. This has an even growth habit and extremely good condition. Some dead branches could be pruned from the trees in order to preserve them. It would be important to encourage the retention of the windbreak in its current form, as it is similar to many found in other areas of Victoria, such as around Romsey.

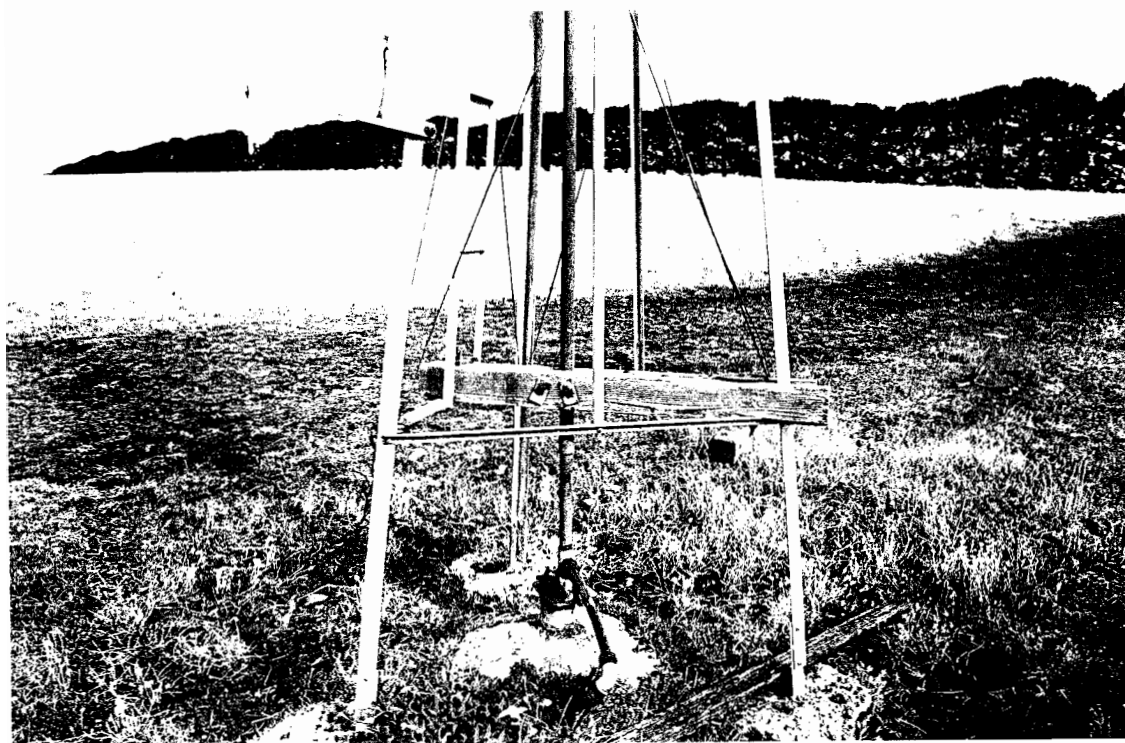


MOUNT BLACKWOOD ROAD FENCE DETAIL.

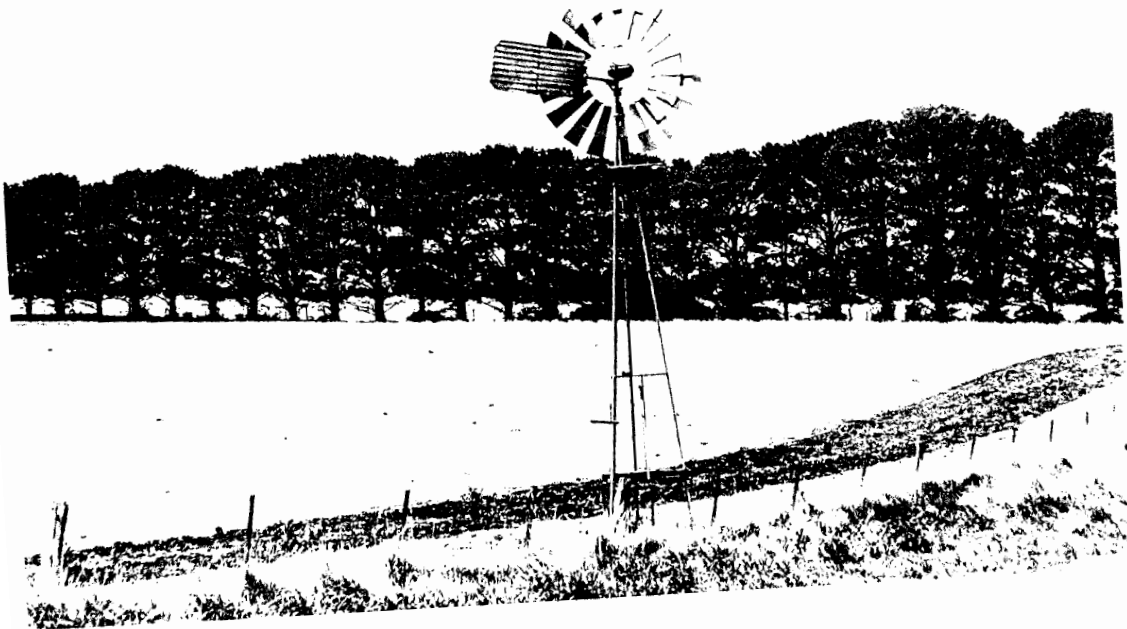
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BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 279

Richard Peterson Architect & Conservation Consultant. Daniel Catrice Historian 1994.

NAME: Pentland Hills Uniting Church.**PREVIOUS NAME:** Presbyterian church, Pentland Hills.**ADDRESS:** Myrniong-Greendale Road, Myrniong.**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** Church**CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 1861-2**SOURCE:** 1**BUILDER:** Watson & Reid**SOURCE:** 1**DESIGNER:** William Douglas(s)**CRITERIA:** H2; So1,3; Ar1,3**HISTORIC THEME:** Community life.**DESCRIPTION:** **STYLE:** E E Gothic **STORIES:** 1 **DETACHED.****MATERIALS:** **WALLS** Stone **ROOF** Iron **STRUCTURE** Lb, trusses**CONDITION:** Reasonable **INTACTNESS:** Very good**THREATS:** Structural movement, exposure.**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:**

MATERIALS. FORM. FACADE. USE.

PARAPET DECORATION.

WALL DECORATION.

UNPAINTED FINISH.

SIGNIFICANCE:**TYPE:** HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL. SOCIAL.**LEVEL:** LOCAL.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** NTC**RECOMMENDED CONTROL:** PLANNING SCHEME.**MAP NO:** R1.04 **SURVEY:** RP **DATE:** 20.2.94 **NEGS:** 22.27A, 23.1

HISTORY: In March 1859, at a congregational meeting held in John Thomas' flour mill, Myrniong, a decision was reached to build a place of worship for the predominantly Presbyterian community. The wife of the late Charles McLachlan donated 10 acres (4 ha) at Pentland Hills, and on September 20, 1861, a foundation stone was laid by Mrs Thomas. Fifteen months later, on November 2 1862, a Presbyterian Church, designed by William Douglas(s) (sic), was officially opened by Rev. A. Kiniamount. The contractors were Messrs. Watson and Reid; the contract price, £776 (\$1,552).¹

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A coursed sandstone Early English Gothic isolated Church, with a slate roof, its west gable front facing the road (south). This is decorated with three stone pinnacles and one on the ridge at the north end. The lower pinnacles are set on corbel moulds. Windows are single lancets and the entry door is pointed. There are quoins to all openings. There are moulded oculi in the upper gables. There are four bays to the nave separated by buttresses and three to the ends.

There are two slender windows at the north end, one dated 1959. Between these, on axis, is the chancel (vestry?), with a chimney with a capping mould, and a stone stair. Walls are roughly coursed rubble, with a tooled surface. Cills and quoins are dressed and squared.² There are impressively extensive views from the church to the south. There is a pine windbreak on the western site boundary.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: William Douglas(s) also designed three churches at Kyneton (1851).³ St Andrew's, Ebden Street (1857) and the Congregational Church (now Kyneton Arts Centre) Hutton Street (1859-60), both of which have gable end pinnacles and St Paul's, Pavlett Street (1856-60). There are ten churches in Bacchus Marsh identified in the Study, of which five are nineteenth century. The Roman Catholic Churches are brick and Decorated and the Protestant are Early English and generally stone. This is the oldest church in Bacchus Marsh, in use. (Only the remains of the 'Iron Church' (1855) and Hopetoun Chapel (1850-51), refs: 100 and 353, are earlier).

SIGNIFICANCE: A coursed sandstone Early English Gothic isolated former Presbyterian church.

It is of local historical significance for its association with the religious development of community life. It has architectural significance as an intact surviving representative example of its style, and of the work of the architect William Douglas(s).

¹ Lidgett, *Myrniong and District: A Brief History*, p.13; Lewis, *Victorian Churches*, p.92.

² Lewis, *op.cit.*, suggests the window quoins may suggest the church was intended to be rendered. It is odd though that such beautiful honey-coloured sandstone should be concealed.

³ Miles Lewis, *Architectural Survey. Final Report*, Department of Architecture and Building, University of Melbourne. Melbourne 1977, p.31 and Lewis, *op.cit.*, pp.131 & 132.

Finally it is locally significant socially as known and valued by the community as part of their sense of identity and as a traditional community focus and meeting place for over 130 years.

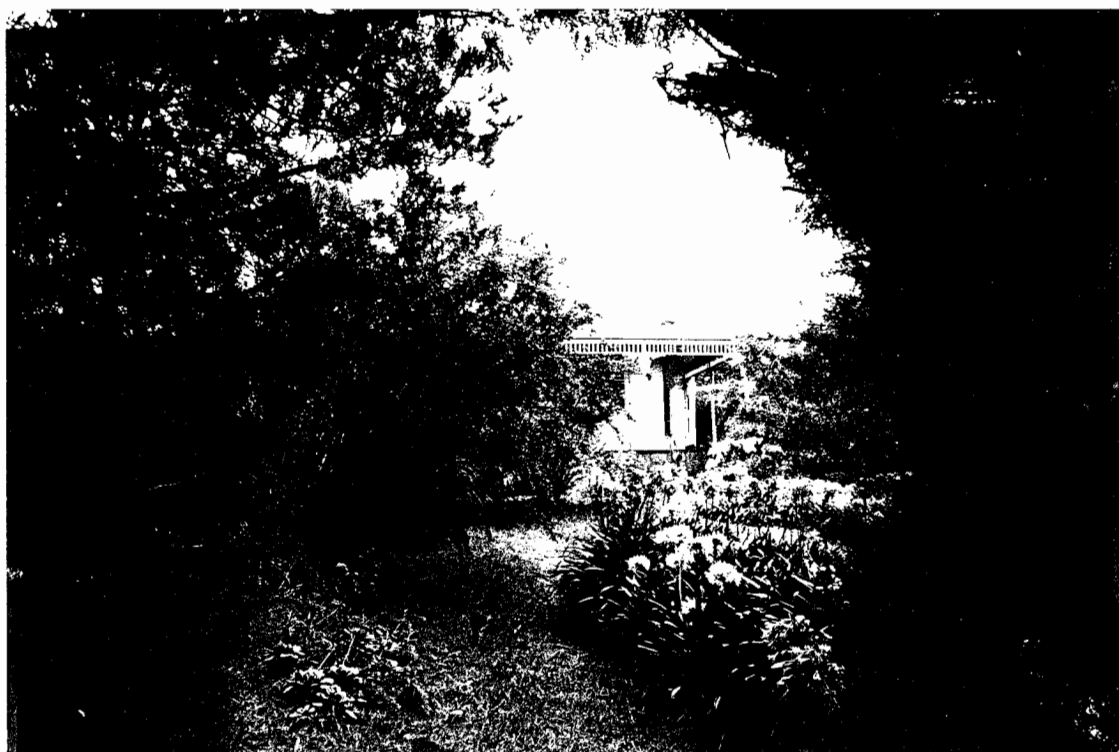
INTACTNESS: Very good. The oculi are sealed with galvanised steel. Windows generally are replaced with flat-head frames, the pointed heads sealed over. The stone pinnacles missing from the north end.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Reasonable. There are various tie rods: two at each end longitudinally, five at the sides at cornice level, and there is one in each direction in the chancel (ie nine in total). However there is still recent extensive structural cracking to the channel at the tie rods and elsewhere, and in the south, east and north walls. Repointing has been undertaken in Portland cement. A concrete apron has been laid all around. Stones have weathered and eroded.

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 282

Richard Peterson Architect & Conservation Consultant. Daniel Catrice Historian 1994.

NAME: Millside.		
ADDRESS: Mount Blackwood Road (NE cnr Muirs Lane).		
TITLE DETAILS:		
USE: Farmhouse.		
CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1910s		SOURCE: Visual.
CRITERIA: H1; Ar1.	HISTORIC THEME: Agricultural	
DESCRIPTION:	STYLE: Edwardian	STORIES: 1 DETACHED.
MATERIALS:	WALLS Timber	ROOF Iron STRUCTURE Stud
CONDITION: Good	INTACTNESS: Very good	THREATS:
SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS: FACADE. VERANDAH. VERANDAH DECORATION. CHIMNEYS. WALL DECORATION. OUTBUILDING. GATES/WALLS/HEDGES. VIEWS. To west TREES. PLANTING FORMATION.		
SIGNIFICANCE: TYPE: ARCHITECTURAL. LEVEL: LOCAL.		
DESIGNATION EXISTING: Nil RECOMMENDED CONTROL: PLANNING SCHEME.		
MAP NO: R1.04 SURVEY: RP & JS DATE: 28.2.94 NEGS: 23.20-25, 1028-		



HISTORY: Identification was insufficient to enable documentary research.

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A double-fronted timber Edwardian farmhouse. The left hand bay is set forward as a gable, with a bull-nosed timber verandah in the angle, returning on the right hand side. This has fretwork decorative brackets under a rail valance and Doric posts. The house has exposed rafters and ashlar timber boards to the front.

There are a number of contextual elements. There is a late nineteenth century timber outbuilding at right. This is separated from the house by a hedge. The front boundary has a row of pines, there is an arbor at the pedestrian woven wire gate (there is a similar gate in the hedge) in a corrugated iron fence, and there is also a hand-forged metal gate. On the front boundary of the paddock at left, in front of the pines, is a split post and wire fence on a rubble drystone base, with three drops between posts. This extends from Muirs Lane on both sides of Mt Blackwood Road, northwards. The best section is north-east of the property of J.E. Gan. There is an extensive view westwards over rolling paddocks with pine windbreaks of the Myrniong Creek valley.

Landscape. The windbreaks subdividing the various paddocks and yards of this property are a combination of *Pinus radiata* (Monterey Pine) and *Cupressus macrocarpa* (Monterey Pine). The majority of the trees are in good condition with some dead branches on the pines which will require pruning. They form a good screen to the property and would provide shelter in a reasonably exposed area. The cypresses are not as large as similar specimens within the district, but this may be due to localised soil and climatic conditions within the property.

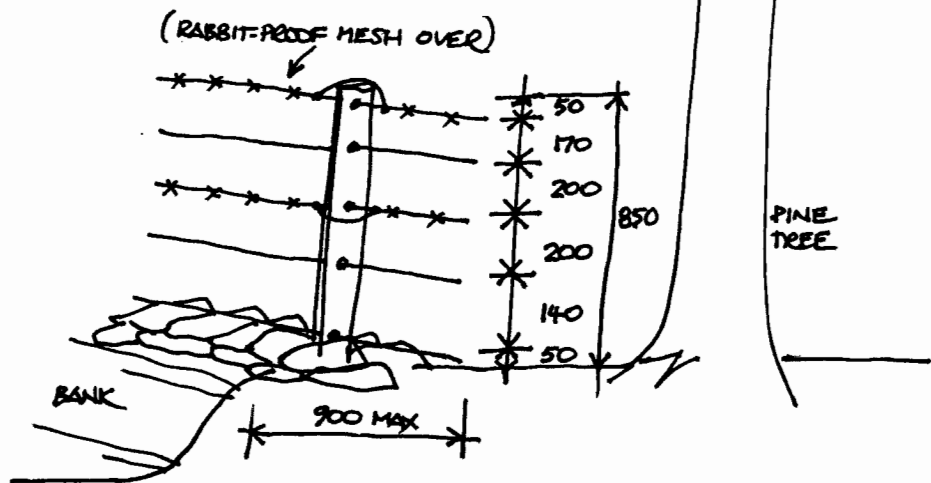
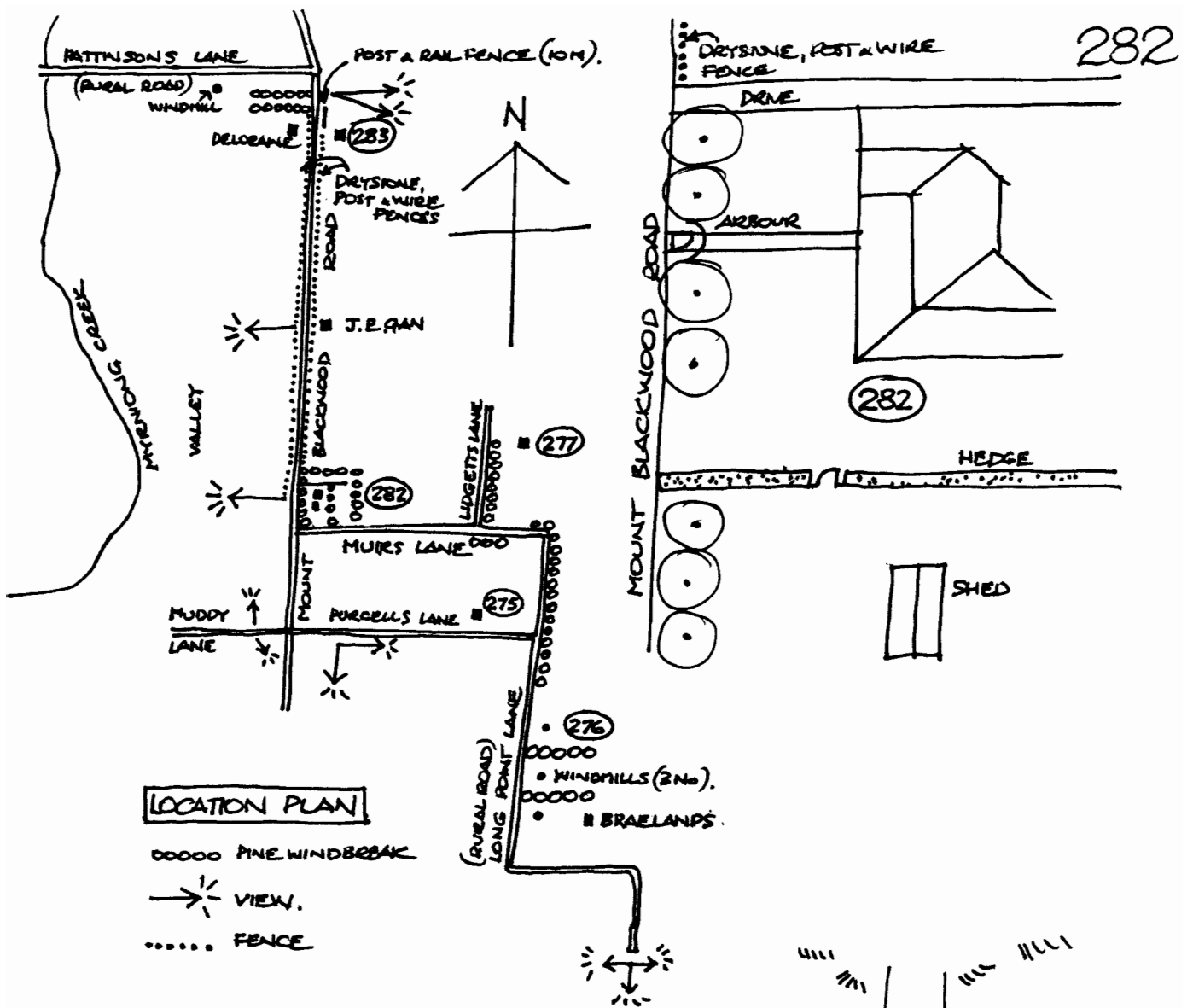
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are twenty-six Edwardian farmhouses in Bacchus Marsh identified in the study. Windbreaks?

SIGNIFICANCE: A particularly intact characteristic timber Edwardian farmhouse, with various contextual surviving elements including: pine windbreaks and fences (including with drystone base).

This is of local historical significance as a representative embodiment of an agricultural way of life before the First World War. It is architecturally significant as a representative Edwardian farmhouse.

INTACTNESS: Very good.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Good.



MOUNT BLACKWOOD ROAD FENCE DETAIL.







BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 284A

Richard Peterson Architect & Conservation Consultant. Daniel Catrice Historian 1994.

NAME: Our Lady Help Of Christians Church**ADDRESS:** Mymiong - Korobeit Road (Cnr Muirs Road), Korobeit
(Shire of Ballan)**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** Church.**CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 1903 **SOURCE:** 1**DESIGNER:** Kempson & Connelly **BUILDER:** Swanson Bros **SOURCE:** 1**CRITERIA:** H2; So1,3; Ar1,3. **HISTORIC THEME:** Community life.**DESCRIPTION:** **STYLE:** Dec. Gothic **STORIES:** 1 **DETACHED.****MATERIALS:** WALLS Brick **ROOF** Slate **STRUCTURE** Lb, trusses.**CONDITION:** Very good. **INTACTNESS:** Excellent **THREATS:** ---**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:**

FORM. FACADE. ROOF FORM. PLAN. USE.

PARAPET DECORATION. EAVES DECORATION. ROOF DECORATION..

CHIMNEY.WALL DECORATION. DOORS. WINDOWS. PAINTWORK SCHEME. SIGNS.

UNPAINTED FINISH. INTERIORS. VIEWS. TREES..

SIGNIFICANCE:**TYPE:** HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL.**LEVEL:** LOCAL.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** Nil**RECOMMENDED CONTROL:** PLANNING SCHEME.**MAP NO:** R1.03**SURVEY:** RP**DATE:** 28.2.94**NEGS:** 23. 32

HISTORY: A Catholic school was opened in the 1860s on the corner of Muir's Lane, Mt Blackwood. In 1866 it had 70 pupils.¹ On 10 May 1873 the first church service was held in the school, rather than the Purcell's house, Mt Blackwood, as previously. About 1889, the school closed and the building became known as St Michael's Catholic Chapel. This was the building replaced in 1903 on a site purchased from Lady Clarke for £4 (\$8). It was designed by Kempson & Connolly architects of Melbourne and built by Swanson Brothers builders. After the opening ceremony, on 11 October 1893, guests were entertained at Korobeit School.²

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A 5-bay red brick gable-roofed church in the Early English Gothic style. It has a slate roof. The first north bay is a porch and there is a chancel on axis with a vestry, projecting northwards from this. Dressings are render generally painted cream: gables have parapets, buttresses have stepped cappings, windows are lancets with soldier course heads, with label moulds and foliate stops and there is a stringcourse at cill height. The ridge has a metal cresting, there are gambrel gablet vents with finials to each bay. The west end has a cruciform octafoil rose window over triple lancets and the vestry has an oculus over a straight leaded window pair. The interior was not accessible.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: This is the only Early English Catholic church in the study area. There are 10 churches in the Shire, of which three are Catholic. Kempson and Connolly also designed the chapel at St Bernards School, built in the same year, 1905 (ref: 197). They designed numerous churches and religious buildings, as well as houses between 1890 and 1914, including St Josephs, Benalla (1907-8).³

SIGNIFICANCE: A red brick Early English Catholic church built in 1905 and designed by Kempson and Connolly, architects.

It is of local historical significance for its association with the religious development of community life. It has architectural significance as an intact surviving representative example of its style and of the work of its architects Kempson and Connolly.

INTACTNESS: Apparently excellent.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Very good.

¹ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 4 August 1866.

² Margaret Love, *St Bernard's Church, Baccush Marsh. 1874-1974. A Brief History, etc..* Bacchus Marsh Express, Bacchus Marsh 1974, p.11.

³ Miles Lewis, *Architectural Survey. Final Report.* University of Melbourne, Melbourne. 1977, p.56. Miles Lewis, Ed., *Victorian Churches. Their origins, their story and their architecture.* National Trust of Australia (Victoria), pp.75&103.

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 286

Richard Peterson Architect & Conservation Consultant. Daniel Catrice Historian 1994.

NAME: -----**PREVIOUS NAME:** Mt Blackwood Hotel (Drury's Hotel)**ADDRESS:** Mount Blackwood Road (NW of Muirs Road).**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** Derelict ruin.**PREVIOUS USE:** Hotel.**SIGNIFICANT DATE:** 1864-1911 **CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 1864**SOURCE:** 1,2.**CRITERIA:** H1,3; Sc2/H4, So2. **HISTORIC THEME:** Community life/Governing**DESCRIPTION:** **STYLE:** Early **STORIES:** ? **DETACHED.****MATERIALS:** **WALLS** Stone **ROOF** ? **STRUCTURE** Lb**CONDITION:** Reasonable, overgrown. **INTACTNESS:** Ruin **THREATS:** Neglect**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:**

MATERIALS.

HEDGES.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL. POTENTIAL. RUIN.

TREES.

SIGNIFICANCE:**TYPE:** HISTORICAL. SCIENTIFIC.**LEVEL:** LOCAL.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** Nil**RECOMMENDED CONTROL:** PLANNING SCHEME.**MAP NO:** R1.03 **SURVEY:** RP, GV, JS **DATE:** 28.2.94 **NEGS:** 23.35 & 36

LOOKING FROM NORTH-EAST

HISTORY: The Mt. Blackwood Hotel was built in 1864 for John Drury, a shrewd businessman, who knew the appeal of strong liquor for miners *en route* to the Mt. Blackwood goldfields. Other licensees included Elizabeth Drury (1905-07) and William Drury (1907-11), wife and son respectively of John Drury. In 1911, the hotel was de-licensed, with compensation of £230 (\$460) paid.¹ The Mt. Blackwood Hotel was destroyed by fire in February 1921.²

The Mt Blackwood Hotel originally served both the local community of farms on the basalt plains of the northern Pentland Hills and miners on the Lerderderg River. The hotel was also known as Drury's Hotel. The Hotel was also a point of supply for the miners of the Lerderderg Gorge who would receive groceries and other commodities which they would then card down into the gorge.³

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A ruin, of ashlar bluestone with sandstone dressings. It consists of the left hand half of a room with a fireplace in the centre of the side wall. The chimney is dressed sandstone with a capping mould.

The remainder of the building is easily recognisable from footings and piles of fallen wall stone, although a considerable amount of original stone has been removed from the site. Two circular, stone-lined wells are near the northern side of the ruin, one of which has been filled with rubble. Several garden and landscape features remain. At left, Hawthorn hedges form yards around the ruins and a larger paddock to the south.

Other features include a pile of stone and brick near the south west corner of the main building, probably from a detached kitchen. Two collapsed stone structures about twenty-five metres north-west of the main building, which may have been stables or other outbuildings, a large circular paved area about thirty metres to the west. This last feature is unusual. It comprises a platform paved with large basalt field boulders, with a rectangular space two by one metres in the centre and a narrower trench on the western side. It is unclear what this was for, but it may have been some form of stockyard, or very possibly, the site of a horse works, for driving some form of machinery, such as a chaff cutter. A large earth dam lies a further fifty metres to the south-west.

Landscape. The paddock adjacent to the ruin is surrounded by a Hawthorn hedge (*Crataegus monogyna*), a widely used hedge species used in Victoria, as it is in England. Trees are clumped near the gate on the north side, and there is a backdrop of one extremely good *Pinus sp.* and Poplar.

¹ Moore, "Historical Notes", BMDHS.

² *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 8 February 1921.

³ Notes of the Late Bill Matherson, (Bacchus Marsh Historical Society?), copy held by Melbourne's Living Museum of the West.

Plant species include:

<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	English Hawthorn
<i>Pinus pinea?</i>	Stone Pine
<i>Populus tremula</i>	Aspen

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are twenty-one stone buildings in Bacchus Marsh identified in the Study, including four hotels and former hotels. There are six nineteenth century hotels still licensed, of the ten hotel buildings identified. This building would be comparable to the two Myrmiong hotels (refs: 264 & 268).

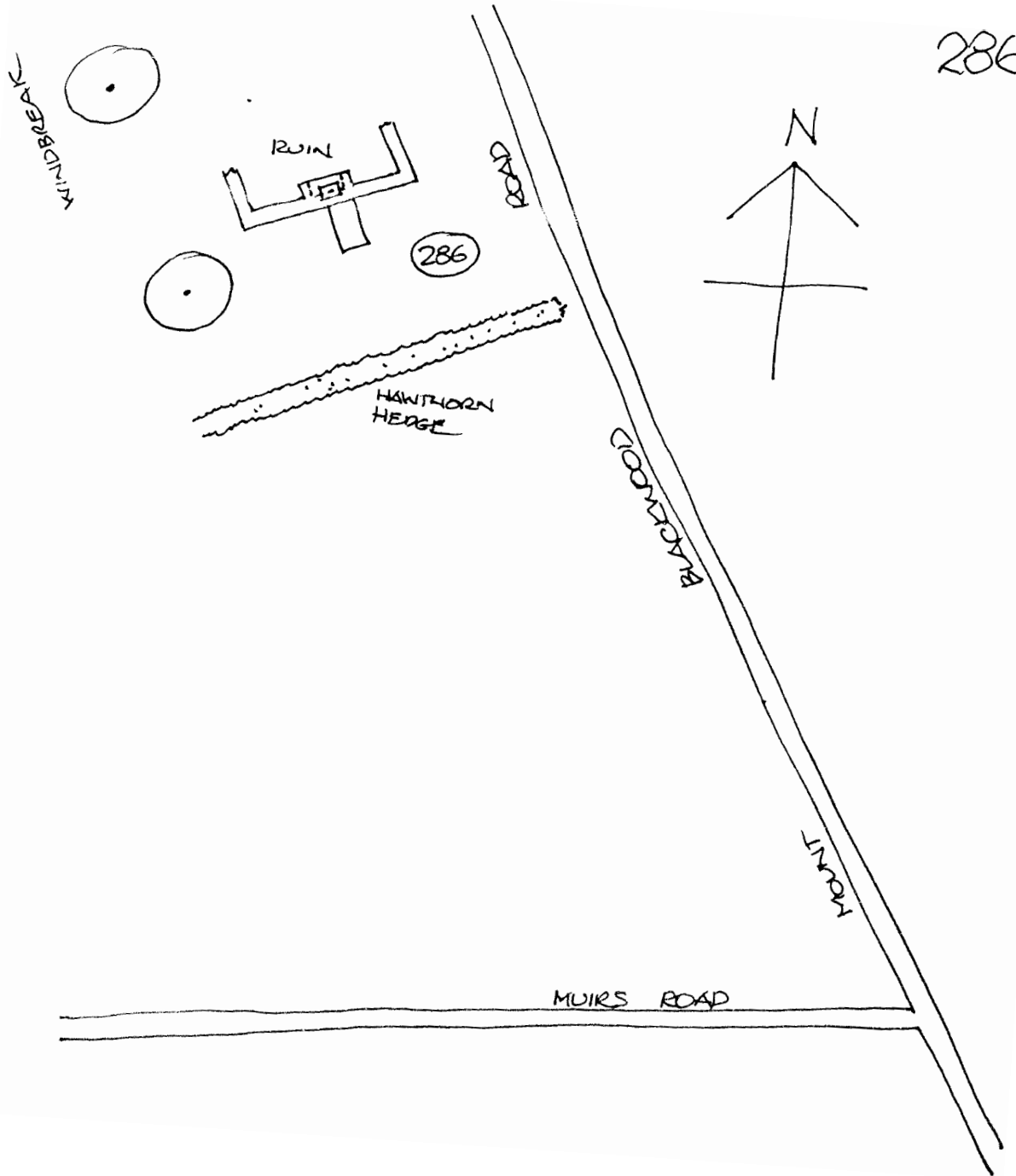
SIGNIFICANCE: The ruin of an ashlar bluestone and sandstone hotel building, built in 1864, on the route to the Mt Blackwood gold fields. Various related landscape elements potentially of this period, survive.

It is of local historical significance as a representative embodiment of a way of life and the social values of the 1860s and for its association with a significant event, the rush for gold. It has scientific significance for its archaeological research potential as a cultural research document. It retains social significance as a landmark known and valued by the community for orientation.

INTACTNESS: Ruin. Derelict.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Reasonable. Overgrown.

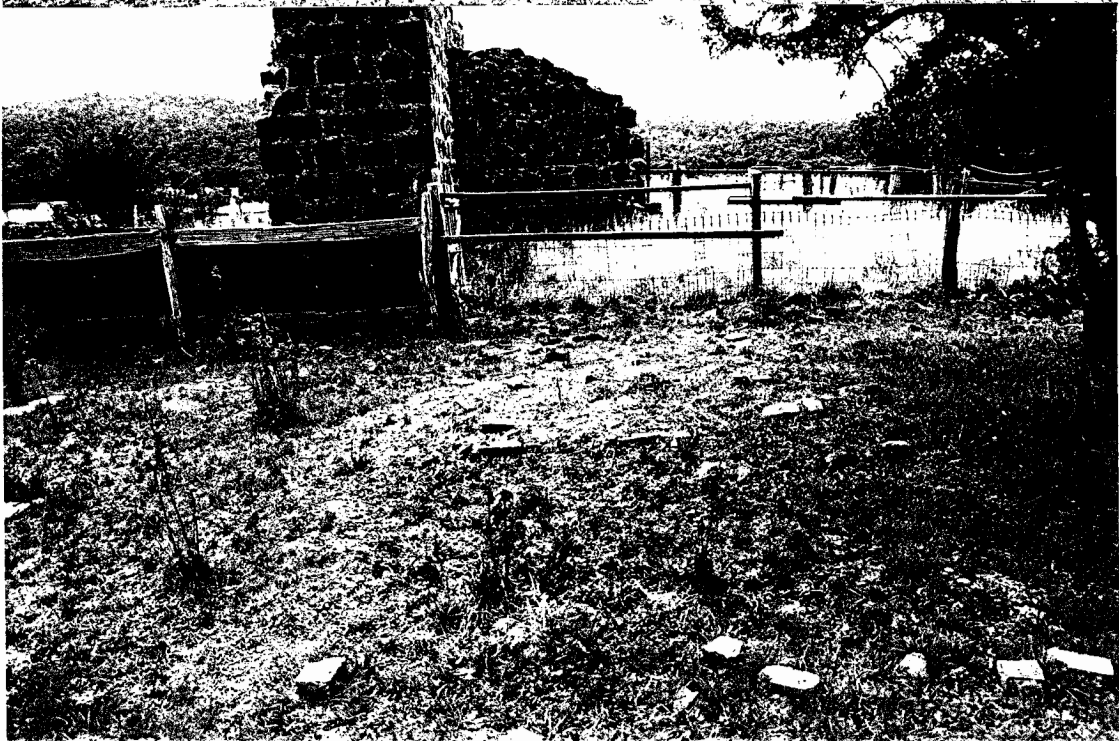
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Hand
Hedge
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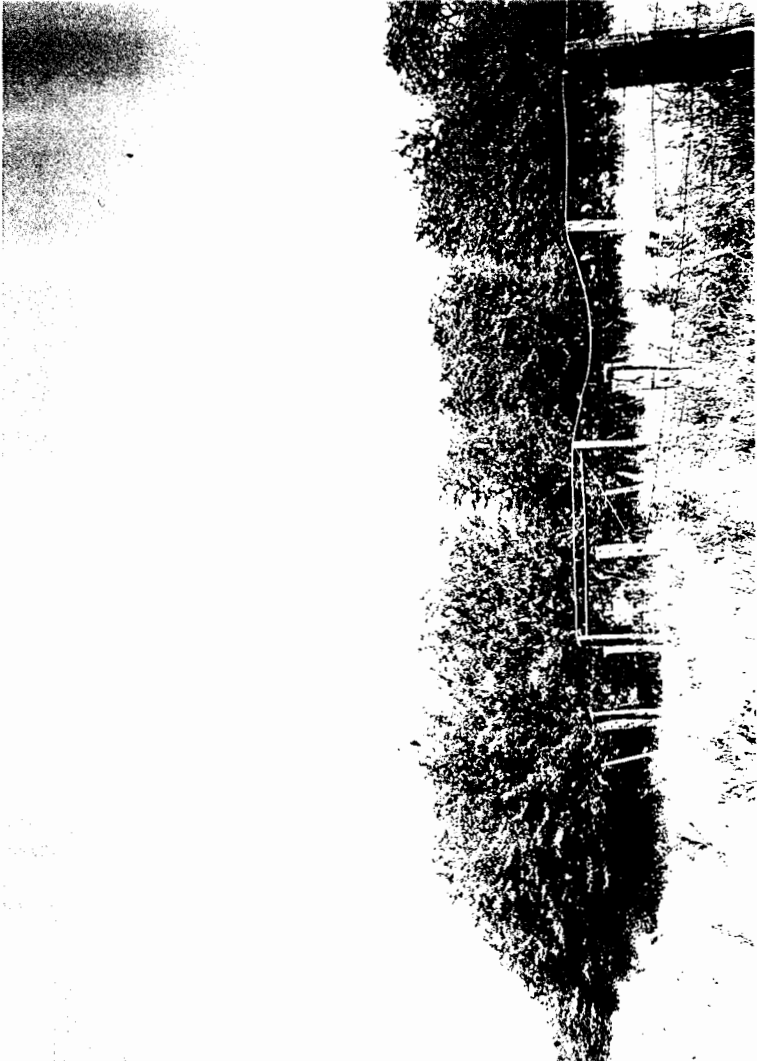
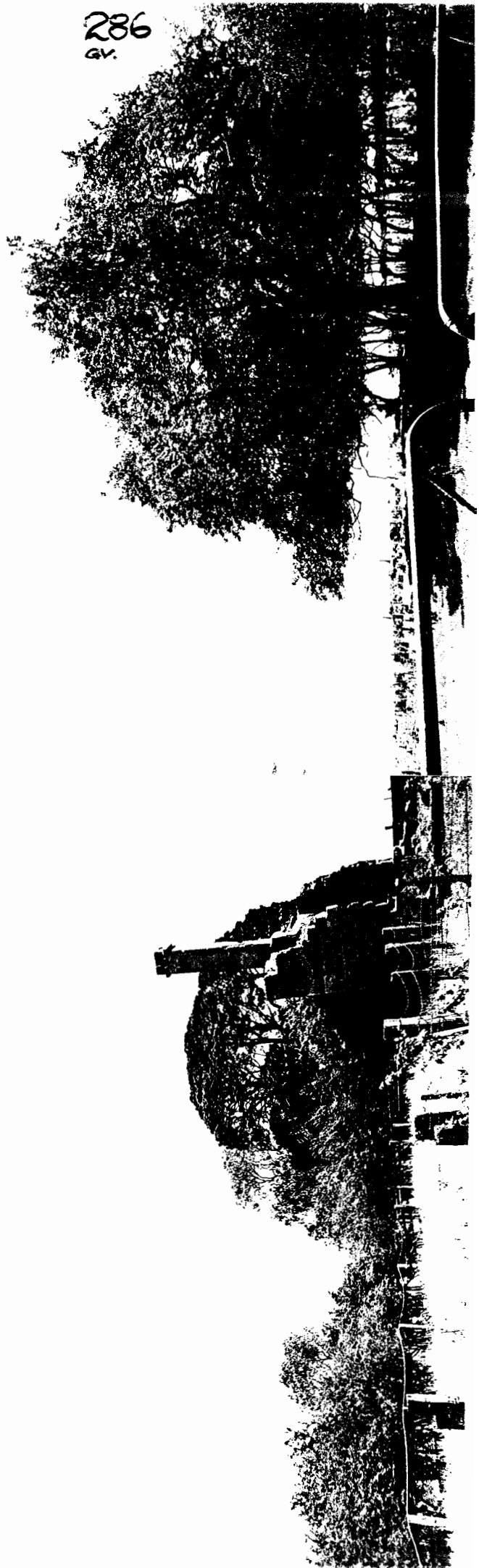


WELL
DOCKING
IN FORELAND
END WELL
UNDER TREES
ON RIGHT
CV.



REMAINS OF
KITCHEN AND
CHIMNEY

286
GV.



BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 291

Richard Peterson Architect & Conservation Consultant. Daniel Catrice Historian 1994.

NAME: Werribee Gorge State Park & Quarry.**ADDRESS:** Myers Road (south end).**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** Car Park and State Park.**SIGNIFICANT DATE:** Quarry: 1950s-1975**CONSTRUCTION DATE:** Quarry: 1950s**SOURCE:** 4**CRITERIA:** Ae1/ H2,3,5,6/ H5; So3.**HISTORIC THEME:** Community life/ Mining/ Water/ Conserving.**CONDITION:** ? **INTACTNESS:** ? **THREATS:** -**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:**

EXTRACTION FORMATION.

SIGNIFICANCE:**TYPE:** HISTORICAL. SCIENTIFIC.**LEVEL:** LOCAL.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** Nil**RECOMMENDED CONTROL:** PLANNING SCHEME.**MAP NO:** R1.04 **SURVEY:** RP & GV **DATE:** 28.2.94 **NEGS:** 24.4-6

HISTORY: Werribee Gorge was reserved as a public park in 1907. Management of the Park was vested in a Tourist Committee of local residents, including Christopher Crisp editor of the *Bacchus Marsh Express* (ref: 193). After 1907, the Committee began constructing walking tracks and two shelter sheds. Day-to-day management was the responsibility of a caretaker who worked on the site until 1929.

After the Second World War, naturalists and groups such as the National Parks Association lobbied for better protection of the Gorge. In 1973, the Land Conservation Council recommended that it be placed under the management of the National Parks Service, implemented in 1975.¹

This sandstone quarry was opened in the 1970s by the Country Roads Board to obtain a rock foundation for freeway works, particularly the Bacchus Marsh and Myrmiong bypasses. The Bacchus Marsh bypass was officially opened on June 30, 1972 by the Premier, Sir Henry Bolte.² The Myrmiong bypass was opened on October 3, 1975.³ The quarry closed in 1975, the same year Werribee Gorge was proclaimed a State Park. Later, the quarry was reopened to supply stone for the Melton bypass.⁴

Quarrying has been conducted near the Werribee Gorge only in recent decades. No maps or plans have been found showing quarrying prior to the 1930s and it is believed that the quarry was first opened in the 1950s, while quarrying ceased in the mid 1980s. The quarry is located on land which in the 1890s was owned by G.C. Kelly and M. Hanson (Lots 2A and 3 of Section 1). Hanson occupied his 58 acres (23.5ha) from 1871, while Kelly's block was originally purchased from J. Crook in 1854. James Elija Crook came to Bacchus Marsh in 1841 and ran the Woolpack Inn from c1850.

Part of the quarry actually destroyed a natural cave in the early 1980s. This was examined by the Victoria Archaeological Survey for evidence of Aboriginal occupation. No archaeological evidence was found when it was excavated prior to enlargement of the quarry. This area was later made part of a Scenic Reserve, eventually becoming the Werribee Gorge State Park and the quarry is now the main car park for the park.⁵

McFarlane's private water channel was originally 3.2km long, built in c1906, by blasting and cutting into the south bank of the Werribee River, (ref: 67).

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: This is a small quarry in the western side of Kelly Gully which runs off the northern side of Werribee Gorge. It is currently used as a car park for visitors

¹ *Park notes. Werribee Gorge State Park*, National Parks Service, 1983. Resource Collection F/C: 4/3, Historic Places Section, Department of Conservation and National Reserves.

² Moore & Oomes, *Bacchus Marsh: A Pictorial Chronicle*, pp. 12 & 148.

³ Country Roads Board Western Highway (Myrmiong Section) Official Opening. Souvenir (BMDHS).

⁴ Camm, *Bacchus Marsh by Bacchus Marsh*, p.??.

⁵ Moore & Oomes, p.12; Simmons, S. Kelly Gully Cave, Report on archaeological investigation by Victoria Archaeological Survey 1983.

to Werribee Gorge. The quarry face shows some of the underlying geological strata for which the Gorge is also famous, but has no features of any historical note.

Two huts associated with goldmining (Rose's, 1890s) and another from the 1930s Depression, are said to survive. The former on the eastern bank and the latter on the western, further upstream.⁶

One of the two sheltersheds survives .

Remnants of McFarlane's private water channel survive. (For the town water channel on the north bank, ref: 67).⁷

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: Types of extraction industry in Bacchus Marsh include: coal, stone, gold, clay, antimony, gravel and lime. Other stone quarries are refs: 366, 368 and 377.

SIGNIFICANCE: The Werribee Gorge is a natural phenomenon of great beauty and geological interest, which has long been a tourist attraction, source of water supply and quarry for road construction stone. The quarry operated from the 1950s until 1975. It was owned by James Crook of the Woolpack Inn from 1854 until 1871.

The gorge is locally of aesthetic significance in revealing its scenic beauty and experience. It is socially significance as a traditional visitor focus and scenic route.

It has historical significance also for its association with early gold mining as a pioneering early water supply source, for its association with the important and influential early figures of James Crook and later for the road construction extraction industry. It demonstrate a changing sequence of pattern of use, appreciation and also conservation practice.

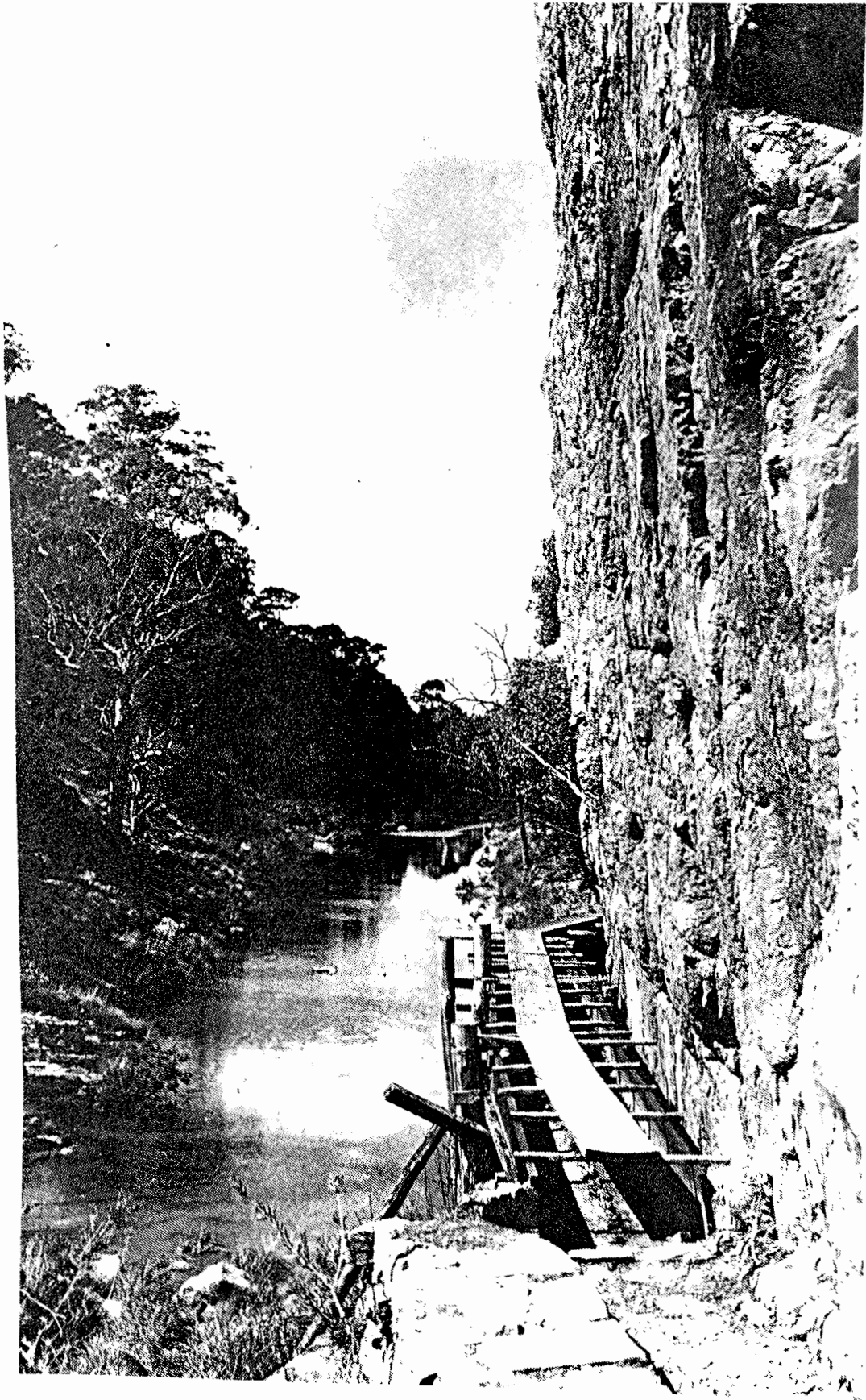
It is of scientific cultural significance for its archaeological potential.

INTACTNESS: One of the sheltersheds has gone.

CONDITIONS & THREATS:

⁶ *Living Museum of the West Industrial Heritage Study*, Site No.0196. Refer: ref: 330

⁷ *Ibid.* No.0064.



McFARLANE'S WATER RACE, WERRISBEE GORGE.
MOORE & COMES, P. 86.