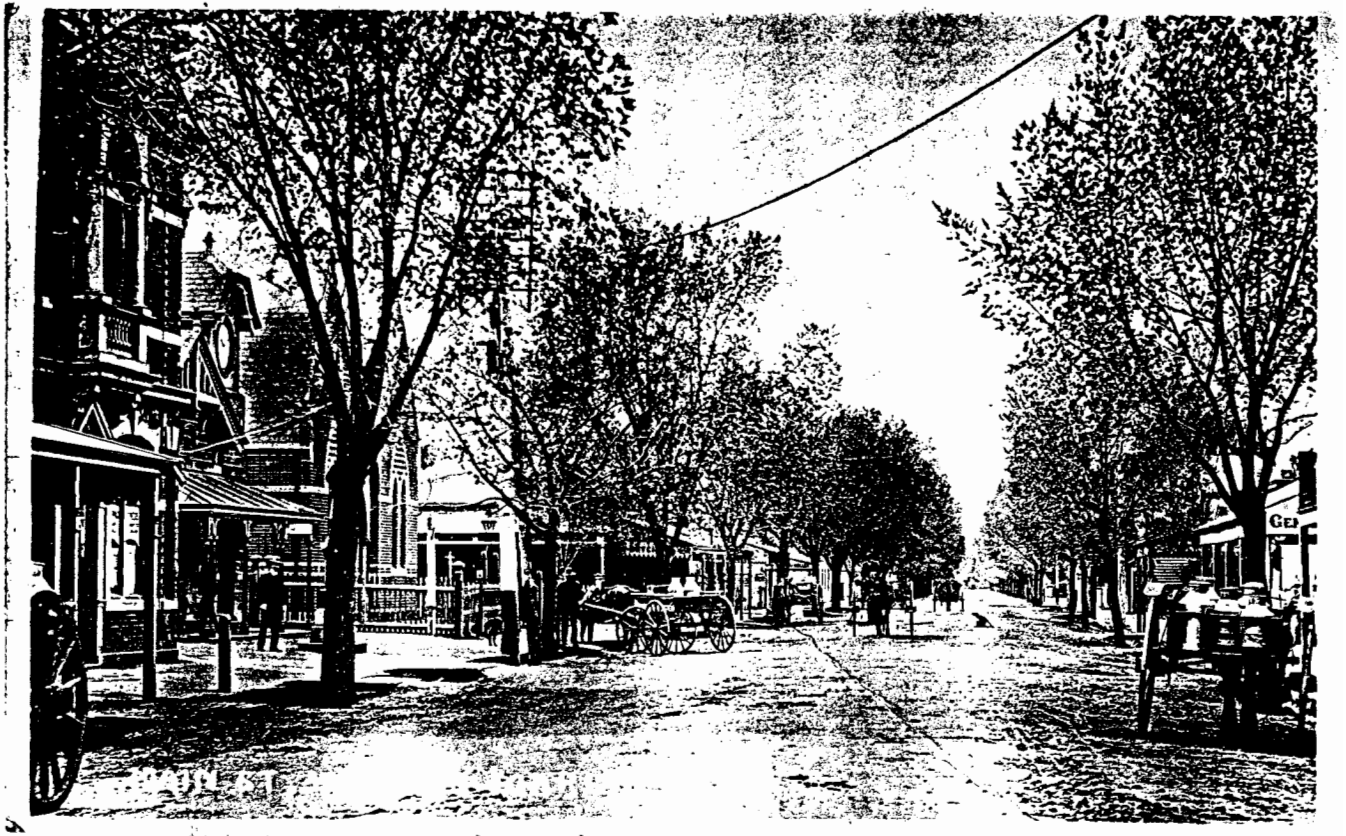


Richard Peterson and Daniel Catrice

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY



**For the Shire of Bacchus Marsh &
the Historic Buildings Council, 1995.**

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1. INTRODUCTION.

Commissioning and funding. The Study was commissioned by the Shire of Bacchus Marsh and Heritage Victoria in 1993. It is Project No. 31 of the National Estate Grants Programme 1992/93 and is funded by the Victorian National Estate Committee and the Shire of Bacchus Marsh.

Study area. The Study area is the Shire of Bacchus Marsh.

During the Study period, the Shire was superseded by the Shire of Moorabool, incorporating all of the former Shire of Bacchus Marsh and Ballan, and parts of the Shires of Bungaree and Buninyong and of the City of Werribee.

The period covered is from 1838 until 1994.

Study Team. The Study Team consisted of:

Richard Peterson, architect and conservation consultant. Study Manager. Survey, identification, analysis, recommendations, glossary, mapping, writing and editing of report.

Daniel Catrice, historian. Environmental history, research and site histories.

Janette Strachan, landscape consultant. Landscape evaluation.

Gary Vines, industrial archaeologist. Industrial and archaeological site evaluation and history.

Geoffrey Peterson-Wright, word processing and assistance.

Roberta Herring, word processing.

Acknowledgments. The support, assistance and advice of the following people is gratefully acknowledged: Miss Gwyn Moore of the Bacchus Marsh and District Historical Society; Ron Mildren, Town Planner; Denis Murphy, Shire Engineer; Diana Gibson, Jean Lycette, Laurie Wheelahan, Walter Stewart; Geoffrey Austin and Mary Sheehan of Heritage Victoria; the members of the Steering Committee; and also the co-operation of the National Trust of Australia (Victoria) and of Heritage Victoria.

Scope. The Study does not cover places of pre-contact, natural, or geological value. It does not propose conservation policies or plans for the places identified. It does not assess any places beyond the boundaries of the former Shire. Generally it does not assess interiors or portable heritage material.

Method. This Study follows a standard method of investigation designed to identify and evaluate places of cultural significance as a basis for policy and planning decisions on the use and development of those places. This method is outlined in *The Charter for the conservation of places of cultural significance (The Burra Charter)*, 1988 developed by the professional body Australia ICOMOS.

The Study offers the first step towards recognising and protecting the Shire's cultural heritage. The second and most important step, is the consideration of the Study by the Community and Council and statutory protection of the places identified for the benefit of present and future generations of local people and visitors.

This method is described in more detail in Sections 6 and 7.

Content. The Study includes the following components:

- Documentary sources search.
- Preliminary survey to identify places for investigation based on the documentary record.
- Historical research of the Shire's physical development under the headings of the main themes identified.
- Methodology and criteria. Development and tuning of the approaches used by others to relate to local conditions and current thinking.
- Site survey. Search, identification, recording, description and mapping of culturally significant places in the Municipality.
- Comparative evaluation and historic research for each place identified as significant.
- Recommendations to protect the cultural value of each place and of the places identified in general.
- Sources. Previous heritage site studies of the region which have included the Bacchus Marsh area are: D.V. Bick, *Historic Sites. Melbourne Area - District 1 Review* (1985); C. Johnston, et.al., *Western Region Heritage Study* (1986); and G. Vines, *Western Region Industrial Heritage Study* (1989).

Earlier histories include: W. Williams *A History of Bacchus Marsh* (c1936) in various forms; G Camm, *Bacchus Marsh by Bacchus Marsh: An Anecdotal History* (1986); J. Lack & O. Ford, *Melbourne Western Region: An Introductory History* (1986); G. Moore, and J. Oomes, *Bacchus Marsh. A Pictorial Chronicle* (1986) and B. Osborne, *The Bacchus Story: A History of Captain Bacchus and his Son* (1973).

Primary sources used extensively include: Bacchus Marsh Shire (and its antecedents). Minute and Rate Books, and the building files of the National Trust of Australasia (Victoria) and of Heritage Victoria.

For a detailed Bibliography, refer to Section II.

Detailed local planning scheme maps were prepared by Callum Dalton during the course of the Study. Prior to this, *Melway* (1993) and the CFA's *ESMAP Outer Melbourne Directory* (1991) were used as provisional base maps for the Study as the most detailed, accurate and current available, in preference to Survey maps.

Existing controls. At present, ten places are protected by the local Planning Scheme. Ten places (several are the same places) are protected by the Historic Buildings Council and a further three by the Government Buildings Register. A total of 14 places are protected in these ways.

Nine places are acknowledged by the Register of the National Estate and 16 by the National Trust. Neither of these bodies have legal force to their registers. These include a further seven places only.

Refer to section 8.4 for detailed analysis of this.

Terminology. Generally, the appropriate technical terms have been used in the Study. A detailed Glossary has been compiled and written by the Consultant to explain each of the technical terms used. Refer to Section 10.

Wide variation was found in the street names used by various maps, the Shire and in the street signs themselves. Generally the spelling found on the street signs has been used.

Access. Funding for the Study has not generally enabled appointments to be made with owners for access to individual properties. With only some exceptions (such as Greystones), properties were inspected only from the street and as recorded in existing documentation. Generally the consultants have not knowingly trespassed on private property. However discussions have been held with many owners, both in response to telephone or written enquiries and as they were encountered during the fieldwork. In virtually all cases the response from owners has been positive, interested and supportive of the Study.

Further research and information. Many leads remain which could not be followed up and these have been identified wherever possible. Refer to Section 9.6 for detail. Further information is welcomed by the Consultant. Contact:

Richard Peterson, architect and conservation consultant,
20 Russell Street, Ivanhoe 3079.
Telephone: 9499 1518. Fax: 9499 3066.

What is cultural heritage? Cultural heritage is the physical evidence of where we have come from and so, an indication of where we have the potential to go in future development. It consists of the places that the community and its ancestors have created and gives meaning in our lives and the lives of future generations. It is the inheritance we have received from our forbears and can choose to hand on to those who follow us. Much has been lost that we now regret. Once lost, our cultural heritage can never be replaced. Replicas and virtual reality are no substitute for authenticity.

Conserving places of cultural heritage value does not mean hindering or preventing development. In virtually every case, imaginative solutions may be found to capitalise on the evidence of the past to enhance development.

Why conserve cultural heritage? Heritage places provide tangible evidence of earlier ways of life, social values, work and business practices, community developments, people, social movements, architectural styles, technology, plantings and other aspects of our past. These may have been influential, characteristic, extraordinary or rare survivals. (Refer to Section 7 for more detail). Authentic physical evidence evokes a sense of the past more than any book.

A sense of history and tradition is integral to our sense of unique identity as individuals and within the community. Particular heritage places are known and valued by the community as part of its sense of identity of the place and as landmarks, used for orientation.

A surprising number of people in the community are fascinated by links to their past, from children doing school assignments to tourists who flock to heritage attractions, providing local business opportunities and employment.

2. OBJECTIVES.

The objectives of the Study are to:

- identify, evaluate and document post-contact places of cultural significance in the Shire of Bacchus Marsh; and
- make recommendations for the conservation, management, public understanding and appreciation of the identified places of cultural significance.

The material presented by the Study is intended to be sufficient to support their defence of these places at an Administrative Appeals Tribunal Hearing or to assist planners to assess planning applications for their alteration or development. However it is hoped that the Study will be of interest to the members of the community of Bacchus Marsh and to interested people generally.

3. STATEMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE FOR BACCHUS MARSH.

First settled in 1838, Bacchus Marsh is a rural shire, 53 kilometres west of Melbourne, with a population of 13,000. Development has been profoundly influenced by its unique climate, geology, topography and hence its water supply and transport routes. The town of Bacchus Marsh is a centre servicing the surrounding farms, its diverse range of extractive and some secondary industry.

Bacchus Marsh has historical significance for its embodiment of a lively rural community life, just beyond the outskirts of Melbourne, on the route to Ballarat and Portland. It offers evidence of the settlement pattern of the pastoralists (including fences and walls), closer settlement and subsequent agricultural practices (including crops, dairying, market gardening and orcharding), in a changing pattern of occupancy, taking increasingly intensive advantage of the remarkably fertile soil of the river plains. Physical evidence of early industry (brick-making, mills, brewery, blacksmiths and chicory kiln) survives and of a wide variety of extractive industries (coal, stone, gold, clay, antimony, gravel, lime and crushed rock).

Government action is evidenced historically by the two early government town plans (Darley and Maddingley) and the subsequent private settlement elsewhere (Main Street Bacchus Marsh), judicial buildings, housing and remarkably numerous school sites influenced by changing settlement patterns and water reticulation systems. Bacchus Marsh retains a remarkable number (eight) of pre-gold rush buildings, several of which later flourished on the route to the gold fields demonstrating the effect of that historical movement and also of various methods of primitive building construction. Other places demonstrate benevolent employer provision of accommodation, facilities and philanthropy.

Bacchus Marsh remains a place enjoying remarkable and often sublime scenic beauty. It has architectural significance for the engineering achievement of its transport links (railworks, road bridge and cutting) and for its range of characteristic houses from most periods (particularly late Victorian and Edwardian).

It has scientific significance for the archaeological potential for several of its early building and industrial sites. Finally, it has social significance for its remarkable range of memorials (including four avenues of honour), as the site of various natural and cultural early conservation actions, for its early recognised scenic routes and other tourist destinations.

4. MAJOR HISTORIC THEMES.

1. EXPLORATION.

The natural environment of the Shire prior to European settlement. Exploration of the region by Matthew Flinders (1802) and John Batman (1835). How the natural environment determined the nature and location of post-contact occupation.

2. PASTORALISM.

Kenneth Scobie Clarke; Captain W.H. Bacchus and his son, W. Henry Bacchus; William Speed, etc. The occupation of the Shire for grazing and its effects on the natural environment (destruction of native grasses and traditional food sources, erection of buildings, the planting or marking of trees, the construction of bush tracks). Though grazing continued to be an important influence on the development of the Shire, the pastoral era ended in the decade following the discovery of gold.

3. AGRICULTURE.

Primary productive industry. Promoted by the discovery of gold (food and provisions for goldfields population) and the proximity of the Shire to markets in Melbourne, Geelong and Ballarat. Agriculture involved the clearing of trees for cultivation, the erection of buildings and fences, etc. **Grain Crops** (wheat, barley, oats), **Lucerne, Chicory, Livestock** (dairy cattle), **Market Gardens** (carrots, including Chinese) **Orchards**.

4. TRANSPORT.

The development of Bacchus Marsh as a "stop-over" on the route to the goldfields (Border Inn; Blacksmith's Cottage and Shop), and later, the construction of roads, bridges, and railway to transport produce to markets in Melbourne and Geelong.

5. MINING AND QUARRYING.

Primary extractive industry. Mining: **Gold** (Lerderderg Gorge; Goodman's Creek), **Antimony** (Coimadai), **Coal** (Maddingley); Quarrying: **Lime** (Coimadai), **Building Stone** (Werribee Vale Road), **Clay** (Rowsley), **Sand**; Timber Cutting for fuel and processing.

6. INDUSTRY.

Factories, kilns, mills, etc. to process the products of primary productive industries (q.v. Agriculture) and primary extractive industries (q.v. Mining and Quarrying).

7. TOWNSHIPS.

Bacchus Marsh; Coimadai; Darley; Hopetoun; Maddingley; Myrniong; Parwan. With the development of primary and secondary industries, townships were established to supply services and handle trade. **Commerce** (shops, markets). **Housing. Services** (water, sewerage, gas, electricity). **Cemeteries.**

8. WATER.

The provision of water for agriculture (irrigation), for industry and mining, and for domestic use. The construction of weirs and reservoirs (water supply strategies), the widening and deepening of rivers (natural water courses), the reclamation of marshes, etc.

9. GOVERNING BACCHUS MARSH.

Public administration (local, state, federal). The role of government in shaping the physical environment of the Shire. **Police. Communications** (Postal Services, q.v. Transport). **Education** (Schools). **Health Services** (Hospitals). **Public Works** (Township Water Supply Channel, Footpaths). **Defence** (Darley Camp; Bacchus Marsh Aerodrome).

10. COMMUNITY LIFE.

Churches, Hotels, Libraries (Mechanics Institute). **Lodges** (ANA, Masons). **Leisure** (halls, parks and gardens, sports, cinemas).

11. CONSERVING BACCHUS MARSH.

The protection of buildings and areas valued by local people. The establishment of state parks (Wombat; Lerderderg) and conservation zones (Bull mallee scrub), the preservation of buildings (Blacksmith's Cottage and Shop).

12. COMMEMORATING BACCHUS MARSH.

Bacchus Marsh commemorating the achievement and endeavours of its citizens (Staughton Memorial; Avenue of Honour; Maddingley Park Gates; Pioneer Cemetery).

5. ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY

INTRODUCTION

The Shire of Bacchus Marsh is situated fifty-three kilometres west of Melbourne. It covers an area of 56,000 hectares with a population of over 13,000 residents¹. The Shire is bounded on the north by the Wombat Forest and on the west by Myrmiong Creek. Its eastern and southern boundaries are defined by Djerriwarrh Creek and Little River.

The Shire is predominantly rural in character, with an urban centre at Bacchus Marsh township. Outlying settlements such as Myrmiong, once centres of supply and trade, now function as centres of community life; a church, a school or hall fulfilling the spiritual, intellectual and social needs of a rural population. Here, cleared paddocks are criss-crossed by fences. There are small clusters of farm buildings, as well as windmills and water supply dams. Bacchus Marsh, the principal township in the Shire, supplies most of the services required by farmers. Furthermore, as a centre of industry in the Shire, Bacchus Marsh provides most of the employment opportunities. Two major transport routes, the Western Highway and the Melbourne-Adelaide railway pass through the township, shaping urban development and growth. Today, Bacchus Marsh boasts approximately 82 per cent of the Shire's total population².

Nevertheless, Bacchus Marsh township retains its rural character. Situated at the confluence of the Werribee and Lerderderg Rivers, the township is surrounded by rich alluvial soils used for market gardening and orchards. Since the 1850s, the Werribee river basin has been an important agricultural area, supplying markets in Melbourne, Geelong and Ballarat. Fertile soils and a rainfall average of twenty inches per annum promoted this development. Proximity to major markets enabled farmers to take advantage of a unique environment. Across the fertile river plains there is a cross-section of rural industries: wheat, oats and barley; wool and fat lambs; dairying and beef cattle; pig raising; market gardening and fruit growing; and forestry³.

Beneath the soil there are resources that are equally rich and diverse: sedimentary clays at Darley, used for the manufacture of bricks, roofing tiles and earthenware pots; sandstone at Bald Hill, used as building stone for local and metropolitan markets; and the vast brown coal reserves at Maddingley and Parwan. Other natural resources include limestone and antimony at Coimadai and the sand deposits, north of Darley.

¹ Shire of Bacchus Marsh, *Community Directory*, 1991-92

² *Bacchus Marsh Municipal Profile*, p.3.

³ *Ibid.*

This history explores the themes that have shaped the post-contact physical environment of the Shire of Bacchus Marsh. It seeks to explain how each phase of this occupation and activity can be traced in the buildings, places and areas of the Shire. Interaction with the environment created a rich document of human endeavour, achievement, exploitation and abuse.

EXPLORATION AND PASTORALISM

Two Explorers

The Shire of Bacchus Marsh was first surveyed by European eyes in April 1802, when Matthew Flinders observed the broad sweep of the western plains from the summit of the You Yangs. He described the country as being

low, grassy and very slightly covered with wood, presenting great facility to a traveller desirous of penetrating inland¹.

Flinders found no fresh water, but thought the country 'had a pleasing, and in many parts, a fertile appearance'². Three decades later, on 31 May 1835, John Batman, an emissary of the Port Phillip Association stood at the same place and described an 'extent of fine land fit for any purpose':

I never saw or could suppose there could be such extensive plains as I saw today. Five thousand sheep would be almost lost upon them³.

The Port Phillip Association, a syndicate of capitalists and landowners, had been formed in Van Diemen's Land to explore the possibility of grazing enterprise in the Port Phillip District of New South Wales⁴. Batman established a camp on the at Indented Head and on 6 June 1835, 'purchased' from the Aborigines 600,000 acres (243,000 hectares) extending from Melbourne to Geelong⁵.

Geology

The vista so admired by Flinders and Batman was part of the Port Phillip Sunkland, which at Bacchus Marsh formed a natural amphitheatre, penetrated by five streams - Korkuperrimul, Lerderderg, Pyrete, Parwan and Werribee⁶. Geologically, this basin was an alluvial floodplain, bounded by lava flows and, to the west, by the Rowsley Fault⁷. This rich soil supported a variety of agricultural activities: firstly grazing, then grain production and dairy farming. Here, as elsewhere in the Shire, geological formation defined the nature and location of settlement. At Balliang and Parwan, the volcanic plain formed by newer volcanic flows proved suitable for grain-farming. The alluvial floodplain

¹ M. Flinders, *A Voyage to Terra Australis*, Vol. 1, p. 216..

² *Ibid.*, pp. 216-219.

³ Batman's Journal, reprinted in C.P. Billot, *John Batman: The Story of John Batman and the Founding of Melbourne*, p.90.

⁴ A. Shaw, *The Founding of Melbourne*, pp. 208-210.

⁵ C.P. Billot, *op. cit.*, p. 101.

⁶ B. Osborn, *The Bacchus Story*, p.1.

⁷ *Bacchus Marsh Rural Landscape Assessment*, p. 48.

at Werribee Vale promoted market gardening, and the rich loam which covered the basaltic plain at Rowsley produced lush pasture. Ordovician bedrock west of the Gisborne Road ridge yielded slate and permian outcrops overlain with dolomite produced freshwater magnesium limestone at Coimadai⁸.

Aboriginal Tribes

This ancient landscape was the traditional land of the Woiworung and Wathaurung tribes of the Kulin nation⁹. The Werribee River marked the approximate boundary between the two tribes; the Wathaurung claiming the land to the south of the Werribee to Cape Otway and the Woiworung, the area to the north drained by the Yarra River and its tributaries¹⁰. This landscape bore the imprint of Aboriginal occupation. Timber and bark were used to make shelters, weapons, tools and canoes¹¹. Furthermore, the grasslands which to European eyes suggested natural pasture, were the product of periodical burning to promote new growth and attract kangaroos.

Pastoralists

John Batman returned to Van Diemen's Land in June 1835, boasting of the the verdant plains which he had secured for the Port Phillip Association. With good pasture becoming increasingly scarce, reports of fertile land waiting to be claimed by the graziers of Van Diemen's Land prompted a minor rush across Bass Strait. Kenneth Scobie Clarke sailed from George Town in May 1836, with 2,386 sheep. He settled on the Saltwater (Maribyrnong) River and on 29 November, drove his flock over the lands claimed by the Port Philip Association to present-day Bacchus Marsh¹².

By 1838, Captain W.H. Bacchus and his son, William Henry, were camped at the Pyrete Creek, having transported 2,000 sheep from Launceston¹³. Clarke relinquished the valley and all lands east of the Korkuperrimul Creek to Captain Bacchus then moved to the Pentland Hills, where a head station was built on the west bank of the Myrniong Creek, north-west of the present township. Bacchus established his head station on the site of the present Manor House (ref. 218), and to secure his 14,080 acre (5,702 hectare) run, established four outstations. A radius of three miles (4.8km) around a hut was accepted as the area for which the squatter could claim grazing rights¹⁴.

⁸ Ibid., E. Sherbon Hills, *The Physiography of Victoria*, p. 103.

⁹ D.E. Barwick, 'Mapping the Past: An Atlas of Victorian Clans, 1835-1904'. *Aboriginal History*, vol.8 (2), 1984.

¹⁰ N. Tindale, *Aboriginal Tribes of Australia: Their Terrain, Environmental Controls, Distribution, Limits and Proper Names*, p.208 & G. Presland, *The Land of the Kulin*, p.25.

¹¹ T. Dingle, *The Victorians: Settling*, pp. 12-15.

¹² Kenneth Clarke, cited in P.L. Brown (Ed.), *The Narrative of George Russell of Golf Hill*, p.115.

¹³ Osborn, *op. cit.*, p.14; see also T.F. Bride, *Letters from Victorian Pioneers*, pp. 150-153.

¹⁴ R.V. Billis & A.S. Kenyon, *Pastures New*, p.24.

The pastoral occupation of the valley named by Clarke "Bacchus Marsh", proceeded swiftly after March 1839 when the Crown Land Occupation Act of 1836 was amended to permit grazing under an annual depasturing licence of 10 pounds (\$20)¹⁵. Between 1840-41, William Speed, Simeon Caddern, and the partners, Charles Griffith and James Moore established the 'Speeds', 'Bullengarook' (ref. 325) and 'Glenmore' (ref. 35) runs respectively¹⁶. These stations encompassed the present areas of Hopetoun, Coimadai and Rowsley. The boundaries between each run were generally defined by reference to the natural landscape, though Griffith and Bacchus chose to "tomahawk" the trees between the 'Glenmore' and 'Lerderderg' stations¹⁷.

Pastoral Landscape

By 1842, the pastoral occupation of the Shire, excluding the densely forested areas of the Werribee Gorge, was completed¹⁸. The flocks that roamed these native pastures had a profound impact on the natural environment. Grazing led to the decimation of native flora and fauna. The hooves of sheep and cattle compacted the delicate vegetation and soil, muddied and eroded precious watercourses and introduced and spread new grasses. Broadleaf succulents and Murnong roots, the vegetables of the Aboriginal population, and the tussocky and nutritious Kangaroo grass, slowly disappeared¹⁹.

Woiworung and Wathaurung

Deprived of traditional food sources and decimated by European diseases, the Woiworung and Wathaurung populations declined rapidly. In 1863, the Board for the Protection of Aborigines estimated that the native population around Bacchus Marsh, once approximately 350, now numbered thirty men, women and children²⁰. The Woiworung and Wathaurung continued to make seasonal visits to Bacchus Marsh - to Stamford Hill, the waterhole at Maddingley Park, and "the swamp below Bennett Street" - although squatters were concerned that such gatherings took place²¹. As Charles Griffith observed in 1841: 'we are extremely anxious to get rid of them and how to do it civilly is the great

¹⁵ Ibid. p.5, L.J. Peel, *Rural Industry in the Port Phillip Region*, p.23. C. Crisp (Ed.), *Railway Guide Book and Time-Table for Melbourne, Ballarat, Adelaide and all Intermediate Stations*. Also *Gazette for Bacchus Marsh, Ballan, Melton, etc and Almanac for 1891*, (Crisp & Lane) 1891.p.34.

¹⁶ R. Spreadborough; M. Anderson, *Victorian Squatters*, & R.V. Billis and A.S. Kenyon, *Pastoral Pioneers of Port Phillip*.

¹⁷ Charles Griffith, cited in Osborn, *op.cit.*, p.32.

¹⁸ Six years after Kenneth Clarke first settled in the district there were 44,000 sheep grazing five pastoral runs. Billis & Kenyon, *op.cit.*

¹⁹ Dingle, *op.cit.*, pp. 37 & 38.

²⁰ Osborne, *op. cit.*, p. 4; R. Brough Smyth, pp. 40-44.

²¹ Ibid., W. Williams, "A History of Bacchus Marsh", p.56.

difficulty²². In 1863, the last members of the tribe were sent to the mission at Mount Franklin, near Daylesford.

Subdivision

Soon, the squatters themselves were displaced. In 1839-40, a government official, W.W. Darke surveyed the Werribee River and its tributaries for subdivision and selection²³. The first land sales at Bacchus Marsh took place on 19 October 1842. The best land was reserved for retired military and naval personnel, who were granted remission for allotments selected in Bacchus Marsh. Thus, Alexander McCrae selected two portions of Bacchus' run in 1842 following his remission as captain of H.M. 84th Regiment of Foot. Other claimants to Bacchus' run included Peter Inglis, John Lindsay and George Brunswick Smyth²⁴. W.H. Bacchus lost 2,000 acres (810 hectares) from his 'Lardedark' run, including the 189 acres (76 hectares) where his homestead had been erected²⁵. Although Bacchus was able to reclaim a portion of his land, these events served to illustrate the changing nature of land use in the district. Bacchus Marsh, with its rich alluvial soils, was being transformed from a vast sheep-walk into a region of smallholdings.

Homesteads

Few structures remain from the pastoral occupation of Bacchus Marsh. A grazing licence issued for twelve months, with no compensation for improvements, was too insecure a tenure on which to establish a viable and permanent station²⁶. New regulations gazetted in 1847 recognised the pastoralists' pre-emptive right to purchase one square mile (259 ha) of his run at one pound (\$2) per acre (.4 ha)²⁷. At Bacchus Marsh, the first pre-emptive right was granted to Charles Griffith and Molesworth Greene for 'Glenmore' in September 1852. Seven years later, three other squatters had purchased their homestead blocks: Charles McLachlan at Myrniong Creek, Peter Inglis, south of the Werribee River, and Hector McLeod at Coimadai²⁸.

Security of tenure encouraged some to build substantial homesteads. The Manor House (ref. 218) was built for Captain Bacchus in 1846-47 with hand-made bricks and freestone

²² Griffiths, cited in Osborn, *Ibid.*, p.4.

²³ In 1840, new regulations replaced sale at auction, by selection at a uniform price of 1 pound per acre. J.M. Powell, *The Public Lands of Australia Felix: Settlement and Land Appraisal in Victoria 1834-91*, p.24.

²⁴ Osborn, *Ibid.*, p.33.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 32-34.

²⁶ Peel, *op.cit.*, p.27.

²⁷ Powell, *op. cit.*, pp. 28-30.

²⁸ Historical Plan, GF 75, Central Plans Office; Parish of Coimadai, Schedule, Central Plans Office, Melbourne.

won from Matson's Quarry (ref. 368). A central hall and passage were flanked by two rooms each side. Upstairs, there were four bedrooms and servants' quarters. Below stairs, there were cellars where Bacchus stored large supplies of wines and foodstuffs²⁹.

Not all homesteads displayed such precocious growth. 'Greystones' (ref. 31) was erected in 1875-76 for the pastoralist Molesworth Greene, a partner with Charles Griffith in the 'Glenmore' run. The first house was a slab hut with bark roof. In 1875, Greene commissioned the architects Lloyd Tayler and Frederick Wyatt to design his residence on 'Glenmore'. The bluestone homestead, completed in 1876, attracted favourable attention in the local press for its 'very handsome appearance'³⁰.

A pre-emptive right, or freehold title, also led to the erection of boundary fences to secure livestock. The difficulties in obtaining shepherds, and the costs involved, prompted the use of fences to control flocks. Also, with the renewed spread of scab, and the threat of catarrh, fences became an important means of preventing diseased animals from infecting a grazier's stock³¹. Today, several drystone walls survive on the plains south of the Werribee River: at 'Greystones' (ref. 31) and along the Geelong-Bacchus Marsh Road (ref. 19) and Davis Road, Balliang (ref. 19A).

²⁹ Osborne, *op. cit.*, p. 40.

³⁰ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 31 July 1875.

³¹ Peel, *op.cit.*, p.58.

AGRICULTURE

Markets

At Bacchus Marsh, as elsewhere in the Port Phillip region, agricultural production commenced in the 1840s in response to the growth of Melbourne. First settled in 1835, Melbourne was soon a thriving commercial and administrative centre with a population, in 1841, exceeding 4,400 people¹. By 1846, the population had reached 10,954, representing a significant market for various foodstuffs, including hay, grain and vegetables². With its fertile soils and proximity to Melbourne and Geelong, Bacchus Marsh was well placed to profit from agricultural production.

New land regulations attracted farmers to Bacchus Marsh. In June 1842, the government passed an act for the sale of special country lands, that is 'lands suited for cultivation or likely to be purchased for small farms'³. All land was to be sold by auction in lots of 20-320 acres (8-130 hectares) with a minimum upset price of one pound per acre (\$2 per .4 ha). The act replaced the system of pre-selection which had deprived Bacchus of his best land, and though substantially altered in 1860, provided the legislative framework for the transformation of the Marsh from a pastoral to an agricultural economy.

Grain

The first crops to be planted in Bacchus Marsh were wheat; flour (and mutton) being the traditional and staple diet of the first generation of European settlers. Cultivation centred on the large area of river flats on the northern side of the Werribee River, between the Korkuperrimul and Coimadai Creeks. James and Cornelius Mahoney settled in this area in 1844 having received 101 acres (41 hectares) from George Ward Cole as part-payment for the construction of Cole's Wharf in Melbourne. A stonemason by trade, Mahoney erected a brick and stone homestead on the Portland Road (ref. 172). Another farmer, John Leahy, and his brothers-in-law, John and Michael Egan, purchased 160 acres (65 hectares) at Hopetoun and established a homestead, 'Springfield' (ref. 354), on a rise opposite the present Catholic cemetery⁴. Today these farmhouses reflect the development of an agricultural community.

Nevertheless, farming was an unrewarding existence in the decade before the discovery of gold. The average price of wheat did not rise above six shillings per bushel (60 cents per 36 litres) between 1843 and 1850; nor was the market for local produce of sufficient size

¹ Ibid., p.18.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid., p.37.

⁴ Osborn, op.cit., pp. 36-38.

to raise the price above the very minimum for a profitable return. In 1851, only 3,935 people in the Counties of Bourke and Grant, or 12 per cent of the population, described themselves as farmers⁵. Yet, the same year saw the discovery of gold, which created a foundation for the prosperity and growth of the small rural community at Bacchus Marsh.

Gold

Gold had a profound and enduring effect on the economic, social and political development of the Australian colonies. The population of Victoria increased from 77,000 in 1851, to 237,000 in 1854 and 540,000 in 1861⁶. Gold replaced wool as the leading sector of the economy and created a huge domestic market for agricultural and other produce. As Geoffrey Serle observed, the area of cultivation in Victoria increased in the 1850s by approximately 60,000 acres (24,300 hectares) per year: from 55,000 in 1854 to 419,000 in 1860⁷. The exploitation of gold deposits greatly increased money income and stimulated the formation of new banks⁸. Gold created townships, and for existing settlements like Bacchus Marsh, promoted dynamic growth. It introduced a radical element to Victorian politics which sought to end the dominance of the squatter and "unlock the lands" for cultivation and settlement.

Farmers

Bacchus Marsh was well placed to profit from these developments. The richest goldfields lay due west. Roads connected Bacchus Marsh with Ballarat, and via Gisborne, with Castlemaine and Bendigo. The population of Bacchus Marsh increased from 1,000 in 1854 to 1,797 in 1861⁹. Farmers accounted for the majority of this growth. In 1854, farmers represented 8.5 per. cent. of the population and in 1861, 29 per. cent¹⁰. Also, the number of holdings increased: from 79 in 1857 to 168 in 1861¹¹. Simon Morrison, a local schoolmaster anticipated this growth in 1854, observing that:

there are few districts in this colony in which agriculture is more attended to and pursued as a distinct branch of industry, than Bacchus Marsh. It is destined to be in Victoria what the Carse of Gowrie is in Scotland - the barometer of agriculture¹².

⁵ Census of Victoria. For the Year 1851, in *Victoria. Votes and Proceedings, Legislative Council, 1851-1852.*

⁶ Lack & Ford, *op.cit.*, p.21.

⁷ Serle, *The Golden Age*, p.231.

⁸ Bate, *Victorian Gold Rushes* p.8.

⁹ Peel, *op. cit.*, p. 130.

¹⁰ *Census of Victoria, 1854, 1861.*

¹¹ Peel, *op. cit.*, p. 166.

¹² Cited in Osborn, *op.cit.*, p.71. Osborn incorrectly cites "Carse of Gourie" (sic.). The Carse is in Tayside, between Perth and Dundee, an area of great fertility.

Grain was the major cash-crop for farmers in the region: between 1856-57 and 1870-71, the area sown to wheat, oats and barley rose by 341 per cent¹³.

Rural Landscape

This period saw the subdivision of land for agricultural settlement. Allotments were cleared for cultivation and divided by fences and roads. Fields were planted with wind breaks (eg. ref. 166A) of South Australian sugar gums, conifers and exotic pine trees¹⁴. Homesteads were erected and as production diversified, various outbuildings were added, including dairies, sheds, stables and labourers' quarters. Dams were constructed to provide water for livestock and bridges were built to transport produce to market. As population increased, townships were established to supply services and handle trade.

New Crops

Agricultural settlement in Bacchus Marsh reached a nineteenth century peak in 1870, when 265 holdings produced a variety of grain and root crops, including wheat, oats, barley, peas, potatoes, mangels and beets¹⁵. Although the number of holdings subsequently declined, the area under cultivation increased, suggesting a more efficient use of resources and the wider application of scientific methods to farming. This was accompanied by a rise in the lucerne and hay production as the wheat belt moved to the drier areas of northern Victoria. Lucerne was well suited to the river flats of the Bacchus Marsh Basin; hay was a profitable crop for those farming the red clay soils of Coimadai, Rowsley and Parwan¹⁶. As Victorian agriculture moved towards specialised, regional forms of production, lucerne for whole milk production and hay for stock-feed emerged as the principal cash-crops for Bacchus Marsh farmers.

Lucerne

Lucerne was first cultivated in Bacchus Marsh in the 1840s when William Grant established a crop 'to combat unpropitious seasons, and give a return when other plants were dry and withered'¹⁷. By 1876, the Bacchus Marsh Express reported: 'lucerne grows most luxuriantly in the district, scarcely a farmer being without one or more paddocks of this invaluable forage plant'¹⁸. Lucerne, an excellent fodder for milch cows, encouraged a marked increase in the number of cattle, from 2,234 in 1856-57 to 3,094 in 1859-60 and

¹³ Peel, op.cit, pp. 162-163.

¹⁴ Gary Vines, *Western Region Industrial Heritage Study*, p.20.

¹⁵ Ibid, p.166; see also Lack & Ford, op.cit., p.153. A mangel is a large beet used as cattle feed.

¹⁶ C. Fenner, 'The Bacchus Marsh Basin'. *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Victoria*, 37, Part II, 1925.

¹⁷ Williams, op.cit., p.3.

¹⁸ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 23 December 1876.

5,454 in 1871¹⁹. Butter and cheese factories soon opened at Hopetoun and at Bacchus Marsh. Significantly, these factories were established in disused flour mills: the Union Mill, Hopetoun, (ref. 380) and the Border Mill, Bacchus Marsh (ref. 373). At Myrniong, in 1877, a cheese factory was opened by G.G. Pierce (ref. 263)²⁰. From 1870 technological change and government assistance transformed dairying from a farm craft into an industry of standardised commodities and factory production. Dairy farmers received further encouragement through the introduction of import duties on butter in 1866 and, in 1888, the provision of bonuses on exported butter. In 1896, there were 149 farms with over 4,000 milch cows producing over one million gallons (4.5 million litres) of milk each year²¹. The district was included in the top twenty-five milk-producing regions in Victoria, and in terms of yield per cow, in the top ten shires²².

Hay

Hay farming, though less important than dairying, was nonetheless a significant cash-crop for farmers in Bacchus Marsh. From 1870, technological advances such as harvesting and binding machines promoted increased yields, and the completion of the railway in 1887 gave access to a substantial metropolitan market. In 1901, a total of 3,046 acres (1,233 hectares) were sown to hay, representing 58% of the cultivated area of the Shire²³.

Closer Settlement

The growth of the hay crop coincided with the dissolution of the pastoral estates. From 1893, a series of Land Acts sought to give 'all classes who may so desire to obtain their heritage' land released from pastoral occupation. The Closer Settlement Act of 1904, which introduced compulsory purchase provisions facilitated the aim of agricultural settlement. In 1908 the Victorian government acquired 9,830 acres (3,981 hectares) from S.F. Staughton (ref. 9A) and subdivided the land for sale to smallholders²⁴.

The Staughton Vale Estate (refs: 1-20) at Balliang became a major hay-farming region. Farmhouses soon dotted the landscape; fences of post and wire criss-crossed allotments. In the decade to 1911, the number of holdings increased from 195 to 268 and the acreage under cultivation from 5,251 to 15,360 (2,125 to 6,216 ha), a third of which was sown to oaten hay²⁵.

¹⁹ Peel, *op.cit.*, p.165.

²⁰ D. Lidgett, *Myrniong and District: A Brief History*, p. 2.

²¹ Lack & Ford, *op.cit.*, p.164. A milch cow is one kept for milk.

²² *Ibid.*

²³ Lack & Ford, *op. cit.*, p.172.

²⁴ *Back to Balliang, September 1958. Official Souvenir*, p.5.

²⁵ Lack & Ford, *op.cit.*, p.172.

'Sub and Super'

The introduction of subterranean clover and superphosphate during the inter-war period brought renewed prosperity to Bacchus Marsh. Used together, 'sub and super' improved soil fertility and led to a three-fold increase in the stock-carrying capacity of pasture²⁶. Fat lamb production became a profitable form of agricultural activity, especially in the drier areas south of the Werribee River²⁷. Market day at the Corporation Sale Yards (ref. 211) was an important event in the 1920s and 1930s, an occasion for bargaining over livestock and for debating the merits of different breeds.

Post-war Developments

After the Second World war, an increase in the price of butterfat forced the closure of the Bacchus Marsh Dairymen's Association factory. With no outlet for locally-produced milk, dairy farming declined in importance. Soon, the fertile soils of the Bacchus Marsh Basin were claimed by orchardists and market gardeners.

Orchardists

Last century, James Cowan and A.C. Simon planted the first commercial orchards in Bacchus Marsh. However, as water was vital to fruit production, orcharding remained a small-scale industry until irrigation commenced in 1911. In that year, there were sixty acres (24 ha) of orchard²⁸. By 1936, over 1,500 acres (607 ha) were planted to fruit, and the area was recognised as a centre for apples and cherries²⁹.

Initially, the development of orcharding at Bacchus Marsh was fostered by government support. Bonuses were paid to growers exporting fruit, and from 1932 an agreement between Britain and its dominions gave a range of foodstuffs, including fresh, tinned and dried fruit, preferential entry to the British market³⁰. Other factors influencing the development of orcharding included the introduction of cool storage, the mechanisation of fruit grading, improved irrigation methods and use of bulk-handling techniques³¹.

²⁶ Dingle, *op. cit.*, p. 196.

²⁷ D.A. Morrow, 'An Outline of the Development of Victorian Crops and Pastures', *Journal of the Department of Agriculture*, July 1951.

²⁸ Lack & Ford, *op. cit.*, p. 164.

²⁹ *Victorian Year Book*, 1936; J.M. Ward, 'Fruit Growing in Victoria' in A. Pratt, *National Handbook of Australia's Industries*, p. 245.

³⁰ Dingle, *op. cit.*, p. 192-194.

³¹ *Victorian Year Book*, 1973; J.M. Read 'Highlights of Victorian Horticulture, 1851-1951' *Journal of the Department of Agriculture*, July 1951.

Today, the influence of fruit-growing at Bacchus Marsh can be traced in the orchards, cool stores and stalls lining the Avenue of Honour. There are also several orchards in Taverner Street:

Vallences had quite a large area near the Chicory Kiln, Curly Cowan had apples where the new tennis courts are, George Vallence next door to that

³²

James Cowan's house and coolstore still stand in Taverner Street (refs. 89 & 90), as does A.C. Simon's avenue of Osage orange trees (ref. 88A).

Market Gardeners

Vegetable production increased significantly after the Second World War. Several factors influenced this development including the increased use of fertilisers, the mechanisation of harvesting and processing and the introduction of direct marketing to supermarkets. Other initiatives, such as steam sterilisation, synthetic growth substances and organic fungicides, stimulated vegetable production in the Bacchus Marsh Basin³³.

³² Max Durham cited in Camm, *op. cit.*, p. 363.

³³ Read, *op. cit.*, p. 15; *Victorian Year Book*, 1973.

TRANSPORT

Roads

The first roads in Bacchus Marsh were the pathways established by squatters to transport supplies between the settlements at Melbourne and Geelong and the pastoral runs of the Western Region. The Geelong-Sunbury Road passed through Bacchus Marsh in 1837, opening an important line of communication with the burgeoning settlement of the Barwon River¹. Travellers from Melbourne forded Djerriwarrh Creek at three places upstream of the Djerriwarrh Bridge, crossed the site of the present freeway at Deep Creek Cutting, then diverged in order to avoid the steep descent into the Bacchus Marsh Basin. Sections of the 'bullock track' (ref. 374) survive, upstream of the Djerriwarrh Bridge (ref. 351).

Road alignment was dictated by the need to provide water for stock and to avoid elaborate bridge works². A further criterion was the need to avoid steep gradients, as roads had to be negotiated by drays and wagons drawn by bullocks and horses. At Bacchus Marsh, the lay of the land presented particular difficulties. A traveller in 1857 remarked on the 'tortuous natural avenue' as he entered the valley from the Melbourne side³. The roads, moreover, were often impassable in winter, as the Werribee River and its tributaries were prone to flooding and the soils were frequently waterlogged. The difficulty of fording the Lerderderg River gave rise to the settlement at Hopetoun⁴. By 1854, John Leahy's farmhouse, 'Springfield', was known as the Farmer's Arms Hotel (ref. 354). Now a publican, Leahy provided refreshment to thirsty travellers en route to the goldfields⁵.

Initially, miners avoided the road through Bacchus Marsh because of its poor condition. 'The Bacchus Marsh route' observed William Kelly, 'was not ventured on even by horsemen, except in summer'⁶. Nevertheless, in October 1851 the proprietors of the Border Inn (ref. 153) and the Woolpack Inn (ref. 174) established rival coach services between Melbourne, Bacchus Marsh and the Ballarat diggings. These services were the first regular system of public transport in Victoria⁷. In May 1856, Cobb & Co. commenced a Melbourne-Ballarat service, and by 1867, when coaching was at its

¹ 'Portland Road from Pentland Hills to Keilor', Historical Plan Collection OR K7, Central Plans Office.

² M.G. Lay, *History of Australian Roads*, p.15.

³ W. Kelly, *Life in Victoria*, p.139.

⁴ J. Lloyd, *The Road District Years*, p.4.

⁵ Historic Buildings File No. 605084K, Historic Buildings Council, Department of Planning and Development.

⁶ Kelly, op.cit., p.158.

⁷ H. Paynting & M. Grant (Eds.), *Wheels in Victoria*, p.33.

nineteenth century peak, three daily lines passed through the Shire⁸. The Cobb & Co. coach for Keilor, Ballarat and Blackwood departed from the Border Inn, Bacchus Marsh and the Plough Inn, Mymiong (ref. 268).

Improvements to the speed and frequency of road services were made possible by the better condition of Victorian roads. In March 1853, the government established a Central Roads Board to oversee the construction of main roads, with local committees formed for the purpose of maintaining minor roads and bridges⁹. Construction of the route through Anthony's Cutting (ref. 354A) commenced in 1853, leading to a dramatic increase in the number of travellers passing through the district. Bacchus Marsh, situated between the township reserves of Maddingley and Darley, grew as conditions improved on the Portland Road (now Main Street). When William Kelly returned to the area in 1857 he reported favourably on the changes:

the road passing through [Bacchus Marsh] is quite a street in some places, lined with well-stored shops, neat of dwellings, and a due proportion of excellent hotels far in advance of the general run ¹⁰.

Some of these buildings, which had been erected to take advantage of passing trade such as the Border Inn and the Blacksmith's Shop and Cottage (ref. 191) still stand in Bacchus Marsh and, today, reflect the importance of the township as a stop-over *en route* to the goldfields.

In 1856, the Bacchus Marsh Road District was established to supervise the construction and maintenance of local roads in an area bounded by Coimadai in the north, Parwan in the south and on the east-west axis, by Melton and Ballan¹¹. The first road works to be approved were the reconstruction of Main Street and Woolpack Road¹². In the following decade, Young Street and Maddingley Road (Grant Street) were macadamised and sixteen miles (26 km) of Gisborne Road was proclaimed a main road¹³. At Mymiong, township development led to the formation of Main Street. Lined with shops, hotels and halls, the main streets of Bacchus Marsh and Mymiong became a focus of community life.

Road construction was funded by rates collected by the District Board and by government grants towards the cost of construction¹⁴. Additional revenue was received by the erection of a toll gate on the eastern approach to Djerriwarrh Creek. Tolls were abolished

⁸ K.A. Austin, *A Pictorial History of Cobb and Co.*, pp. 64 & 79-80.

⁹ *Country Roads Board Victoria 1913-1963*, pp. 8 & 9; see also *Victorian Year Book*. Centenary Edition 1973, p.141.

¹⁰ Kelly, op.cit., p.139.

¹¹ Lloyd, op.cit., p.20.

¹² *Ibid.*, pp. 24-27.

¹³ Williams, op.cit., p.40; Lloyd, op.cit., p.94.

¹⁴ *Country Roads Board Victoria*, op.cit., p.8.

after the introduction of the Local Government Act (1874), which provided municipalities with an endowment of 310,000 pounds (\$620,000) per annum¹⁵. Thereafter the task of managing arterial roads passed to the local authority.

Bridges

A region dissected by rivers and streams required a substantial number of bridges to facilitate communication and trade. The earliest bridges were located at the most accessible crossing places, often determining the location of roads. In the 1840s, the Portland Road forded the Djerriwarrh Creek at three places, then crossed the Coimadai Creek, Lerderderg River, Korkuperrimul Creek and the Myrniong Creek (ref. 374).¹⁶ Initially, these crossing-places were built by the first settlers. After 1856, the construction and maintenance of bridges was placed under the authority of the Bacchus Marsh Road District. Fords were constructed over the Djerriwarrh Creek and the Werribee River at Maddingley, and timber bridges were erected over the Parwan and Myrniong Creeks, over the Lerderderg River at Darley (ref. 312) and Bacchus Marsh and over the Korkuperrimul Creek at Korobeit Road¹⁷. The most substantial of these structures, the Djerriwarrh Creek Bridge, was completed in 1859, in stone at a cost of 2,583 pounds \$..... (ref. 351)¹⁸.

With the exception of the Djerriwarrh Bridge, the structures erected by the municipal authority were timber, and therefore prone to damage by flood. In 1916, the Country Roads Board produced a standard design for reinforced concrete beam bridges, and on the eve of the Second World War, developed continuous reinforced concrete panels to meet the demands of increased traffic and heavier loads¹⁹. At Myrniong, in 1929, the Country Roads Board replaced the timber superstructure of the bridge across Myrniong Creek with a concrete slab deck reinforced by rolled steel joists (ref. 262)²⁰.

Railway

The Melbourne-Bacchus Marsh railway opened amid great ceremony on 15 February 1887. The township was bedecked with flags and bunting for a procession attended by the governor of Victoria, pastoralists William Clarke and S.T. Staughton, and guest of honour, W.H. Bacchus²¹. "Never had there been such a procession" declared the editor of the Bacchus Marsh Express, "everybody rejoiced and the oratory on the great occasion sounded the general feeling of jubilation."²²

¹⁵ Ibid., p.11.

¹⁶ Historical Plan RS 12, Central Plans Office.

¹⁷ Lloyd, op. cit., pp. 17-87; Williams, op.cit., p.40.

¹⁸ Ibid., p. 28.

¹⁹ *Country Roads Board*, pp. 45-47.

²⁰ Country Roads Board, *Annual Report*, 1929, p. 25.

²¹ Williams, op.cit., p.200.

²² Ibid., p.33.

The railway gave access to the vast metropolitan market and opened new markets in the Western District. It strengthened existing industries and fostered new enterprises. It stimulated township growth, raising the population and facilitating the introduction of services such as gas supply. Finally, the railway brought day-trippers to Bacchus Marsh: picnickers in search of a shady arbour at Maddingley Park (ref. 356), or excursionists to scenic Werribee Gorge (ref. 231).

The Victorian government announced its intention to construct a line between Melbourne and Ballarat in October 1880²³. Funds were made available under the Railway Construction Act of 1884, the first of the so-called 'Octopus' Acts which authorised construction of over sixty lines. The Melbourne-Melton section of the line was completed in April 1884, the section to Parwan in 1886, and to Bacchus Marsh in 1887. Three years later, the line reached Ballarat²⁴.

The railway created a spectacular sequence of bridges, culverts, viaducts and cuttings. Notable structures are the fabricated steel bridges over the Balliang-Bacchus Marsh Road (ref. 40) and Ironbark Road (ref. 47). Other elements included the Rowsley Railway Reservoir (ref. 52) and the railway cutting near Ironbark Road (ref. 46). Although Bacchus Marsh Railway Station (ref. 85) is now the only stopping-place in the Shire, traces of the sidings that once served the communities at Parwan (ref. 62) and Rowsley (ref. 51) are visible. A railway siding to the racecourse at Rowsley was opened in 1888.

The opening of the railway inaugurated a renewed period of prosperity for Bacchus Marsh. The region was incorporated as part of Melbourne's hinterland, supplying its needs for manufactured goods and fresh produce. Anticipating the completion of the line, Petros Alkemade purchased land at Coimadai in 1885 and established the Hydraulic Lime and Cement Company to supply Melbourne's building industry²⁵. In the same year, Thomas Pearce erected a chicory kiln in Taverner Street (ref. 88). Later, William Wittick and Thomas Akers began manufacturing firebricks at Darley (ref. 299). Thus, manufacturing emerged to challenge agriculture as a source of prosperity in the region. However, both industries were not able to rely solely on the railway as a means of transport. Manufactures and farmers required an efficient means of transport and a network of permanent roads to benefit from markets beyond the Shire boundary.

²³ Ibid., p.34.

²⁴ L.J. Harrigan, *Victorian Railways to '62*, p.285.

²⁵ Christine Johnson, *Coimadai Lime Kilns. Conservation Analysis*, Volume 2, p.18.

Twentieth Century Roads

The advent of the motor car placed great demands on road surfaces that had deteriorated under the decentralised control of the Shires. Faster and heavier than horse-drawn coaches, automobiles created new loads which raised the road surface in a cloud of dust. A central road authority, the Country Roads Board, was established in January 1913 to investigate the most effective methods of road construction and maintenance²⁶. The Board determined which routes should be main roads, and from 1918, classified roads giving access to railway stations or main roads as 'developmental' roads²⁷. A further category, the 'isolated settler' roads were short lengths of road constructed from properties to main or developmental routes. The cost of construction and maintenance on main roads was shared equally by the Country Roads Board and the Shire of Bacchus Marsh. From 1924, the statutory contribution of the Shire was reduced to a maximum of one third²⁸.

A major initiative of this period was the reconstruction of Anthony's Cutting (ref. 354A) in 1952, the Country Roads Board 're-cut the cutting', straitening the bends and reducing the gradient²⁹. Eight years later, the gradient was again reduced, and the cutting was widened to provide four lanes of traffic. In 1972, the Country Roads Board constructed a new section of freeway which by-passed Bacchus Marsh³⁰.

²⁶ *Country Roads Board, op.cit.*, p.18.

²⁷ *Victorian Year Book*, 1973, p.242.

²⁸ *Country Roads Board, ibid.*

²⁹ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 20 January 1977.

³⁰ *Ibid.*

MINING & QUARRYING

Gold

In 1851, several months after the discovery of gold in New South Wales, W.H. Bacchus wrote of the possibilities of mining activity at Bacchus Marsh:

from what I have heard and seen of the description of the country where gold is found I have no doubt it can be obtained in the Lerderberg and other creeks running from Mount Blackwood and Bullencrook (*sic.*)¹.

Time proved the accuracy of Bacchus' observation, for in May 1854 alluvial gold was discovered at Goodman's Creek (ref. 370)². Although never a prosperous field, in 1861 approximately 160 miners were prospecting in the Bacchus Marsh area, yields were sufficiently profitable after 1867 for several Chinese miners to remain in the vicinity of the first diggings³.

Other areas in the Shire saw gold-mining activity, notably Werribee Gorge and Lerderberg Gorge. A resident remembers gold-miners camped at Werribee Gorge during the Depression. Between 1931 and 1934, over 16,000 Victorians received a free rail pass to a goldfield of their choice, with a tent, prospector's handbook and mining tools⁴. Some came to Bacchus Marsh, although no successful strikes were recorded. The stone and earth-walled water race and gold workings at Lerderberg Gorge (ref. 366) and the miner's huts at Werribee Gorge (ref. 291) show the physical effort, isolation and loneliness of mining activity in Bacchus Marsh Shire.

Antimony

Antimony was first mined at Coimadai in 1872 when William Bennett secured a fifty-year mining lease on the Djerriwarrh Creek⁵. The venture was not successful, the deposit being 'too patchy to pay'⁶. In 1876, William Hines secured a mineral lease for thirteen acres (5.3 ha) but, like Bennett, he soon abandoned the claim⁷. By 1899, two mineral leases were being worked, Draper's Lode and Bondison's Lode (ref. 335). Both lodes consisted principally of quartz impregnated with sulphide of antimony, but also contained veins of pure sulphide in sizeable quantity⁸.

¹ Cited in Osborn, *op.cit.*, p.77.

² Williams, *op.cit.*, p.78; *Bacchus Marsh Express*, March 4 1905.

³ Lack & Ford, *op.cit.*, p.29; Williams, *op.cit.*, p.107

⁴ S. Priestley, *Making Their Mark*, p. 289.

⁵ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 12 October 1872.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 4 November 1876.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 23 March 1878.

⁸ J.P.L. Kenny, 'Coimadai Antimony Mine' *Mining and Geological Journal*, vol.3, no.4, September 1948.

Antimony was used in the manufacture of Britannia metal and printer's type, and as an alloy for battery plates, bearing metal and lead shot⁹. In 1942, the mine was acquired by the Department of Supply and Shipping to meet the war-time demand for antimony as an essential material in the munitions industry. The Department mined both lodes until 1944 when the lease was resumed by private interests. Development was slow because of shortages of labour and materials and profits were elusive. By 1847, both mines had closed¹⁰.

Brown Coal

Deposits of brown coal were known to exist in the Bacchus Marsh district from 1884 when the Railways Department intersected a twenty-four foot (7.3 metre) seam during the construction of the Melbourne-Ballarat railway¹¹. Further seams of brown coal were located in 1923-24 when water bores were sunk at Rowsley¹². These deposits were mined from 1929 by several private companies. At Parwan, the Bacchus Marsh Brown Coal Company excavated a shaft, producing 13,208 tonnes of coal in sixteen years. In 1945, the coal ignited, and after several failed attempts to extinguish the fire, the mine was sealed¹³.

Other companies were formed as the need for brown coal supplies increased. The Maddingley Brown Coal Mine commenced operations south-west of the railway station in 1943 (ref. 54)¹⁴. The following year, a siding (ref. 85) was constructed to carry coal trucks from the adit to a crushing plant beside the railway¹⁵. Maddingley Brown Coal established a second open-cut mine at Parwan in 1948 (ref. 30), prompting the closure of Open Cut No. 1 at Maddingley. The mine was filled with overburden forming the present terraces above Parwan Road. By 1948, three other companies were engaged in mining activity at Bacchus Marsh: the Star, Boxlea and Lucifer Collieries¹⁶. Each was located on Cummings Road between the railway and the newer volcanic basalt of the Werribee plains.

Coal mining altered the rural landscape of Parwan. Farmers were pressured to sell their properties by townspeople eager to promote industry in Bacchus Marsh and by miners

⁹ P.W. Crohn, 'Review of Metals and Minerals Produced in Victoria', *Mining and Geological Journal*, vol.4, no.4, September 1951. Antimony is a brittle silvery-white metallic element used particularly in alloys. Britannia metal is such an alloy, of tin, copper and antimony, resembling silver.

¹⁰ Kenny, *op. cit.*, p. 39.

¹¹ D.E. Thomas & W. Baragwanath. "Geology of the Brown Coals of Victoria", *Mining and Geological Journal*, vol.4, no.2, September 1950.

¹² *Ibid.*

¹³ H. Herman, *Brown Coal*, p.81

¹⁴ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 25 September 1943

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, 17 March 1945. An adit is an horizontal mine entrance.

¹⁶ 'Brown Coal at Bacchus Marsh', *Mining and Geological Journal*, vol.3, no.2, September 1947.

willing to invoke the compulsory purchase provisions of the Mines Act (1928)¹⁷. Mining also altered the delicate balance between man and the environment, as one farmer recalled:

once the mining had started the farmland flats up in the Parwan Valley were ruined...Once the water supply was destroyed and the water table was altered, farmers upstream from the mines had no option but to sell their farms for further mining¹⁸.

Townspeople were better placed to benefit from mining activity. In the 1950s the collieries employed over one hundred men and the volume of rail traffic required to transport the coal made Bacchus Marsh the busiest station in rural Victoria¹⁹.

Lime

Lime was first quarried in Bacchus Marsh Shire in 1856. In that year, John Hopgood discovered the rich limestone deposits at Limekilns Basin²⁰. Between 1860 and 1863 three lime-burners, employing over fifty men, worked the deposit under an annual licence. A fourth, George Burnip, purchased land at Coimadai in 1866²¹.

The completion of the Melbourne-Bacchus Marsh railway in 1887 gave access to a substantial metropolitan market during a period of dramatic population and economic growth. At Coimadai, the demand for lime for mortar, and whitewash for the construction industry promoted a renewed spirit of optimism. Petrus Alkemade purchased land at Coimadai in 1885 and in the following year established the first of three lime-burning kilns. In 1887, Edwin Dibley secured a mineral lease for thirteen acres (5.3 ha), erecting a kiln now submerged beneath Merrimu Reservoir (ref. 320). Soon, lime-burning was listed as one of the leading industries in Bacchus Marsh. Production reached a nineteenth century peak in 1888 when the Alkemade Hydraulic Lime and Cement Company produced over 1,000 bags of lime per week²². By 1891, Alkemade had built six kilns, three of which were flooded when Merrimu Reservoir was enlarged by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission²³.

Since 1900, several changes have occurred in the lime industry, notably the introduction of Portland cement as an alternative to lime cement and the increased use of lime for agricultural purposes. Robert Alkemade, a son of Petrus Alkemade, ceased lime production in 1948, but continued to crush dolomite (raw limestone) for farm use.

¹⁷ Jim Hegarty, cited in Camm, *op.cit.*, pp. 96 & 97

¹⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

²⁰ Johnson, *Coimadai Lime Kilns. Conservation Analysis*, vol. 2, p. 5, 18.

²¹ *Ibid.*

²² *Ibid.*, pp. 31-37.

²³ Rossimel, *op. cit.*, p. 52.

Dolomite was used as a corrective for soils deficient in calcium and magnesium. In 1952, the Cooper family, who had acquired Burnip's kiln earlier in the century, also ceased lime-burning. The licenses of both operators were cancelled in 1969 following the resumption of land by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission for the construction of Merrimu Reservoir.

Quarrying

Quarrying in Bacchus Marsh developed in response to the need for building stone to supply local and metropolitan markets. Sandstone from Bald Hill Quarry (ref. 368) was used for the construction of the Manor House (1846-47), the Treasury Building in Spring Street (1857-62) and the Customs House in Flinders Street (1858)²⁴. A quantity of sandstone was also obtained from the Darley Quarry, Goodman's Creek (ref. 370), for the construction of the east wall of the library at Parliament House, Melbourne (1860)²⁵.

Elsewhere, stone was quarried for road metal, gutter pitchers, paving slabs and basecourses²⁶. At Werribee Gorge, a sandstone quarry was opened in the 1970s by the Country Roads Board to obtain a rock foundation for Bacchus Marsh and Myrniong Bypass (ref. 291). At Darley, sedimentary clay was quarried and used in crushed form for the manufacture of bricks, roofing tiles and earthenware pipes²⁷. The Darley Firebrick Company, established in 1902 with financial assistance from David Mitchell, became a major supplier of refractories (ref. 299). Other products included fire bricks for foundries and smelting furnaces, and kiln liners for potteries²⁸.

²⁴ S. Priestley, *op. cit.*, p.19; *Victorian Building Stones*, 1937, p.10; Ian Clark and Barry Cook, (Eds.), *Victorian Geology Excursion Guide*, p.469.

²⁵ *Victorian Building Stones*, p.12; Clark and Cook, *op. cit.*, p.470.

²⁶ Vines, *op.cit.*, p.22.

²⁷ P.R. Kenley, 'Non-Metallic Minerals', *Mining and Geological Journal*, vol.4, no.4, September 1951.

²⁸ R. Proudley, *Circle of Influence*, p. 369.

INDUSTRY

First Industries

The first manufacturing industries in Bacchus Marsh were those associated with the processing of foods for local consumption. At Hopetoun, William Symington established a brewery, including a cellar and malthouse, and a brick and stone cottage (ref. 352). Licensed from 1862 to 1886, the brewery produced an average of sixteen hogsheads (227 litres) of beer per month¹. Earlier, Robert Aitken had opened the Union Mill there (ref. 380), as wheat was a lucrative regional crop and flour was the staple diet of the first generation of settlers². Flour mills were opened at Myrniong (now demolished) and at Bacchus Marsh. The latter, the Border Mill (ref. 373), was erected off Main Street at Graham Street for James Young and John Lyle³.

Financial difficulties forced Young to sell the mill in 1869 to W. & H.G. Grant, then proprietors of the Hopetoun (former Union) Mill. Competition from the superior grains of the Wimmera forced the closure of the Border Mill in the 1880s⁴. Significantly, the premises were converted for the production of butter, in the same manner as the Hopetoun Mill had been converted after 1870 for the manufacture of cheese⁵. As the wheat belt moved to the drier areas of northern Victoria, the cultivation of lucerne for milk production became a major rural industry in Bacchus Marsh.

Dairying

In 1891, the production of milk in Bacchus Marsh reached a nineteenth century peak, with 3,449 milch cows yielding over one million gallons (4.5 million litres) of milk. The year was marked by the opening of the Grant Street factory of the Bacchus Marsh Concentrated Milk Company (ref. 127)⁶. Erected on land donated by William Grant, the factory was only the second enterprise to process milk in the Bacchus Marsh Shire. Previously, G.G. Pierce's Victorian Cheese and Butter Manufacturing Co. had manufactured cheese at the Hopetoun Mill and at factories in Waddell Street, Bacchus Marsh (1883-9) and Main Street, Myrniong (1877-92, ref. 263)⁷.

The Bacchus Marsh Concentrated Milk Company made the Shire synonymous with milk production throughout Victoria. At its peak, the factory produced 100 tonnes of milk per

¹ Gwyn Moore & Jean Oomes, *Bacchus Marsh. A Pictorial Chronicle*, p.34.

² L. & P. James, *The Flour Mills of Victoria*, p. 106.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ Williams, *op.cit.*, pp. 181, 206.

⁵ James, *Ibid.*, p.106.

⁶ Moore & Oomes, *op.cit.*, p.53.

⁷ Williams, *op.cit.*, p.61; D. Lidgett, *Myrniong and District: A Brief History*, p. 2.

day; and with canning works in Melbourne and Sydney, the company was recognised as one of the largest enterprises in Australia⁸. Dissatisfaction over the price paid to local farmers led to the formation of a rival company, the Bacchus Marsh Dairymen's Co-operative Association. A factory was established in Main Street, Bacchus Marsh, in 1910⁹. Soon, the Dairymen's Co-operative had acquired the factory and plant of the Concentrated Milk Company and the Myrniong Dairymen's Co-operative.

The Bacchus Marsh Dairymen's Co-operative Association, and its subsidiary, Federal Milk Pty. Ltd., dominated industry throughout the inter-war period. Supplies came from Rowsley, Parwan, Melton, Toolern Vale and Myrniong, significantly promoting dairy farming in the region¹⁰. Furthermore, as a major source of local employment, dairying stimulated township development.

Because they employed eventually over 200 men, almost without exception married men with families, you could say that well over 1,000 people in Bacchus Marsh depended on Federal Milk Products¹¹.

From 1938, the Dairymen's Co-operative traded as the Lifeguard Milk Company, which became a subsidiary in 1964 of the Toppa Ice-Cream Company. Later, the company was acquired by British Tobacco, which closed its factory in Bacchus Marsh in 1967.

Today, few structures survive from the milk-processing industry. The Myrniong Dairymen's Co-operative (ref. 263) and a concrete foundation of the Bacchus Marsh Concentrated Milk Company (ref. 127) are the only reminders of an industry that brought to the Shire prosperity and renown.

Chaff Mills

At Bacchus Marsh, in 1886, Thomas and Ebenezer Pearce established the first chaff mill in rural Victoria. Taking advantage of the Shire's importance as a hay-farming region, the brothers opened premises in Church Street (Gisborne Road), cutting hay as stock feed for local markets¹². Thomas Pearce moved the mill to Maddingley in 1908 in order to provide a more efficient transport link to the burgeoning metropolitan market. A railway siding was constructed, initially for horse-drawn trucks, and after 1920, for locomotives (ref. 85)¹³.

⁸ F.C. Crisp (Ed.), *Bacchus Marsh Centenary Celebrations*, p. 21.

⁹ *Ibid.* Demolished.

¹⁰ Tim Shea, cited in Camm, *op.cit.*, p.48.

¹¹ Pat Dickie, cited *Ibid.*, p.314.

¹² Gary Vines, *Chaff Mills in Melbourne's West: An Industrial Sites Study*, p.22 & 33. Demolished, location not known.

¹³ *Ibid.*

The area west of Melbourne (Bacchus Marsh, Melton & Werribee) was the principal supplier of chaff to the city. In Bacchus Marsh, mills were operated at Maddingley by Thomas Andrews (1890-1925) and at Parwan by Austral Grain and Produce (1911-39)¹⁴. Here, as elsewhere, chaff-cutting declined in the period after the Second World War as grain replaced hay as the major cash crop for local farmers. Other developments which further reduced the viability of the mills were the introduction of horse-pellets and other processed feeds for horses and, in Bacchus Marsh, restrictions on rail transport as rolling stock was reserved for hauling brown coal.

At Parwan, the foundations of the mill built by Austral Grain and Produce are visible, so too are the earthworks associated with the railway siding (ref. 62). No evidence survives of the other mills.

Timber

Europeans colonised Bacchus Marsh for its grasslands. Needing open pasture and permanent fresh water, squatters laid claim to the Bacchus Marsh Basin, and the plains at Rowsley, Coimadai and Pentland Hills. The densely forested areas of the Werribee Gorge and the Dividing Range were avoided: the terrain was too rugged, too forbidding. Gold changed the situation. Soon, the eucalypt forests of the Dividing Range were being felled to supply the timber that lined mine tunnels and shafts and the firewood that fuelled the steam engine boilers. Also, the gold rushes coincided with the development of agriculture in Bacchus Marsh. Timber was required for farm buildings and fences, and with the development of townships, for the construction of shops and dwellings. As the primary domestic fuel for cooking, heating and washing, firewood was an important commodity which several contractors supplied for local and metropolitan markets. Contractors also supplied local industries which relied on steam as a source of power. Firewood was needed at the lime kilns near Coimadai, at the milk factories, the chicory kiln in Taverner Street, and the brick kilns at the Darley Firebrick Company.

Several saw mills operated in the Wombat Forest, providing an important source of local employment¹⁵. The timber, including Messmate, Peppermint, Stringybark and Swamp gum, was felled by axe and cross-cut saw, then sawn into manageable sections for transportation to the mill by horse and bullock teams or timber tramway¹⁶. Power was supplied by steam using stationary traction engines. Each mill comprised a saw bench on which logs were broken down into flitches, then sawn to the required dimension. From

¹⁴ Ibid., pp. 32-35.

¹⁵ N. Houghton, *Timber and Gold*, p.1.

¹⁶ Ibid, pp. 5 & 6.

the mill, sawn timber was transported to the most accessible road where it was transferred to road vehicles and forwarded to its ultimate destination¹⁷.

Timber production in the Wombat Forest reached a peak in 1878 when sixty million super feet (140,000 cubic metres) of sawn timber were milled¹⁸. A decade later the forest had been reduced to barely a seventh of its original size, and by 1900, was officially described as a "ruined forest"¹⁹.

Brickmaking

Brickmaking clay was discovered at Rowsley in 1886²⁰. Soon, Mr. J. Vallence was manufacturing tiles at this location and W.T. Hines, at Pipeclay Hill, was making insulators to support telegraph wires²¹. Hines was succeeded by three sons who still work the clay pits near Davison's Lane, Rowlsey (ref. 32A).

At Bacchus Marsh, in 1886, J.G. Wells established the Brick and Tile Works in Crook Street (ref. 221)²². In the following year, Thomas Akers found a rich deposit of fire clay at Darley²³. Akers and a partner, William Wittick, manufactured fire bricks which, in time, came to be recognised by gas engineers as the equal of imported material²⁴. Having obtained financial assistance from the contractor, David Mitchell, the Darley Firebrick Company was formed to exploit the 'practically unlimited' supply of fire clay and silica²⁵. The company is now Darley Refractories Pty. Ltd (ref. 299).

Post War Developments

Throughout Victoria, the post-war era was characterised by rapid industrialisation. A growing population presented manufacturers with an expanded market. Between 1946 and 1974, unemployment hovered around one per cent even during temporary recessions. There was the added bonus of virtually uninterrupted economic expansion²⁶.

Country towns like Bacchus Marsh shared in the post-war manufacturing boom. Close to markets in Melbourne, Geelong and Ballarat, close to the transport facilities of the Port of Melbourne, Essendon and Tullamarine Airports, Bacchus Marsh also benefited from its

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Ibid., p.12.

¹⁹ Dingle, op.cit., p.101.

²⁰ J. Mackie, 'The Early Effects of the Railway on Bacchus Marsh and District', p. 19.

²¹ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 15 February 1890.

²² Mackie, op. cit., p. 19. Demolished.

²³ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 17 November 1887.

²⁴ Ray Proudley, *Circle of Influence*, p. 369.

²⁵ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 18 JANuray 1908.

²⁶ Dingle, op. cit., p. 221.

proximity to Melbourne's industrial heartland in the western suburbs. In 1948, Maddingley Brown Coal Pty. Ltd. established its present open-cut mine at Parwan (ref. 30). Other companies which opened factories in this period included. C.S.R. Timber Products (ref. 50) and Agmer Manufacturing (ref. 204).

In 1984 the Melbourne Western Region Commission was formed to encourage new investment and increase industrial and residential development in nine municipalities, including Bacchus Marsh. The Shire was promoted as part of Melbourne's new growth area:

with a large pool of professional and semi-skilled workers....an abundance of strategically located land for residential and industrial development, fully serviced and at a significantly lower cost than locations elsewhere in Melbourne²⁷.

Country towns seeking modern industry were encouraged to improve water supply and provide mains electric power. New shops and residential estates were built as employment opportunities led to population growth. In 1989, over 80 per cent of the Shire's population lived in the township of Bacchus Marsh²⁸.

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²⁸ *On the Move. Melbourne's Western Region Profile*, Melbourne Western Region Commission, n.d.

²⁸

Ibid.

WATER

Water had singular historical importance in the development of Bacchus Marsh Shire. It was a necessary means of subsistence, a vital production ingredient in agriculture, and a crucial element in mining and other industrial operations¹. Water supply determined the pattern of settlement and the location of towns; watercourses defined the boundaries between the two counties and several of the parishes that form the present Shire. The natural and artificial water systems that currently exist in the townships and hinterland of Bacchus Marsh reveal an intensive pattern of rural settlement which created a domesticated landscape from the native bushland.

The occupation of pastoral and agricultural lands depended on the exploitation of natural water resources. The first squatters selected runs which promised a permanent water supply. The region most prized by farmers was the Bacchus Marsh Basin, the rich floodplain of the Werribee and Lerderderg Rivers. Graziers constructed weirs and dams to conserve drinking water for livestock. Both groups transformed the landscape in order to ensure an adequate and reliable supply of water for primary production. For example, Thomas Pearce widened and straightened the section of the Werribee River that passed through his property. In 1874 the Shire Council cut a channel to make a permanent course for the meandering Lerderderg River². This measure, which is still visible from Wheelans Road, prevented flooding and by draining the marsh at the eastern end of the Basin, increased the area available for agriculture (ref. 378).

Irrigation

In June 1886, Alfred Deakin, member for Grant in the Legislative Assembly, introduced the first legislation in Australia to sponsor a detailed scheme for irrigation. The Irrigation Act (1886) transferred the ownership of water use rights to the Crown, authorised the distribution of government funds for local irrigation projects, and empowered the State to undertake construction of "national" headworks³. It was fitting that a minister whose electorate included a sizeable portion of the Shire of Bacchus Marsh should introduce such legislation, for irrigation had long been a concern of farmers in the region. Since 1877, Jeremiah Ryan of St. Patrick's House (ref. 173A) had watered his paddocks using a centrifugal pump powered by a threshing machine engine⁴. Another irrigation scheme, a

¹ J.M. Powell, *Watering the Garden State*, p.16.

² Williams, *op.cit.*, p.133; Osborn, *op.cit.*, p. 89.

³ Powell, *op.cit.*, p.112.

⁴ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 24 November 1977.

gravitation system on the Lerderderg River, was undertaken in July 1886 by James Kerr⁵. A channel was constructed on the river bank, with calico hoses to distribute water to adjoining properties (ref. 366)⁶.

These first attempts at irrigation failed for want of a comprehensive scheme for the Bacchus Marsh Basin. The situation brought a stern warning from the Bacchus Marsh Express:

the land was becoming so valueless that unless artificial means of restoring its usefulness were introduced, it would relapse into a sheepwalk and the township, a collection of windowless houses⁷.

The Irrigation Act (1886), which provided for the establishment of irrigation trusts and advanced funds to meet the cost of works, brought relative stability to water supply. By 1891, loans of 1,032,000 pounds (\$2,064,000) had been granted to thirty-two irrigation trusts, including Bacchus Marsh, and expenditure of 700,000 pounds (\$1,400,000) had been authorised for 'national' irrigation works⁸.

In 1905, the irrigation trusts were replaced by a central agency responsible for irrigation and water supply and controlled by a commission of three "experts"⁹. The State Rivers and Water Supply Commission (SRWSC) initiated an ambitious scheme to increase the total capacity of water storages in Victoria. At Pykes Flat on the Korjamunnip Creek, a storage reservoir was constructed in 1909-11 to supply the Bacchus Marsh Irrigation District¹⁰. The reservoir at Pykes Creek produced a marked increase in the extent of irrigated land in Bacchus Marsh, from 13 acres (5 hectares) in 1909-10 to 841 acres (340 hectares) in 1914-15¹¹. In 1928-29, the capacity of the reservoir was increased to 21,000 acre feet, prompting a further rise in the extent of irrigated land to 3,550 acres (1,437 hectares) in 1931-36¹².

Irrigation-based 'Closer Settlement' became a major thrust of SRWSC operations, consolidating the Commission's position as the leading agency for rural settlement and regional development in Victoria¹³. At Bacchus Marsh, the irrigation channels that criss-crossed the fertile paddocks of the Basin symbolised the association between irrigation and closer settlement. Along these channels Dethridge wheels regulated the flow of water and

⁵ Williams, op.cit., pp. 195, 211.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ cited in Williams, op.cit., p.185.

⁸ J.M. Powell, op.cit., p.222.

⁹ Ibid., p.147.

¹⁰ *Werribee Irrigation District: A History*, pp. 4 & 5.

¹¹ Powell, op.cit., p.165.

¹² Ibid., p.181.

¹³ Powell, op.cit., p.154.

recorded each farmer's allocation. At Maddingley, the SRWSC manufactured these wheels for supply throughout Australia¹⁴.

Merrimu Reservoir

Merrimu Reservoir, a 19,000 megalitre storage reservoir at Coimadai, was constructed in 1969 by the SRWSC (ref. 320). Inflow was supplemented by the construction of a small weir on Goodman's Creek and a two kilometre diversion tunnel to the Reservoir¹⁵. The project was undertaken to enable better conservation and regulation of flows in the Werribee River Basin and to increase security of supply to existing irrigation districts, at Werribee and Bacchus Marsh¹⁶.

In 1974, work commenced on a four kilometre tunnel to tap the waters of the Lerderberg River. A weir was then constructed to control river flow and create the pool necessary to divert water through the tunnel to the weir at Goodman's Creek and thence to Lake Merrimu. Completed in 1980, the work, Stage 2 of the Merrimu Reservoir Project, cost \$2.5 million¹⁷.

Flood Control

The Merrimu Reservoir Project highlighted the importance of rivers and streams to an efficient irrigation and water supply system. In Victoria, the issue of river improvement and flood control was addressed by the River Improvement Act (1948), which provided for the establishment of River Improvement Districts, each under the control of a distinct authority, either the SRWSC or a local trust acting under the Commission's supervision¹⁸. Each body received powers to undertake and maintain its works and to strike an appropriate rate on the lands within its district¹⁹. By 1962, nineteen trusts had been established under the provisions of the Act, each carrying out work under SRWSC direction²⁰.

¹⁴ G. Vines, *Irrigating the Dry Plains*, p. 2.

¹⁵ SRWSC, *Design and Construction of the Lerderberg River Diversion Weir*, p.1.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*

¹⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁸ Powell, *op. cit.*, p.209.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

²⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 227.

TOWNSHIPS

Professor S.M. Wadham, introducing the published findings of a statewide survey of Victorian country towns, described the township and its farming hinterland as a 'mutually dependent economic unit':

the failure of agriculture means, ultimately, the failure of the towns dependent on it. Conversely, the failure of the town to act as a social centre for its district must react on the mental attitude of the farmers and their families.¹

Townships supplied the services and handled the trade that enabled farmers to work effectively. Townships were the centre for organised social activity, and as shared urban space, the focus for community identity and civic pride. Townships provided the services, such as water, gas, and electricity, that were essential for the development of industry and housed the workers that were employed in the factories and shops.

Township Survey

The first townships in Bacchus Marsh Shire were surveyed in 1839. The Surveyor-General of New South Wales dispatched W.W. Darke to Port Phillip with instructions to define parishes in the counties of Bourke and Grant for subdivision and sale to private purchasers². Darke surveyed the townships of Darley and Maddingley, and in October 1842 the colonial government organised the first land sales³. The rectangular plan selected by Darke is represented at Maddingley in the grid bounded by Bacchus, Griffith, Barry and Franklin Streets, and at Darley in the area bounded by Gisborne Road and Victoria, Nelson and Grey Streets. No attempt was made to establish a township in the area between the two settlements. The commercial area of Bacchus Marsh township, *id est* Main Street, was developed gradually by private investors in the period following the discovery of gold⁴.

As individuals and families established permanent residence, the primitive dwellings of the first inhabitants gave place to larger, more permanent buildings. With each influx of new settlers, the pattern was repeated; a primitive hut was erected from materials most readily to hand, and this sufficed until the owner moved or was in a better position to build a more substantial house of brick, stone or timber⁵.

¹ A.J. & J.J. McIntyre, *Country Towns of Victoria: A Social Survey*. p. ??.

² Lloyd, *op.cit.*, p.3.

³ Osborn, *op. cit.*, pp. 32 & 33.

⁴ Lloyd, *ibid.*

⁵ Peel, *op. cit.*, p.75.

As communities developed, secular associations were formed, including friendly societies, mechanics' institutes, sporting clubs, and local hotels. Those of like religion combined to erect churches and parents petitioned the government to establish schools. This process of township development fulfilled most of the social, intellectual and spiritual needs which were the well-spring of local identity and community life.

Essential Services

The provision of essential services - water, gas, electricity - was an important factor in township development.

Water was vital for domestic and industrial use, sewerage, public and private gardens, and such amenities as the municipal baths (ref. 127). A Water Conservation Act, the first legislation dealing comprehensively with the question of water supply in country districts, was passed in 1881 and provided for the constitution of local trusts to supply water for domestic and stock uses⁶. In 1886, the Bacchus Marsh Water Trust was formed and in the following year, a township water supply channel between Werribee Vale Weir and Maddingley was opened amid great ceremony. The channel supplied domestic water from February 1888⁷. In 1930, a new service basin was constructed at Stamford Hill to improve pressure in the Bacchus Marsh Urban Division. Also, four kilometres of the aqueduct which supplied the new basin was lined with concrete⁸. The work was undertaken by the Bacchus Marsh Shire Council under the supervision of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission (ref. 67).

Gas was first produced in Bacchus Marsh on 23 September 1889 when S.T. Staughton, MLA officially opened the Bacchus Marsh Gasworks in Pilmer Street⁹. Construction commenced in November 1888. Comprising a retort house and a brick-lined gasholder thirty-six feet (10.9 metres) in diameter, the gasworks were completed in August 1889¹⁰. The commissioning ceremony, performed by S.T. Staughton, was an important event, for the improvements to domestic comfort that gas provided and as evidence of progress in a country township (ref. 106)¹¹.

In 1926, the Bacchus Marsh undertaking became one of five foundation utilities acquired by the Gas Supply Company Limited. This company sold its assets in Victoria to the Gas

⁶ W.F. Nevill, 'The Water Supply and Sewerage of Country Towns', *Journal of the Institution of Engineers Australia*, vol.6, no.10, October 1934.

⁷ A.D. Rossimel, 'The Hierarchy of Community', p.28.

⁸ SRWSC, *Annual Report*, 1930-31.

⁹ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 21 September 1889.

¹⁰ Rossimel, *op.cit.*, p.28.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, p.295.

and Fuel Corporation in 1970. Three years later, the Corporation, the sole supplier of reticulated gas in Victoria, converted Bacchus Marsh to natural gas operation¹².

Electricity was available to townspeople in Bacchus Marsh in April 1921¹³. That year the Bacchus Marsh Shire Council established a power station in Young Street, now the site of the pre-school centre (ref. 211). The plant supplied 24 468 units of electricity to 118 consumers in its first year of operation. Prices were one shilling per unit for lighting and sixpence per unit for power. In 1936, the plant supplied 125 000 units to 428 customers¹⁴. Seven miles of cable had been laid, plus four miles of street lighting mains and one mile of high tension feeder. Electricity was supplied to the outlying settlements of the Shire from 1940. the establishment of Darley Camp in that year prompted the State Electricity Commission to connect parts of the Shire to its supply grid¹⁵. The last township to be connected to the network was Balliang, which was supplied with electricity in the 1960s¹⁶.

Bacchus Marsh

When William Kelly, the peripatetic author and gold-seeker, visited Bacchus Marsh in 1858 he remarked upon the "air of permanence and antiquity" that characterised "every feature, be it house or office, gate or stile"¹⁷. "The general appearance of the marsh", he continued, "almost conveyed to me the notion of a well-organised little colony that had descended in a parachute, with all its goods and chattels, means and appliances, on a smiling mead, sweetly secluded and sheltered by enceinte ranges of wooded hills"¹⁸.

Bacchus Marsh was transformed by the gold rushes of the 1850s. Although township reserves were surveyed at Maddingley and Darley, the main route to the goldfields intersected them, promoting the development of a third and ultimately principal township. Darley was a small hamlet even in the 1910s when William Williams proposed its development as a settlement for workers:

The time must eventuate when Darley will be an independent hamlet...It is all within the water area and every allotment must become productive and therefore valuable¹⁹.

¹² Ibid., pp. 352-353.

¹³ Crisp, op. cit., p. 17.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ *Back to Bacchus Marsh 1957*, p. 21.

¹⁶ *Back to Balliang 1958*, p. 4.

¹⁷ Kelly, op.cit., p.140.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Williams, op.cit., p.5.

Maddingley too was relatively small, having a population of only 86 in 1881, though its precocious growth in the first decades of European settlement gave its residents a sense of grievance for opportunities missed:

in the purest spirit of self-denial the Marsh quite approved of its neighbour, Maddingley, getting all the parks, showgrounds, police reserves, church reserves...but what with all the said parks, reserves, etc. there is not enough room to swing a cat, and the Marsh retains all its trade pre-eminence²⁰.

True, Bacchus Marsh had claimed trade pre-eminence. Hotels, banks and shops lined Main Street, as did the Post Office and the Shire Hall. But, Maddingley also shared in township growth. Maddingley Park (ref. 356) was established in 1884, the Showground (ref. 70, now Bacchus Marsh High School) was opened in 1885 and the Railway Station (ref. 85) was erected in 1889. The first major land sale in Bacchus Marsh Shire for three decades took place at Maddingley in June 1885 when forty-five township allotments were sold to local investors²¹. By 1891, 218 people were living there.²² Several substantial houses were built, including the terrace row in Franklin Street (ref. 68) and several villas in Parwan Road (ref. 83, 84) and Peelman's Lane (ref. 92). Population growth encouraged commercial development. New shops, such as Jory's Emporium (ref. 127A) and Horwood's Bakery (ref. 131) joined older establishments like the Railway Hotel (ref. 71) and Bridge Inn (ref. 72).

Nevertheless, Main Street, Bacchus Marsh, was the administrative and commercial centre of the Shire. Here, hoteliers and shopkeepers plied for custom, here the banks were located, and here the Mechanics' Institute (ref. 158A), the A.N.A. (ref. 155), and Shire Council built their halls. In 1910, the Bacchus Marsh Dairymen's Co-operative Association established its milk factory in Main Street. Later, the Association opened a butcher shop and a general store²³.

As the township grew, social divisions emerged²⁴. A subtle index of this change was the development of Lerderderg Street as the "Toorak of Bacchus Marsh"²⁵. In 1913, W.H. McFarlane subdivided the land between Lerderderg Street and Masons Lane, creating an important residential precinct represented today by several substantial houses (refs. 202, 205-11, 224-59)²⁶. Other estates included the Grantbank Estate in Gisborne Road

²⁰ Ibid., p.8.

²¹ Rossimel, op.cit., p.30.

²² Ibid., p.23.

²³ Moore & Oomes, op. cit., p. 93.

²⁴ See, for example, F. Hardy, *Legends of Benson's Valley*.

²⁵ Williams, op.cit., p.5; Camm, op.cit., p.306, citing Alf Walton.

²⁶ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 29 November 1913.

between Patterson Street and Sutherland Street, which was subdivided for sale as housing allotments in 1924²⁷.

Coimadai

Originally known as Limekilns Basin, Coimadai owed its existence to the rich limestone deposits discovered by John Hopgood in 1856²⁸. Between 1860 and 1863 three lime-burners, employing over fifty men, worked the deposit under an annual licence. During the 1860s, local residents built a schoolhouse (ref. 321). A postal agency was opened in 1867, as the settlement then boasted twenty families²⁹. In 1872, a hotel was built, and in 1880, a spa water factory was established to bottle the mineral waters that flowed from a spring on Pyrete Creek³⁰.

In the twentieth century, Coimadai remained a small settlement of scattered dwellings surrounding a hotel, post office agency and general store, a school and two halls. As lime production gradually declined, other industries emerged, including cropping and dairying, antimony mining, paint milling and timber-felling. In later years dolomite (raw limestone) was crushed for agricultural use (ref. 334).

In 1969, the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission constructed a nineteen thousand megalitre storage reservoir at Coimadai (ref. 320). In 1986, the storage capacity of the reservoir was increased, claiming additional buildings, including the stone kilns erected by Edwin Dibley and the Petrus Alkemade. Today, the only visible landmarks of the settlement at Coimadai are the Primary School (ref. 321), the Bennett house and the recent war memorial (ref. 336).

Myrniong

Myrniong developed as an agricultural township, supplying foodstuffs, principally flour, to the goldfields population at Mt Blackwood. A flour mill was built in the 1850s, followed by several business establishments, including a general store, the Plough Inn Hotel (ref. 268) and Tyson's blacksmith shop. In 1865, John Swannel, opened the Myrniong Hotel (ref. 264), and in 1870, perhaps to curb the excesses of some hotel patrons, a police station gaol was erected next door (ref. 266). Churches were built (refs: 272 & 279) and a schoolhouse (ref. 273) was opened, for the spiritual and educational needs of the community were as important as commerce and industry. The township was also a

²⁷ Ibid., 9 September 1977.

²⁸ Johnson, *Coimadai Lime Kilns*, Vol.2, p.5.

²⁹ Ibid. p. 21.

³⁰ Ibid., p. 28.

stopover *en route* to the goldfields. Cobb & Co. coaches departed each day for Ballarat, Blackwood and Keilor, with changing stables at the Plough Inn Hotel³¹.

During the 1870s, dairy farming and horse breeding became the principle forms of agriculture around Myrmiong. In 1877, G.G. Pearce established a cheese factory in Main Street. In 1892, the factory was purchased by the Myrmiong Dairymen's Cooperative Association. The factory closed in 1942 but remains a prominent landmark in the township (ref. 263).

Concerts, dances and sporting events were important forms of social recreation. The Myrmiong Hall, built in 1869, was the venue for all manner of social occasions. Destroyed by fire in 1930, a new hall was opened on August 4, 1931 (ref. 270). Myrmiong Park opened in 1907, providing a venue for football, cricket and tennis matches and in 1933, the 'Back to Myrmiong' celebrations³².

Hopetoun

Hopetoun, like Bacchus Marsh, developed as a stop-over on the main route from Melbourne to Ballarat. The first settlers in the area were farmers. In 1846, John Leahy and his brothers-in-law, John and Michael Egan, purchased 160 acres (65 hectares) at Hopetoun and established a homestead, Springfield (ref. 354)³³. The gold rushes presented new opportunities. By 1864, the road to Ballarat through Melton and Bacchus Marsh was the route most favoured by travellers to the goldfields. Taking advantage of the hazardous crossing at the Lerderderg River, John Leahy established a hotel, the Farmer's Arms³⁴. Now a publican, Leahy dispensed fiery liquors to travellers on the Melbourne Road. Others followed Leahy's example. Robert Aitken opened the Union Mill and, in 1858, William Symington established a brewery capable of producing sixteen hog's heads (227 litres) of beer per month (ref. 352)³⁵.

A large number of Irish emigrants settled in Hopetoun, earning for the area the epithet Tipperary Flats. In 1850, John Leahy donated land for the Hopetoun Cemetery, believed to be the first Roman Catholic cemetery in the Diocese of Melbourne (ref. 353)³⁶. Adjoining the cemetery, in 1850, a small brick chapel was erected for burgeoning Catholic community at Hopetoun. John Leahy donated half the cost of construction, and in 1851 Bishop Goold dedicated the foundation stone to St. Laurence O'Toole³⁷. Somewhat

³¹ Lidgett, *op. cit.*, pp. 2-4.

³² *Ibid.*

³³ Osborn, *op. cit.*, pp. 36-38.

³⁴ Historic Buildings File No. 605084 K, Historic Buildings Council, Department of Planning and Development

³⁵ Moore & Oomes, *op. cit.*, pp. 34 & 35.

³⁶ M. Love, *St. Bernard's Catholic Church*, p. 2.

³⁷ *Ibid.*

optimistically said to hold 150 people, the church was also used as a schoolhouse. The chapel foundations are still visible in the Hopetoun cemetery

Balliang

The township of Balliang was created in 1908 when the Victorian government acquired 9,838 acres (3,981 hectares) from the pastoralist, S.F. Staughton and subdivided the land for closer settlement. The Staughton Vale Estate became a major hay farming region. Other crops include wheat, oats and barley, with fat lambs and dairy cattle as a profitable sideline. A township was surveyed in eight one-acre (.4 ha) blocks, a seven-acre (2.8 ha) recreation reserve and a school reserve of three acres. The township was gazetted on April 29, 1908³⁸. Soon a thriving community developed: a Progress Association was formed in 1909, Balliang School No. 3630 opened in 1910 (ref. 6), and in 1912, the first services were held at St. George's Church of England (ref. 5). In 1916, the Balliang Hall was opened. Previously, entertainments were held in a local barn or in the woolshed at Staughton Vale. Used regularly for dances, concerts, fetes, and "welcome home" socials for the soldiers of both wars, the hall was sold after the Second World War, with the proceeds from the sale (and local subscriptions) used to construct a Soldiers' Memorial Hall (ref. 7). This was completed in 1958, the year in which Balliang commemorated fifty years of settlement with a "Back-To-Balliang" celebration³⁹.

Other Settlements

At Parwan and Rowsley, the dissolution of the pastoral estates encouraged a pattern of subdivision and sale that transformed the landscape into a patchwork of cultivated fields, roads and isolated settlements. The completion of the railway in 1887 provided a tremendous boost to rural production. Station sheds and sidings were established and at Parwan, in 1911, a chaff mill was erected by Austral Grain and Produce (ref. 62).

In these agricultural districts, townships were less important as centres of supply than as communities which met the social, intellectual and spiritual needs of a dispersed population. A Common school was established at Parwan in 1868, and at Parwan South a state school was opened in 1923 in a hall erected by locals and most unusually, leased to the Education Department (ref. 28)⁴⁰. At Rowsley, a school was opened in 1870 at Goat Hill, then moved in 1892 to Collie's Bridge on the Parwan Creek (ref. 178A)⁴¹. Places of worship, such as the Thelma Ross Memorial Church Parwan (ref. 26), and recreation halls,

³⁸ *Victoria. Government Gazette*, 1908, p. 2580.

³⁹ *Camm, op.cit.*, p.100.

⁴⁰ *Lack & Ford, op.cit.*, p.95. The site of the Common school is not known.

⁴¹ *Moore & Oomes, op.cit.*, p.87.

like the Parwan South Mechanics' Institute (ref. 28A) and Rowsley Hall (ref. 34), fulfilled most of the needs that fostered community identity and pride.

Post War Developments

After the Second World War, each settlement in the Shire, with the exception of Bacchus Marsh, has struggled to maintain population levels. Coimadai has disappeared altogether, and at Hopetoun, Parwan and Rowsley, few buildings survive to indicate that thriving communities once existed. Nevertheless, the population of the Shire has increased; from 3,388 in 1947 to 5,083 in 1971⁴². By 1980, the population was 7,100⁴³. Similar growth rates were recorded in the rural shires north and west of Melbourne. In the decade to 1980, the rural shires in Melbourne District 2, a Land Conservation Council study area encompassing fourteen municipalities including Bacchus Marsh, registered an average annual population increase of 5.5 per cent against a Victorian average of 1 per cent.⁴⁴

In Bacchus Marsh Shire, this growth was absorbed by the township proper. In 1989, it boasted over 9,000 residents, approximately 80 per cent of the Shire's total population⁴⁵. A subtle index of township growth was the relocation of buildings such as the Coimadai Hall (ref. 138) to more prosperous locations in Grant Street, Bacchus Marsh. Another indication was the development of extensive residential estates by the Housing Commission of Victoria in King (ref. 114) and Clarinda Streets and by private developers around Stamford Hill and Darley. Other pressures for change included the demolition of buildings and townscape elements including verandahs and shopfronts, to present a modern and progressive appearance in order to attract custom and investment⁴⁶. Despite these changes there remain numerous structures throughout the Shire, which document the human history of settlement and township growth.

⁴² Lack & Ford, *op.cit.*, p.102.

⁴³ *On the Move. Melbourne's Western Region Profile*, n.d.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, p.4.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*

⁴⁶ T. Griffiths, 'Country Towns' in Davison & McConville (Eds.) *The Heritage Handbook*.

COMMUNITY LIFE

Each township in Bacchus Marsh possessed buildings which fostered a vigorous community life. Whether church, school, hotel or hall, these buildings formed the core of a settlement, providing a venue in which the social, intellectual and spiritual needs of a dispersed population were fulfilled, and a focus for the expression of local identity and civic pride¹.

Churches

For the first generation of settlers in Bacchus Marsh, the church was a source of welfare and strength. Religion ensured stability and continuity, gave spiritual comfort in the face of hardship, and established moral and social values that were intended to make community life viable and harmonious.

The first church services were held in the largest available buildings. At Bacchus Marsh, Presbyterian services were conducted in the Border Mill (ref. 373), at Hopetoun the first Catholic mass was celebrated in a barn on John Leahy's property (ref. 354), and at Balliang, in 1911, Church of England services were held in State School No. 3630 (ref. 6)². Soon, permanent structures were erected, often on land donated by a prominent member of the congregation. John Leahy gave land for the Catholic church at Hopetoun (ref. 353), W.H. Bacchus donated land in Gisborne Road for the erection of the pre-fabricated iron church now located in Graham Street (ref. 100)³. These buildings were replaced by more elaborate structures as congregations increased in size. St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Gisborne Road, was erected in 1865 to the design of architect, J.F. Matthews (ref. 195). Opposite, Holy Trinity was erected in 1876-77, designed by Frederick Wyatt, a Melbourne architect (ref. 196)⁴. In Lerderberg Street, St Bernard's Catholic Church was officially opened amid great ceremony in June 1874 (ref. 245). Erected at a cost of 3,600 pounds (\$7,200) to the design of architect, H.R. Caselli, the building was a fitting symbol of the strength of Catholic faith in Bacchus Marsh⁵.

In the smaller settlements of the Shire, the denominations erected less elaborate places of worship. At Mymiong, in the 1860s, stone churches were built by Presbyterian and Church of England congregations (ref. 272, 279). At Balliang in 1912, a timber Church of

¹ Jacobs & Twigg, *Shire of Metcalfe Heritage Study*, Vol.1, 1993, p.34.

² Williams, *op.cit.*, pp. 16-17; also *Back to Balliang*, 1958 p. 6.

³ Love, *op. cit.*, pp. 1-2; Osborn, *A History of Holy Trinity, Church of England*, p. 10.

⁴ *Illustrated Australian News*, 5 August 1876, p. 123.

⁵ Ebworth, *op. cit.*, pp. 197-206.

England was built for the farmers on the Staughton Vale estate (ref. 5)⁶. Another place of worship was the Thelma Ross Memorial Church, built in 1940 at Parwan South (ref. 26).

The churches fulfilled an important social and intellectual role in the townships. As a place of worship, the church brought together those of like religion, whether farmer or town-dweller, bank manager or labourer. Congregations soon formed societies for discussion and debate, intellectual improvement and moral uplift. Sporting clubs were organised, especially for young men, for it was assumed that organisation of the numerous church dances, fetes and bazaars were a more appropriate pursuit for girls. The venues for these activities were the parish halls, which each denomination erected beside its church. These were centres of social activity in the Shire, a focus for the combined pursuits of culture and religion.

Schools

In Victoria, state schools were established after the introduction in 1848 of a National Schools Board, which provided government aid and direction to schools offering general (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 managed⁷.

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 School⁸. A subscription list was opened, and soon 164 pounds (\$328) 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'⁹ (ref. 173C).

With population growth, many other schools were established. Difficult topography meant that places quite close to each other were actually not readily accessible. In 1856, a second National School was established in a pre-fabricated iron building (ref. 173B), and three years later, the Korkuperrimul School (ref.125A), erected at a cost of 26 pounds (\$52), opened to twenty-six pupils¹⁰. At Myrniong, Pentland Hills School No. 487, now succeeded by Myrniong Primary School, was established in 1859 (refs. 273 & 292A)¹¹.

⁶ Moore & Oomes, *op.cit.*, pp. 22 & 79.

⁷ Inglis, *The Australian Colonists*, p.57.

⁸ Stewart, *The Early History of Bacchus Marsh Schools*, p.3.

⁹ Osborn, *op.cit.*, p.60.

¹⁰ Stewart, *op.cit.*, pp. 14-20 & 44-47.

¹¹ Lidgett, *op. cit.*, p. 9.

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 Church¹². 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)¹³.

The defects of a dual system of state education with boards of commissioners for national and denominational schools led the Victorian government to pass a Common Schools Act in 1862. In Bacchus Marsh, a public meeting organised to discuss the new legislation unanimously agreed that 'one first class school instead of the present four existing should be at once established in a central situation in the township'. The Common School was initially conducted in the Mechanics' Institute in Young Street.¹⁴ Land was subsequently purchased in Lerderberg Street, a school building was erected, and in November 1865, teachers and students moved to the new premises. Today, this building forms part of Bacchus Marsh Primary School No. 28 (ref. 241).

The legislation prompted the establishment of several schools in other townships of the Shire. Pyrete School No.716 (later Coimadai School) and Pentland Hills School No.701 (ref. 282A) were opened in 1862, Parwan Common School No.916 was established in 1867, and in the following year, Lerderberg School No.995 was opened to the children of Darley¹⁵.

Catholic children were educated at Fiskens Street School No. 92 (ref. 164A) from 1863 and at St Bernard's from 1890 (ref. 197). St. Bernard's School (ref. 197) was established by the Sisters of St. Joseph. The order, founded in 1866 by Mary McKillop, attracted to its ranks educated women committed to an intelligent and ambitious program of education. For example, in the period to 1921, when Bacchus Marsh High School opened, St Bernard's was the only institution in the town to offer secondary education¹⁶.

Bacchus Marsh High School (now Bacchus Marsh Secondary College) enrolled its first pupils on February 5, 1921. Classes were conducted in St. Andrew's Hall (ref. 195). In 1922, a foundation stone was laid for buildings 'costly and commodious' which were to be erected on the site of the Showgrounds in Grant Street. Eighty pupils occupied the new buildings on July 7, 1923 (ref. 70)¹⁷. Other schools to be established in the twentieth

¹² Ibid., pp. 25 & 26.

¹³ Ibid., pp. 20-35.

¹⁴ Ibid., p.50. The Mechanics' Institute is demolished.

¹⁵ Ibid., pp. 87-112.

¹⁶ L. Wheelahan, *A Century of Dedicated Service*, p. 15.

¹⁷ 'Highlights in the Development of Bacchus Marsh High', typescript, BMDHS.

century include the Staughton Vale Estate School in 1910 (later Balliang State School No.3630) and Glenmore State School No.3688 in 1911 (refs. 6, 37)¹⁸.

Hotels

The first hotels in Bacchus Marsh were erected to provide food and lodging to travellers on the Melbourne-Portland Road. At Hopetoun, in 1847(?) John Leahy opened a hotel (ref. 354) still standing on the rise overlooking the Lerderberg River where travellers could fortify themselves before or after the hazardous crossing. In 1850, the Woolpack Inn (ref. 174), an imposing edifice said to be more like a 'stately country villa', was erected for J.E. Crook, and in the same year, the Border Inn (ref. 153) was leased to James Watt, an enterprising figure who established the first coach service between Melbourne and Ballarat¹⁹.

As a township developed, hotels were established for the local population. In Main Street, Bacchus Marsh, Murray's Family Hotel (later the Royal Hotel) was opened in 1863(?) (ref. 157). Three years later, the Court House Hotel was established with Henry Tanner as licensee (ref. 149). Other hotels included the Harvest Home Hotel and the Commercial Hotel at Bacchus Marsh and the Railway Hotel and the Bridge Inn at Maddingley (ref. 71, 72)²⁰. In the smaller settlements of the Shire, hotels were often the most ubiquitous of community institutions. At Myrmiong, the Plough Inn and Myrmiong Hotel vied for local custom (ref. 264, 268). At Hopetoun, there was also Althorn's Hotel, at Coimadai, Bennett's Hotel²¹ and the Mount Blackwood Hotel (1864, ref. 286).

Hotels were an important gathering-place for amusement and leisure: the venue for concerts, sporting tournaments and protest meetings; a refuge from workaday concerns; and an informal social club for men, with its own rules of conduct and loyalties²².

Nevertheless, in the first decades of the new century, with the completion of the railway and the development of motorised transport, hotel patronage declined. As William Williams complained:

in a short time the [railway] traveller is at his destination, Ballarat, which in the good old Woolpack days would have meant hours and hours of journey. The train has put at a discount the road, and the old Woolpack, like an Abbey in ruins, is a relic of its former greatness²³.

¹⁸ Moore & Oomes, op. cit., p.144.

¹⁹ Osborn, op.cit., p.37.

²⁰ Moore & Oomes, op.cit., pp. 44, 56 & 117.

²¹ Cole Collection of Hotel Records, La Trobe Collection, State Library of Victoria. The Harvest Home, Commercial, Althorns and Bennetts have been deomolished.

²² D. Dunstan, 'Boozers and Wowsers' in V. Burgman & J. Lee, *Constructing a Culture*, pp. 96-123.

²³ Williams, op.cit., p.5.

The hotel trade was further threatened by the formation of a Licences Reduction Board which closed the Harvest Home, Commercial and Myrmiong Hotels in 1911²⁴. Another 'hiccup' was the introduction of six o'clock closing in 1915. Despite these setbacks, which were the achievements of an influential temperance movement, several hotels have remained open, including the Plough Inn, Myrmiong (ref. 268). Others have survived by rebuilding (the Courthouse, ref. 149) or substantially enlarging (the Railway and the Border Inn).

Halls

Concerts, dances, meetings, readings and lectures held in community halls were an important form of social recreation in Bacchus Marsh. Church halls were the venue for religious meetings and fund-raising occasions; school halls were the venue for card parties and amateur concerts. Other forms of recreation were directed toward self education and informed discussion. In 1853 a Mechanics' Institute was erected in Young Street, Bacchus Marsh, to provide a public meeting place for those interested in intellectual improvement. Throughout Victoria, these institutes were centres of adult education in the nineteenth century and the first lending libraries and reading rooms²⁵.

The Shire Hall, erected in 1896, was the architectural embodiment of Bacchus Marsh's civic dignity. It was the natural gathering-place for citizens at times of crisis, the venue for political debates and the airing of grievances, an office for organising civic effort, an entertainment hall, a hub of charitable enterprise and a stage where noted citizens were honoured.

The desire for self-improvement that gave rise to the mechanics' institute movement was also the motive for the establishment of friendly societies. The A.N.A. was especially prominent, organising sports meetings and street processions. By 1904, the Association boasted a large hall with reading rooms, and for those with sporting tastes, several billiard tables (ref. 155)²⁶. Other societies included a Masonic Lodge and a United Ancient Order of Druids, both established in July 1888²⁷. The Boy Scouts' Association also preached moral and community responsibility. After the Second World War, the local scout troop occupied the drill hall in Grant Street (ref. 137).

²⁴ Moore & Oomes, *op. cit.*, p. 27, 45, 56.

²⁵ Wesson, *Mechanics' Institutes in Victoria*, p.57.

²⁶ J.E. Menadue, *A Centenary History of the A.N.A.* p. 28.

²⁷ Williams, *op.cit.*, pp. 215 & 216.

Sport and Recreation

Sport was the consuming passion of the vast majority of the local population. A temperate climate and the ease of access to watercourses and land for public reserves contributed to a vigorous sporting tradition. Cricket and football were particular favourites. However, football was perhaps more popular because it was played during the slackest months of the agricultural year. By contrast, the cricket season coincided with the harvest²⁸. As both sports could be played on the same ground, the local arena was a prominent townscape element. At Darley, a cricket ground was established in 1874 (ref. 298), and at Maddingley Park from 1883 an arena was built, including grandstand and pavilion (ref. 356)²⁹.

Horse-racing was equally popular. A racecourse was established at Rowsley. The first race meeting in October 1887 attracted 2,000 spectators. A railway siding was constructed in 1888, and two years later a grandstand was erected for the comfort of patrons (ref. 51)³⁰.

Aquatic sports flourished. The rivers and streams of the Shire were the favourite resort of anglers, and 'Harry's Hole' (ref. 73) at the Werribee River was popular with bathers until the opening of the swimming pool in 1938 (ref. 127). A small but intensely keen group of shooters attended the rifle butts at Miller's Hill for target practice and competition. In 1910, a golf club was established on the racecourse reserve and the Bacchus Marsh Bowling Club was opened at the Gas Works in Pilmer Street³¹.

Tennis was another sport which grew in popularity. In 1922, the Bacchus Marsh Lawn Tennis Club celebrated the opening of new courts at Maddingley Park. Within a decade, tennis was 'the most popular game in town', and in 1957, a modern clubhouse was established in the former Maddingley Court House (ref. 355).

²⁸ Dingle, *op.cit.*, p.129.

²⁹ Williams, *op.cit.*, p.144.

³⁰ Rossimel, *op.cit.*, p.54.

³¹ Moore & Oomes, *op.cit.*, p.76.

COMMEMORATING BACCHUS MARSH

The people of Bacchus Marsh shared with other citizens of Victoria a regard for the great men and women who founded a settlement and protected its interests in war and peace. From the first generation, memorials were erected to commemorate the endeavours and achievements of the Shire's explorers, pioneers, soldiers, councillors and community workers. The subject of modest and local regard, these heroes were important nonetheless as influences for moral inspiration and public instruction.

Explorers and Pioneers

The founders of settlement in Bacchus Marsh are commemorated in the pioneer cemetery at Hopetoun (ref. 353) and in the Memorial Wall at Holy Trinity Church (ref. 196). The Hopetoun Cemetery was established on land donated by John Leahy. The Memorial Wall was erected in 1971 and incorporated four headstones from the small cemetery at Holy Trinity. The cemetery was opened in February 1849 after William Henry Bacchus donated land in Gisborne Road for the burial of his father, Captain W.H. Bacchus¹.

The Captain's grave in the grounds of Holy Trinity was reconstructed in 1972 by the Bacchus Marsh and District Historical Society. The grave had earlier been dismantled, then misplaced when the headstones of other pioneers were placed on a Memorial Wall. A new headstone was cut from sandstone and inscribed with the original wording "Sacred to the Memory of Captain William Henry Bacchus, who died 26th February 1849, aged 67 years". The grave was dedicated on 8 October 1972².

In 1936, an avenue of 283 English Ash trees was planted to commemorate the pioneer women of Bacchus Marsh (ref. 357). Purchased with funds donated by the local branch of the Country Women's Association, the trees were planted in Main Street, at Stamford Hill. Lady Huntingfield, wife of the Governor of Victoria, officially dedicated the Memorial Avenue on October 22, 1936³.

Soldiers

The great heroes of Bacchus Marsh were associated with wars. Avenues of Honour were planted and honour boards erected. Monuments were raised, halls and hospitals were constructed. These memorials to the men who enlisted were an expression of national and civic commemoration, and a touching symbol of grief and pride. For the families of the

¹ Osborn, op.cit., pp. 63-65.

² Ibid., pp. 93 & 94.

³ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 23 October 1936.

fallen, these memorials were the site for communal grief, and for the majority, a focus for a range of social rituals established by war and enacted in ceremonies to the new national and military tradition on Anzac Day and Remembrance Day.

In Bacchus Marsh, the first memorial to military endeavour commemorated the local volunteers who fought in the South African War. A memorial drinking fountain was unveiled on 13 November 1901; the gift of S.T. Staughton 'to perpetuate the memory of those who were selected from this district to serve their Queen and Country in South Africa. 1st Contingent Victorian Military Rifles' (ref. 156).

Memorials to the First World War were more numerous. The number of volunteers and the reckoning of casualties was far greater than in South Africa. In 1918, an avenue of 281 Canadian Elms was planted in Main Street, Bacchus Marsh, as a memorial to the men who had enlisted from the district (ref. 166)⁴. At Myrmiong, an avenue of honour was planted in 1920 and, after the Second World War, was extended to honour a new generation of soldiers (ref. 260)⁵. At Bacchus Marsh, in 1921, the foundation stone of a soldiers' hall was laid by General Brudenall-White in memory of those who had 'fought and died for King and Country' (ref. 158A)⁶. In 1922, the A.N.A. erected memorial gates at the northern entrance to Maddingley Park (ref. 356)⁷.

By contrast, memorials to the Second World War were utilitarian structures. At Bacchus Marsh, a War Memorial Hospital was opened by the Governor of Victoria, Sir Dallas Brooks, on March 3, 1957 (ref. 134)⁸. Other memorials to the Second World War included a brick facade to the Y's Mens Hall in Grant Street (ref. 138), and community halls at Balliang and Rowsley (ref. 7, 34).

These memorials, once erected, have been faithfully maintained, reflecting a continuing community care and respect for the memory of those whose names they commemorate and for the place these memorials have come to hold in the traditions of local life and identity.

Councillors and Community Workers

Several memorials commemorate the contribution and achievement of individuals in the community. At Bacchus Marsh, Maddingley Park provided an appropriate setting for quiet contemplation (ref. 356). A band rotunda was built in honour of George Dickie, and

⁴ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 17 August 1918.

⁵ Lidgett, *op. cit.*, p. 2.

⁶ *Back to Bacchus Marsh 1957*, p. 19.

⁷ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 6 October 1921.

⁸ Moore & Oomes, *op. cit.*, p. 133.

a pavilion was built for Isaac Evans⁹. In 1921, a shelter seat was erected in recognition of the women of the district who raised over 1,000 pounds (\$2,000) for Maddingley Park. The Pearce Memorial Gates were presented in 1922 by the family of T.G. and E. Pearce, who served as Park trustees for several years.

Other memorials include the Grant Wing at the Bacchus Marsh and Melton District Hospital (ref. 134) and the Thelma Ross Memorial Church at Parwan South (ref. 26).

⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 52, 105.

CONSERVING BACCHUS MARSH

A small but significant body of opinion opposed unregulated development and the depletion of resources in nature. The natural environment was viewed increasingly as a valuable asset, and elements of the built environment an important document of the human history of the Shire. The natural and human landscape was seen to be a valuable emotional and educational resource, increasingly under threat. Nature had to be preserved and explained and the past needed to be secured and made visible¹.

Forests

The importance of preserving native tree cover was recognised in the Land Act (1862), 'which prohibited the removal except [under] licence of timber [and] indigenous shrubs' from areas designated as state forest. These regulations were intended to minimise soil erosion and improve water catchment, but as timber was required for mining and industry, and land for agricultural development, few restrictions were placed on saw-millers². By 1890, the forest had been reduced to barely a seventh of its original size³. A decade later, the area was officially described as 'ruined forest', prompting the Victorian government to abandon the timber licensing system in favour of royalty payments. Improvement thinnings were begun and selected areas were closed to sawmilling in order to aid rejuvenation⁴.

As these events unfolded, a growing body of scientific opinion was demanding protection for wildlife and the establishment of reserves and national parks to preserve areas of 'unspoilt nature'⁵. Werribee Gorge had long been the subject of fascination for geologists. The Geological Survey of Victoria conducted regular tours throughout the nineteenth century. Furthermore, Werribee Gorge was the subject of numerous articles and reports in scholarly journals such as the *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Victoria* and popular magazines like *The Melbourne Walker* and *The Field Naturalist*. In 1907, Werribee Gorge was reserved as a public park. In 1975, the Gorge was proclaimed a state park⁶. Other areas of natural or scientific value include Lerderberg Gorge State Park (ref. 312) and the Long Forest Conservation Zone (ref. 337A).

¹ T. Griffiths, 'In Search of Classical Soil: A Bicentennial Reflection' in *Victorian Historical Journal*, p.27.

² Houghton, op.cit., p.12.

³ Dingle, op.cit., p.101.

⁴ Houghton, op.cit., p.13.

⁵ Dingle, op.cit., p.145.

⁶ Jack Myers, cited in Camm, op. cit., pp. 325-332.

Parks and Gardens

The protection of forests and the proclamation of state parks was indicative of a new respect, even reverence for areas of natural beauty. When Anthony Trollope visited Australia in 1872, he found the colonials 'laudably addicted to public gardens'. Even small country towns possessed parks with lakes, rotundas, broad avenues and elaborate entrance gates.

In 1869, several Bacchus Marsh residents moved to have the police paddock at Maddingley reserved for recreational purposes. Three years later, trustees were appointed, and in 1873, the area was leased to the grazier Edward Sloss and in return, he erected a fence and entrance gates, and allowed public access. In October 1884, the reserve was named Maddingley Park and in 1887 a caretaker was appointed to develop the area as a pleasure gardens, a place for relaxation and peaceful contemplation (ref. 356)⁷.

At Myrniong, a Committee of Management, appointed in 1907, were responsible for Myrniong park. A double row of pine trees were planted around the perimeter of the park and a fence was erected, thus separating the park, physically and aesthetically, from the township proper⁸.

Trees

Trees were planted in townships and on farms. In 1884 the Shire Council agreed to plant thirty-five trees at Bacchus Marsh and fifteen trees at Myrniong⁹. Selected by T.G. Pearce, these shade trees were evidence of township growth and prosperity. Farmers too established homestead gardens, replanted eroded creek banks with poplars and willow trees, and planted shade trees and windbreaks to protect their farmhouses.

Buildings

Attempts to save the built environment came much later than efforts to conserve the bush. In the second century of European settlement, the oldest buildings acquired sufficient rarity and antiquity to stimulate public interest in preservation. More recently, a need to commune with the past has developed. History has stepped into the breach left by an uncertain future and a contested present¹⁰.

⁷ Rossimel, *op.cit.*, pp. 18-20.

⁸ Lidgett, *op.cit.*, p. 5.

⁹ Williams, *op.cit.*, p.186.

¹⁰ S. Janson & S. MacIntyre, 'Making the Bicentenary', *Australian Historical Studies*, vol. 23, no. 91, October 1988.

In Bacchus Marsh, historic buildings such as the Manor House (ref. 218) and the Blacksmith's Shop and Cottage (ref. 191) were evidence of a tangible past which anchored local sentiment and established a line of descent to the hardy pioneers of white settlement. The Manor House, the residence built by Captain Bacchus in 1846-47, was renovated in 1961, with assistance from the National Trust¹¹. In 1977, restoration of the Blacksmith's Cottage was undertaken by the Bacchus Marsh and District Historical Society¹². For the Historical Society and its supporters, these buildings told of the pioneering qualities of the Marsh's first generation, those who had established an outpost of European settlement in an ancient land.

Other buildings were deemed less worthy of preservation. Often, issues of progress and economic viability overrode community concerns about heritage conservation. As one shire councillor said of Anderson's Store: 'where you've got development you can't have old buildings'¹³. Built in 1866 by the flour miller, James Young, Anderson's Store was demolished in 1973¹⁴. A more fundamental issue for property-owners was the 'right' to alter or demolish buildings without outside intervention. When the National Trust applied to have the Holy Trinity Anglican Church (ref. 196) listed in the Bacchus Marsh Planning Scheme, the diocesan authorities voiced its opposition, citing 'additional bureaucratic procedures' and the 'danger of non-religious criteria' as grounds for the objection. The Bacchus Marsh Shire Council agreed, and at its meeting on 21 March 1991, refused the application¹⁵. Since 1991, Holy Trinity Anglican Church has been added to the Register of the Historic Buildings Council in recognition of the significance to the State of Victoria. Today, twelve structures are listed on the Historic Buildings Register, including three - the Bacchus Marsh Court House (ref. 151), the Police Station and Old Lock-Up (ref. 150), and the Djerriwarrh Bridge (ref. 351) - listed on the Government Buildings Register¹⁶.

¹¹ Osborn, *op.cit.*, pp. 92 & 93.

¹² Moore & Oomes, *op.cit.*, p.155.

¹³ Cr. Mc Hugh, cited in ??.

¹⁴ Moore & Oomes, *op. cit.*, p. 16.

¹⁵ Buildings File No, 2726, National Trust of Australia (Victoria).

¹⁶ Historic Buildings Register 1993, Historic Buildings Council.

Fig. 1

Plan of the Proposed Line of Road from the Kororoit Creek to the Pentland Hills, 1847, Historical Map or K1, Central Plan Office, Melbourne.

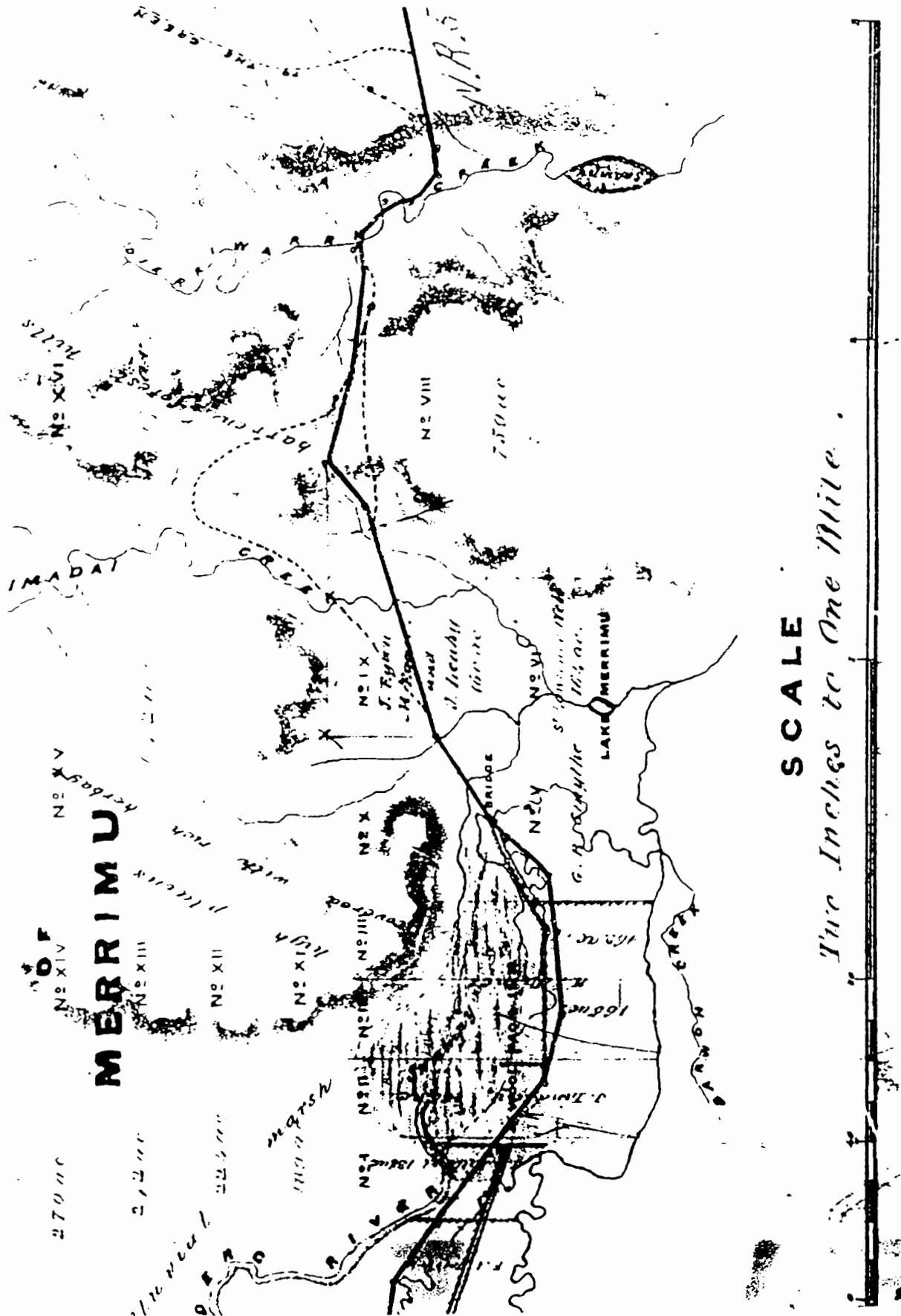


Fig. 2 Ballarat Road in 1853

Map of Victorian Counties, Arrowsmith 1853 SLV, 820.A

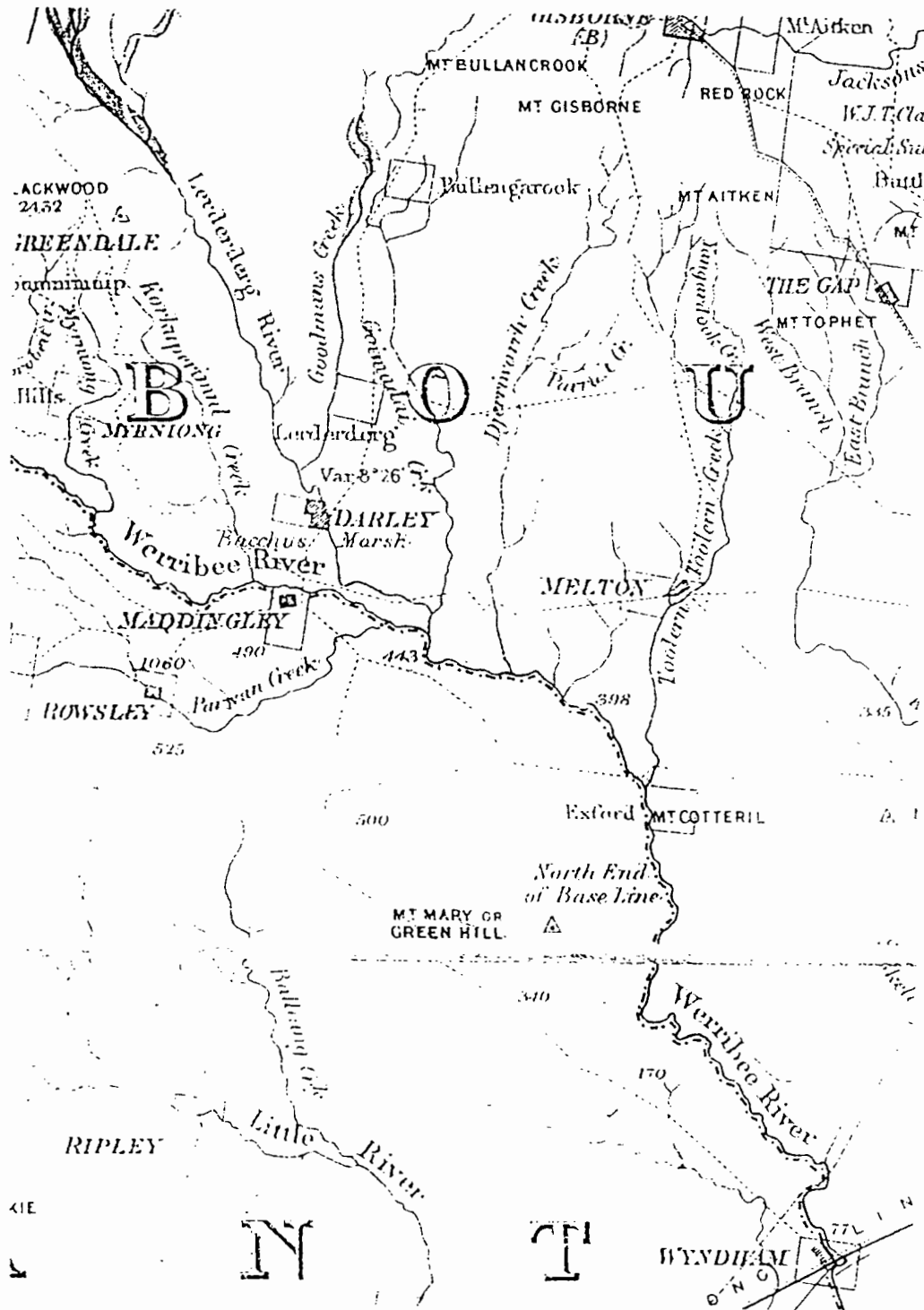


Fig. 3

Parish of Djerriwarrah, County of Bourke (Sale Plan), Surveyor General's Office, January 13 1855, State Library of Victoria. 820BJE 1837

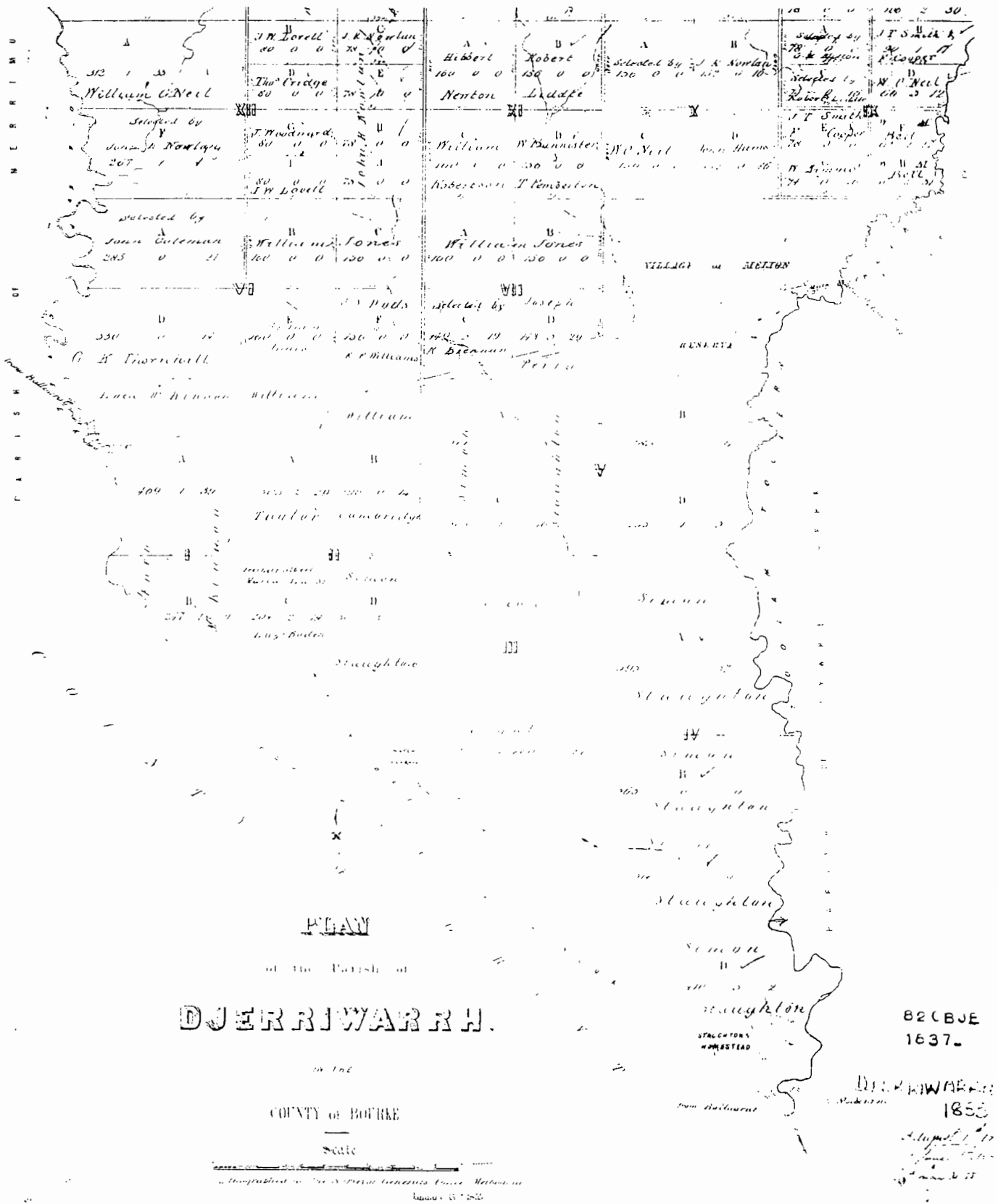


Fig. 4 Squatting Runs near Melton and Bacchus Marsh
(from Spreadborough & Anderson)



Fig. 5 Werribee & Djerriwarrh Farmers Common

Contract Block 65/11 Werribee, parts of Merrimu, Djerriwarrh, Mooradoranook, Maps of the Surveyed Lands, Book 6 No. 1735, State Library of Victoria Map collection

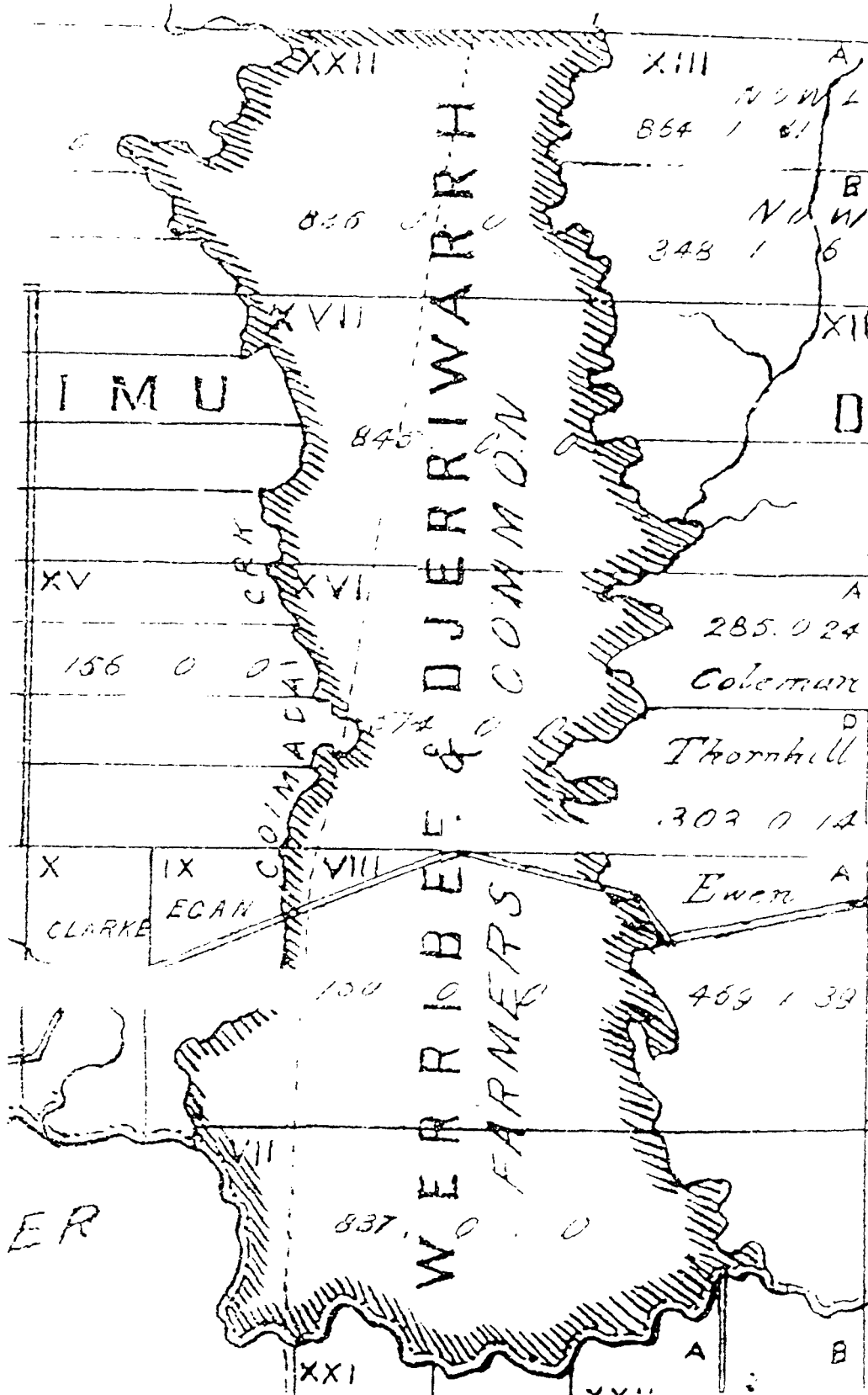


Fig. 6 Plan of the Agricultural Area of Merrimu

Maps of the Surveyed Lands, Book 10 p.36, Board of Land & Works, Lands & Survey Office, Jan. 23 1866 (plan 3143) State Library of Victoria.

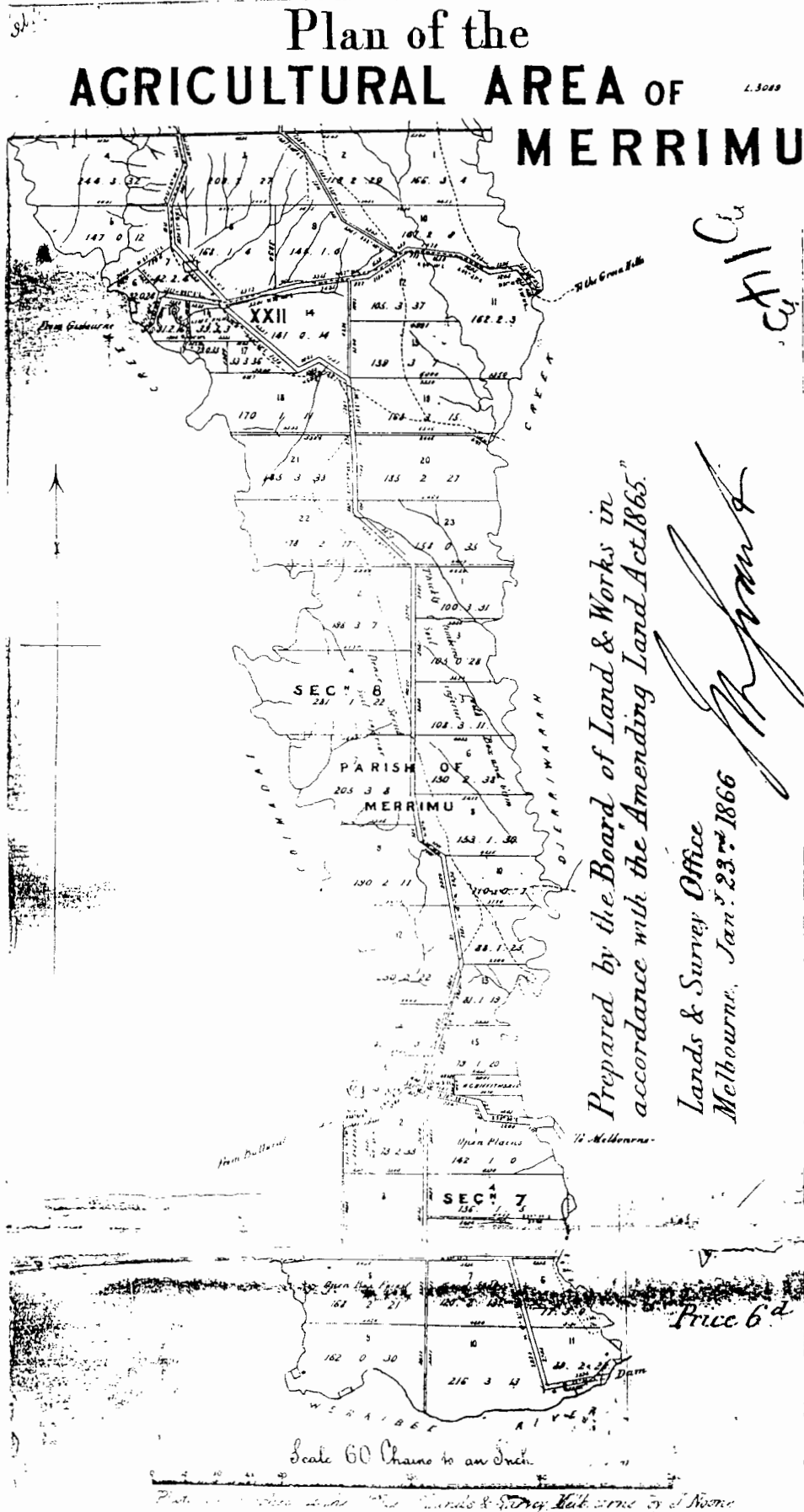


Fig. 7 Ballarat Road in 1872

Map of Victoria, Surveyor Generals Department, 1872. SLV, 820.A

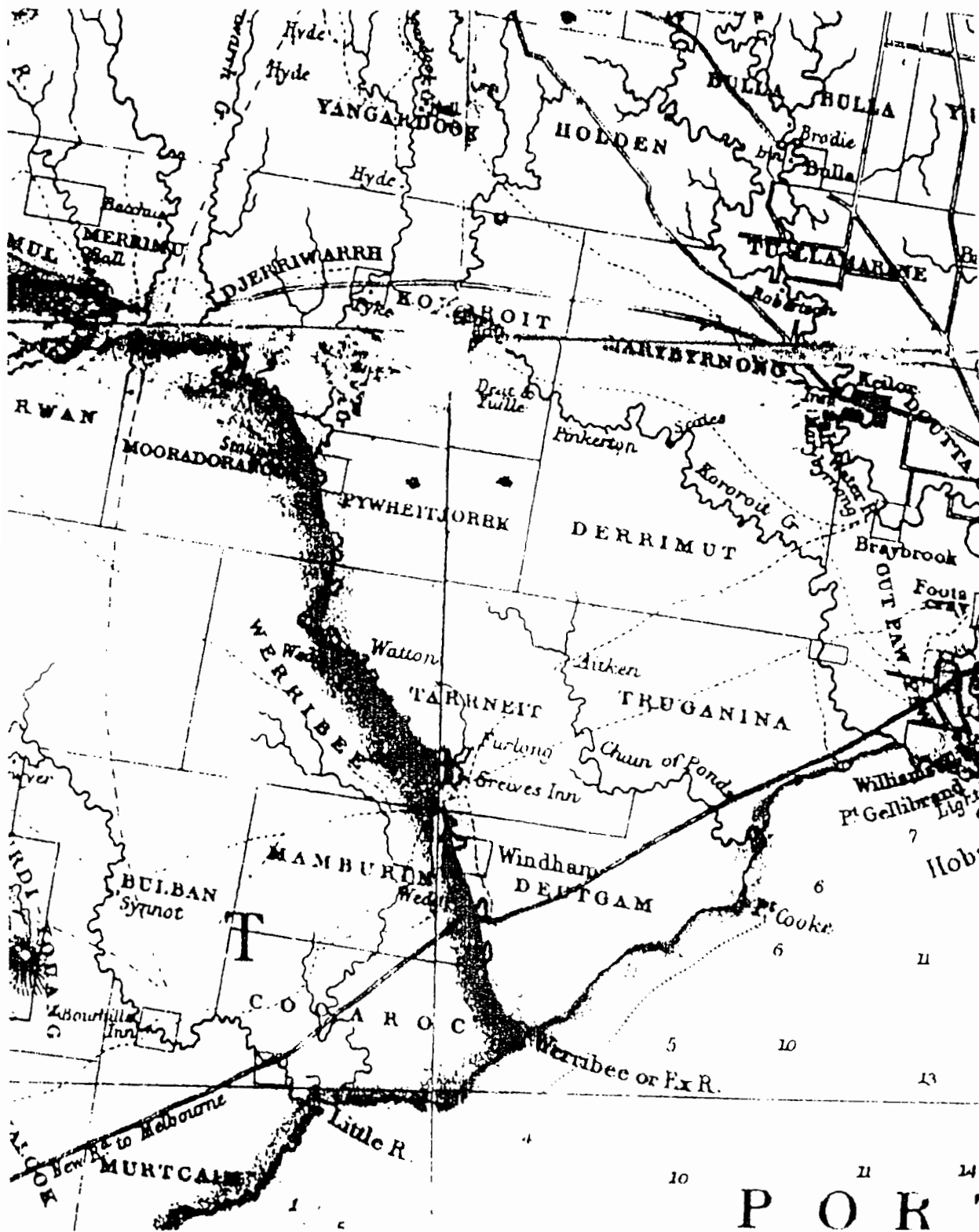


Fig. 8 County of Bourke Atlas 1892, Parish of Merrimu

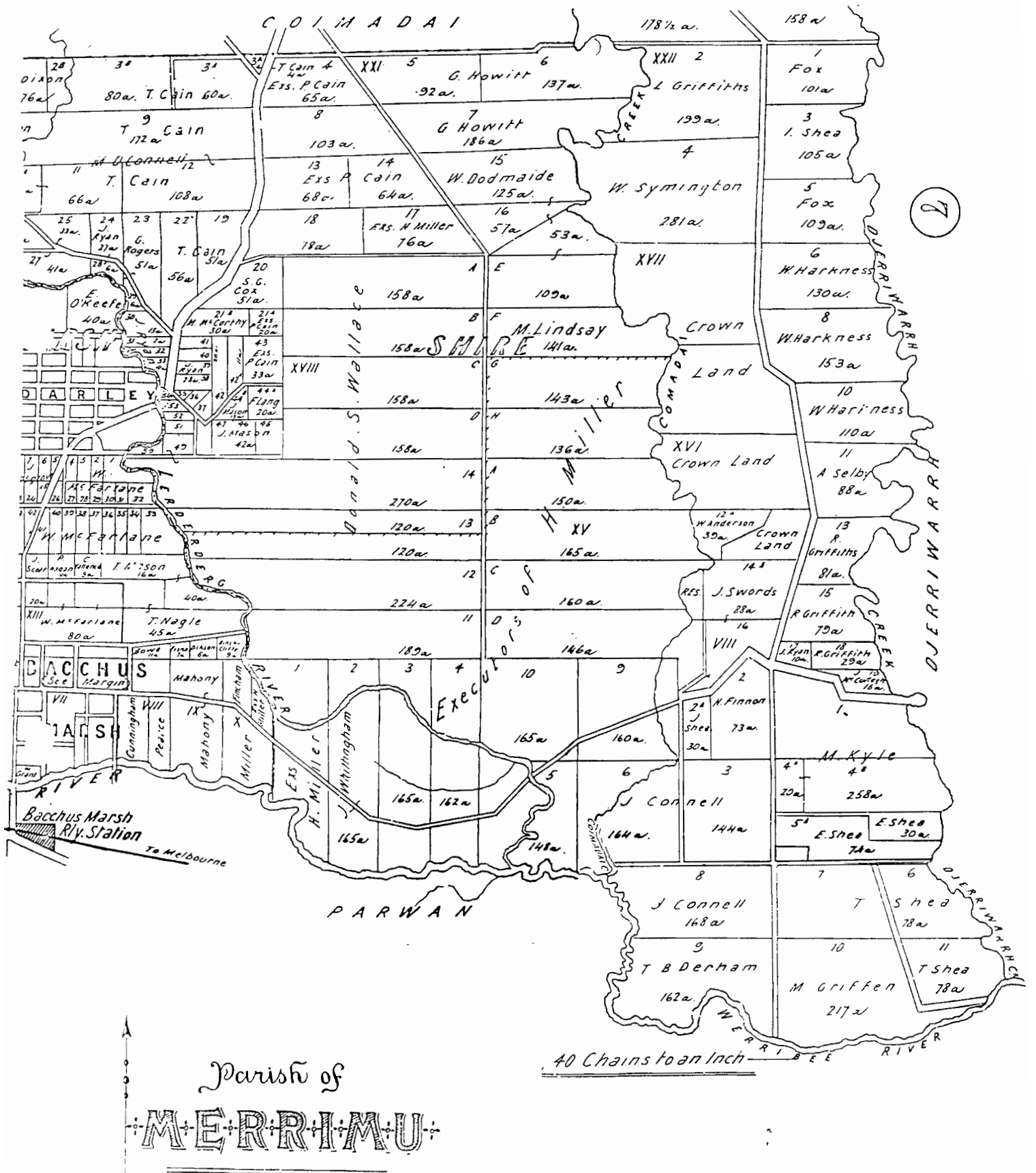


Fig. 9 County of Bourke Atlas 1892, Parish of Djerriwarrah

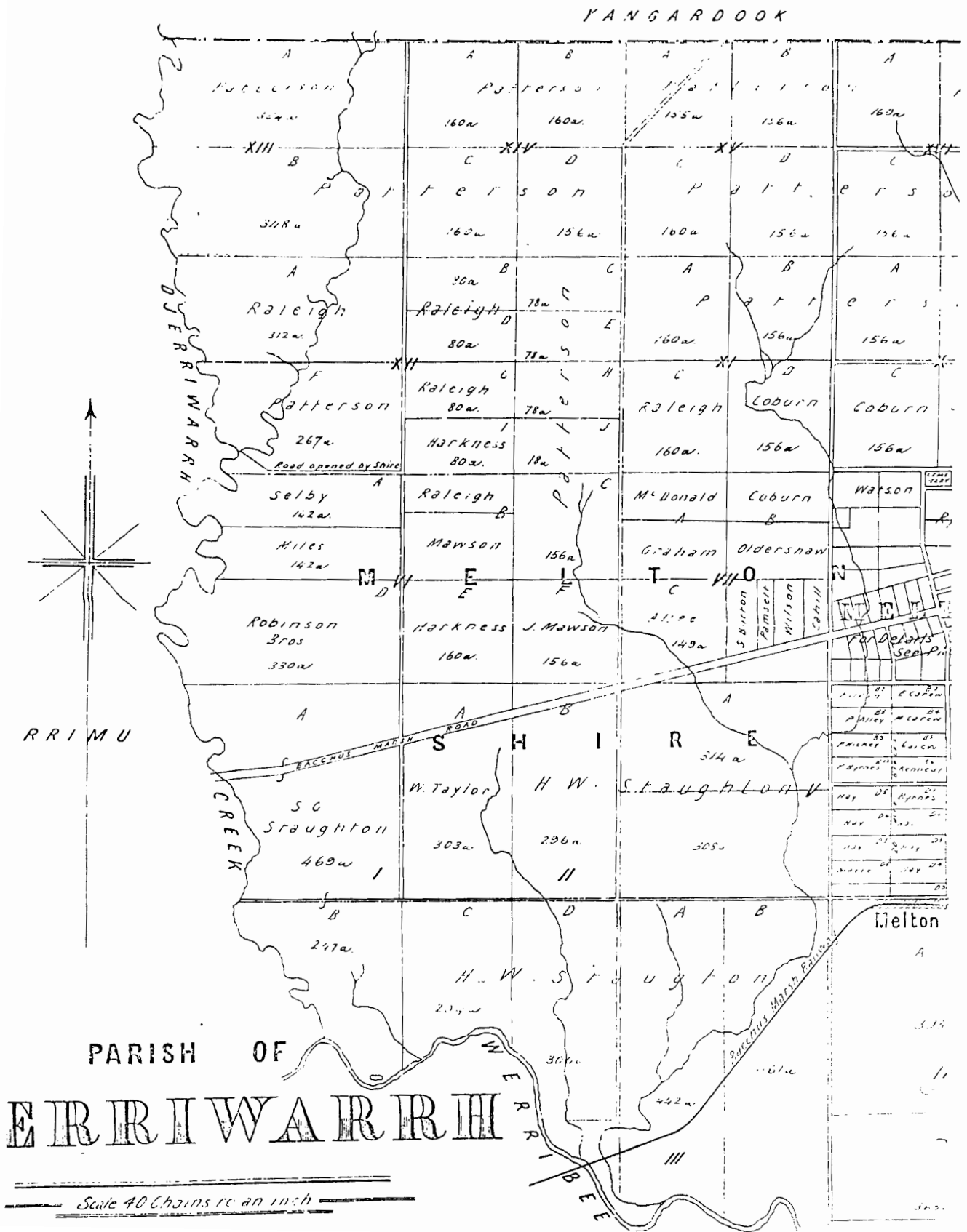
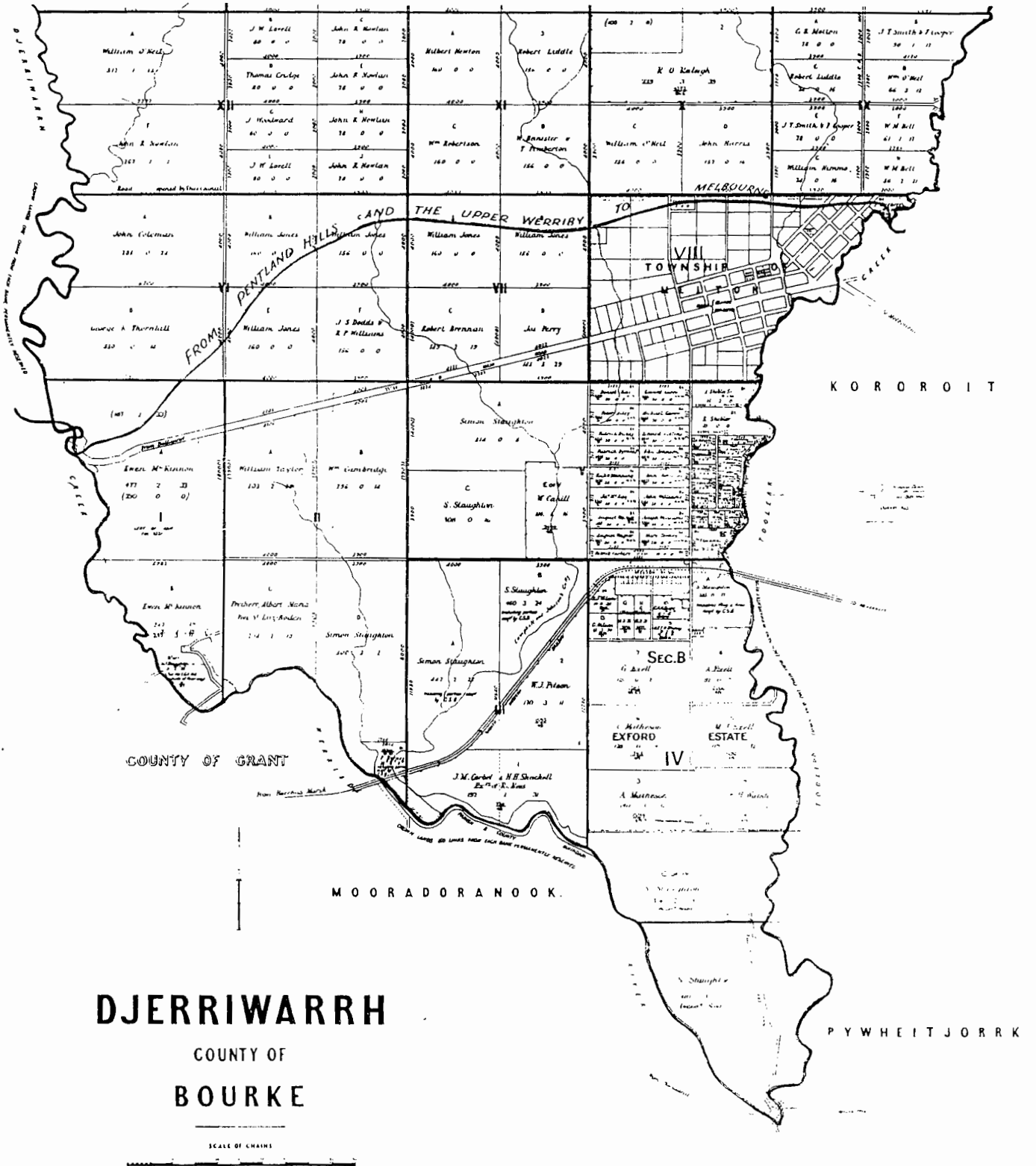


Fig. 10 Parish of Djerriwarrh

County of Bourke Department of Lands & survey 10.9.1928, State Library of Victoria. 820BJE 1837

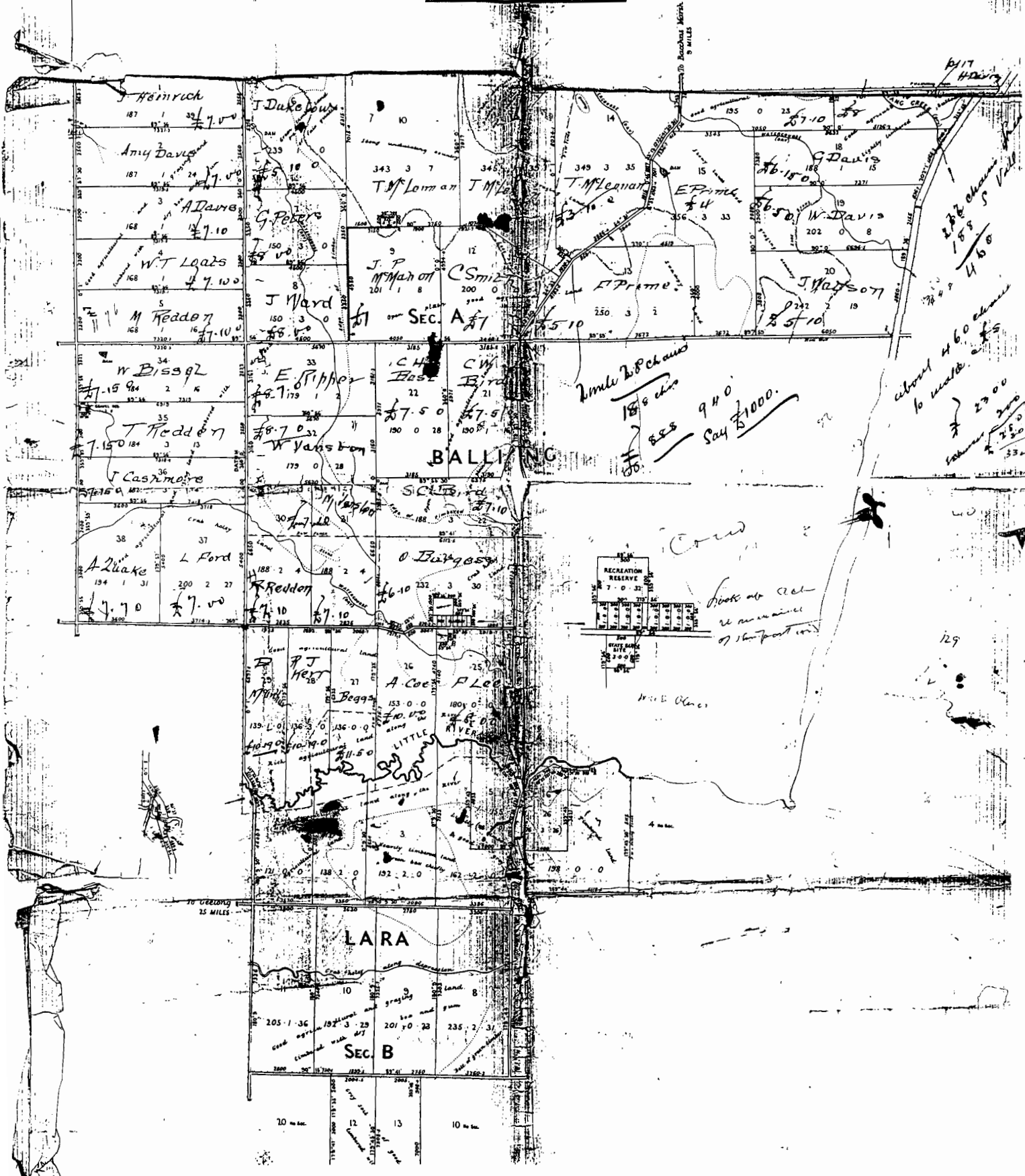


STAUGHTON VALE ESTATE

ACQUIRED UNDER CLOSE SETTLEMENT ACT 1904.

COUNTY OF GRANT

SCALE 1 INCH = 1 CHAIN



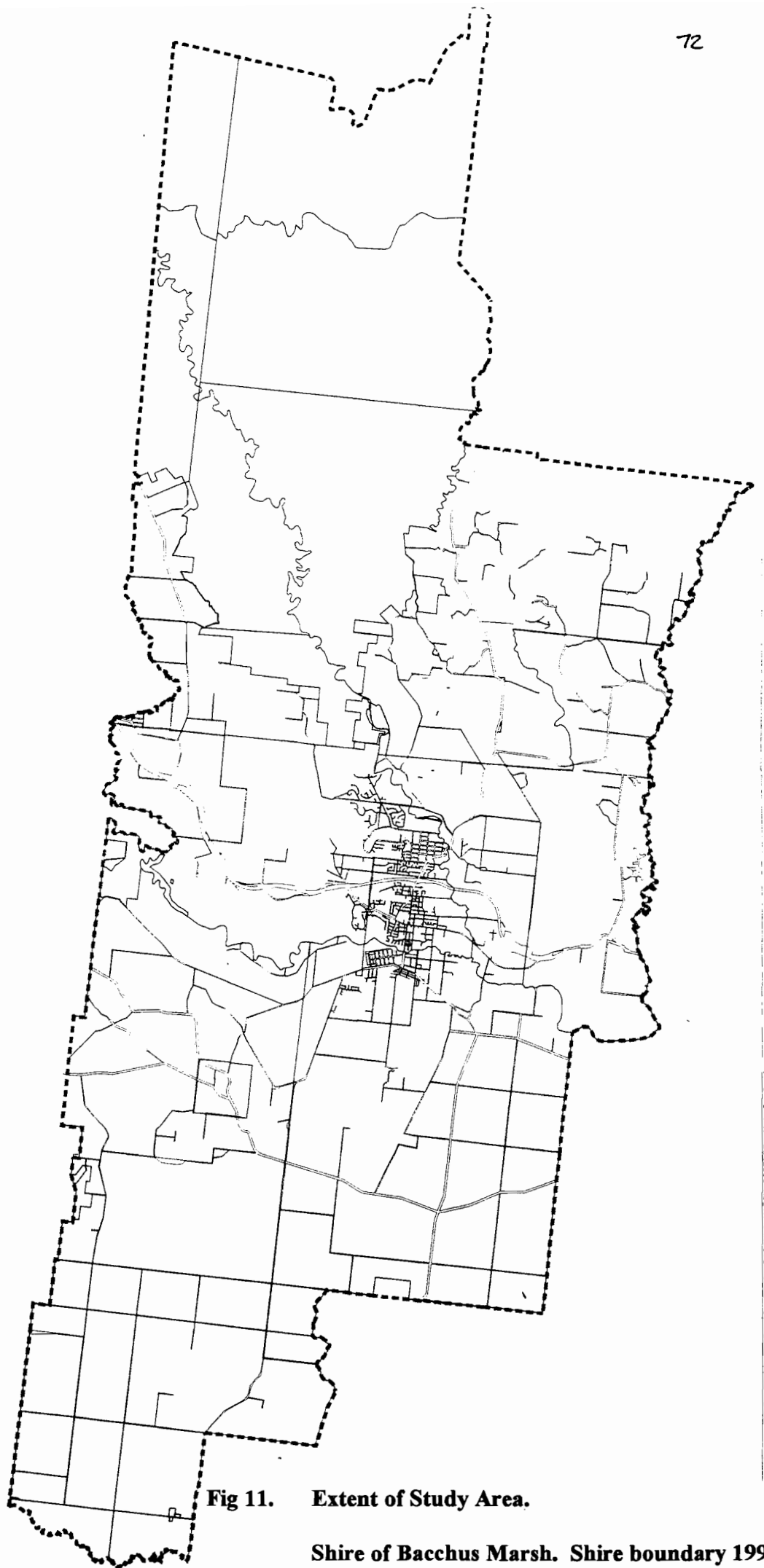


Fig 11. Extent of Study Area.

Shire of Bacchus Marsh. Shire boundary 1994.

6.0 METHODOLOGY

6.1 The Process.

The Study was completed in the following sequence:

1. A comprehensive Bibliography was prepared.
2. The main 12 Historical Themes were identified and described.
3. All documentary sources listed in the Bibliography were examined.
4. All sites (places) mentioned in the documentary sources were listed in a Preliminary Schedule of Places. Sites known to be extant were identified as such, but all sites, whether known to be extant or not were included (about 500). They are listed in alphabetical order according to street.
5. A Schedule of Criteria was established. This is derived from a tabulation of HBC Register factors and criteria, criteria used in the "Macedon Ranges Study" and the "Shire of Avoca Study", criteria suggested at the recent HBC Heritage Consultants' workshop and my own contribution.
6. The criteria were identified and then scheduled in relation to the historic themes.
7. A Data Sheet was prepared and this was extensively amended after comments on a completed example were received from members of the Steering Committee.
8. A programme for completion of the Study was submitted to the Steering Committee.
9. Attempts were made to obtain contributions from the ratepayers and from the Historical Society members, by promotion of the Study in the Council Newsletter and local press.
10. The writing of the Environmental History was completed.
11. The site survey was undertaken using the documentary references, *ESMAP*, *Melway* and the *Shire of Bacchus Marsh Planning Scheme maps* as the base. Each place was photographed with colour prints and colour slides (the latter retained by the consultant for reference) and the data sheets completed. (This was done for every place whether it is to be researched or not. Only places of Local Significance and above were researched and have data sheets included in the Study).

Every road accessible to a sedan motor car was inspected fully and all of the places listed on the Preliminary Schedule of Places, where the location can be identified, was inspected. A letter was left at every property inspected. Private property was not be trespassed upon, however. There have been a large number of conversations with owners as a result of inspection and the letters. 410 sites were identified.

12. Sites that are not researched were listed on schedules, according to address and other characteristics.
13. An historical theme was assigned (or several themes) to each of the 182 sites to be researched.
14. Relevant criteria were identified to each of these sites. (For areas or networks, are individual elements able to demonstrate criteria individually? If so, they were assessed individually).
15. Places were located and other qualifying conditions assessed by inspection (integrity, condition, rarity and context).
16. Sites assessed to be prima facie potentially significant, where documentary material is available, were researched.
17. Comparative analysis, of each site was undertaken to rank places within themes and criteria (particularly type). (Regional and state significance places were ranked with comparable places in the region and state respectively).
18. A statement of cultural significance, was written for each site including:
 - brief description, significant date, designer, etc.
 - level of significance.
 - type of significance.
 - criteria demonstrated.
 - historical theme.
 - individual elements of particular significance or interest.
19. Statutory proposals were prepared. Schedules were prepared of places recommended for the Registers, and Planning Scheme control.
20. Community meetings will be attended, explaining the Study and its implications to the ratepayers, as required.

21. Proposals for future initiatives by Council for community appreciation and understanding of the Study were compiled.
22. Areas for future research were identified.
23. A Glossary of technical terms used in the Study was compiled.

6.2 The Standard Form.

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:**

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

<u>NAME:</u>			
<u>PREVIOUS NAME:</u>			
<u>ADDRESS:</u>			
<u>TITLE DETAILS:</u>			
<u>USE:</u>			
<u>PREVIOUS USE:</u>			
<u>SIGNIFICANT DATE:</u>		<u>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</u>	
1870s 1880s 1890s 1900s 1910s 1920s 1930s 1940s 1950s 1960s 1970s		<u>SOURCE:</u>	
<u>ALTERATIONS/ADDITIONS:</u>		<u>DATE:</u>	
<u>DESIGNER:</u>		<u>BUILDER:</u>	
<u>CRITERIA:</u>		<u>SOURCE:</u>	
<u>CRITERIA:</u>		<u>HISTORIC THEME:</u>	
<u>DESCRIPTION:</u>	<u>STYLE:</u>	<u>STORIES:</u>	<u>DETACHED.</u>
<u>MATERIALS:</u>	<u>WALLS</u>	<u>ROOF</u>	<u>STRUCTURE</u>
<u>CONDITION:</u>	<u>INTACTNESS:</u>	<u>THREATS:</u>	
<u>SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:</u>			
MATERIALS. FORM. FACADE. VERANDAH. ROOF FORM. PLAN/LAYOUT. USE.			
PARAPET DECORATION. EAVES DECORATION. ROOF DECORATION. VERANDAH DEC.			
CHIMNEYS. WALL DECORATION. DOORS. WINDOWS. PAINTWORK SCHEME. SIGNS.			
UNPAINTED FINISH. INTERIORS. OUTBUILDINGS/GARDEN STRUCTURE.			
STREET FURNITURE. FENCES/GATES/WALLS/HEDGES. MEMORIAL/MARKER/GRAVES.			
PLANT/EQUIPMENT. ENGINEERING STRUCTURE. MINING/EXTRACTION FORMATION.			
INDUSTRIAL SITE. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE/POTENTIAL/RUIN. ROUTE.			
SCENIC VALUE. VIEWS. CONTEXT. GARDEN. TREES. PLANTING FORMATION.			
AGRICULTURAL PLANTING/BUILDING. REMNANT VEGETATION.			
<u>SIGNIFICANCE:</u>			
<u>TYPE:</u> HISTORICAL. AESTHETIC. ARCHITECTURAL. SCIENTIFIC. SOCIAL.			
<u>LEVEL:</u> STATE. REGIONAL. LOCAL. INTEREST.			
<u>DESIGNATION EXISTING:</u> HBR. RNE. PLANNING SCHEME. NT.			
<u>RECOMMENDED CONTROL/NOMINATION:</u> HBR. RNE. PLANNING SCHEME.			
<u>INTEREST. AREA.</u>			
<u>GRID REF:</u>	<u>SURVEY:</u>	<u>DATE:</u>	<u>NEGS:</u>

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.

Ref:

HISTORY:

VISUAL DESCRIPTION:

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS:

SIGNIFICANCE:

INTACTNESS:

CONDITIONS & THREATS:

7. CRITERIA

7.1 Criteria for establishment of cultural significance.

HISTORICAL (H)	AESTHETIC (Ae)	ARCHITECTURAL (Ar)	SCIENTIFIC (Sc)	SOCIAL (So)
<p>1. Representative or extraordinary (symbolic) <u>embodiment</u> of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a way of life. - social values. - an historical period or movement. - a place, its landscape & vegetation. - an industrial or extensive process or agricultural practice. - settlement pattern - capital investments <p>2. <u>Associated with developments in community life:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - religious, spiritual, symbolic. - cultural, educational, tourist. - social, entertainment, sport. - industry, mining, business, agriculture, transport. <p>3. <u>Demonstrates association with important & influential:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - person(s). - group. - incident <p>4. <u>Demonstrates effect of:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - social movement. - government, or institutional action. <p>5. <u>Demonstrates changing sequence of:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - pattern of occupancy. - usage. - architectural styles. - activity, process or function. - conservation practice. <p>6. <u>Early or pioneering:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to the locality. - of its type. <p>7. <u>Influential on development, or of other places.</u></p>	<p>1. <u>Reveals aesthetic quality, or experience:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - natural (scenic beauty). - fabricated (technological, vernacular). - planted. 	<p>1. Representative, innovative, or extraordinary <u>example of:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - an architect's (or designer's) work. - an architectural (or design) style. - technology, material. - planting, configuration. - engineering achievement. <p>2. <u>Demonstrates representative, fine, or skilful craftsmanship, in:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - fabrication of materials. - detail, or decoration. - finishes. <p>3. <u>Example of a building (or place) type:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - rare. - intact survival. <p>4. <u>Influential in development of:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a style. - form, or type. - process. - technology. 	<p>1. <u>Demonstrates experimental or technical accomplishment in:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - process or method. - conceptual understanding. - plantings or agriculture. <p>2. <u>Demonstrates potential as a cultural research document,</u> eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - archaeological. - materials & finishes sampling. - measurement. 	<p>1. <u>Known and valued by the community as part of the sense of identity of the place.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - conservation action. <p>2. <u>Landmark.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - used by the community for orientation. - illustrated in representative views (postcards, guides). <p>3. <u>Traditional community and visitor focus:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - viewing point. - scenic route. - meeting place.

Note: any place may include components from several of these five types of significance.

Refer to Section 7.5 for the method by which these criteria were developed: from those used by the HBC, other previous Studies recommended to us by HBC staff Geoffrey Austin and Mary Sheehan and ideas proposed at the HBC Heritage Consultants Workshop on 1 October 1993.

7.2 Other qualifying considerations in assessment of significance.

1. Integrity: (intactness), surviving from its significant date. Extent of recognition possible.
2. Condition: Extent of physical deterioration and damage.
3. Rarity:
 - Absolutely uncommon.
 - Once common, now a rare survivor.
4. Context, Areas & Networks.
 - Context. Compatible setting in which each element contributes to establish meaning for the significance of the place.
 - Area. Comprising many related contributory low significance elements.
 - Significant places may be linked as a network. Networks may also be related to each other.
 - Contexts (or areas) may develop over time to reflect a succession of events, or occupations.
5. Ability to demonstrate (or be interpreted).

7.3 Considerations in determining policy. (Not within the scope of this Study).

Promotional or tourist value.

- Ability of the place's significance and interest to be explained to the public, using available evidence.
- Educational (didactic) ability.
- Promotional & tourist value.
- Attractiveness to the public and ability to be marketed as a tourist destination.
- Access and availability for this.

7.4 Criteria As Expression Of Historical Themes.

The significance of Places identified in the Study will be evaluated :

- as an expression of the historical themes.
- against the criteria and the other qualifying considerations in assessment of significance.

Criteria relevant to individual themes.

Places relevant to a particular theme will be assessed according to the following criteria. This analysis of criteria will be revised, as places are inspected and assessed. The list of criteria is not exhaustive, and other criteria may be relevant to specific sites.

1. Exploration.

- H1. Representative embodiment of a place. Remnant vegetation indicative of pre-pastoral settlement landscape.
- H6. Early or pioneering. Any evidence of the earliest European contact would be important.
- H7. Influential on development. Evidence that location of settlement followed exploration routes.
- O1. Rarity. - Indication of explorers routes in Victoria is most uncommon.
- O4. Networks. Sites identified by explorers have importance in relation to each other, as indicators of past European interpretations of the land.

2. Pastoralism.

- H1. Representative of a way of life and its social values. eg. Manor House & shepherds hut, "Rosehill", Pentland Hills.
- H2. Associated with early development. Religious : eg. churches surviving from this period. Education : eg. school buildings.
- H3. Demonstrates association with important persons. eg. places associated with Captain W.H. Bacchus.
- H6. Early or pioneering to the place. Early pastoral settlements : boundaries, fences, buildings or plantings.
- A2. Demonstrates fine or representative craftsmanship. eg. drystone walling. Reveals great skill in working with materials, in traditional surviving trade practices.
- Sc. Demonstrates potential for research. An early pastoral site may have potential for archaeological excavation.
- O5. Interpretive potential. Some surviving pastoral farm ensembles may be assessed for ability to explain pastoral lifestyle, for tourist and educational purposes.

3. Agriculture.

- H1. Representative of a way of life and its social values.
- H2. Associated developments : Agriculture, eg. farm buildings, mills.
- H5. Demonstrates changing sequence. Some properties may be important for their succession of agricultural practices and crop types, eg. grain, to livestock, to orchards.
- O6. Promotional, tourist & educational value. An orchard property may be attractive as a tourist destination, or educational resource.

4. Transport.

H4. Demonstrates effect of historical movement. eg. route to goldfields : Blacksmith, Border Inn.

H7. Influential on development, eg. railway. (Note extent, at any time).

A1. Reveals aesthetic quality, eg. Djerriwarrah Creek road bridge and various minor rural roads.

So2 Landmark. eg. Anthony's Cutting.

5. **Mining and Quarrying.**

H1. Representative embodiment of an industrial process eg. tunnel coal mining, Maddingley, and a way of life, eg. lime kilns or timber cutting.

H3. Demonstrates association with important building. eg. Mortons Quarry, sandstone used on Treasury building.

O5. Interpretive potential of these.

6. **Industry.**

H1. Representative of an industrial process. eg. Dairymens Co-operative Milk Factory, Myrniong, may retain sufficient fabric to illustrate milk processing.

H6. Early or pioneering. eg. Border Flour Mill, Hopetoun.

7. Townships.

H1. Representative embodiment of a way of life, or a historical period.
Individual buildings, gardens, development pattern,
street elements, etc.

H2. Associated with developments in the community life
in the areas of : religion, education,
entertainment, sport, retail and industry, etc.

H3. Association of places with local figures, groups or
events.

H4. Demonstrates effect of government action. eg.
Maddingley and Darley government town street layout
pattern.

H6. Some places will be early or pioneering to their
locality, or of their type.

A3. Building and planting (etc.) representative of its type or
style, particularly intact or characteristic.

So1 Known and valued by the community as part of its
identity. eg. Avenue of Honour.

So2 Landmark used for orientation, eg. Railway Station.

O4. Areas, comprising many elements, many or all of low
significance, but a cumulatively significant place,
due to its homogeneity and character, eg. Main
Street shopping strip, or Hopetoun.

8. Water.

H2. Association with development of agriculture.

H6. Early or pioneering water installations.

H7. Influence of reticulation of water on agricultural
and housing development.

A1. Representative or extraordinary example of technology in reticulation of water.

Sc1 Demonstrates technical accomplishment in the irrigation system.

So3 Traditional community focus, eg. children's swimming holes in river.

9. **Governing Bacchus Marsh.**

H2. Association with developments in community life : educational, the law, communications, public works, etc.

H4. Demonstrates the effect of government action.

H7. Influential on development, eg. water supply, transport.

A1. Representative of : an architectural style, an architect's work.

A3. An example of a building type, a rare survival. eg. prefabricated school.

O5. Interpretive potential, educational. eg. early school buildings.

O6. Promotional or tourist value. eg. The Court House.

10. **Community life.**

H1. Representative embodiment of a way of life : eg. hotels, ANA Hall, cinema.

H2. Associated with developments in community life : education, religious, social, entertainment or sport.

A1. Representative example of an architects work or a style.

A3. Example of a building type. eg. ANA Hall.

So1 Known and valued by the community as part of its identity. eg. churches.

So3 Traditional community focus as a meeting place. eg. cinema, ANA Hall, churches, etc.

11. Conserving Bacchus Marsh.

H4. The effect of a social movement, toward conservation of built and/or the natural environment. eg. Lerderderg Gorge.

So1 Valued by the community as part of its identity (heritage). eg. Blacksmiths Cottage and shop.

So2 Landmark, used on representations. eg. Djerriwarrh Bridge.

O5. Interpretive potential.

O6. Promotional and tourist value.

12. Commemorating Bacchus Marsh.

H3. Association with an important person or event. eg. Staughton Boer War Memorial.

So2 Landmark, used in representative views. eg. Avenue of Honour.

7.5 How the criteria were developed.

SOURCE	HISTORICAL	AESTHETIC	ARCHITECTURAL	SCIENTIFIC	SOCIAL	OTHER, OVERLAY
<u>HBC factors</u> (buildings, structures & objects only).	Age Evidence (otherwise unobtainable). Symbolic associations. (generally underly all other factors).	Design. Composition. Form. Scale, colour, texture & material.	Stylistic innovation. Materials. Design concept. Construction detail innovation.	Concepts, methods or processes of scientific or technological developments.	Traditional or spiritual attachment (to the past). Sense of identity.	
<u>HBC Criteria</u> (buildings, structures & objects only).	A. Artistic, religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational or social associations. B. <u>Represents</u> , or is an <u>extraordinary</u> example of a way of life, activity, process or function. F. <u>Demonstrates changing sequence</u> of styles, occupancy pattern, usage sequence, over time. G. <u>Demonstrates association</u> with important figure(s), cultural group, or event. J. <u>Considerable age</u> .		E. <u>Example (rare or intact)</u> of a building type. D. <u>Influential in development</u> of a style, technology, process, construction technique. H. <u>Representative or extraordinary example</u> of an architectural style, construction technology, or architect's work. I. <u>Demonstrates typical or outstanding</u> craftsmanship, decoration, or use of material.	C. <u>Demonstrates</u> creative, technical, or scientific <u>accomplishment</u> in construction or settlement.		
c. McConville. <u>Macedon Ranges</u> model.	5. <u>Association with</u> , or representative of, people or events. <u>Reflects a characteristic</u> activity (or sequence of activities). I. <u>Considerably earlier</u> than most sites in the area, or of its type.	10. <u>Aesthetic quality recognised</u> by design experts.	11. <u>Fine example</u> of architect's or designer's work. 9. <u>Technical skill</u> or accomplishment.	12. <u>Past contribution</u> to the understanding of science, or natural history.	7. <u>Community identification</u> . Known and valued by the community, eg: - viewing points. - scenic walks or drives. 6. <u>Landmark</u> . - illustrated in representative views (postcards, guides). - recognised by and identified with the community. - views and routes to them.	2. <u>Interpretive potential</u> . 3. <u>Integrity</u> . Surviving from historical period. 4. <u>Context</u> . Relation to other significant sites (or networks of sites). - may change over time : reflect a succession of historical events, or occupations. - may contribute a compatible setting. 5. <u>Rarity</u> . Once common, or absolutely uncommon.

R. Peterson: other.	<p>Cultural Landscape.</p> <p><u>Embodies the values</u> of a way of life, historical period, or place. <u>An icon.</u></p> <p><u>Demonstrates theme</u> (local, regional, state, etc.).</p> <p><u>Demonstrates - social movement or government or institutional action.</u></p> <p><u>Influential on other places.</u></p> <p><u>Geographically pioneering.</u></p>	Scenic beauty.		<p>Experimental plantings, etc. or technology.</p> <p>Potential as a research document: eg. archaeological.</p>	<p>Didactic potential, tourist & promotional value.</p> <p>Access and availability for this.</p>
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7.6 Criteria Not Considered.

The following possible criteria are outside the scope of the Heritage Study and will not be considered:

1. Utility (present usefulness today).
2. Amenity or recreation value.
3. Natural environment (if not culturally significant), eg. geology, geomorphology, fauna, zoology.
4. Rare (or diverse), species habitat. (Refer: Macedon, criteria 13).
5. Interpretive potential of natural environment.
6. Reference areas. (Refer: LLCCV, Melbourne Area, District 1 Review).
7. Natural resources (not culturally significant) eg. mining, forests, etc.
8. Aboriginal.
9. Aboriginal/European cultural contact.

7.7 Levels of Cultural Significance

1. State (or national) significance. Significant to (the people of/or to the State of) Victoria.
2. Regional significance. Significant to (the people of/or to the commission of) the Western Region of Melbourne.
3. Local significance. Significant to (the people of/or to the Shire of) Bacchus Marsh.
4. Local interest. Characteristic (typical), altered (low level of integrity), contributory (contextual to a significant place), or contains a minor element of interest.

7.8 What is the Region?

The Western Region Commission is a recent creation (19?) and its boundaries do not necessarily define the natural region around Bacchus Marsh. Many people in Bacchus Marsh would consider a stronger relation to Ballarat than Footscray, for instance. Generally, the region is considered to be inclusive rather than exclusive and

7.9 Levels of protection recommended.

The following levels of protection will be recommended for the places identified:

1. Building recommended for application to add to the Register of Historic Buildings under Section 18 of the Historic Buildings Act 1981.
2. Place nominated for addition to the Register of the National Estate.
3. Place listed in the Table to Clause 46.1 (as amended) of the Local Section of the Bacchus Marsh Planning Scheme for control over development.
4. Place located within a Heritage Area defined within the Bacchus Marsh Planning Scheme requiring a planning permit for demolition, removal, alteration, new construction or subdivision.

Note: 3&4 are "overlay" controls operating in addition to existing zoning or reservation of the land.

8. ANALYSIS SCHEDULES

8.1 Schedule of places by name

Name	Ref. no.
Adingsey	55
Agmer Drywear Australia	204
Allfit Training Camp	294
AMF Officers' shed	250
AMP David J. Still & Associates P/L	143
ANA Hall	155
Anderson's Border Store (dem.)	168
Anglican Church, Holy Trinity	196
Anthony's Cutting	354A
Antimony Mines	335
Appleworld	248
Aqueduct	67
Astor Cinema	144
Avenue of Honour	166
Avenue of Honour	260
Bacchus Bargain Market	144
Bacchus Marsh & District War Memorial Hospital	134
Bacchus Marsh & Melton Memorial Hospital	134
Bacchus Marsh Abattoirs & Meats Pty. Ltd	174
Bacchus Marsh Adult Education Centre	160
Bacchus Marsh Aerodrome	381
Bacchus Marsh Auto Electrics & Bacchus Marsh Stock Feeds	213
Bacchus Marsh Catholic Denominational School No.92 & Chapel	164A
Bacchus Marsh Catholic Denominational School no.92 & Chapel	165
Bacchus Marsh Court House	151
Bacchus Marsh Farm Supplies P/L	146
Bacchus Marsh Grammar School	54
Bacchus Marsh High School	70
Bacchus Marsh Lawn Tennis Club Inc.	355
Bacchus Marsh Panel Works	159
Bacchus Marsh Primary School	241
Bacchus Marsh Railway Station	85
Bacchus Marsh Secondary College, Darley Campus	296
Bacchus Marsh Secondary College, Maddingley Campus	70
Baker House & Baker Dower House	344
Bald Hill Quarry	368
Balliang Anglican Church	5
Balliang Memorial Hall	7
Balliang Primary School No.3630	6
Barton's, Jack, Panel Works	159
Ben Nevis Inn (site)	374
Black Snake Mine	329
Blackburn	292
Blacksmiths Shop & Cottage	191
Boral sand and gravel pit	319
Border Inn, The	153

Border Mill site	373
Bowden, J., Real Estate Agent	164
Braelands	276A
Bridge Factory (Mill)	127
Bridge Inn Hotel, Stoney's	72
Brisbane Park	10
Broadlands Estate	173A
Broken Back Mine	329
Brown Coal Area	54
Brown's house	371
Buckler's house	27
Bull, Ian Orchard	252
Bullengarook Park	325
Bullock track route	374
Busi Fingers Ceramics	127A
Butchers Block	148
Camera Shop	154
Camp, The	361
Carey Motors	146
Caroline Chisholm Society	233
Catholic Denominational School No.92 & Chapel, Bacchus Marsh	164A
Catholic Denominational School no.92 & Chapel, Bacchus Marsh	165
Cemetery, Maddingley General & house	63
Chaff Mill & Chaff Mill Siding	62
Chicory Kiln	88
Chouting	27
Christ Church Anglican Church, Myrning	272
Churchbank	278
Clay quarries, early, & siding	375
Clifton Cottage	283
Clifton Vale	283
Co-operative, Dairyman's, Milk Factory, Myrning Branch	263
Coach route	374
Cobblers Cottage	164
Coimadai CFA	322
Coimadai Common School	321
Coimadai Hall	138
Coimadai Primary School	321
Coimadai Town	320
Coimadai War Memorial	336
Colonial Sugar Refining Co. Ltd, The	50
Community Services Shire of Bacchus Marsh	240
Concentrated Milk Factory	127
Concrete footpaths	367
Conder	215
Condon's house	125
Coopers Australia	334
Court House Hotel	149
Court House, Bacchus Marsh	151
Cowan Cottage	89
CSR Wood Panels, Bacchus Marsh Mill	50

Dairyman's Co-operative Milk Factory, Maddingley	127
Dairyman's Co-operative Milk Factory, Mymiong Branch	263
Dam	52
Darley Football Club & Bacchus Marsh Homing Pigeon Club	298
Darley Military Camp	361
Darley Primary School No.5200	302
Darley Quarry	370
Darley Refractories P/L	299
Davidson Signs Bacchus Marsh	88A
Dental Clinic	161
Djerriwarrh Bridge	351
Djerriwarrh Creek School	313
Dogtrap Gully viaduct & cutting	44
Drill Hall	137
Dr Morse sign	88
Drystone post & wire fence	43
Drystone wall	19
Drystone wall	19A
Drystone wall	45
Dunglass	162
Durham, B. & S. Appleworld	248
Durham's Orchard	202
Edward's Orchard	252
Elenstan	21
Ellerslie	105
Engineering works	378
Errindale	79
Exford	369
Express, The	193
Farmers Arms Hotel	354
Federal Milk Company	127
Fisher & Box	127A
Fisken Street Denominational School	164A
Fitzsimmons/Snowball timber mill	382 (location unknown)
Ford	330
Gables, The	18
Garravembi Press, Publishers & Bookbinders	193
Gas Works	106
Generating Plant, former, site.	211
GFB Earthmoving Dozer Hire	126
Gibbon's Nursery	173
Girraseen	265
Glencairn	333
Glenlee	115
Glenmore	35
Glenmore School No.3688	37
GMP Greenwoods Real Estate P/L	148
Goodmans Creek gold sites	370
Gordon Closter & Sons	318
Grants Quarry	377
Greek Orthodox Church, Bacchus Marsh	315

Greenwood	221
Greystones	31
Heritage Emporium, The	190
Highlands	308
Hobbler Cottages	249
Holy Trinity Anglican Church	196
Hoover Centre	129
Hopetoun Cemetery & Chapel	353
Hospital, Bacchus Marsh & District War Memorial	134
Housing Commission	108
Housing Commission	114
Housing Commission	210
Infant Welfare Centre	211
Ingliston Bank railworks	46
Iron Church	100
Iron School	173A
Irrigation Wheels	57
Iverson	163
Johnsons Corner	326
K & M Hairdressing	135
Kelvin Grove Private Hospital	116
Korkuperrimul Creek Road Bridge	124
Lady Northcote Childrens Farm School	38
Lady Northcote Recreation Camp	38
Landsberg Hall	144
Langton Gums	337
Laurels, The	160
Lauriston	271
Leahy's Inn Hotel	354
Lee Bridge	1
Lerderberg Park	312
Lerderberg State Park & Gorge	366
Library, Public	158B
Lifeguard Milk factory site	-
Linda Vale	25
Longforest Conservation Zone	337A
Lookout Tower, former, site	211
McFarlane's water race, channel	291
Mackenzies Flat	366
Madden & Bourke Pty. Barristers & Solicitors	152
Maddingley Court House	355
Maddingley General Cemetery & house	63
Maddingley Brown Coal Mine. Open Cut No.1	54
Maddingley No.2 Open Cut	30
Maddingley Park	356
Maddingley Police Paddock Reserve	356
Main coach route	374
Manor House	218
Maranatha	308A
Marshland Turkeys	80
Masonic Hall	184

Maylands	107
McDonalds Saddlery	127A
Mechanics Institute Hall	158C
Melbourne-Ballarat Railway Bridge	40
Menegazzo Orchards	249
Merike Park	14
Merrimu Common School	353
Merrimu Reservoir	320
Millbank	132
Millside	282
Monovale	23
Morton's Quarry, Bald Hill	368
Morven	363
Muir & Robb's Garage	190
Myer's Farm	292A
Myrniong Anglican Church, Christ Church	272
Myrniong Hall	270
Myrniong Hotel	264
Myrniong Primary School No.487	273
Niagra Park	80
National Bank	152
Nerowie Primary School	28
North West Optical Clinic	154
Nestles Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co.	127
O'Briens Crossing	328
Our Lady Help of Christians Church, Korobeit	284A
Parkside	183
Parwan Coal Mine, Parwan Colliery Pty Ltd.	30
Parwan Creek road bridge	176
Parwan Creek rail bridge	40
Parwan rail cutting	178
Parwan South School, Shelter Shed	28
Parwan South, Mechanics Hall	28
Parwan Station	62
Pentland	185
Pentland Hills School site	292A
Pentland Hills Uniting Church	279
Pentland Primary School	296
Pets 'n' Posies	145
Pindari	324
Pioneer Womens Avenue	357
Pizza Takeaway Seafood Restaurant	143
Plough Inn Hotel	268
Police Residence, Bacchus Marsh	150
Police Station & Gaol, Myrniong	266
Pre-school Centre	211
Presbyterian Church, St Andrew's	195
Public Library	158B
Pumpkin Joe Childrens Clothes & Shoes	141
Railway bridge	49
Railway bridge (over road)	53

Railway cutting	46
Railway cutting, Melbourne-Ballarat Railway	49A
Railway Hotel	71
Railway viaduct bridge & embankment	47
Readymix - Farley basalt quarry	32A
Road barrier cable	73
Road bridge	262
Road bridge over railway	61
Road bridge, former road bridge & weirs	314
Rosehill stud	293
Rowsley Hall	34
Rowsley Railway Siding site	51
Rowsley Valley Railway Reservoir	52
Royal Hotel	157
RSL	158A
Saleyards, former, Corporation.	211
Salisbury	141
Scout Hall	137
Scribbles Inc. Art & Craft Supplies	147
Seery & Associates, Accountants.	131
Shell Restaurant residence	352
Shire of Bacchus Marsh	158
Simon Bros. Motor Garage	147
Slate flagstones	379
Snowball timber mill	382(location unknown)
Sol Hibernus	198
South Africa War Memorial & Drinking Fountain	156
Springfield	354
St Andrew's Presbyterian Church	195
St Andrews Bacchus Marsh	195
St Bernards Church, Parish Centre & Presbytery	245
St Bernards Parish Primary School	197
St Bernards School, Convent & Chapel	197
St George's Balliang Anglican Church	5
St Patricks House	173A
State Bank Victoria	152A
Staughton Vale	9A
Stone house	376
Stone Villa	212
Stoney's Bridge Inn Hotel	72
Swimming hole	73
Swimming Pool	127
Symington's house & Brewery site	352
Teacher's Residence	240
Thelma Ross Memorial Church Bacchus Marsh Parish.	26
Timbrock Hardboard Factory	50
Tobenlee Brittany Kennels	28A
Township Water Supply Channel	67
Travellers' Rest Wayside Inn (site)	374
Tunnel	330
Underbank Farm	295

Underbank Lodge Resort & Receptions	123
Union Flour Mill site, Hopetoun	380
Uniting Church of Australia	195
Valence's Farm	75
van Alkemade, Theo, Estate Agent	181
VB Genetics	177
Victorian Artificial Breeders Co-operative Society Ltd.	177
Wahroonga	41
Waratah	167
Wards Hill	54
Water Supply Channel, Township	67
Werribee Gorge State Park, Quarry	291
Werribee River road bridge	175
Wesleyan Church, Gell Street	-
Wiljim'e	233
Wilkem	205
Windhaven	331
Woodside	362
Woolpack Inn Stables	174
Wyalla	118
Ys Mens Hall	138
Yurnga	323

8.2 Schedule of identified places by address.

All places are houses unless otherwise stated. Brackets indicate "former", or the owner's name.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Level</i>	<i>Ref. no</i>
(Rowsley Siding) site	Abbys Lane, Rowsley	I	51
	30 Albert Street, Darley	I	300
	63 Albert Street, Darley	I	301
	(opposite 93) Albert Street, Darley	I	306
Bacchus Marsh			
Aerodrome	Aerodrome Road	I	381
Ford, Tunnel	Ambler Lane, Break Neck Gully	L	330
Johnsons Corner	Andersons Mill Track	I	326
	Antimony Mine Road	I	332
Coopers Australia	Antimony Mine Road	I	334
Antimony Mines	Antimony Mine Road	L	335
Avenue of Honour	Avenue of Honour	S	166
Windbreak	263 Avenue of Honour	L	166A
Waratah	267 Avenue of Honour	L	167
	271? Avenue of Honour	L	168
	281 Avenue of Honour	I	169
	268 Avenue of Honour	I	169A
	283 Avenue of Honour	I	170
	285 Avenue of Honour	I	171
	304? Avenue of Honour	S	172
Gibbons Nursery	311? Avenue of Honour	I	173
Broadlands Estate, St Patricks House & Iron School	Avenue of Honour	L	173A
Bacchus Marsh Abattoirs & Meats Pty. Ltd (Woolpack Inn Stables)	Avenue of Honour (cnr Woolpack Road) (opposite Woolpack Road) Avenue of Honour	S I	174 174A
Drystone wall	Bacchus Marsh-Geelong Road (cnr Swamp Road & cnr Ripley Road)	L	19
	Bacchus Marsh-Geelong Road, Balliang East	L	20
	Bacchus Marsh-Geelong Road (opposite Wahndonga), Parwan	I	22
Linda Vale	Bacchus Marsh-Geelong Road	I	25
	4 Bacchus Marsh-Geelong Road (cnr Love Court)	I	56
Road bridge, former road bridge & weirs	Bacchus Marsh-Gisborne Road, Darley Bacchus Marsh-Gisborne Road (cnr Lerderberg Gorge Road)	I I	314 319

Pindari	Bacchus Marsh-Gisborne Road, Coimadai	I	324
Goodmans Creek gold sites	Bacchus Marsh-Gisborne Road	L	370
Bullengarook Park	Bacchus Marsh-Gisborne Road (Gisborne Shire)	I	325
	Balliang Road, Balliang	I	4
St George's Balliang Anglican Church	Balliang Road, Balliang	L	5
Balliang Primary School No.3630	Balliang Road, Balliang	L	6
Balliang Memorial Hall	Balliang Road, Balliang	I	7
The Gables	Balliang Road, Balliang (opposite Birds Road)	L	18
Elenstan	Balliang-Bacchus Marsh Road	I	21
Parwan Creek Road Bridge	Balliang-Bacchus Marsh Road	I	39
Melbourne-Ballarot Railway Bridge	Balliang-Bacchus Marsh Road	I	40
Wahroonga	8 Balliang-Bacchus Marsh Road, Parwan	I	41
Staughton Vale	Balliang-Bacchus Marsh Road (cnr Murphys Road), Balliang.	I	9A
Stone Villa	4 Bennett Street	R	212
Bacchus Marsh Auto Electrics & Bacchus Marsh Stock Feeds	21 Bennett Street (rear)	I	213
Merrimu Reservoir (Coimadai Town)	Bennetts Lane, Coimadai	I	320
Coimadai Primary School (Coimadai Common School)	Bennetts Lane, Coimadai	R	321
Coimadai War Memorial	Bennetts Lane, Coimadai 2 Bond Street, Maddingley	I I	336 86
Korkuperrimul Creek Road Bridge	Bourke's Road	I	124
(Condon's house)	Bourke's Road 12 Boyd Street (cnr Masons Lane)	L L	125 253
Merike Park	Brisbane Road, Balliang	I	14
	Brisbane Road, Balliang	I	17
	Browns Lane (cnr)	I	60
(Brown's house)	Browns Lane	I	371
Road bridge over railway	Browns Lane, Parwan	I	61
Chouting (Buckler's house)	Bucklers Road, Parwan South? 5 Bull Mallee Road, Coimadai	L I	27 345
	9 Bull Mallee Road, Coimadai	I	341
	10 Bull Mallee Road, Coimadai	I	342

	14 Bull Mallee Road, Coimadai	I	343
Johnsons Corner	Burnt Mill Road	I	326
	2 Cain Street (cnr Wellington Street), Darley	L	305
The Camp (Darley Military Camp)	Camerons Road, Darley	L	361
Woodside	Camerons Road, Darley	I	362
Maddingley General Cemetery & house	Cemetery Road, Maddingley	L	63
Housing Commission	1-27 Clarinda Street	I	114
	33 Clarinda Street (cnr Gulline Close)	L	113
	Clarke Street	L	307
Baker House & Baker Dower House	Coimadai-Diggers Rest Road	S	344
Windhaven	Coimadai-Diggers Rest Road	I	331
	3 Crook Street	I	219
	5 Crook Street	I	220
Greenwood	17? Crook Street	L	221
Maddingley No.2 Open Cut	Cummings Road	L	30
Drystone wall	Davis Road (cnr Balliang-Bacchus Marsh Road)	L	19A
	57 Dickson Street	I	258
	61 Dickson Street	I	257
	62 Dickson Street	I	254
	67 Dickson Street	I	255
	65 Dickson Street	I	256
Drystone post & wire fence	Dogtrap Gully Road	I	43
Dogtrap Gully viaduct & cutting	Dogtrap Gully Road	I	44
Drystone wall	Dogtrap Gully Road, Rowsley	L	45
Railway bridge	Dogtrap Gully Road/Page's Lane	L	49
Railway bridge (over road)	Dogtrap Gully Road	I	53
	4-6 Dugdale Street	L	259
	Dukelows Road	L	13
Maddingley No.2 Open Cut (Maddingley No1 Open Cut) & Bacchus Marsh Grammar School	East Maddingley Road	L	30
Brown Coal Area	East Maddingley Road, Maddingley	L	54
Banksey	5 East Maddingley Road Maddingley	I	55

Exford	Exford Road(?), (Melton Shire)	I	369
Johnsons Corner	Firth Road	I	326
Irrigation Wheels	Fisken Street (opposite no.23), etc.	I	57
	Fisken Street (opposite Station Street)	I	58
	Fisken Street	L	59
Bacchus Marsh Catholic Denominational School No.92 & Chapel	Fisken Street	I	164A
	26 Fitzroy Street, Darley (cnr Raglan Street)	I	303
	13-17 Franklin Street, Maddingley	R	68
	29 Gell Street	I	203
Caroline Chisholm Society (Wiljim'e) Ian Bull (Edwards) Orchard	30 Gell Street (cnr Lerderberg Street)	L	233
	30 George Street (cnr Dickson Street)	I	252
	6 Gisborne Road	L	192
Garravambi Press, Publishers & Bookbinders ("The Express")	8 Gisborne Road	S	193
	10 Gisborne Road	S	194
Uniting Church of Australia, St Andrews Bacchus Marsh (St Andrew's Presbyterian Church) Holy Trinity Anglican Church "Sol Hibernus" (40)	Gisborne Road (cnr Lerderberg Street)	L	195
	Gisborne Road (cnr Lerderberg Street)	R	196
	38 & 40 Gisborne Road	L	198
	42, 44, 48 & 63 Gisborne Road (cnr Macfarland to Dugdale Streets)	R	198A
	52 Gisborne Road	I	199
	76 Gisborne Road (cnr Masons Lane)	I	200
Agmer Drywear Australia	Gisborne Road (cnr Masons Lane)	L	204
	5 Gleneagles Court	I	310
Glenmore	Glenmore Road	I	35
	24 Glenmore Road (opposite "Glenmore")	I	36
Glenmore School No.3688 Lady Northcote Recreation Camp (Lady Northcote Childrens Farm School) & "The Iron Church"	Glenmore Road, Glenmore. (Partly in Ballan Shire).	R	37
	Glenmore Road, Glenmore	R	38
	14 Graham Street	L	100

Border Mill site	Graham Street	L	373
	21 Graham Street	L	99
	22 Graham Street	L	98
	45 Graham Street (cnr Sydney Street)	I	96
	48 Graham Street	I	97
Bacchus Marsh Secondary College, Maddingley Campus (Bacchus Marsh High School)	Grant Street (cnr Griffith Street), Maddingley	L	70
Railway Hotel	Grant Street (cnr Labilliere Street)	L	71
Stoney's Bridge Inn Hotel	Grant Street (cnr Labilliere Street) 80 Grant Street, Maddingley (cnr Peelmans Lane)	L I	72 91
Bacchus Marsh & Melton Memorial Hospital (Bacchus Marsh & District War Memorial Hospital)	Grant Street	L	134
Swimming Pool	Grant Street	L	127
	Grant Street (cnr Millbank Street)	I	142
Pizza Takeaway Seafood Restaurant/ Maddingley Park (Maddingley Police Paddock Reserve)	Grant Street (cnr Taverner Street)	R	356
McDonalds Saddlery, Busi Fingers Ceramics, Bacchus Bargain Market (Landsberg Hall/Astor Cinema)	3-5(?) Grant Street	R	144
Bacchus Marsh Farm Supplies P/L (Carey Motors)	4-6 Grant Street	L	146
AMP David J. Still & Associates P/L	7 & 7A Grant Street	I	143
Pets 'n' Posies	8A Grant Street	L	145
Salisbury & Pumpkin Joe Childrens Clothes & Shoes	10 Grant Street 16 Grant Street 18 Grant Street	L I L	141 140 139
Ys Mens Hall (Coimadai Hall)	21? Grant Street	L	138

2nd Bacchus Marsh, (2nd Djerriwarrh Scout & Cub, Bacchus Marsh District Hall) (Drill Hall)	23? Grant Street (cnr Turner Street)	L	137
	24 Grant Street (cnr Waddell Street)	L	136
K & M Hairdressing	28A Grant Street	I	135
Millbank	37 Grant Street	S	132
	38 Grant Street	I	133
Seery & Associates - Accountants	48 Grant Street (cnr Pilmer Street)	L	131
	48A Grant Street	L	130
Authorised Hoover Centre	50 Grant Street	I	129
	52 Grant Street	I	128
Fisher & Box	60, & 62 Grant Street	L	127A
	64B Grant Street	I	127B
	Lot 15, Grevillea Court, Coimadai	I	350
Darley Football Club & Bacchus Marsh Homing Pigeon Club	Grey Street (cnr Bacchus Marsh-Gisborne Road), Darley	I	298
Darley Refractories P/L Bacchus Marsh Secondary College, Darley Campus & Pentland Primary School	Grey Street, Darley	L	299
Christ Church Anglican Church, Myrmiong	Halletts Way	I	296
GFB Earthmoving Dozer Hire	Hardy Street, Myrmiong	L	272
	Holts Lane (cnr Condons Lane)	I	126
	32 Holts Lane, Darley	I	297
	17 Inglis Street, Maddingley	I	66
Ingliston Bank railway cutting & piles of remnant railway cutting construction basalt & wagon tracks Railway viaduct bridge & embankment	Ironbark Road, Rowsley	R	46
	Ironbark Road	L	47
	Ironbark Road (Ballan/Bacchus Marsh Shire boundary)	I	48
Dam (Rowsley Valley Railway Reservoir)	Ironbark Road, Rowsley	I	52

Housing Commission	1-11 King Street	L	114
	40 Labilliere Street (cnr McCrae Street), Maddingley	I	69
Gordon Closter & Sons (3 houses)	Lawson Road	I	318
Lee Bridge	Lees Road	I	1
	Lees Road (over Balliang Creek?)	I	2
	RMB 67 Lees Road, Balliang	R	3
	Lerderderg Gorge Road, Darley	L	360
Morven	Lerderderg Gorge Road	L	363
	Lerderderg Gorge Road (north of Morven), Darley	L	364
	Lerderderg Gorge Road	I	365
Mackenzies Flat, (Picnic Area), Lerderderg State Park			
Mackenzies Flat, Lerderderg Gorge	Lerderderg Gorge Road	L	366
Lerderderg Park(?)	Lerderderg Park Road, Darley (cnr Bacchus Marsh-Gisborne Road)	L	312
(Djerriwarrh (Creek?)) School	35 Lerderderg Park Road, Darley (cnr Bacchus Marsh-Gisborne Road)	L	313
	Lerderderg Park Road	I	316
(Little) St Bernards Parish Primary School (St Bernards School & Convent)	Lerderderg Park Road	I	317
	Lerderderg Street	L	197
	4 Lerderderg Street	I	224
	6 Lerderderg Street	I	225
	8 Lerderderg Street	I	226
	12 Lerderderg Street	I	227
	14(?), 16(?) Lerderderg Street (opposite Gell Street)	L	228
Mrs Nona Hughes	18 Lerderderg Street (cnr lane)	I	229
	20 Lerderderg Street	I	230
	22 Lerderderg Street	I	231
	24 Lerderderg Street (cnr George Street)	I	232
(Walter Stewart)	29 Lerderderg Street	L	234
	32 Lerderderg Street	I	235
	34 Lerderderg Street	I	236
	38 Lerderderg Street	I	237
	40 Lerderderg Street	I	238
(McFasham?)	42 Lerderderg Street (cnr Young Street)	L	239
	43 Lerderderg Street	I	242
	45 Lerderderg Street	I	243
	46 Lerderderg Street	L	246
	47 Lerderderg Street	I	244

St Bernard's Church, Parish Centre & Presbytery	49 Lerderberg Street	L	245
Shire of Bacchus Marsh Community Services (Teacher's Residence)	54 Lerderberg Street	L	240
Bacchus Marsh Primary School	56- Lerderberg Street	S	241
	65 Lerderberg Street	I	246A
	69 Lerderberg Street	L	247
B. & S. Durham, Appleworld	80 Lerderberg Street	L	248
Menegazzo Orchards (Hobler Cottages)	82 Lerderberg Street (opposite 81-83)	S	249
AMF Officers' shed	89-91 Lerderberg Street	L	250
Bartels(?)	Lohs Lane	I	288
	Long Point Lane, Myrniong (north of Braelands)	L	276
Braelands	Long Point Lane, Myrniong	I	276A
Longforest Conservation Zone	Longforest Road, etc	I	337A
Maylands Housing Commission	8 Lord Street	I	107
	19/1-16, 21/1-12 Lord Street (cnr Simpson Street)	I	108
	Lorraine Place (rear)	L	259
	RMB 44 Macarthur's Road (Balliang?)	I	8
	RMB 45? Macarthur's Road (north of Macarthur bridge) Balliang	I	9
	51 Main Street, Stamford Hill	L	180
	63 Main Street, Stamford Hill	I	179
Theo van Alkemade, Estate Agent	70 Main Street, Stamford Hill	L	181
	80 Main Street, Stamford Hill	I	182
Parkside	82 Main Street, Stamford Hill	I	183
Masonic Hall	86 Main Street, Stamford Hill	I	184
Pentland(?)	85 Main Street, Stamford Hill	L	185
	89 Main Street, Stamford Hill	I	186
	91 Main Street, Stamford Hill	L	187
	90 Main Street (cnr Freemasons Lane)	L	188
Inverlochic	94, 96, 98 Main Street	I	189
The Heritage Emporium (Muir & Robb's Garage)	97 Main Street	L	190

Blacksmiths Shop & Cottage	100 (& 102?) Main Street	S	191
Scribbles Inc. Art & Craft Supplies (Simon Bros. Motor Garage & Service Station)	105 Main Street (cnr Grant Street)	R	147
The Butchers Block & GMP Greenwoods Real Estate P/L	112? Main Street (cnr Graham Road)	L	148
Court House Hotel (Police residence)	Main Street (cnr Gisborne Road) 123? Main Street	L L	149 150
Bacchus Marsh Court House	125? Main Street	S	151
Madden & Bourke Pty. Barristers & Solicitors (National Bank) (State Bank Victoria)	127 Main Street 134 Main Street	L I	152 152A
The Border Inn	141 Main Street (cnr Graham Street)	S	153
North West Optical Clinic/The Camera Shop	144 Main Street	L	154
ANA Hall	150? Main Street	R	155
Slate flagstones Bacchus Marsh Adult Education Centre (The Laurels)	177 - 181 Main Street 215 Main Street	L L	379 160
Dental Clinic	223 Main Street	I	161
Dunglass	229(?) Main Street	L	162
Ivison	239(?) Main Street	L	163
Cobblers Cottage, J. Bowden, Real Estate Agent	243 Main Street (cnr Fiskin Street)	I	164
(Bacchus Marsh Catholic Denominational School No.92 and Chapel)	246 Main Street	I	165
Pioneer Womens Avenue	Main Street	L	357 South

Africa War Memorial & Drinking Fountain	(outside PO, Main Street)	S	156
Royal Hotel	Main Street (cnr Young Street)	L	157
Shire of Bacchus Marsh	Main Street (opposite Young Street)	L	158
RSL	Main Street	L	158A
Public Library	Main Street	L	158B
Mechanics Institute Hall	Main Street	L	158C
Bacchus Marsh Panel Works (Jack Barton's Panel Works)	Main Street	I	159
(Road Bridge)	Main Street, Myrmiong (Ballan Shire)	L	262
(Dairyman's Co-operative Milk Factory Myrmiong Branch)	Main Street, Myrmiong	L	263
Plough Inn Hotel	1 Main Street, Myrmiong	L	268
	1-16 Main Street, Myrmiong	L	269
	6? Main Street, Myrmiong	I	267
(Police Station & Gaol)	8 Main Street, Myrmiong	L	266
Girraseen	16 Main Street, Myrmiong	L	265
(Myrmiong Hotel)	21 Main Street, Myrmiong	L	264
	2 Manor Street	I	214
Conder	6 Manor Street	I	215
	7 Manor Street	I	216
	9 Manor Street	I	217
(Manor House)	28 Manor Street	S	218
Durhams Orchard	Masons Lane	I	202
Glencairn	Mays Road, Coimadai	L	333
	7 McFarland Street	I	251
Ellerslie	McGrath Street	S	105
	7 McGregor Court	I	111
	McMahons Road, Balliang	L	15
Kelvin Grove (Kelvin Grove Private Hospital)	5 Millbank Street	L	116
(McDonald)	6 Millbank Street	I	119
	8A Millbank Street	I	117
Wyalla	8 Millbank Street	I	118
Glenlee (Barry)	11 Millbank Street	I	115
	8 Moonah Drive, Coimadai (RMB 8509)	I	339
	10 Moonah Drive, Coimadai (RMB 8507)	L	340
	25 Moore Street, Maddingley	I	65
Underbank Farm	Mortons Road	I	295
Millside	Mount Blackwood Road (cnr Muirs Lane)	L	282

Clifton Cottage & Clifton Vale	Mount Blackwood Road	I	283
	Mount Blackwood Road (north-west of Muirs Road)	L	286
	Mount Blackwood Road (east side)	I	287
	Mount Blackwood Road (south-west of Muirs Road)	I	289
Bullock Road route (main coach route)	Mount Blackwood Road(?) & Western Highway.	L	374
Myrniong Primary School No.487	Muddy Lane, Myrniong	L	273
	Muddy Lane, Myrniong	L	274
	Muirs Lane (between Lidgetts Lane & Long Point Lane)	I	277
	Muirs Road (south-east of cnr with Morrison Lane)	I	285
Werribee Gorge State Park, Quarry Avenue of Honour	Myers Road	L	291
	Myrniong-Greendale Road, Myrniong	L	260
	Myrniong-Greendale Road, Myrniong	I	261
Churchbank (J. Viney, Engineer) Pentland Hills Uniting Church (J.F. Tandy)	Myrniong-Greendale Road	I	278
	Myrniong-Greendale Road	L	279
	Myrniong-Greendale Road	I	280
	Myrniong-Greendale Road	I	281
Our Lady Help of of Christians Church Korobeit Darley Primary School No.5200 Greek Orthodox Church, Bacchus Marsh O'Briens Crossing Broken Back Mine (disused) & Black Snake Mine	Myrniong-Korobeit Road, Korobeit	L	284A
	Nelson Street (cnr Sheldon Avenue)	I	302
	O'Connell Road	I	315
	O'Brien Road, Lerderderg Gorge	I	328
	O'Brien Road, O'Briens Crossing	L	329
	Page's Lane (cnr Bacchus Marsh-Balliang Road), Rowsley	L	42
Railway bridge Cutting, Melbourne- Ballarat Railway Early clay quarries (& siding)	Page's Lane/Dogtrap Gully Road	I	49
	Page's Lane	I	49A
	Page's(?) Lane	L	375
	Palmers Lane	I	290
	9, 11 & 39 Parwan Road, Maddingley 19 Parwan Road (cnr Mitchell Street),	I	83

	Maddingley	I	82
	26-28, 34-38 Parwan Road, Maddingley	I	81
	33 Parwan Road, Maddingley	I	84
(School, Shelter Shed, Mechanics Hall, Parwan South)	Parwan South Road (cnr Rowsley-Exford Road), Parwan South	R	28
Tobenlee Brittany Kennels (Parwan Station, Chaff Mill & Chaff Mill Siding)	Parwan South Road, Parwan South	I	28A
	Parwan-Exford Road (cnr Wheelans Road) Parwan	I	62
	10 Patterson Street	I	359
	12 Patterson Street	I	358
	Pattinsons Lane (south side)	I	284
	6 Pearce Street	I	223
	22 Pearce Street	L	222
	10 Peelman's Lane, Maddingley	I	92
	11 Peelman's Lane (cnr Bond Street), Maddingley	I	93
Blackburn	Pentland Hills Road, Myrniong	I	292
Myers Farm (Pentland Hills School) site Rosehill Stud (2 houses)	Pentland Hills Road, Myrniong	I	292A
	Pentland Hills Road, Myrniong	L	293
	5 Pilmer Street (cnr Standfield Street)	L	102
	7-9 Pilmer Street (cnr Standfield Street)	I	103
	10-12 Pilmer Street	I	104
Ellerslie (Gas Works)	Pilmer Street	S	105
	Pilmer Street	L	106
	Purcells Lane, Myrniong	I	275
Brisbane Park Housing Commission	Quakers Road, Balliang	I	10
	1-17 Queens Crescent	L	114
	Randwick Avenue (at Korkuperrimul Creek)	I	122
(Collins)	Lot 5(?), Red Box Court, Coimadai	I	348
(Townshend)	Lot 7, Red Box Court, Coimadai	L	347
	RMB 40 Reddens Road (Balliang?)	I	11
	Reddens Road, Balliang (opposite Moorarie)	I	12
	Reids Road (Mount Wallace Road?), Rowsley	I	32
Drystone wall	Cnr Ripley Road/Swamp Road (Bacchus Marsh-Geelong Road)	L	19
	Riversdale Crescent, Darley	I	311

CSR Wood Panels, Bacchus Marsh Mill (Timbrock Hardboard Factory, The Colonial Sugar Refining Co. Ltd.)	Rowsley Station Road (cnr Balliang- Bacchus Marsh Road), Rowsley	R	50
Rowsley Siding site (Rowsley Railway Siding)	Rowsley Station Road (Abbys Lane), Rowsley	I	51
	Rowsley-Exford Road (north side, west of Geelong-Bacchus Marsh Road), Parwan	I	24
Thelma Ross Memorial Church. Bacchus Marsh Parish. Uniting Church	Rowsley-Exford Road, Parwan South	L	26
Greystones	Rowsley-Exford Road, Rowsley	S	31
Farmhouse	Rowsley-Exford Road (cnr Reids Road)	I	33
Rowsley Hall	Rowsley-Exford Road, Rowsley	I	34
(Stone house)	Rowsley-Exford Road(?), Rowsley	L?	376
Coimadai CFA	Russells Road (near cnr Bacchus Marsh- Gisborne Road), Coimadai	I	322
Yurnga	Russells Road (cnr Bacchus Marsh- Gisborne Road), Coimadai	I	323
(C.V. Hallett)	10 Ryan Court (at Clifton Rise, west end)	I	201
Monovale (Jensz)	UHF 36, Schultz Road, Parwan	I	23
(Myrmiong Hall)	Short Street, Myrmiong	I	270
Lauriston	Short Street, Myrmiong	I	271
	13 Simpson Street	I	109
	17 Simpson Street	I	110
(Smith)	Smiths Road, Parwan	I	29
(Maddingley No 1 Open Cut) & Bacchus Marsh Grammar School	South Maddingley Road	L	54
	17 South Street, Maddingley	I	64
Bacchus Marsh Railway Station	Station Street, Maddingley	L	85
	Lot 3, Sundew Avenue, Coimadai	I	346
Allfit Training Camp	Sunny Hollow Lane, Darley	I	294
Underbank Farm	Sunny Hollow Lane?	I	295
Drystone wall	Cnr Swamp Road/Riplay Road (Bacchus Marsh-Geelong Road)	L	19
The Highlands	Swans Road, Darley	I	308
Maranatha (White Cypress Pines)	Swans Road, Darley	I	308A
	3 Swans Road, Darley	I	309
	7 Sydney Street (cnr Closter Court)	I	94

	13 Sydney Street, Maddingley	L	95
Langton Gums	RMB 8521 Symington Road, Coimadai	I	337
	(No number?) Symington Road, Coimadai	I	338
Chicory Kiln (Simon)	Taverner Street (cnr Fiskens Street)	S	88
Davidson Signs			
Bacchus Marsh	22 Taverner Street, Maddingley	R	88A
Cowan Cottage (Fred Hjorth?)	18-20 Taverner Street (cnr Bond Street)	L	89
Bacchus Marsh	16 Taverner Street	I	90
Lawn Tennis Club Inc. (Maddingley Court House)	Maddingley Park (access Taverner Street) via Tramway Lane, Pentland Hills	R	355
Bald Hill Quarry	16 Turner Street (cnr Clarinda Street)	L	368
	10 Turner Street	I	120
		I	121
Underbank Lodge Resort & Receptions	Underbank Boulevard	R	355
Grants Quarry	Vallence Road (at railway)	L	368
	Vallence Road (cnr Finn Court)	I	87
	49 Victoria Street, Darley	I	304
	5 Waddell Street	I	101
(Edwards)	Lot 11, RMB 8753, Wattle Court, Coimadai	L	349
Aqueduct (Township Water Supply Channel)	(above) Werribee Vale Road (cnr Bacchus Street)	L	67
Road barrier cable & swimming hole	Werribee Vale Road (north of Powlett Street)	I	73
	Werribee Vale Road (junction of Werribee River/Korkuperrimul Creek?)	L	74
Valence's Farm	Werribee Vale Road (east of aqueduct)	L	75
	Werribee Vale Road	L	76
(Webster)	Werribee Vale Road	I	77
	Werribee Vale Road	I	78
Errindale Niagara Park, Marshland	Werribee Vale Road	L	79
Turkeys	PO Box 508, Werribee Vale Road	I	80
Djerriwarrah Bridge	Western Highway (over Djerriwarrah Creek), Hopetoun	S	351
Shell Restaurant residence (W. Symington's house & Brewery site)	Western Highway, Hopetoun	R	352

Old Hopetoun Cemetery & Chapel (Leahy's Inn Hotel)	Western Highway (approach), Hopetoun	R	353
	Lot 2, Western Highway (approach), Hopetoun	S	354
Anthony's Cutting	Western Highway, Hopetoun	L	354A
(Union Flour Mill site)	Western Highway, Hopetoun	L	380
Lerderderg River Engineering works	Wheelans Road(?)	L	378
	2 White Avenue	I	112
Werribee River road bridge	Woolpack Road	I	175
Parwan Creek road bridge	Woolpack Road	I	176
VB Genetics. Victorian Artificial Breeders Co-operative Society Ltd.	Woolpack Road (north-west, Parwan Park Road)	L	177
Parwan rail cutting	Woolpack Road (cnr Bacchus Marsh- Geelong Road)	I	178
Wilkem	16 Young Street	L	205
Pre-school Centre	19 Young Street (cnr Bennett Street)	L	211
	24 Young Street (cnr Manor Grove)	I	206
	28 Young Street	L	207
	30 Young Street	I	208
	34 Young Street (cnr Lerderderg Street)	I	209
Housing Commission	63 Young Street	L	210
Concrete Footpaths	Refer Map	L	367

8.3 Schedule of all identified places by street.

<i>Street.</i>	<i>Ref. no.</i>
ABBYS LANE	51
AERODROME ROAD	381
ALBERT STREET	300-301, 306
AMBLER LANE	330
ANDERSONS MILL TRACK	326
ANTIMONY MINE ROAD	332, 334-335
AVENUE OF HONOUR	167-169, 169A, 169B, 170-173, 173A, 174, 174A
BACCHUS MARSH-GEELONG ROAD	19, 19A, 20, 22, 25, 56
BACCHUS MARSH-GISBORNE ROAD	314, 319, 324-325
BALLIANG ROAD	4-7, 18
BALLIANG-BACCHUS MARSH ROAD	21, 39-41
BENNETT STREET	212-213
BENNETTS LANE	320-321, 336
BOND STREET	86
BOURKE'S ROAD	124-125
BOYD STREET	253
BREAK NECK GULLY	330
BRISBANE ROAD	14, 17
BROWNS LANE	60-61
BUCKLERS ROAD	27
BULLMALLEE ROAD	341-343, 345
BURNT MILL ROAD	326
CAIN STREET	305
CAMERONS ROAD	361-362
CEMETERY ROAD	63
CLARINDA STREET	113-114
CLARKE STREET	307
COIMADAI-DIGGERS REST ROAD	331, 344
CROOK STREET	219-221
CUMMINGS ROAD	30
DAVIS ROAD	19, 19A
DICKSON STREET	254-258
DOGTRAP GULLY ROAD	43-45, 49, 49A, 53
DUGDALE STREET	259
DUKELOWS ROAD	13
EAST MADDINGLEY ROAD	30, 54
FIRTH ROAD	326-327
FISKEN STREET	57-59, 164A
FITZROY STREET	303
FRANKLIN STREET	68
GAYNOR STREET	55
GELL STREET	203, 233
GEORGE STREET	252
GISBORNE ROAD	192-196, 198-200, 204
GLENEAGLES COURT	310

GLENMORE ROAD	35-38
GRAHAM STREET	96-100
GRANT STREET	70-72, 91, 127, 127A, 128-146, 356
GREVILLEA COURT	350
GREY STREET	298-299
HALLETTS WAY	296
HARDY STREET	272
HOLTS LANE	126, 297
INGLIS STREET	66
IRONBARK ROAD	46-48, 52
KING STREET	114
LABILLIERE STREET	69
LAWSON ROAD	318
LEES ROAD	1-3
LERDERDERG GORGE ROAD	360, 363-365, 366
LERDERDERG PARK ROAD	312-313, 316-317
LERDERDERG STREET	197, 224-232, 234-246, 246A, 247-250
LOHS LANE	288
LONG POINT LANE	276, 276A,
LONGFOREST ROAD	337A
LORD STREET	107-108
LORRAINE PLACE	259
MACARTHURS ROAD	8-9
MAIN STREET, MYRNIONG	262-269
MAIN STREET	147-165, 152A, 179-191, 357
MANOR STREET	214-218
MASONS LANE	202
MAYS ROAD	333
McFARLAND STREET	251
McGRATH STREET	105
McGREGOR COURT	111
McMAHONS ROAD	15
MILLBANK STREET	115-119
MOONAH DRIVE	339-340
MOORE STREET	65
MORTONS ROAD	295
MOUNT BLACKWOOD ROAD	282-283, 286-287, 289
MUDDY LANE	273-274
MUIRS LANE	277
MUIRS ROAD	285
MYERS ROAD	291
MYRNIONG-GREENDALE ROAD	260-261, 278-281
MYRNIONG-KOROBET ROAD	284A
NELSON STREET	302
O'CONNELL ROAD	315
OBRIEN ROAD	328-329
PAGE'S LANE	42, 49, 49A
PALMERS LANE	290
PARWAN ROAD	81-84
PARWAN SOUTH ROAD	28, 28A

PARWAN-EXFORD ROAD	62
PATTERSON STREET	358-359
PATTINSONS LANE	284
PEARCE STREET	222-223
PEELMAN'S LANE	92-93
PENTLAND HILLS ROAD	292-293
PILMER STREET	102-106
PURCELLS LANE	275
QUAKERS ROAD	10
QUEENS CRESCENT	114
RANDWICK AVENUE	122
RED BOX COURT	347-348
REDDENS ROAD	11-12
REIDS ROAD	32
RIPLEY ROAD	19, 19A
RIVERSDALE CRESCENT	311
ROWSLEY STATION ROAD	50-51
ROWSLEY-EXFORD ROAD	24, 26, 31, 33, 34
RUSSELLS ROAD	322-323
RYAN COURT	201
SCHULTZ ROAD	23
SHORT STREET	270-271
SIMPSON STREET	109-110
SMITHS ROAD	29
SOUTH MADDINGLEY ROAD	54
SOUTH STREET	64
STATION STREET	85
SUNDEW AVENUE	346
SUNNY HOLLOW LANE	294-295
SWAMP ROAD	19, 19A
SWANS ROAD	308-309
SYDNEY STREET	94-95
SYMINGTON ROAD	337-338
TAVERNER STREET	88, 88A, 89-90, 355
TURNER STREET	120-121
UNDERBANK BOULEVARD	123
VALLECE ROAD	87
VICTORIA STREET	304
WADDELL STREET	101
WATTLE COURT	349
WERRIBEE VALE ROAD	67, 73-80
WESTERN HIGHWAY	351-354
WHITE AVENUE	112
WOOLPACK ROAD	175-178
YOUNG STREET	205-211

8.4 Schedule of places on existing registers

Note: brackets indicate file only

8/10/1994

Ref:	Short name	HBCR	RNE	NT	LPS
9A				(2798)	
28				(5353)	
31	Greystones	265	(201),202, (203)	1820C	C
68	13-17 Franklin Street			(963)	
88				(4295)	
100	Iron Church	(605162)		(5698)	
105	Ellerslie	592	801	5548C	I
132	Millbank	263	102	3398C	A
150	Police Residence & Lockup	GBR		4297R	
151	Grantham	GBR		1141C	
152	National Bank			(2267) U/C	
173A'	St Patrick's House		(1101)	(4014) 3400C	
191	Blacksmith	462	34/501	3650C	D
192	6 Gisborne Road	503			E
193	BM Express	504	901	3982C	F
194	10 Gisborne Road	505		4141C	G
196	Holy Trinity			(2726) 4016C	
205	16 Young			3939R	
212	Stone Villa		401	3560C	
218	Manor	264	302	273C	B
249	Hobbler			(4299)	
264	Myrniong Hotel			(4314)	
266	Lock Up Myrniong			(4238)	
268	Plough Inn			(4390)	
272	Myrniong Anglican			(4287) U/C	
279	Uniting, Pentland			651C	
291	Werribee Gorge		701		
293	Hut,			(4298)	K
337A	Longforest	501			
351	Djerriwarrh Bridge	GBR	601	1589C	
353	Hopetoun Cemetry			(2854)U/C	
354	Leahys	907		2795R	J
355	Maddingley Court House			(4294)	
356	Maddingley Park gates		(1201)	4312C	
363, 364	Morven			(4293)	

Key: HBCR: Historic Buildings Council Register
RNE: Register of the National Estate
NT: National Trust
LPS: Local Planning Scheme
GBR: Government Buildings Register
C: Classified
R: Recorded
U/C: Unclassifiable

8.5 Analysis of places by historic theme.

HISTORIC THEMES - ANALYSIS OF ALLOCATION OF PLACES IDENTIFIED.

Exploration:	195
Pastoralism:	19, 19A, 27, 31, 45, 105, 132, 218, 249
Agriculture:	3, 13, 15, 18, 20, 27, 38, 42, 59, 74, 75, 76, 79, 88A, 89, 125, 172, 173A, 177, 234, 274, 276, 293, 307, 312, 333, 354, 360, 364, 368.
Transport:	40, 46, 47, 85, 174, 191, 262, 314, 351, 352, 354
Mining & Quarrying:	30, 291, 299, 329, 330, 366, 368.
Industry:	50, 88, 174, 193, 198, 263, 299, 335.
Townships:	5, 6, 63, 67, 68, 70, 71, 72, 85, 95, 98, 99, 100, 102, 113, 114, 116, 125A, 127, 128, 130, 131, 134, 136, 137, 138, 139, 141, 146, 147, 149, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 160, 162, 163, 167, 168, 180, 181, 183, 185, 187, 190, 191, 192m 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 204, 205, 207, 210, 211, 212, 221, 222, 228, 233, 234, 239, 240, 241, 245, 246, 247, 248, 259, 260, 264, 265, 268, 269, 272, 273, 279, 305, 313, 321, 340, 344, 347, 349, 352, 354, 356, 357, 367.
Water:	67, 127, 291, 314.
Governing:	150, 151, 158, 212, 218, 241, 250, 266, 273, 313, 321, 351, 355, 361.
Community Life:	5, 6, 28A, 37, 63, 70, 71, 72, 125A, 128, 137, 138, 149, 153, 154, 157, 158, 158A, 158C, 174, 193, 195, 196, 241, 245, 264, 268, 272, 273, 279, 286, 305, 313, 321, 355, 356.
Conserving:	105, 151, 191, 193, 218, 286, 351, 354, 366.
Commemorating:	134, 155, 156, 158, 158A, 166, 195?, 196, 260, 269, 356, 357.

8.6 Analysis of places by type.

	TOTAL
<p><u>Pre-gold rush buildings:</u> (132 part outbuilding?) <u>153</u>, <u>172</u>, <u>174</u>, <u>191</u>, <u>196</u> 218, <u>249</u>, (353 graves & ruin), 354</p>	(8 + 2)
<p><u>Selector's homestead:</u> (9A), <u>31</u>, 105, <u>218</u> (325, 369).</p>	(3 + 3)
<p><u>Early farmhouses:</u> 32, <u>75</u>, 76, 78, 80, 126, 132, <u>172</u>, <u>173A</u>, 249, <u>276(?)</u>, 281, 285, <u>293</u>, 307, 316, (<u>333?</u>), 360, <u>364</u>,</p>	(18 + 1)
<p><u>Late c19 farmhouses:</u> <u>13</u>, 14, <u>15</u>, 87, <u>125</u>, 278, 292, <u>293</u>, 308, 319, <u>363</u>,</p>	(11)
<p><u>Edwardian farmhouses:</u> <u>3</u>, 4, 8, 9, 11, 12, 17, <u>18</u>, <u>20</u>, 22, 27, 28A, 29, 42, 79, 77, 201, <u>274</u>,<u>275</u>, 282, 283, 287, 289, 290, 292, <u>293</u>, 304, 362.</p>	(28)
<p><u>Closer Settlement:</u> 3, <u>18</u>,</p>	(2)
<p><u>1920s, 30s farmhouses:</u> 16, 21, 33, 35, 36, <u>74</u>(large), 173A, <u>248</u>, <u>312</u>(large),</p>	(9)
<p><u>Early c19 town reserve houses:</u> 69, 300, 301, 305,</p>	(4)
<p><u>Early houses:</u> <u>60</u>, <u>98</u>, <u>99</u>, <u>100</u>, 105, 132, <u>136</u>, <u>162</u>, <u>187</u>, 191, <u>192</u>, <u>194</u>, 205, 211, <u>212</u>, 223, 265, <u>305</u>, <u>352</u>,</p>	(19)
<p><u>Late c19 houses:</u> 56, 58, <u>63</u>, <u>68</u>, 82, 83, 86, 90, 91, 96, 97, 101, 103, 104, 115, <u>116</u>, 119, 121, 141, 145, 150, <u>160</u>, 161, 165, <u>167</u>, <u>168</u>, 169, 174A, 182, <u>183</u>, <u>185</u>, 188, 200, 216, 219, 220, 231, 251, <u>263</u>.</p>	(39)

TOTAL**Edwardian houses:**

41, 55, 59, 60, 66, 84, 89, 92, 93, 94, 95, 102, 109, 130, 133, 139, 140,
 142, 163, 164, 167, 171, 181, 188, 206, 215, 221, 222, 224, 225, 226,
 227, 229, 230, 232, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 242, 243, 246, 246A, 247, (49)
 258, 259, 280, 297.

1920s Bungalow houses:

65(large), 110, 120, 143, 170, 179, 180(large), 136, 167, 189, 207, 208,
 214, 228, 244, 252, 255, 256, 257, 261, 267, 307, 318, 358, 359. (25)

1930s & 40s houses:

203, 209, 233, 234, 253. (5)

1950s houses:

64, 81, 108, 114, 117, 118, 169A, 199, 254, 331. (10)

1960s houses:

113, 198, 217, 303, 344. (5)

1970s houses:

111, 112, (123). (3)

Contemporary houses:

309, 310, 311, 337
 Golf Club area: 338, 339
 Longforest Road area: 340, 341, 343, 345, 346, 347, 348. (13)

1960s buildings:

50, 108, 134, 152A, 344. (5)

HCV:

108, 114, 210. (3)

Churches:

EE: 5, 100, 195, 196, 272, 279 (6)

Dec: 197, 245 (2)

Contemp: 26, 315 (2)

Site only: (353). (1)

(10+1) total

	TOTAL
<u>Schools</u>	(6 +1)
<u>c19: 173B, 197, 221, 240/241, 273, 313</u>	(2)
<u>1920s: 28A, 70.</u>	(2)
<u>1930s, 40s: 6, 37,</u>	(2)
<u>contemp: 296, 302;</u>	(12+1 total)
	(11)
<u>sites: 41, 125A, 164A, 173A, 173B, 173C, 178A, 292A, 345A, 353, 354B.</u>	(5+1)
<u>sheltersheds: 6, 28A, 37, 241, (273), 321.</u>	
<u>Halls:</u>	(14)
<u>7, 28, 34, 137, 138, 155, 158A (2no), 158C, 184, 195, 196, 270, 298.</u>	
<u>Government official's residences:</u>	
<u>150, 240.</u>	(2)
<u>Community Buildings:</u>	
<u>127, 144, 158, 158B, 211, 322, 355.</u>	(7)
<u>Hospitals:</u>	
<u>116, 134, (137), 139, 203 (& Quamby, Standfield Street).</u>	(4+1+1)
<u>Police, courts:</u>	
<u>150, 151, 218, 266, 355.</u>	(5)
<u>Military:</u>	
<u>137, 151, 204, 213, 250, (361), 381</u>	(6+1)
<u>Hotels:</u>	
<u>71, 72, 149, 153, 157, 268, (174, 264, 286, 354, 374(2no), 380)</u>	(6+7)
<u>Banks:</u>	
<u>152, 152A.</u>	(2)
<u>Railway stations:</u>	
<u>85 (51, 62).</u>	(1+2)
<u>Shops, c19:</u>	
<u>127A, 127B, 129, 131, 135, 141, 145, 154;</u>	(8 total)
<u>Incl: Edwardian: (127A), 131, 148.</u>	(2 + 1)
<u>Incl: house/shop: 141, 145.</u>	(2)

	TOTAL
<u>Motor Garages:</u> <u>146, 147, 159, 190.</u>	(4)
<u>Stables:</u> <u>31, 72, 157, 174, (26B).</u>	(4+1)
<u>Dairies or coolstores:</u> <u>3, 75, 105, 132.</u>	(4)
<u>Camps:</u> <u>38, 294, 361.</u>	(3)
<u>Cemeteries & graves:</u> <u>Cemeteries: 63, 353.</u> <u>Graves: 196, 374</u>	(2) (2)
	(9 + 1)
<u>Industry, plant:</u> c19: <u>88, 106, 146, 174, 191, 193, 263, 299, 380 (334);</u> c20: <u>50, 177, 204 (334), 374</u>	(4 + 1) (5 + 1)
<u>Mill sites:</u> <u>54, 62, (85), 354, 373, 380.</u>	
<u>Breweries:</u> <u>352.</u>	(3 + 1)
<u>Irrigation plant:</u> <u>57, 67, 360, 366.</u>	
	(3 + 2)
<u>Bridges:</u>	(2)
<u>Timber:</u> 1, (47), 176, 261, (314);	(4)
<u>Metal trestle:</u> 40, 47;	(1)
<u>Brick, rail:</u> 44, 49, 53, 61;	(7)
<u>Stone:</u> 351;	(4)
<u>Stone embankments:</u> 124, 175, 176, 262, 284, 314, 351;	(2)
<u>Ford, weir:</u> 122, 314, 329, 374;	(19 total)
<u>Concrete:</u> 262, 284.	

Extraction,**Coal:** 30, 54;**Stone, building:** 366? 368, 370, 377;**Gold:** 329, 330, 366, 370;**Clay:** 299, 375;**Antimony:** 335.**Gravel:** 377**Lime:** 334, 320.**Rock (roadworks, crushed):** 291**Rail works:**

44, 46, 49A, 61, 178, 375. (6)

Reservoir: 52 (1)**Stone buildings:****Farm:** 3, 79, 277. (3)**Houses:** 9A, 132, (143), 212, 265, 266, 344, 376. (7 + 1)**Hotels:** 71, 264, 268, (286), (3 + 1)**Churches:** 195, 196, 272, 279. (4)**Courts:** 351. (1)**Ruins:** 286, 380. (2)

(20 +2 total)

Primitive materials:**Wattle & daub:** 132. (1)**Log:** 218. (1)**Split slab:** 132, 293, (312), 323, 375. (4+1)

(6+1 total)

Concrete block:

64, 203, 253. (3)

Archaeological potential:

62, 127, 174, 286, 306, 352, 354, 361, 374, 380. (10)

TOTAL**Memorials:**7, 134, 156, 158, 166, 196, 260, 336, 356, 361.

(10)

Windmills:276, 276A, 284.

(10)

Fences:35, 132, 20, 206, 207, 209, 222, 225, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 233, 239, 248, 250, 269, 274, 283, 286, 288, 289, 323, 356, 359, 363;

(3)

Cables:

78, 294.

Post & rail:48, 74, 234, 363.

(27)

Drystone walls:19, 19A, 27, 31, 43, 45, 282.

(2)

Gates:23, 25, 132, 203, 207, 222, 227, 228, 229, 230, 233, 239, 248, 250, 288, 289, 313, 323, 356, 375.

(4)

(7)

(20)

Brick channels:

67, 203.

(2)

Street furniture, paving:253, 356, 367, 379.

(4)

Signs:

88.

(1)

Metal street signs:

86, 114, 166, 210, 233.

(5)

Rural roads:

284, 332, 337A.

(3)

	TOTAL
<u>Routes:</u> 326, <u>354A</u> , <u>368</u> , <u>374</u> , <u>375</u> .	(5)
<u>Gardens:</u> <u>31</u> , <u>123</u> , <u>127</u> , <u>132</u> , <u>180</u> , <u>181</u> , <u>239</u> , <u>356</u> , <u>363</u> .	(11)
<u>Road avenue of honour:</u> <u>166</u> , <u>260</u> , <u>269</u> , <u>237</u> .	(4)
<u>Hedges:</u> <u>166A</u> , <u>248</u> ,	(2)
<u>Drive avenue:</u> <u>17</u> , <u>24</u> , <u>88A</u> , <u>271</u> , <u>285</u> , <u>288</u> , <u>363</u> .	(7)
<u>Windbreak:</u> <u>166A</u> , <u>202</u> , <u>248</u> , <u>260</u> , <u>271</u> , <u>277</u> , <u>307</u> , <u>308</u> , <u>312</u> , <u>313</u> , <u>324</u> , <u>333</u> , <u>363</u> .	(12)
<u>Remnant vegetation:</u> <u>41</u> , <u>46</u> , <u>332</u> , <u>337A</u> (<u>337</u> , <u>338</u> , <u>339</u> , <u>340</u> , <u>341</u> , <u>342</u>), <u>374</u> , <u>375</u> .	(6 + 6)
<u>Literary associations:</u> <u>160</u> , <u>146/147</u> , <u>176</u> .	(4)
<u>Orcharding associations:</u> <u>248</u> .	(1)
<u>Conservation approach:</u> <u>191</u> .	(1)

8.7 Schedule of identified places of historical archaeological significance.

These sites were recommended for registration as historical archaeological sites under the Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act (or its successor in law).

By address. All places are houses unless otherwise stated. Brackets indicate "former", or the owner's name.

Total No: 26.

Name	Address	Level	Ref. no
Ford, Tunnel	Ambler Lane	L	330
Antimony Mines	Antimony Mine Road	L	335
Iron School	Avenue of Honour	L	173A
Bacchus Marsh Abattoirs & Meats Pty Ltd (Woolpack Inn Stables)	Avenue of Honour (cnr Woolpack Road)	S	174
Goodmans Creek gold sites	Bacchus Marsh-Gisborne Road	L	370
Coimadai town	Bennetts Lane	L	320
Border Mill site Swimming Pool (Dairymens Co- operative)	Graham Street Grant Street	L L	 127
Ingliston Bank railway cutting, piles of remnant railway cutting construction basalt & wagon tracks	Ironbark Road, Rowley	R	46
Lerderderg State Park Bullock Road route (main coach route)	Lerderderg Gorge Road Mount Blackwood Road (?)	L L	 374
Broken Back Mine (disused) & Black Snake Mine	O'Brien Road, O'Briens Crossing	L	329
Werribee Gorge State Park, Quarry Early clay quarries (& siding)	Myers Road Pages Lane	L L	 291 375
(Gas Works)	Pilmer Street	L	106
Railway Station	Station Street (Chaff Mill sites)	L	85
Bald Hill Quarry	via Tramway Lane, Pentland Hills	L	368
Grants Quarry	Vallence Road (at railway)	L	377
Aqueduct (Township Water Supply Channel)	(above) Werribee Vale Road (cnr Bacchus Street)	L	67

Shell Restaurant residence (W. Symington's house, mill & brewery site)	Western Highway, Hopetoun	R	352
Old Hopetoun Cemetery & Chapel ¹ (Leahy's Inn Hotel)	Western Highway (approach) Lot 2, Western Highway (approach)	L R	353 354
Bullock track	Western Highway & Mount Blackwood Road	L	374
Union Flour Mill Site	Western Highway	L	380
Lerderderg River Engineering works	Wheelans Road(?)	L	378
Fitzsimmons/ Snowball timber mill	(location? Not inspected)	I	382

¹ Note: Cemeteries are exempt from the Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act. This referral refers particularly to the chapel remnants site.

9. RECOMMENDATIONS. HERITAGE CONSERVATION PROGRAMME

9.1 Schedule of places recommended for planning scheme control.

By address. All places are houses unless otherwise stated. Brackets indicate "former", or the owner's name.

Total No: 185.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Level</i>	<i>Ref. no</i>
Ford, Tunnel	Ambler Lane	L	330
Antimony Mines	Antimony Mine Road	L	335
Windbreak	268 Avenue of Honour	L	166A
Waratah	267 Avenue of Honour	L	167
	271? Avenue of Honour	L	168
Avenue of Honour	Avenue of Honour	S	166
	304? Avenue of Honour	S	172
Broadlands Estate, St Patricks House & Iron School	Avenue of Honour	L	173A
Bacchus Marsh Abattoirs & Meats Pty. Ltd (Woolpack Inn Stables)	Avenue of Honour (cnr Woolpack Road)	S	174
Drystone wall	Bacchus Marsh-Geelong Road (cnr Swamp Road & cnr Ripley Road)	L	19
	Bacchus Marsh-Geelong Road, Balliang East	L	20
Goodmans Creek gold sites	Bacchus Marsh-Gisborne Road	L	370
St George's Balliang Anglican Church	Balliang Road, Balliang	L	5
Balliang Primary School No.3630	Balliang Road, Balliang	L	6
The Gables	Balliang Road, Balliang (opposite Birds Road)	L	18
Stone Villa	4 Bennett Street	R	212
Coimadai Primary School (Coimadai Common School) (Condon's house)	Bennetts Lane, Coimadai	R	321
	Bourke's Road	L	125
	12 Boyd Street (cnr Masons Lane)	L	253
Chouting (Buckler's house)	Bucklers Road, Parwan South? 2 Cain Street (cnr Wellington Street), Darley	L	27
		L	305
Ford, tunnel	Break Neck Gully	L	330
The Camp (Darley Military Camp)	Camerons Road	L	361
Maddingley General Cemetery & house	Cemetery Road, Maddingley 33 Clarinda Street (cnr Gulline Close)	L	63
		L	113

	Clarke Street	L	307
Baker House & Baker Dower House	Coimadai-Diggers Rest Road	S	344
Greenwood	17? Crook Street	L	221
Maddingley No.2			
Open Cut	Cummings Road	L	30
Drystone wall	Davis Road (cnr Balliang-Bacchus Marsh Road)	L	19A
Drystone wall	Dogtrap Gully Road, Rowsley	L	45
Railway bridge	Dogtrap Gully Road/Page's Lane	L	49
	4-6 Dugdale Street	L	259
	Dukelows Road	L	13
Maddingley No.2			
Open Cut	East Maddingley Road	L	30
	Fisken Street	L	59
	13-17 Franklin Street, Maddingley	R	68
Caroline Chisholm Society (Wiljim'e)	30 Gell Street (cnr Lerderderg Street)	L	233
	6 Gisborne Road	L	192
Garravambi Press, Publishers & Bookbinders ("The Express")	8 Gisborne Road	S	193
	10 Gisborne Road	S	194
Uniting Church of Australia, St Andrews Bacchus Marsh (St Andrew's Presbyterian Church)	Gisborne Road (cnr Lerderderg Street)	L	195
Holy Trinity Anglican Church	Gisborne Road (cnr Lerderderg Street)	R	196
"Sol Hibernus" (40)	38 & 40 Gisborne Road. 42, 44, 48 & 63 Gisborne Road (cnr Macfarland to Dugdale Streets)	L	198
		R	198A
Glenmore School No.3688	Glenmore Road, Glenmore	R	37
Lady Northcote Recreation Camp (Lady Northcote Childrens Farm School)	Glenmore Road, Glenmore	R	38
Iron Church"	14 Graham Street	S	100
	21 Graham Street	S	99
	22 Graham Street	L	98
Border Mill site Bacchus Marsh Secondary College, Maddingley Campus	Graham Street	L	373

(Bacchus Marsh High School)	Grant Street (cnr Griffith Street), Maddingley	L	70
Railway Hotel	Grant Street (cnr Labilliere Street)	L	71
Stoney's Bridge Inn Hotel	Grant Street (cnr Labilliere Street)	L	72
Swimming Pool (Bacchus Marsh Concentrated Milk Factory)	Grant Street	L	127
McDonalds Saddlery, Busi Fingers Ceramics, Bacchus Bargain Market (Landsberg Hall/Astor Cinema)	3-5(?) Grant Street	R	144
Bacchus Marsh Farm Supplies P/L (Carey Motors)	4-6 Grant Street	L	146
Pets 'n' Posies	8A Grant Street	L	145
Salisbury & Pumpkin Joe Childrens Clothes & Shoes	10 Grant Street 18 Grant Street	L L	141 139
(Coimadai Hall)			
2nd Bacchus Marsh, (2nd Djerriwarrh Scout & Cub, Bacchus Marsh District Hall)	21? Grant Street	L	138
(Drill Hall)	23? Grant Street (cnr Turner Street)	L	137
Ys Mens Hall	24 Grant Street (cnr Waddell Street)	L	136
Millbank	37 Grant Street	S	132
Seery & Assoc. Accountants	48 Grant Street (cnr Pilmer Street)	L	131
Fisher & Box	60, 62 & 64B Grant Street 48A Grant Street	L L	127A 130
Bacchus Marsh & Melton Memorial Hospital (Bacchus Marsh & District War Memorial Hospital)	Grant Street	L	134
Maddingley Park (Maddingley Police Paddock Reserve)	Grant Street (cnr Taverner Street)	R	356
Darley Refractories P/L	Grey Street, Darley	S	299
Christ Church Anglican Church, Myrmiong	Hardy Street, Myrmiong	L	272

Ingliston Bank railway cutting, piles of remnant railway cutting construction basalt & wagon tracks	Ironbark Road, Rowsley	R	46
Railway viaduct bridge & embankment	Ironbark Road	L	47
Housing Commission	1-11 King Street	L	114
	RMB 67 Lees Road, Balliang	R	3
	Lerderderg Gorge Road, Darley	L	360
Morven	Lerderderg Gorge Road	L	363
	Lerderderg Gorge Road (north of Morven), Darley	L	364
Lerderderg State Park	Lerderderg Gorge Road	L	366
Lerderderg Park(?) (Djerriwarrh (Creek?))	Lerderderg Park Road, Darley (cnr Bacchus Marsh-Gisborne Road)	L	312
School	35 Lerderderg Park Road, Darley (cnr Bacchus Marsh-Gisborne Road)	L	313
St Bernards Parish Primary School (St Bernards School & Convent)	Lerderderg Street	L	197
	14(?), 16(?) Lerderderg Street (opposite Gell Street	L	228
(Walter Stewart)	29 Lerderderg Street	L	234
(McFasham?)	42 Lerderderg Street (cnr Young Street)	L	239
Shire of Bacchus Marsh Community Services (Teacher's Residence)	54 Lerderderg Street	L	240
Bacchus Marsh Primary School	56- Lerderderg Street	S	241
St Bernard's Church, Parish Centre & Presbytery	49 Lerderderg Street	L	245
	46 Lerderderg Street	L	246
	69 Lerderderg Street	L	247
B. & S. Durham, Appleworld	80 Lerderderg Street	L	248
Menegazzo Orchards	82 Lerderderg Street (opposite 81-83)	S	249
AMF Officers' shed	89-91 Lerderderg Street	L	250
	Long Point Lane, Myrnmiong (north of Braelands)	L	276
	Lorraine Place (rear)	L	259
(Road Bridge)	Main Street, Myrnmiong	L	262

	1-16 Main Street, Myrniong	L	269
(Dairyman's Co-operative Milk Factory Myrniong Branch)	Main Street, Myrniong	L	263
Plough Inn Hotel (Police Station & Gaol)	1 Main Street, Myrniong	L	268
	8 Main Street, Myrniong	L	266
	21 Main Street, Myrniong	L	264
Girraseen	16 Main Street, Myrniong	L	265
	51 Main Street	L	180
Theo van Alkemade, Estate Agent	70 Main Street	L	181
Pentland(?)	85 Main Street	L	185
	91 Main Street	L	187
	90 Main Street (cnr lane)	L	188
The Heritage Emporium (Muir & Robb's Garage)	97 Main Street	L	190
Blacksmiths Shop & Cottage	100 (& 102?) Main Street	S	191
Scribbles Inc. Art & Craft Supplies (Simon Bros. Motor Garage & Service Station)	105 Main Street (cnr Grant Street)	R	147
The Butcher's Block & GMP			
Greenwoods Real Estate Pty Ltd.	112(?) Main Street (cnr Gisborne Road)	L	148
(Police residence)	123? Main Street	L	150
Bacchus Marsh Court House	125? Main Street	S	151
Madden & Bourke Pty. Barristers & Solicitors	127 Main Street	L	152
The Border Inn	141 Main Street (cnr Graham Street)	S	153

North West Optical Clinic/The Camera Shop	144 Main Street	L	154
ANA Hall	150? Main Street	R	155
Slate flagstones	177-181 Main Street	L	379
Bacchus Marsh Adult Education Centre (The Laurels)	215 Main Street	L	160
Dunglass	229(?) Main Street	L	162
Ivison	239(?) Main Street	L	163
Court House Hotel	Main Street (cnr Gisborne Road)	L	149
South Africa War Memorial & Drinking Fountain	(outside PO, Main Street)	S	156
Royal Hotel	Main Street (cnr Young Street)	L	157
Shire of Bacchus Marsh RSL, Public Library & Mechanics Institute Hall	Main Street	L	158A
(Manor House)	28 Manor Street	S	218
Glencairn	Mays Road, Coimadai	L	333
Ellerslie	McGrath & Pilmer Streets	S	105
	McMahons Road, Balliang	L	15
Kelvin Grove (Kelvin Grove Private Hospital)	5 Millbank Street	L	116
	10 Moonah Drive, Coimadai (RMB 8507)	L	340
Millside	Mount Blackwood Road (cnr Muirs Lane)	L	282
	Mount Blackwood Road (north-west of Muir Road)	L	286
Bullock Road route (main coach route)	Mount Blackwood Road(?) & Western Highway.	L	374
Myrmiong Primary School No.487	Muddy Lane, Myrmiong	L	273
	Muddy Lane, Myrmiong	L	274
Werribee Gorge State Park & Quarry	Myers Road	L	291
Avenue of Honour	Myrmiong-Greendale Road, Myrmiong	L	260
Pentland Hills Uniting Church	Myrmiong-Greendale Road	L	279
Broken Back Mine (disused) & Black Our Lady Help of Christians Church, Korobeit	Myrmiong-Korobeit Road, Korobeit	L	284A
Snake Mine	O'Brien Road, O'Briens Crossing	L	329

	Page's Lane (cnr Bacchus Marsh-Balliang Road), Rowsley	L	42
Early clay quarries (& siding) (School, Shelter Shed) (Mechanics Hall), Parwan South	Page's(?) Lane	L	375
	Parwan South Road (cnr Rowsley-Exford Road), Parwan South	R	28
	22 Pearce Street	L	222
Rosehill Stud (2 houses)	Pentland Hills Road, Myrniong	L	293
	5 Pilmer Street (cnr Standfield Street)	L	102
(Gas Works) Housing Commission (Townshend) Drystone wall	Pilmer Street	L	106
	1-17 Queens Crescent	L	114
	Lot 7, Red Box Court, Coimadai	L	347
	Cnr Riplay Road/Swamp Road (Bacchus Marsh-Geelong Road)	L	19
CSR Wood Panels, Bacchus Marsh Mill (Timbrock Hardboard Factory, The Colonial Sugar Refining Co. Ltd.)	Rowsley Station Road (cnr Balliang-Bacchus Marsh Road), Rowsley	R	50
Thelma Ross Memorial Church. Bacchus Marsh Parish. Uniting Church	Rowsley-Exford Road, Parwan South	L	26
Greystones (Stone house) Bacchus Marsh Railway Station	Rowsley-Exford Road, Rowsley	S	31
Drystone wall	Rowsley-Exford Road(?), Rowsley	L?	376
	Station Street, Maddingley	L	85
	Cnr Swamp Road/Riplay Road (Bacchus Marsh-Geelong Road)	L	19
	13 Sydney Street, Maddingley	L	95
Chicory Kiln (Simon) Davidson Signs	Taverner Street (cnr Fischen Street)	S	88
Bacchus Marsh Cowan Cottage Bacchus Marsh Lawn Tennis Club Inc. (Maddingley Court House)	22 Taverner Street, Maddingley	R	88A
Bald Hill Quarry (Edwards)	18-20 Taverner Street (cnr Bond Street)	L	89
	Maddingley Park (access Taverner Street) via Tramway Lane, Pentland Hills	R	355
	Lot 11, RMB 8753, Wattle Court, Coimadai	L	368
		L	349

Grants Quarry	Vallence Road (at railway)	L	377
Aqueduct (Township Water Supply Channel)	(above) Werribee Vale Road (cnr Bacchus Street)	L	67
	Werribee Vale Road (junction of Werribee River/Korkuperrimul Creek?)	L	74
Valence's Farm	Werribee Vale Road (east of aqueduct)	L	75
	Werribee Vale Road	L	76
Errindale	Werribee Vale Road	L	79
Djerriwarrh Bridge	Western Highway (over Djerriwarrh Creek), Hopetoun	S	351
Shell Restaurant residence (W. Symington's house, mill & brewery site)	Western Highway, Hopetoun	R	352
Old Hopetoun Cemetery & Chapel (Leahy's Inn Hotel)	Western Highway (approach)	R	353
	Lot 2, Western Highway (approach)	S	354
Anthony's Cutting	Western Highway, Hopetoun	L	354A
Union Flour Mill	Western Highway, Hopetoun	L	380
Lerderberg River Engineering works	Wheelans Road(?)	L	378
	2 White Avenue	L	112
VB Genetics. Victorian Artificial Breeders Co-operative Society Ltd.	Woolpack Road (north-west, Parwan Park Road)	L	177
Wilkem	16 Young Street	L	205
	28 Young Street	L	207
Housing Commission	63 Young Street	L	210
Pre-school Centre	19 Young Street (cnr Bennett Street)	L	211
Concrete Footpaths	Refer Map	L	367

9.2 Schedule of places to be recommended for addition to the register of the National Estate.

By address. All places are houses unless otherwise stated. Brackets indicate "former", or the owner's name.

Total No: 38

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Level</i>	<i>Ref. no</i>
Avenue of Honour	Avenue of Honour	S	166
-	Avenue of Honour	S	172
Bacchus Marsh Abattoirs & Meats Pty. Ltd (Woolpack Inn Stables)	Avenue of Honour (cnr Woolpack Road)	S	174
Stone Villa	4 Bennett Street	R	212
Coimadai Primary School (Coimadai Common School)	Bennetts Lane, Coimadai	R	321
Baker House & Baker Dower House	Coimadai-Diggers Rest Road 13-17 Franklin Street, Maddingley	S R	344 68
Garravembi Press, Publishers & Bookbinders ("The Express")	8 Gisborne Road	S	193
Holy Trinity Anglican Church	Gisborne Road (cnr Lerderderg Street)	R	196
42,44,48 & 63 Glenmore School No.3688	Gisborne Road Glenmore Road, Glenmore	R R	198A 37
Lady Northcote Recreation Camp (Lady Northcote Childrens Farm School)	Glenmore Road, Glenmore	R	38
Iron Church"	14 Graham Street	S	100
Millbank	37 Grant Street	S	132
Maddingley Park (Maddingley Police Paddock Reserve)	Grant Street (cnr Taverner Street)	R	356
Darley Refractories Pty Ltd. (Darley Firebrick Company)	Grey Street, Darley	S	299
Bacchus Bargain Market (Landsberg Hall),	3-5? Grant Street	R	144

Ingliston Bank railway cutting & piles of remnant railway cutting construction basalt	Ironbark Road, Rowsley	R	46
Bacchus Marsh Primary School	56- Lerderberg Street	S	241
Court House Hotel	Main Street (cnr Gisborne Road)	L	149
Scribbles Inc. Art & Craft Supplies (Simon Bros. Motor Garage & Service Station)	105 Main Street	R	147
Bacchus Marsh Court House	125? Main Street	S	151
The Border Inn	141 Main Street (cnr Graham Street)	S	153
ANA Hall	150? Main Street	R	155
South Africa War Memorial & Drinking Fountain	(outside PO, Main Street)	S	156
Blacksmiths Shop & Cottage	100 (& 102?) Main Street	S	191
(Manor House)	28 Manor Street	S	218
Ellerslie	McGrath & Pilmer Streets	S	105
CSR Wood Panels (School Sheltershed) (Mechanics Hall)	Rowsley Station Road (cnr Balliang-Bacchus Marsh Road)	R	50
Parwan South	Parwan South Road (cnr Darnly-Exeter Road, Parwan South	R	28A
Greystones	Rowsley-Exford Road, Rowsley	S	31
Chicory Kiln (Simon)	Taverner Street (cnr Fiskin Street)	S	88
Davidson Signs Bacchus Marsh	22 Taverner Street, Maddingley	R	88A
Bacchus Marsh Lawn Tennis Club Inc. (Maddingley Court House)	Maddingley Park (access Taverner Street)	R	355
Djerriwarrh Bridge	Western Highway (over Djerriwarrh Creek), Hopetoun	S	351
Shell Restaurant residence (W Symington's house, mill & brewery site)	Western Highway, Hopetoun	R	352
Hopetoun Cemetery	Western Highway, Hopetoun	R	353
(Leahy's Inn Hotel)	Lot 2, Western Highway (approach)	S	354

9.3 Schedule of places to be recommended for addition to the Historic Buildings Council Register.

By address. All places are houses unless otherwise stated. Brackets indicate "former", or the owner's name.

Total No: 19

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Level</i>	<i>Ref. no</i>
Avenue of Honour	Avenue of Honour	S	166
-	Avenue of Honour	S	172
Bacchus Marsh Abattoirs & Meats Pty. Ltd. (Woolpack Inn Stables)	Avenue of Honour (cnr Woolpack Road)	S	174
Baker House & Baker Dower House	Coimadai-Diggers Rest Road	S	344
(Express office)	8 Gisborne Road	S	193
Millbank	37 Grant Street	S	132
"Iron Church"	14 Graham Street	S	100
Darley Refractories Pty. Ltd. (Darley Firebrick Company)	Grey Street, Darley	S	299
Bacchus Marsh Primary School	56- Lerderberg Street	S	241
(Blacksmith & Cottage)	100 & 102 Main Street	S	191
Bacchus Marsh Court House	125? Main Street	S	151
South Africa War Memorial & Drinking Fountain	(outside PO, Main Street)	S	156
Border Inn	141 Main Street (cnr Graham Street)	S	153
(Manor House)	28 Manor Street	S	218
Ellerslie	McGrath & Pilmer Streets	S	105
Greystones	Rowsley-Exford Road, Rowsley	S	31
Chicory Kiln	Taverner Street (cnr Fiskin Street)	S	88
Djerriwarrh Bridge	Western Highway (over Djerriwarrh Creek), Hopetoun	S	351
(Leahy's Inn Hotel)	Lot 2, Western Highway (approach)	S	354

9.4 Recommended amendment to the Planning Scheme.

BACCHUS MARSH PS - LS.

Delete clauses 45-48.1, and insert after clause 44:

PART IX HERITAGE BUILDINGS, PLACES AND AREAS.

45. Definition.

In this part, "building" or "place" means building, structure, site, area, work, group of buildings, or any part, service installation, or appurtenance of any of these, and its site, including: outbuildings and garden structures; street furniture; fences, walls, hedges and gates; memorials and graves; plant, equipment and engineering structures; mining, or extraction formation, or deposit; industrial buildings and sites; archaeological sites; views; gardens, trees and planting formations; agricultural plantings, buildings and remnant vegetation.¹

46. Heritage buildings and places.

Planning Scheme maps: 1-3.

Marked: HP 1-180.

Purpose.

To conserve and enhance buildings and places of aesthetic, architectural, historic, social and scientific importance, or of special cultural value.

To ensure that development is compatible with the importance, character and appearance of the building or place.

¹ This definition is intended to incorporate sections (a) and (b) of the definition of "Building" as defined in the Planning and Environment Act 1987, and "Place" as defined in the Heritage Bill, but to be wider in scope to incorporate other kinds of heritage places which may be beyond the scope of that definition. The Act refers to: structure, part of a building or structure, fences, walls, out-buildings, service installations and other appurtenances of a building. The Bill refers to: building, garden, tree, archaeological site, precinct, site and land associated with any of these.

46.1 Table - Heritage Buildings and Places.

Description and address.	Reference on planning scheme map.	Organisation whose views must be considered.
Holy Trinity Anglican Church, Grant Street.	HP1.	–
Greystones Homestead and outbuildings, Rowsley-Exford Road, Rowsley.	HP2.	Historic Buildings Council.
Goodmans Creek gold-mining sites, Bacchus Marsh-Gisborne Road, Coimadai.	HP3.	Heritage Victoria.

46.2 Buildings, works and subdivision.

The requirements of this clause apply to land listed in the table at clause 46.1.

A permit is required to:

Construct a building, including a fence.

Alter externally any building or place by structural work, painting, rendering, sandblasting or in any other way.

Demolish or remove any building or place, including a fence.

Construct or carry out works including the excavation of archaeological sites identified in the table to this clause.

Subdivide land.

Construct or display a sign.

This does not apply to repairs and routine maintenance to buildings and places that do not change the external appearance.

46.3 Guidelines for permit.

Before deciding on an application the responsible authority must consider:

The purpose of this clause.

The importance, character and appearance of the building or place to be demolished, removed or externally altered.

Whether the location, bulk and appearance of the proposed building will adversely affect the importance, character and appearance of the building or place.

Whether the proposed works will adversely affect the importance, character and appearance of the building or place.

Whether the subdivision will result in development in keeping with the character and appearance of the building or place.

Views of the organisation specified in the table to this clause.

Whether the sign will adversely affect the importance, character and appearance of the building or place.

The contents of the *Shire of Bacchus Marsh Heritage Study*, 1995 adopted by the Council on _____ 1995.

47. Heritage Areas.

Planning Scheme Map: 1-3. Marked: HA 1-4.

Purpose.

To conserve and enhance areas of scientific, aesthetic, architectural, historic, social or scientific importance, or of special cultural value.

To ensure that development is compatible with the importance, character and appearance of the heritage area.

47.1 Buildings, works and subdivision.

The requirements of this clause apply to land in heritage areas as designated on the planning scheme map marked HA 1-4.

A permit is required to:

Construct a building including a fence.

Alter externally any building or place by structural work, painting, rendering, sandblasting or in any other way.

Demolish or remove any building or place, including a fence.

Construct or carry out works including municipal works in heritage areas.

Subdivide land.

Remove, prune or destroy any tree exceeding 10m in height or having a canopy width greater than 10m.

Construct or display a sign.

This does not apply to repairs and routine maintenance to buildings and places that do not change the external appearance.

This does not apply to pruning a tree to improve its health or appearance provided its normal growth habit is not retarded.

47.2 Guidelines for permit.

Before deciding on an application the responsible authority must consider:

The purpose of this clause.

The importance, character and appearance of the building or place to be demolished, removed or externally altered.

Whether the location, bulk and appearance of the proposed building will adversely affect the importance, character and appearance of adjacent buildings and the area.

Whether the proposed works will adversely affect the importance, character and appearance of the area.

Whether the subdivision will result in development in keeping with the character and appearance of adjacent buildings and the area.

Whether the sign will adversely affect the character and appearance of the building or area.

Whether the pruning or removal of the tree will adversely affect the importance, character or appearance of the tree and the area.

The contents of the *Shire of Bacchus Marsh Heritage Study*, 1995, adopted by the Council on _____ 1995.

(47.3 Notable Trees).

9.5 Recommended non-statutory initiatives for heritage conservation, understanding and appreciation.

1. Detailed heritage policies and guidelines.

Where planning applications affect heritage places, the function of policies and guidelines would be to provide a sound basis to:

- inform permit applicants of council's likely response to their application.
- develop a consistent response by council to planning applications.
- assist council in its decision-making process.
- support council's decision before the Administrative Appeals Tribunal.

A proposal for a heritage policy for the Shire of Bacchus Marsh is attached (Appendix 1).

Potential areas for policies and guidelines include:

- appropriate alterations to heritage buildings and places, eg: upgrading or recycling for a new use, repainting, recladding, maintenance and repair, new fences or verandahs, etc.
- sympathetic additions, eg: form, materials, location, connection to the existing building, etc.
- design of compatible new buildings in a heritage area.
- encouragement, support and advice regarding planning applications to retain and maintain significant buildings and places and to discourage their demolition and subdivision of land.
- recording a building or place, prior to demolition or alteration.
- appearance and location of new advertising and signs.
- development affecting archaeological sites.

2. Reference library of heritage publications.

Two identical reference collections should be acquired as a resource for planning officers, councillors and the interested community. One collection should be held by the Planning Department of the Council and the other by the Municipal Library.

A list of appropriate recommended publications is enclosed (Appendix 2). The list includes general heritage books on architectural history, industrial archaeology, gardens, horticulture; technical bulletins; trade literature on paint colours and appropriate products and materials; histories, etc.

3. Archive.

The Shire has excellent holdings of historical archival material, including its collection of rate books. This is fragile and valuable and would be more accessible to interested people and researchers on microfiche. The advice of a professional archivist should be obtained.

Storage of archival records should be to standards recommended by the professional archivist in a dust-free, vermin-free, humidified and air-conditioned environment.

Files should be developed based on existing material held on each place or building identified in the Study. These could include the data sheet, source documents and works records on each property. Those developed by the Shire of Flinders are an example.

4. Heritage Promotional Kit and Schools Programme.

A kit could be developed of copies of documents and other source materials to promote awareness of heritage in schools. Presentations could be made in schools by the present consultants, who are suitably qualified for this role.

5. Heritage Advisory Committee.

A voluntary group representing interested community stake-holders and relevant local professionals, to support and advise council on:

- promotion and support of heritage initiatives.
- strategic advice to council on heritage issues.
- comment on relevant planning applications.
- pre-empting potential objection to planning applications.

6. Heritage Advisory Service.

A conservation architect with other specialist heritage professional support, employed as a consultant by council with seeding funds from the Department of Planning and Development. The Heritage Advisor may offer:

- free advice to owners of heritage properties on basic structural repair or maintenance, proposed additions and alterations prior to planning applications, paint colours, garden and horticultural matters, archaeological implications, etc.
- seminars to train council officers in heritage principles and process.
- advice to council regarding management of its own heritage assets.
- expert comment on planning applications or at Administrative Appeal Tribunal Hearings.

Although heritage advice is usually free to owners, and applicants, a nominal charge may be made, which may even cover the full fee for comment on planning

applications. A charge may not be made if seeding funds are provided by the Department of Planning and Development.

Heritage advice is an essential part of planning control of heritage places.

7. Incentives.

Financial assistance from council to owners of heritage buildings and places may be offered by council as:

- low interest loans, from a revolving fund, for approved works.
- seeding grants for approved works.
- differential rating.
- rate rebates.
- heritage advice.

Planning concessions may be offered to applicants for heritage buildings and places, to ensure their preservation and continued use, such as:

- use concessions.
- parking concessions.
- fast-tracking applications.
- waiving or reducing planning application fees.

Awards to developers for achievement in heritage conservation or re-use, with a plaque to be fixed to the building or place.

Leading by example. Council's management of its own heritage assets (buildings, gardens, tree avenues, roadworks, signage) should inspire a similar community response.

8. Community Education Programme.

Community support for heritage initiatives and planning controls is best obtained by education, to diminish fear of the unknown. This process could include:

- Heritage Festival participation, including workshop, or information booth.
- Explanatory brochure.
- Continued press and radio releases.
- Exhibitions at the Shire offices and Library.
- Seminar for local estate agents.

9. Publication of the Study.

The present Study is available on computer disc and should be published. Various formats are possible, ranging from the entire Study, to an edited version of the key components, in a more accessible form.

Various spin-off publications, derived from the Study are also possible, eg. *Walking and driving tours of Bacchus Marsh heritage places.*

10. Review and Reporting Process.

The implementation of heritage initiatives and controls should be monitored by an annual review and heritage report to council, on:

- deletions and additions of places to the Planning Scheme list.
- community response.
- use of the Heritage Advisory Service.
- implementation of these recommendations.
- evidence of effect on property values and hence rates.

This Study should be reviewed in 2005.

9.6 Further Research

Appendix 1: SHIRE OF BACCHUS MARSH PROPOSED HERITAGE POLICY.**POLICY AIM.**

The Shire of Bacchus Marsh will protect the municipality's cultural heritage, to affirm the unique character of Bacchus Marsh and to enrich the lives of present and future generations of local people and of visitors.

POLICY OBJECTIVES.

To achieve this aim, the Shire will:

1. Recognise conservation of cultural heritage as an essential component of local planning and development.
2. Seek protection of significant places that provide evidence of the municipality's history.
3. Encourage community awareness and knowledge of the history and heritage of Bacchus Marsh.
4. Co-ordinate public and private community effort towards heritage conservation.
5. Provide incentives for heritage conservation and promote its economic benefits.
6. Promote proper heritage conservation practices and techniques.
7. Initiate and encourage further studies and research into the history and heritage of Bacchus Marsh.

ACTION PLAN FOR POLICY OBJECTIVE 2.

Place type.	Policy (expansion).	Strategy.	Action.
Buildings.	Protect individual buildings of local significance and above, identified in the Study.	Require a planning permit for demolition, alteration, sub-division, removal or new works.	Prepare Planning Scheme amendment.
Areas.	Protect cultural significance of defined heritage areas.	Require a planning permit for demolition, alteration, sub-division, removal or new works, except where certain performance criteria can be met.	Prepare Planning Scheme amendment. Prepare performance criteria guidelines.
Archaeological sites.	Protect archaeological sites identified in the Study.	Require a planning permit for demolition, alteration, sub-division, removal or new works.	Prepare Planning Scheme amendment, including reference mechanism to Heritage Victoria.
Landscape, tree formations and gardens.	Protect landscape features on public and private property.	Develop a Council policy for care and new works to landscape features.	Implement policy.

1. The proposed planning controls do not include performance criteria (Clause 47). If these were required, they would have to be written into the controls.

10. GLOSSARY OF TERMS

A number of terms used in this report have particular meaning in relation to heritage planning. These terms are explained below to assist readers.

Acroterion (plural: **acroteria**) - Ornament at the apex or ends of a pediment or gable (refer: finial)

Adaptation - Adaptation means modifying a place to suit proposed compatible uses. (Australia ICOMOS *Burra Charter*, Article 1.9)

Aedicule - A niche or opening framed by columns (or pilasters) supporting an entablature, usually with a pediment.

Age Small Home - The Small Homes Service of the RVIA in conjunction with the *Age* newspaper operated between 1947 and 1961. It sold plans of comparatively inexpensive and ingenious, architect-designed houses to the public.

AHC - Australian Heritage Commission. National government body which compiles the Register of the National Estate (RNE).

Angles - External corners.

Apronwork - A decorative panel below a window cill, often ornamented with a fan or scroll.

Arcade - A series of arches.

Arch. - A curved load-bearing structure of wedge-shaped (**voussoirs**) bearing on each other in compression.

Types include: segmental (low arc), round (semi-circular), horseshoe (three-quarter circle), lancet, pointed (Gothic), trefoil, ogee, four-centred (segmental with round haunches), Tudor (pointed four centred), shouldered (corbelled haunches), relieving (taking load over another arch) etc.

Arch brace - Curved timber brace.

Archaeology - The discipline or field of study concerned with examining the remains of things our predecessors made and used and the places they lived. Although usually associated with careful excavation of ancient sites, archaeology is applied in Australia to the understanding of Aboriginal history, and to the more recent places created since European colonisation.

Architrave - Ornamental moulding around window or door openings, usually in timber and externally sometimes applied in render.

Arris - A sharp corner edge, where two planes join.

Art Deco - Abstracted and geometric, applied Modernist ornamentation fashionable from 1925 to 1940.

Artefact - An object produced by human activity, (often spelt artifact).

Arts & Crafts (English) - A style of architecture in England in the 1880s which valued hand-craftsmanship and use of natural materials. Buildings and decoration must show that they are handmade, and not by machines. It was influenced by the writings of John Ruskin. Designers included: Morris & Co., William Morris, Philip Webb, William Lethaby and Norman Shaw.

Art Nouveau - A decorative style in architecture around 1900-1910; with asymmetrical, sinuous and organic forms. Externally, it was typically depicted in render, leadlight and wrought iron.

Asbestos cement ("fibro-cement") - Sheet cladding material, consisting of a composition of asbestos fibres, set in Portland Cement. It was manufactured locally from 1917, now discredited and glass fibres substituted for asbestos.

Ashlar - Stone that has been squared and laid in regular courses with fine joints. Render on the external walls of Victorian buildings was often ruled to imitate this, while weatherboards were sometimes similarly imitative, (**ashlar boards**).

Astylar - Classical facade without columns or pilasters.

Asymmetrical - Not reflective about an axis; opposite to **symmetrical**.

Axis (plural : axes) - The centre-line or fulcrum of a symmetrical composition, one side of which reflects the other.

Banded column - Column with shaft interrupted by rectangular blocks. **Band (of a shaft)** - **Moulding(s)** encircling **Early English, Gothic, Pier** shaft.

Balustrade - A railing, usually along the edge of a balcony or verandah.

Bargeboard - Projecting boards placed against the include in the gable of a building; sometimes quite ornately decorated (girth fretwork).

Base - (c/f **pedestal, plinth**) - The lowest part of a **column** (unless the base rests on a pedestal). Greek **Doric** columns uniquely have no base.

Basilica - Rectangular hall with double colonnade and apse for altar at one (east) end, used by the Romans for law courts and other assemblies and later for the basic Christian church form. Usually with a raised central section with clerestory windows, and the main entrance at the opposite (west) end.

Batter - To step back or gently slope inward, a wall or embankment. To be smaller at the top than at the bottom.

Bay - A principal area or division in the architectural arrangement of a building. The divisions may be marked by fenestration, buttresses or pilasters in elevation; or roof structure in plan.

Bay-window - A window forming a recess in a room, projecting outward from a wall. It may be rectangular, semi-polygonal (**canted bay-window, q.v.**) or semi-circular.

Bellied - Swelling, bulging in a continuous line.

Belvedere (c/f loggia) - A terrace or room erected above a roof, or on high land, for the enjoyment of a fine view.

Bichromatic brickwork - Exposed brickwork in two colours ranging from cream to dark brown, often in bold designs.

Billet (c/f dentil) - A decorative **moulding** formed by cutting regular notches in several (alternating) bands, in **Romanesque** buildings.

Blind - (**tracery or arcading**) - Applied to the surface of a wall or closed behind.

Bluestone (basalt) - A dark, fine-grained igneous rock, usually quarried from Western Victoria and often used for plinths, window and door sills and occasionally for walls.

Brace - Angled timber support to strengthen roof structure. If to a rafter, a **strut**.

Bracket - A projecting piece of stone, timber or other material, often formed of a scroll or volute to carry, or appear to carry, a projecting weight such as a cornice or eave. In Victorian Italianate architecture, often applied along the eaves-line, or at a verandah post.

Breakpitch - A definite change in the **pitch** of a roof.

Breezeblock - Concrete block perforated in a decorative pattern; often used as screen wall in the 1950s and 60s.

Breezeway - Open covered way linking two parts of a building; usually in the 1950s to 1970s.

Bressummer - A massive beam, sometimes curved, spanning a wide opening, such as a verandah.

Bullnose - A profile curved through 90 degrees. Often used for verandah roofs in corrugated iron.

Bungalow, Californian - Architectural style popular for houses of the 1920s and early 1930s. It is characterised by low pitched gable-roofs, verandah with bressumers supported by masonry pylons, wall-hung timber shingles, random rubble masonry and roughcast cement render. Other versions include: Indian, Craftsman, English, etc.

Burra Charter (The Australia ICOMOS, *Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance*) - *The Burra Charter* is a code of conservation principles, definitions and process prepared by Australia ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites).

Canted - Angled or cut-off corner, forming polygonal plan (eg. **canted bay-window**, q.v.).

Capital - The topmost member, usually decorated, of a column or pilaster and commonly in the **Classical** orders, such as **Doric, Ionic, Composite, Tuscan** or **Corinthian**. It may support an **entablature**.

Capping, Capping piece - The uppermost part, placed on top, continuously, and usually wider.

Cartouche - A framed panel or tablet, often elaborately decorated, based on the shape of a scroll, developed in the **Renaissance**.

Caryatid - A female figure, used instead of a column, to support an **entablature**, developed in **Classical** Greece. (The male equivalent is an **Atlante**. Other human figures in architecture are: **telemanes**, **canaphorae**, **herms** and **terms**).

Casement sash - A window sash, hinged at one side to swing open, usually outwards.

Cast-iron - An iron-carbon alloy of high carbon content. It is easily poured whilst molten into moulds, but too hard and brittle to be formed by hammering, rolling or pressing.

Catenary curve - Curve in the shape of a chain hanging freely from two points.

Chain-link wire mesh - Open weave fabric formed of fine gauge wire strands, twisted at their junctions as a diamond pattern.

Chamfer (or **bevel**, - **c/f splay**, **canted**) - A small **splay** to a corner. (**arris**). A hollow chamfer is concave.

Chevron - A moulding or groove forming a zigzag decoration. Found in **Romanesque** buildings particularly.

Chinoiserie - European imitation or evocation of Chinese design. It often included repeated geometric patterns. Popular in the eighteenth century and early nineteenth century England and other European countries.

Cill - (Refer: **Sill**)

Classical - Derived from principles or language of the architecture of ancient Greece and Rome and developed by the **Renaissance**. The eighteenth century scholarly return to the Classical language is **Neo-Classical**.

Clerestory - Upper windows above an adjoining roof.

Clinker bricks - A hard-burnt red/blue brick with speckled glazed imperfections.

Collonette - A small column

Column - A vertical structural member, circular in section. In **Classical** architecture it consists of a **base**, shaft and **capital** (q.v.) and carries an **entablature**.

Compatible use - A use which involves no change to the culturally significant fabric, changes which are substantially reversible, or changes which require a minimal impact (Australia ICOMOS, *Burra Charter*, Article 1.10)

Composite (order) - Roman **Classical order** incorporating elements of **Ionic** and **Corinthian**. It is very grand, festive and opulent.

Concave - An inward facing curve.

Conservation - All the processes of looking after a place so as to retain its cultural significance. It includes **maintenance**, and may according to circumstances include **preservation**, **restoration**, **reconstruction** and **adaptation** and will be commonly a combination of more than one of these (Australia ICOMOS, *Burra Charter*, Article 1.4). The aim of conservation is to retain or recover the cultural significance of a place (*Burra Charter* Article 2). Conservation is based on a respect for the existing fabric and should involve the least possible physical intervention. It should not distort the evidence provided by the fabric (*Burra Charter* Article 3).

Console - An ornamental bracket or corbel in the form of an S curve, in **Classical** architecture.

Convex - An outward facing curve.

Corbel - A series of projections, each stepped progressively farther forward with height. A common device on the brickwork of chimneys.

Corinthian - The most ornate of the three Greek orders, characterised by a bell-shaped **capital** (q.v.) with volutes and rows of acanthus leaves.

Cornice - Any projecting ornamental moulding finishing along the top of a building or below the eaves. In an interior, the horizontal moulding between walls and ceiling. In **Classical** architecture, the top, projecting section of an **entablature** (q.v.). Other styles also have a distinctive type of cornice.

Corrugated iron - Iron sheet covering formed in continuous wave profile to give rigidity. Available here 1852 - early 1900s, then replaced by steel. 26mm pitch was available 1890s to 1920.

Cove - A large concave moulding; often as a **cornice** (q.v.).

Crenellated - A parapet with alternating indentations. (Originally for defence, and for firing missiles through).

Cresting - Decoration along the ridge of a roof. Usually perforated cast - or wrought-iron or terra-cotta.

Crimped Wire - Wire formed with regular intermittent undulations.

Crocketts - Projecting decoration (often foliage) decorating angled edges (eg. on spires, canopies, pews-ends or architraves).

Crossettes - Projections (blocks, volutes, or elaborate detail) in architraves, at the corner junction of jambs and head.

Crossbar - The central horizontal or transverse member (eg. of a gate).

Cubist - **Modernist** prismatic, crystalline or cuboid forms and decoration developed for architecture from Cubist painting (1907-14).

Cultural significance - Aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations (Australia ICOMOS, *Burra Charter*, Article 1.2).

Curlicue - A decorative curl or twist.

Cyma recta, cyma reverse (ovolo, cavetto, ogee)

Dado (height) - Decorative band or moulding over the base.

Decorated (Gothic) - Second English Medieval phase from late c13 to 1450. With multiple lancet pointed windows, ogee or S-curve tracery, complex vaulting, large clerestories and inscribed decoration. Refer: **Early English and Perpendicular**.

Dentils - A band of small, square, tooth-like blocks. Usually of a cornice.

Dividers - Vertical fins projecting above chimneys, sometimes fan-shaped.

Door frame - Two upright members (jambs) and a head (lintel) over the doorway on which to hang the door.

Door furniture - Any functional or decorative fitting for a door, including the hinges, handle, lock and fingerplate.

Doric - An order (q.v.) of Classical architecture. It is the plainest order; the capital is a disc.

Double-fronted - House front consisting of two principle bays, often stepped, perhaps with a central door or porch.

Double-hung sash window - A window with two sashes sliding vertically past each other within the frame.

Dwarf - Low (wall), not full height.

Dressed - Finely finished, intended to be visible (e.g. timber ready for painting)

Dressings - Finely worked (moulded, or carved) stones, mouldings or decoration, as prominent and decorative door and window surrounds and as quoins at the angles.

Drafted - (c/f ruled) - Ashlar stonework with separate flat tooled margins.

Early English - The first of three phases of the Gothic (q.v.) style in England, until the end of the Thirteenth Century. It is characterised by lancet (slender, pointed arch) windows and stiff-leaf (sculptured foliage) capitals.

Earthenware (quarry) - A glazed or non-glazed non-vitreous ceramic, used for paving tiles. Usually coloured either cream or terracotta.

Eaves - The part of the roof which overhangs beyond the line of the wall; sometimes decorated.

Edwardian - A period in architecture named after King Edward VII, who reigned between 1901 and 1910. The term is relevant to architecture between c1890 and 1920. In houses, distinguishing features include use of unglazed terra-cotta roofing tiles, ridge cappings, chimneypots and finials, timber fretwork and turned timber posts to verandahs and gable ends and red brick walls and chimneys. Roof pitches become steeper and plans more complex. (Also: **Federation, Queen Anne**).

Efflorescence - Whitish salt deposit on masonry rising to the surface and crystallising. Once removed, the process recurs.

Elevation - Two-dimensional graphic representation of a building.

Encaustic - Late Victorian flooring tiles which are patterned by baking in colours to form the surface of the tile and in geometric shapes.

Entablature - In Classical architecture, the upper part of an order, consisting of **architrave** (q.v.), **frieze** (q.v.) and **cornice** (q.v.).

Entasis - The very slight swelling on Classical columns, to correct the optical illusion of concavity resulting if the sides are straight.

Evidence - The information that can be found about the past by examining the fabric of places, historical documents and people's recollections.

Exfoliation - Spalling (lifting) of the surface of masonry, due to crypto-efflorescence (crystallisation, just below the surface), frost, or mechanical abrasion.

Expressed - Visibly modelled, or represented in relief.

Fabric - All the physical material of a place (Australia ICOMOS, *Burra Charter*, Article 1.3). For example, the fabric of a garden would include all the plants and trees, garden furniture, paths and edgings, lawns.

Facade - An exterior face, or the front of a building which has some architectural expression. (c/f **Frontispiece**, **elevation**).

Face brickwork - Finely finished, intended to be visible.

Fanlight - Originally a fan-shaped window over a door, but now applied to any window in that position, often rectangular.

Fascia - A timber member fixed to the end of a roof rafter that usually supports a spouting, sometimes with applied decoration.

Federation - (Refer: **Edwardian**)

Fenestration - Arrangement of windows.

Finial - A formal ornament, placed at the top (refer: **acroterion**)

Fleche - A slender spire rising from the ridge of a roof (usually timber).

Flush - Two adjacent surfaces placed together on the same plane.

Fluting - The vertical grooves of a column shaft.

Foliage (c/f **Scrolling foliage**) - Leaf-like ornament, usually **Medieval**.

Foiled (trefoil, *gustofil* etc. p.121, Parker)

French doors - A pair of doors, each of which often occupies little more than half the width of a normal door and are either half or fully glazed.

Fretwork - Decorative perforated and carved timber. (Often **bargeboards**, **valance**, **brackets** and **screens**).

Frieze - Any horizontal band of decoration, but very often on verandahs in cast-iron or timber.

Frontispiece - Special architectural expression of the principal entrance bay, or the principal facade of a building.

Gable - The triangular upper wall at the end of a pitched roof, sometimes with a decorated bargeboard or roughcast.

Gablet - A small ornamental **gable**, as the vertical extension of a wall, or over a niche, buttress or some other feature.

Galvanising - Corrosion-resistant coating of zinc applied to steel (earlier, iron) sheet.

Gambrel - Roof, generally hip which terminates in a small **gable** at the ridge.

GBR - Government Buildings Register. Register of Victorian State Government-owned significant historic buildings, administered by the Historic Buildings Council at the Department of Planning & Development.

Glazing bar - Vertical or horizontal bar within the window sash which holds the panes of glass.

Gothic - Architectural style characterised by verticality, with pointed arches and windows, buttresses, clerestory windows and roofs vaulted or with exposed timber structure. In England, divided into three phases: **Early English**, **Decorated** and **Perpendicular**.

Guilloche - A continuous **Classical** ornamental band or **moulding**, formed by two or more intertwining bands (as if links in a chain).

Guttae - Small block-shaped ornaments, resembling drops of water, used in a **Doric frieze** and **architrave**.

Half-hip - Roof, generally **gable**, which terminates in a small hip at the ridge.
(refer: Bruskill *Industrial buildings of Australia* p.89,90.)

Half-timbering (or timbering) - Construction in which walls are built of interlocking and exposed vertical and horizontal timbers and the spaces are filled with non-structural walling or roughcast stucco. often imitated in non-structural members, usually within **gables** as decoration.

HBR - Historic Buildings Register. Register of significant historic buildings, administered by the Historic Buildings Council at the Department of Planning & Development.

Head - The top horizontal member of a frame (eg. door, window).

Heritage - Our cultural inheritance from the past, that is the evidence of human activity from Aboriginal settlement through periods of European and Asian migration, to the present day in the built and natural environment.

Highlight - Window at high level.

Hip - Roof consisting of four sloping planes meeting at a ridge.

Hit and miss brickwork - Deletion of alternate bricks to form brick sized opening.

Hip - Roof consisting of four sloping planes meeting at a ridge.

Historicist - Reviving historical detail nostalgically, out of the context of its historical period.

Hob - A panel over an opening, below ceiling level.

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Importance (Architectural and historic) - Term used in the Historic Buildings Act 1981 to mean cultural significance (q.v.).

Inscribe - Contain within a shape, touching it at various points.

Interpretation - Explaining cultural significance to the community and to visitors, using signage, publications, displays, guides, etc.

Ionic - An order (q.v.) of Classical architecture. The capital has volutes or scrolls.

Italianate - An architectural style derived from the Italian villa architecture that became common in England in the Nineteenth Century and subsequently in Australia in the 1870s and 1880s. Commonly uses picturesque forms, the tower, canted bay windows, bracketed eaves with friezes, arcading and lower pitch hip-roofs.

- **ising** - Tending towards? (eg. Classicising, historicising).

Jetty - Project over (eg. an upper floor, over a street).

Joists - Minor beams supporting a surface (eg. floor, or ceiling), at regular intervals, supported on bearers.

Joinery - Windows, doors and their frames and other fine timber detail.

Kemp & Sheehan ventilators - Ventilation system using an updraft, through vertical metal cylinders, on the upper roof, terminating in conical metal caps. From 1899-1923, fitted to most schools and other public buildings in Victoria.

Label - A hood or drip (stone) moulding over an opening, usually returning for a short distance down the sides of the opening.

Lancet - (Refer: **Early English**).

Leadlight - A window having small panes of clear, coloured and painted glass connected with strips of lead (commonly and incorrectly called 'stained glass').

Light-pane - One division of a window divided by mullions.

Lintel (or Lintel) - A horizontal beam bridging an opening.

Loggia (c/f **Belvedere**) - An open (at least on one side) usually **colonnaded**, gallery, used as a meeting place. Loggias were first developed in Renaissance Italy.

Lozenge - Diamond shaped panel.

LPS - Local Planning Scheme adopted by the Municipal Council.

Maintenance - Maintenance means the continuous protective care of the fabric, contents and setting of a place. It is distinguished from repair - which involves restoration or reconstruction (Australia ICOMOS, *Burra Charter*, Article 1.5). For example, maintenance of roof gutters would include regular inspection and cleaning of spouting.

Margin - Band at the edge of stone blocks.

Marseilles tiles - Reddish, unglazed, terra-cotta tiles in a distinctive corrugated pattern which were originally imported from Marseilles, France in the 1880s and were soon made in Australia. They were very common in the Edwardian period. After 1908, they were also available in cement (concrete). From the 1930s glazed.

Medieval - **Romanesque** (Norman in England; c7-1140) and **Gothic** (1140-c1420).

Modern, Modernist - Architectural style from 1933 until c1975, characterised by rejection of historicism and ornament; rational expression of materials (including steel, concrete and glass) services (lighting, power, lifts and air conditioning) structure and function; but also pure clean forms and consideration of siting.

Moderne - Architectural style distinct from Modernist, characterised by horizontal **Streamlined** styling, with bands, round corners, steel-framed glazing, or **Jazz** vertical styling with stepped skyscraper forms. Decoration (perhaps **Art Deco**) has crystalline, geometric or abstracted forms. The style developed from the *Exposition internationale des arts décoratifs* in Paris in 1925 and continued until about 1940.

Mould (moulding) - A member of construction or decoration, treated to introduce varieties of outline or contour in edges of surfaces, whether on projections or cavities, as on cornices, capitals, bases, door and window jambs and heads.

National Estate - The National Estate is defined in the Australian Heritage Commission Act (1975) as "those places, being components of the natural environment of Australia or the cultural environment of Australia, that have aesthetic, historic, scientific or social significance or other special value for generations as well as for the present community". (Refer: AHC).

NT - National Trust of Australia (Victoria).

Narthex - The room, in a church, before the nave. (Its foyer.) It may be separated from the nave by columns, rails or a wall.

Oculus - A small circular panel or window, common in **Edwardian** architecture and often with leadlight glazing (plural: oculi).

Ogee - A double-curved or inverted S-shape. **Victorian** and **Edwardian** buildings have ogee spouting. (Refer: **Cyma recta**)

Open work - Decorative panel consisting largely of voids.

Order - In **Classical** architecture, a column with base, shaft, **capital** (q.v.) and **entablature** (q.v.) decorated and proportioned according to one of the established modes: **Doric** (q.v.), **Ionic** (q.v.), **Corinthian** (q.v.), **Tuscan** (q.v.) or **Composite** (q.v.).

Paling - Thin timber close-boarding, split or sawn, fixed to a timber frame to form a fence.

Panels - A portion of a flat surface raised or recessed in relation to the surroundings and usually set off by a moulding, or some other decorative device. Found on **Victorian** doors in groups of four or six.

Parapet - The extension of a wall above the roof or what would otherwise be the eaves line. Usually between 400 and 1500mm in height and decorated with ornamentation such as moulded cornices, balustrading, pediments and nameplates.

Parge (pargetting, parging) - Decorative external plastering in repetitive patterns. Render for the inside of a chimney flue.

Party wall - A wall common to two buildings of a terrace row.

Pavilion - A separate part of a building, with its own rectangle form and roof attached to the main building.

Pedestel (c/f plinth, base) - A sub-structure below the **base** of a **column** (to give extra height, without modifying the proportion, or as the end of a **balustrade**, or of a statue, or vase).

Pediment - An element, usually triangular or curved in shape, over doors or windows or surmounting a parapet, derived from Greek architecture.

Pendant - Element suspended with decorative swollen lower ends (eg Pendant bargeboard q.v.)

Pender - The inside of a chimney flue.

Perpendicular (Gothic) - Third (last) English Gothic phase, in c14 to c16, with straight vertical and horizontal elements, very flat arches, strong window transoms, mouldings framing doorways, blind fenestration panels, shallow mouldings, pale glass and complex vaulting including lierne or fan vaults.

Picket, Picket head - Light timber board fixed to timber rails at a regular spacing over a timber plinth and between timber posts in a fence. There is a decorative profile formed at the top of each picket.

Pier - A solid masonry support, other than a column.

Pitch - Slope (measured in degrees), of a roof.

Place - A site, area, building or other work, group of buildings or other works together with associated contents and surroundings (Australia ICOMOS, *Burra Charter*, Article 1.1). A place could include a structure, ruin, archaeological site, garden or landscape modified by human activity.

Plinth, Plinth board - (c/f Base, Pedestal). The square section lowest component of the base of a column. The plain, projecting lowest section of a wall. Timber board placed on edge, on the ground beneath weatherboards, pickets or palings, fixed to posts or stumps of a fence.

Polychromatic brickwork - Exposed brickwork in at least three colours ranging from creams to terracotta to dark brown and combined to form bold patterns.

Poppyhead - The decorative terminating element of the end of open pews, often foliage.

Post & rail - Timber fence consisting of top, intermediate and bottom rails between regularly spaced posts.

Preservation - Maintaining the fabric of a place in its existing state and retarding deterioration (Australia ICOMOS, *Burra Charter*, Article 1.6).

Prismatic panel - Geometric repetitive low-relief form (eg. lozenge)

Putti - Small chubby infants, often used for decoration. They derive from both cherubs and cupids.

Pylon - Rectangular section, tapering pier flanking an entrance (or verandah), or chimney usually Californian Bungalow or Egyptian in style.

Quatrefoil - Four symmetrical (or circular) leaf shapes inscribed within a circle. (Also trefoil - three shapes; and multi-foil).

Queen Anne - (Refer: Edwardian).

Quoin - A stone or brick used to reinforce or decoratively distinguish an external corner or edge or a wall from adjacent masonry. In Victorian architecture often non-structurally represented in polychromatic brickwork or raised render.

RNE - Register of the National Estate. Administered by the Australian Heritage Commission, in Canberra.

Rail - A minor horizontal structural member (eg. of a fence or gate).

Rafters - A series of inclined timber structural members to which a roof covering is fixed.

Raked - Sloping (eg. a floor). Scraped out (eg. brickwork joints, to about 10mm depth).

Random rubble - Uncoursed, unsquared, undressed stonework.

Reconstruction - Returning a place as nearly as possible to a known earlier state, distinguished by the introduction of materials (new or old) into the fabric (Australia ICOMOS, *Burra Charter*, Article 1.8). Reconstruction is not the same as recreation or conjectural reconstruction, which means creating something that has never existed.

Render - A cement or lime coating, applied to external walls and often formed into decorative mouldings.

Renaissance - Architectural period deriving from Italy in 1420, until mid - c16, characterised by a return to ancient Roman motifs and humanism as well as technological innovation and professionalism.

Restoration - Returning the existing fabric of a place to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing components without the introduction of new material (Australia ICOMOS *Burra Charter* Article 1.7).

Return - Continuation (eg. of a **moulding**) after a change of direction, usually at 90° eg. up, down or around a corner.

Ridge - The uppermost point at which two intersecting planes of a roof meet. Sometimes decorative.

Rock-face - Axe-dressed stone surface.

Romanesque - Medieval architectural style, from c7 until the development of **Gothic** in 1140, characterised by round arches, groin vaults, clear bold forms and planning.

Rosettes - Circular decoration with a stylised floral motif usually in timber or metal.

Roughcast - External rendering, the top coat of which contains gravel, 5mm crushed stone or pebbles.

Ruled - Marked with shallow grooves or marker to indicate ashlar.

Rustication - The strong emphasis of the joints between squared stone blocks. Often imitated in render.

Sash - The moveable panel of a window. Eg. **casement sash**, **double-hung sash** (q.v.).

Scissor beam, prop - Cruciform frame supporting roof purlins.

Scotia - A deep concave moulding.

Scrolling foliage - Decoration with naturalistic forms, particularly acanthus leaves and abstract curving lines, derived from **Classical Greece**.

Section (or cross section) - Graphic representation of an imaginary transverse cut, taken (vertically) through a building. A horizontal section is a **floor plan**.

Segmental (head) - Arch formed by a segment of a circle, less than a semi-circle, and often much flatter.

Set-back - The distance from the front street boundary to the front wall face of a building.

Shingles - A flat thin rectangular timber tile as roof cladding or over walls, laid so that each tile overlaps the one below. Common for roofs in the Early **Victorian** period and in the **Edwardian** and 1930s period, shingled gables and balustrading.

Shiplap - Type of lining boards which have rectangular section grooves between.

Sidelights - Fixed glass panels flanking a door or window opening. In **Victorian** and **Edwardian** buildings, often coloured or **leadlight**.

Significance (cultural) - Aesthetic (including architectural), historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations.

Sill - A horizontal timber member at the bottom of the frame of a window or door, on the external face to shed water. A masonry sill projects beyond the pane of the wall, below the timber sill. (also: cill)

Skillion (or lean-to) - Roof of a single plane.

Soffit - The underside of any architectural element.

Soldier course - A series of bricks on end, usually (as a coping) on top of a parapet, as a lintel or as a decorative band.

Spandrel - The triangle between the side of an arch, horizontal with its apex and vertical from its springing. Also, the triangle between two arches, in an arcade.

Spanish Mission - A domestic style of architecture during the 1920s and 1930s characterised by a vocabulary derived from Californian or Spanish buildings, that included hand-tooled render walls, loggias, pantile roofs, wrought-iron decoration and arcaded masonry verandahs.

Spindle - Small circular section rod, with turned decoration in the form of round grooves or moulds and with taped ends.

Spire - A slender elongated **hip** roof to (usually, a church) tower tapering to an acute point, either timber framed and clad, or stone. Types include: **broach** (octagonal, rising from a square base), **needle** (very thin) or **crown** (with legs or flying buttresses at corners).

Splay - A slope across the full width of a surface, often at 45 degrees; a large **chamfer** (c/f **canted**).

Springing - The lowest point of an arch.

Squinch - An arch, or a series of corbelled arches, diagonally across an angle (eg. the internal angles of a square tower, to support a polygonal or round dome, or spire).

State Bank house - House financed, designed and built by the State Savings Bank of Victoria under the *Housing and Reclamation Act 1920*, for its customers. G. Burridge Leith was the bank's Chief Architect. They were not built after 1939.

Steel - An alloy of carbon, iron or other metals malleable from ingot. Properties vary according to composition, type of heat treatment and mechanical working, but include strength, hardness, durability, abrasion resistance and corrosion resistance. It can be welded and machined.

Stop - Anything against which a moulding terminates, such as a projecting stone, or wood block. **Stop-chamfer** - The decorative transition form a **chamfer** and a square **arris**.

Street-line - A line joining the front face of buildings along a street.

Streetscape - The architectural characteristics of a sequence of buildings along a street and their relationship to each other.

String course - A horizontal band of masonry or **render**, extending across the **facade**, usually at floor level, or at the springing point of the windows in the wall. It may project from the wall plane and may be plain or richly ornamented.

Sympathetic - Compatible with the architectural characteristics of its context (or neighbouring buildings or elements).

Tapestry (bricks) - Mottled biscuit-coloured glazed decorative bricks with embossed curved combed patterns, popular in the 1930s.

Terra-cotta - Unglazed, slow-fired pottery produced from a fine clay, usually of a reddish colour and used to make wall decorations, chimney pots and roofing tiles. A common material of the **Edwardian** period. Later, glazed.

Timbering - (Refer: **Half-timbering**)

Tobin tube ventilators - System of ventilation developed by Mr Tobin of Leeds, England in 1874 and installed in most schools in Victoria from 1876. Tubes in walls link external cast-iron gratings below floor level to ventilators or internal walls at about 1.2m height, to enable up-draft venting.

Tooled - To work (stone) with tools to a shape.

Townscape - The architectural characteristics of a group of buildings and other elements, of the spaces between them and of their relationship to each other.

Tracery - Ornamental, intersecting, linear pattern in the upper part of a **Gothic** window, screen, panel or vault.

Transept - Transverse arms of a cruciform plan church, usually dividing the **nave** from the **chancel**.

Transitional - The period around the 1890s between **Victorian** and **Edwardian** architecture and incorporating elements from each period.

Transom - A horizontal member across an opening or panel (eg. below a verandah **valance**, q.v.).

Trefoil - Three symmetrical (or circular) leaf shapes **inscribed** within a circle. (Also **quatrefoil**, multi-foil).

Triple window - Vertically divided into three equal **sashes** or panes.

Tripartite window - Vertically divided into three **sashes** or panes. Generally in **Victorian double-hung sash windows**, the outer panels are about one third the width of the central panel.

Tuckpointed - A method of finishing joints of **face-brickwork**, with mortar, coloured to match the bricks on which a lime-putty bead is run to form a crisp white delineation of the **bonding**. A common finishing of **polychromatic** brickwork and the red brick of **Edwardian** architecture.

Turned timber - Shaped by the application of a blade while revolving on a lathe, to produce a decorated circular pattern. Used for **Edwardian** columns, **balusters** & **finials**.

Tuscan - Roman (**order**) supposedly derived from Etruscan Temples. Similar to **Doric**, it is the most utilitarian order, a squat **column** without ornamentation or **fluting**, associated with simple rural buildings, fortifications, prisons or institutions.

UCA - Urban Conservation Area (or Precinct).

Valance - A fringe, usually for verandahs, between the posts. (Often spelt **valence**).

Vault - An arched ceiling of stone or brick, sometimes imitated in timber or plaster.

Vent - Aperture to enable ingress of fresh air to interiors. (Types: include sub floor, wall, roof, **Tobin** and **Kemp & Sheehan**).

Vermiculation - Decorative treatment on stone or render, of regular shallow channels creating worm-like tracks.

Victorian - The period of architecture during the reign of Queen Victoria (1837-1901). In Victoria, generally the period up until the economic depression between c1892-95. Early Victorian is 1837-c1950, mid-Victorian c1850-1875 and late-Victorian, c1875-1895.

Volute - Spiral, scrolling form. The basis for the **Ionic order** Consoles or **brackets** are often based on a volute.

Voussoirs - Wedge-shaped bricks or stones, of which an arch is constructed.

Voysey(an), - (Chimneys, parapets). Various architectural details influenced by the English **Arts and Crafts** movement architect Charles F. Anesley Voysey (1857-1941) who built generally houses from 1890-1915, which were plain and generally without historicist illusions and were tremendously influential. They have pebble-dash or **rough** cast render, horizontal easement windows, flat-top chimneys with pots and cured-top parapets, with flat-top **piers**.

Wavescroll - An undulating continuous scroll pattern as a frieze or banding ornament for classical architecture.

Window-wall - A timber modular window system developed by Stegbar in the 1960s with a square of top-hung sashes, over a chain-rail, versions of which are still available.

Wing walls - Walls extending out from the line of the front wall of a building, often dividing individual houses in terrace rows and sometimes decorated.

Woven wire mesh - Open weave fabric, formed from intertwined wire strands in continuous regular pattern.

Wrought iron - Almost pure iron; it is soft, malleable, tough, fatigue-resistant and easily worked. It may be worked into shape mechanically by forging, bending, rolling or drawing. It is no longer manufactured.

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12. ADDENDA

12.1 *Places within Bacchus Marsh.*

PLACES	PARISHES	COUNTIES
BACCHUS MARSH	BALLIANG (Part)	BOURKE
BALD HILL (NE of Balliang, bisected by Shire Boundary)	BLACKWOOD (Part)	GRANT
BALLIANG (Rail)	BULLENGAROOK (Part)	
BLACKWOOD RANGES COIMADAI (PYRETE)	COIMADAI	
(BLOW'S FLAT) MYRNIONG	COORNMILL	
DARLEY	GORROCKBURKGHAP	
DJERRIWARRH (DEEP) CREEK & RESERVOIR	KORKUPERRIMUL	
FOUR WAYS CORNER (North)	MERRIMU	
HOPETOUN	MYRNIONG (Part)	
JOHNSONS CORNER (North) (KORKUPERRIMUL)	PARWAN	
KORKUPERRIMUL (LYLES) CREEK		
LERDERDERG GORGE		
MADDINGLEY		
MOUNT BLACKWOOD		
MYRNIONG (Rail)		
PARWAN (Rail)		
(PARWAN SOUTH, NEROWIE)		
(PENTLAND HILLS) MYRNIONG		
ROWSLEY (Rail)		
STAMFORD HILL (at Underbank Boulevard?)		
WERRIBEE GORGE		
WOMBAT STATE FOREST (Part, also Melton)		

(brackets indicates no longer extant).

12.2 Place names outside Bacchus Marsh

BALLIANG EAST (Werribee)

BEREMBOKE (Ballan)

BLACKWOOD (Ballan)

BLACKWOOD NORTH (Kyneton)

BRISBANE RANGES (Ballan)

BULLENGAROOK & BULLENGAROOK EAST (Gisborne)

GLENMORE (Ballan)

GRANITE ROCK (Corio)

GREENDALE (Ballan)

INGLISTON (Ballan)

KOROBET (Ballan)

LERDERDERG GORGE (Upper reaches) (Ballan)

MELTON RESERVOIR (Werribee)

NORTHCOTE CHILDRENS VILLAGE (Ballan)

PYKES CREEK RESERVOIR (Ballan)

STAUGHTON VALE (Corio)

WEST MELTON (Melton)

12.3 Copy of letter left with all places inspected.

RICHARD PETERSON ARCHITECT & CONSERVATION CONSULTANT
B.Arch. (Melb.), Dip.Ed. (Melb.), ICCROM, Arch. Cons. (Rome), ARAIA, RIBA
20 RUSSELL STREET, IVANHOE 3079, VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA
PHONE (03) 499 1518

Dear householder,

SHIRE OF BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.

The Shire of Bacchus Marsh has commissioned a Heritage Study of the municipality.

The Study will identify, research and evaluate places of cultural significance throughout the municipality and make recommendations to Council for their future protection. Funding has been provided by the National Estate Committee in Victoria, the Department of Planning and Development and the Shire.

Richard Peterson Architect and Conservation Consultant and Daniel Catrice Historian are the consultants preparing the Study. They report to a Steering Committee which meets at the Shire Offices and includes Shire Councillors, local residents, members of the Bacchus Marsh and District Historical Society and the funding bodies.

A field survey is presently being undertaken in your area by the consultants. We are photographing and describing each property identified with potential historical, architectural, aesthetic, social or scientific significance.

We would be pleased to hear from residents who have information about the Shire's heritage : old photographs, plans, maps or memories. We would also be pleased to provide any further information to you about the Study. Please contact Mr Ron Mildren at the Shire Offices, telephone (053) 66 672111 or myself, on the telephone numbers and address above.

Thank you for your interest in the Study.

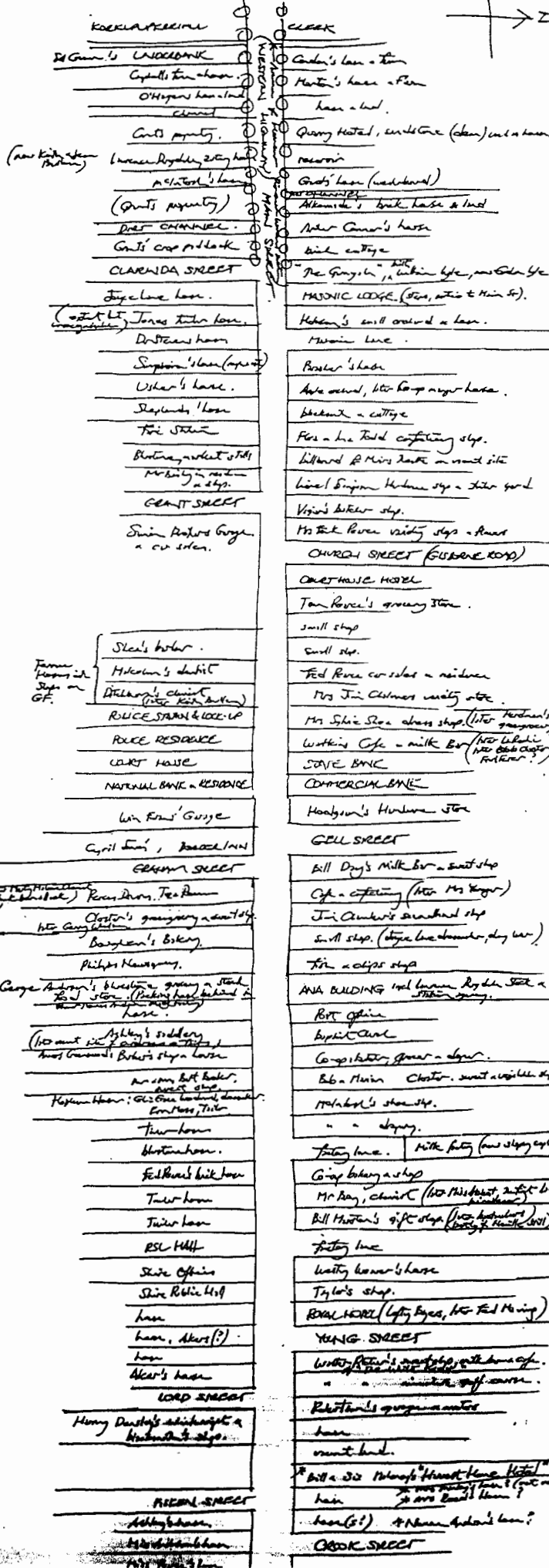
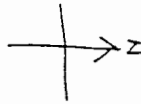
Yours faithfully,



RICHARD PETERSON STUDY MANAGER.

RP/gpw

12.4 Mrs Joyce Lane's recollection of the places along Main Street in about 1935.



12.5 Architects and Builders of Bacchus Marsh

Architects

<u>ARCHITECT</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>REF.</u>
Adamson	Royal Hotel	1888	157
Alkemade, Cornelius L.T. van	48,48a Grant Street	1909	130, 131
Alkemade, Cornelius L.T. van	Tivoli Theatre, etc.	1927	144
Alkemade, Cornelius L.T. van	70 Main Street	1911	181
Alkemade, Cornelius L.T. van	St. Andrew's Hall	1912	195
Bastow, H.R.			
Bindley, S.E.	(Police residence)	1890	150
Bindley, S.E.	Myrmiong School	1905	273
Bond, A.W.	Swimming Pool	1938	127
Bond, Alec	Shire Offices	1968	158
Bond, Alec	Diamond Paving	1934	367
Boyd, Robin	Baker House	1964–8	344
Carelli, H.R.	St. Bernard's	1871	245
Douglas(s), William	Pentland Hills Church	1862	279
Eggleston, A.S.	Waratah, 267 Avenue of Honour (additions)	1908	167
Eggleston, Alec S.	Scribbles Art Supplies (Simon's Garage)	1913	147
Everett, Percy	Glenmore School	1939	37
Gibbs & Finlay	National Bank (additions)	1904	152
Gibbs, Harry	Camera Shop, 144 Main Street	1901	154
Grut, J.B.	Court House Hotel	1911	149
Grut, J.B.	Border Inn Hotel (verandah)	1911	153
Housing Commission of Victoria	44 Young Street	1975	210
Irving, Robert	38 Gisborne Road	1956	198
Kempson & Connelly	Our Lady Help of Christians	1903	284A
Kempson & Conolly	St. Bernard's Chapel	1905	197
Lee, Frank	St. George's Balliang	1912	5
Little, D.A.	Baroncourt, 5 Pilmer Street	Before 1915	102
Little, D.A.	Pets 'n' Posies, 8a Grant Street	1899	145
Little, D.A.	Pentland, 85 Main Street	1892	185
Little, D.A.	Holy Trinity Hall	1902	196
Little, D.A.	St. Bernard's Convent	1900	197
Matthews, J.F.	St. Andrew's	1865	195
McConnell (Hassell & McConnell)			50
McConnell, T.H. (?)	42,44,48,52,63 Gisborne Road	1961	198A
McMullen	St. Bernard's Presbytery	1889	245
Meldrum, Percy (Meldrum & Noad)	Lady Northcote Farm	1938	38
Murphy, John & Phyllis	Manor House, restoration	1962	218
Pearce, T.G.	Chicory Kiln	1885	88
Rice, Charles	St. Bernard's Presbytery (2nd storey)	1911–12	245
Smith & Filler	ANA Hall	1904–5	155
Stewart, D.R.	Royal Hotel (additions)	1891	157
Stewart, D.R.	Mechanic's Institute Hall	1833	158A

Taylor, Lloyd	(National Bank) additions	1869	152
Taylor, Lloyd & Wyatt, Frederick	Greystones	1875-6	31
Taylor, J.F.	Ashely, 18 Grant Street	1906	139
Taylor, J.F.	18 Lerderberg Street	c.1910	229
Taylor, J.F.	34 Lerderberg Street	c.1910	236
Taylor, J.F.	40 Lerderberg Street	c.1910	238
Taylor, Rupert	Court House Hotel, (alteration)	1928	149
Terry, Leonard	(National Bank)	1865	152
Welson, Sydney	Lorraine, 4-6 Dugdale Street	1912-13	259
White, Samuel	Court House	1858-9	151
Wyatt, Frederick	Holy Trinity	1876-7	196
Wyatt, Frederick & Taylor, Lloyd	Greystones	1875-6	31

Builders

<u>BUILDER</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>REF.</u>
Alkamade, Cornelius L.T. van	Tivoli Theatre, etc.	1927	144
Alkamade, Cornelius L.T. van	70 Main Street	1911	181
Alkamade, R.J.	Coimadai School, sheltershed	1908	321
Anderson, William	'Iron Church'	1855	100
Autumn House Constructions	2 White Avenue	1979-82	112
Barbour, Robert	Djerriwarrah Bridge	1859-60	351
Battersy, J.M.	ANA Hall	1896	155
Bennetts, J.C.	Diamond paving	1934	367
Brady, Gisborne	Kelvin Grove	1891	116
Buckleys	Grut's Quarry	1885-6	377
Coates & Co.	Gasworks	1888-9	106
Cuthbertson, J. & Watson, William	St. Andrews'	1865	195
Dickson, E.W. & R.	38 Gisborne Road	1956	198
Edwards, David	11 Wattle Court	1984-91	349
Ferguson, John	Police Residence	1890	150
Fleming, J.	School Residence, 54 Lerderberg Street	1890	240
Forsyth, Alexander			
Hiam & Rose	St. Bernard's	1871	245
Horace Bastings	Ballarat Railway	1887-9	46,47,49
Housing Commission of Victoria	King & Clarinda Streets, Queens Crescent	1957-8	114
Jackson, William	Court House	1858-9	151
Jones, E.W.	Thelma Ross Memorial Church	1940	26
Jones, W.	46 Lerderberg Street	1913	246
Kirby, G.	Greystones	1875-6	31
Lewis Construction	(Timbrock)	1959-61	50
Mahoney, James	304 Avenue of Honour	1848-9	172
Murphy, P.	Cemetery Residence	1894	63
Murphy, P. & Taylor, J.F.	Chicory Kiln	1885	38

Parker & Vickers	Railway Station	1889	85
Shire Council	Lerderderg River Works	1933–	378
Simpson, Lionel	Swimming Pool	1938	127
Swannell, John	Myrmiong Hotel	1865	264
Swannell, John	Myrmiong Police Residence	c.1870	266
Swanson Bros.	Our Lady Help of Christians	1903	234A
Tait, Ballan	Hilton	1878	125
Taylor & Murphy	St. Bernard's Presbytery	1889	245
Taylor & Reece	Bridge Inn Hotel	1872	72
Taylor, J.F.	22 Graham Street	c.1870	98
Taylor, J.F.	Baronscourt, 5 Pilmer Street	Before 1915	102
Taylor, J.F.	48,48a Grant Street	1909	130,131
Taylor, J.F.	Ashley, 18 Grant Street	1906	139
Taylor, J.F.	Court House Hotel	1928	149
	(alterations)		
Taylor, J.F.	(National Bank)	1865	152
Taylor, J.F.	Mechanic's Institute Hall	1883	158A
Taylor, J.F.	Portland, 85 Main Street	1892	185
Taylor, J.F.	St. Bernard's Chapel	1905	197
Taylor, J.F.	St. Bernard's, completion	1872	245
Taylor, J.F.	Lorraine, 4–6 Dugdale Street	1912–13	259
Taylor, J.F.	Coimadai School	1872	321
Townshend, M.G.	7 Red Box Court	1985–6	347
Watson & Reid	Pentland Hills Church	1861–2	279
Wells, J.G.	St. Andrew's Hall	1912	195
Wells, J.G.	Coimadai School, renovation	1915	321
Wells, John Grey	Greenwood, 17 Crook Street	1913	221
Wells, T.G.	69 Lerderderg Street	1913	247
Wynne, C.E.	Pets 'n' Posies	1899	145
	8a Grant Street		

12.6 Sequential schedule of streets inspected.

LEES ROAD	1-3
BALLIANG ROAD	4-7, 18
MACARTHURS ROAD	8-9
QUAKERS ROAD	10
REDDENS ROAD	11-12
DUKELOWS ROAD	13
BRISBANE ROAD	14, 17
McMAHONS ROAD	15
DAVIS ROAD	19, 19A
SWAMP ROAD	19, 19A
RIPLEY ROAD	19, 19A
BACCHUS MARSH-GEELONG ROAD	19, 19A, 20, 22, 25, 56
BALLIANG-BACCHUS MARSH ROAD	21, 39-41
SCHULTZ ROAD	23
ROWSLEY-EXFORD ROAD	24, 26, 31, 33, 34
BUCKLERS ROAD	27
PARWAN SOUTH ROAD	28, 28A
SMITHS ROAD	29
CUMMINGS ROAD	30
EAST MADDINGLEY ROAD	30, 54
REIDS ROAD	32

GLENMORE ROAD	35-38
PAGE'S LANE	42, 49, 49A
DOGTRAP GULLY ROAD	43-45, 49, 49A, 53
IRONBARK ROAD	46-48, 52
ROWSLEY STATION ROAD	50-51
ABBYS LANE	51
SOUTH MADDINGLEY ROAD	54
GAYNOR STREET	55
FISKEN STREET	57-59
BROWNS LANE	60-61
PARWAN-EXFORD ROAD	62
CEMETERY ROAD	63
SOUTH STREET	64
MOORE STREET	65
INGLIS STREET	66
WERRIBEE VALE ROAD	67, 73-80
FRANKLIN STREET	68
LABILLIERE STREET	69
GRANT STREET	70-72, 91, 127, 127A, 128-146, 356
PARWAN ROAD	81-84
STATION STREET	85
BOND STREET	86
VALLECE ROAD	87

TAVERNER STREET	88, 88A, 89-90, 355
PEELMAN'S LANE	92-93
SYDNEY STREET	94-95
GRAHAM STREET	96-100
WADDELL STREET	101
PILMER STREET	102-106
McGRATH STREET	105
LORD STREET	107-108
SIMPSON STREET	109-110
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ANTIMONY MINES, Antimony Mine Road, Coimadai (1890s? c1915-40?), V0038 & WJB70, L090.

PYRETE RANGE. Old Antimony Mine relics. Location? Early gold mining sites. Location? 1MA23.

ANTIMONY MINE ROAD. "Quiet country road", with remnant vegetation. RLA22 & 23.

MCDERMOTTS FARM, Antimony Mine Road, Coimadai (opposite lime crushing works). ICLK69.

COOPERS LIME CRUSHING WORKS, Antimony Mine Road, Coimadai. ICLK69.

BACCHUS MARSH. "Private" township. BTBM7.

AVENUE OF HONOUR, (10.8.1918) opened. 281(470?) Canadian Elms. Bacchus Marsh Road, BTBM20, V0155, M082, WJB159. NT. "This avenue of elm trees is one of the finest in the state". Post & rail timber fencing. 1MA44.

PIONEER WOMENS TREE AVENUE PLANTING, 1936. Bacchus Marsh Road (Clarinda Street to Korkuperrimul Creek in Centenary celebrations). BTBM20, WJB159, C345, C352. (Opened by Duke of Gloucester 1936, Demolished for Western Freeway?, many trees destroyed when highway widened and Stamford Hill levelled).

"COIMADAI PLAIN", **BACCHUS MARSH-GISBORNE ROAD (BENCES ROAD?)**. Remnant grey box and yellow box woodland in gullies on western and southern solopes. Location? RLA30.

BACCHUS MARSH (TROTTING TRACK) (TRAINING TRACK) RACECOURSE, Bacchus Marsh-Balliang Road(?). RLA76.

NICK'S TOURIST ORCHARD. Bacchus Marsh Road. RLA55.

BACCHUS MARSH. Cypress hedges around orchards. C114.

BACCHUS MARSH CONCENTRATED MILK CO. Burnt down, 1921,22. C165.

PARK, FORMER ROCK CRUSHING PLANT (opposite Bacchus Marsh pumping plant site, on river). C145.

WOOLPACK INN, Bacchus Marsh Road (SW cnr Woolpack Road). (c1845? 1847? 1850?) (mostly demolished 1933? 1938?, part of wall survives), **IRON FRONT FENCE** extant. **STABLES** survive within Abbatoirs, (pre-1883), M013, M048, M0153, 037 & V0330, BTBM7, L6, C209 & 216.

ABBATOIRS. RLA55.

BUTCHER, Bacchus Marsh Road (next Dickie) (pre-1883). M042.

FORMER ROWSLEY PRIMARY SCHOOL, No.2183, Bacchus Marsh-Balliang Road(?) "near Collie's Bridge" qv., to north of Parwan Creek, near the railway bridge (formerly at Goat Hill, Mechanics Institute (Rowsley Hall?) now on site) (1870? 1877? 1879?-1920? 12.1948?). Plantation now owned by Bacchus Marsh No.28. Garden prize winning until 1930. Sold for removal. Relocated north of creek near rail bridge. Demolished, site still discernible. Classroom 24x16feet and 2-room residence, timber. 3B,83, S122-130, M037. Extant? Location?

SITE OF FORMER BACCHUS MARSH NATIONAL SCHOOL No.28. ("At the willow trees, right-hand side of the Bacchus Marsh-Melbourne Road, just beyond the Woolpack Inn". North of private access bridge over Lerderderg River, North of Woolpack Road). (1851-?), 3B 13 & 14, L15. Demolished.

COLLIES BRIDGE, Bacchus Marsh-Balliang Road, Parwan Creek (next Rowsley State School, q.v.) (1959). M0137.

BACCHUS MARSH-GEELONG ROAD, PARWAN CREEK BRIDGE (1856). L24.

BACCHUS MARSH-GISBORNE ROAD, DARLEY. BRIDGE. (24.1.1863-). L50.

BACCHUS MARSH ROAD, LERDERDERG RIVER BRIDGE. L28, 33 & 53.

BACCHUS MARSH FARMERS' COMMON (c1865). L68-70.

10 **BALLIANG-PARWAN PLAINS**, Bacchus Marsh-Balliang Road. **VIEWS** to south (Bald Hill, You Yangs-Brisbane Ranges), west (hills of Rowsley Fault line in Brisbane Ranges), north (rail embankment) and east (south Melton plains). Scarce remnant vegetation. RLA85 & 86.

FORMER INDEPENDENT DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOL, Bacchus Marsh Road (North of SW cnr of Halletts Way), Stamford Hill. (Rev. Higgins). 24x19 feet brick (1853-15.6.1855). First school building in BM. L15 & 22. Demolished.

BACCHUS MARSH WEST GOLF CLUB, Bacchus Marsh-Balliang Road (SW cnr Dog trap Road). Split to form other (Darley) golf course 1973. C195 & ESMAP.

BALD HILL. Scenic value & viewing point. RLA55.

BALD HILL SANDSTONE QUARRY. Stone for Anglican Church; Treasury Building in Melbourne and used up in freeway foundation. C127 & 128.

BALLIANG PRIMARY SCHOOL, No.3630, (1945) (replaced 1910 building). formerly Staughton Vale Estate PS.) Destroyed by fire 28.6.1944 and present building erected, opened 10.5.1945). 3B119 & 120, M0144, NT2798, No classification.

(**BALLIANG EAST PRIMARY SCHOOL**, No.3787. In City of Werribee. 3B122).

ST GEORGES (CHURCH OF ENGLAND) ANGLICAN CHURCH, Balliang (1912? c1950s?). M079, HBC File No.604793, file only, C100.

METHODIST CHURCH, Balliang. C100.

BALLIANG HALL (1916) (formerly house, relocated). Sold. Present building (1958). C100.

FARMHOUSE, Box 67, Balliang-Bacchus Marsh Road, Balliang. Early farmhouse. At least one bluestone outbuilding and sheds clad in hand-hewn palings. RLA84.

"STONE VILLA", ("STONE COTTAGE", RNE & HBR) (James Young), 4 Bennett Street (1865), (formerly Anglican (Holy Trinity) Vicarage, 10.1922). M043, 75 & 92, 04 & 70, WJB212, NT3565 (or 3560), Classified, RNE Registered 005537 212068000401 51, HBC File No.606398. File only. OHT36, L66. Extant? (OHT gives as 1.1883). (see entry under Main Street).

MERRIMU RESERVOIR, view from Bennetts Lane & Diggers Rest Road, scenic value. RLA18.

BILL BENNETT'S HOUSE, Bennetts Lane (opposite school), Coimadai. 1CLK15 & 69.

BRISBANE RANGES NATIONAL PARK (part), WJB194. NT closed 6/195
" " " " SOUTH MARINERS ENGINE SHAFT BUILDING.
Ruins, foundations and associated rubble. 1MA7.

BOGGY CREEK. Substantial remnant vegetation linking Long Forest via Djerriwarrh Creek to Wombat State Forest. Significant remnants of mature Box across open grazing land. RLA21.

DARLEY MILITARY (ARMY) CAMP, Cammerons Road. (7.1940? 6.1941?-1957?). (c1942?). Only bitumen roadways and concrete stables remain. Occupied by Netherlands East Indies Camp, Americans and Australian Women's Army. Electricity connected c1940s, due to connection to camp? BTBM19, MO120-121 & WJB159, LO101, C143, 152 & 210. 4000 soldiers in a town of 1500. Extant?

CAMERON'S ROAD & SEEREY'S ROAD, views to Wooded hill country. RLA9.

CATARACT CREEK WATERFALL. Scenic value. RLA18.

MADDINGLEY CEMETERY, Cemetery Road. RLA58 & 78, WJB150.

BACCHUS MARSH CEMETERY, Cemetery Road. REMNANT WOODLAND VEGETATION. Grey box woodland remnant with several unusual species. Exotic vegetation associated with graves. (Local significance). RLA76.

CLARKE STREET BRICKWORKS (Wittick) (until 1925). C54.

CON MACFARLANE. Dairy property beyond Clarke Street almost to Lerderberg Bridge. C317.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Coimadai. (Demolished 1900). ICLK14.

COIMADAI PRIMARY SCHOOL, No.716 (formerly Pyrete Common School No.716) Timber 30x12 feet (schoolroom 20x12 feet and quarters 10x12 feet) (1862- 6.1864). Not vested? (no government grant) but on government reserve. 1868 became Coimadai. 1870 brick school built, adjoining the old timber classroom. 1893 John Cain a pupil. Rebuilt 1920s, cloakroom added. 3B48, S100-112. Extant. (Only rural school near BM). M036.

COIMADAI HOTEL, under Lake Merrimu. M080.

FORESTERS ARMS HOTEL, Coimadai. (c1870s, delicensed 1920) with Bob Wynn's shop attached (only shop ever at Coimadai). ICLK14-16, 85.

COIMADAI LIME KILNS. ALKEMADE BROS. (Coimadai Hydraulic Lime Co.), Coimadai, (worked since 1850s, until late 1930s). M080 & L090, CLK. Dolomite mining, same site.

ALKEMADE BROS. LIME KILNS. Remains. ICLK 3 & 4, 2CLK 49 & 50. HOPGOODS 1850/60 Lime Kiln. Remains (1850s). 2CLK 49 & 50. (same as above?).

DIBLEY LIME KILNS, (The Hydraulic Lime Company?), Coimadai-Diggers Rest Road, Coimadai, (1887), (above water until 1986). V0037, HBC File Nos.606237 & 601243, files only, NT5618, No classification, 1CLK iii, iv, 17. 2CLK 49,50. (As above?)

ALKEMADE LIME QUARRY, Coimadai. CLK22-25 & 29. (Crushing until 1986) & rail line (c1910-) & trestle bridge.

PETER ALKEMADE'S HOUSE, Coimadai. ICLK29.

HOUSES BUILT OF LIMESTONE FROM COIMADAI LIME QUARRY. ICLK26.

ANTIMONY MINE, Coimadai (tunnel) with rail lines inside. ICLK19 & 129.

COIMADAI MINERAL SPRINGS, Coimadai Spa Company (1936-42). ICLK14 & 85.

COOPER'S HOUSE, Coimadai (incl. Burnip R.C. Church as its sleepout). ICLK14.

COIMADAI-DIGGERS REST ROAD. War Memorial and historic marker. RLA18. Location?

COIMADAI-DIGGERS REST ROAD. Bridge over Djerriwarrh Creek. RLA22.

TILLEY'S HOUSE, Coimadai-Diggers Rest Road (NE cnr Antimony Mine Road), Coimadai. ICLK69.

COOL STORES. RLA55.

CLAYPIT, east of Crook Street. Now filled. S60.

BRICKWORKS, (7no) end of Crook Street. (c1936). C365.

FORMER PENTLAND HILLS COMMON SCHOOL No.701, Myrniong(?) Cummings Road(?), "opposite Smiths Road(?), cnr Old Ballarat Road(?) (15.9.1862-17.4.89). Brick 20x15 feet. (Not relocated from Kerkuperrimul). 1868 trees from von Mueller. Demolished? 1893, nothing remains. 3B31 & 48, M036. Location? BRICK RESIDENCE, S61-69. Extant?

SOBEY'S MINE, Cummings Road, east side. (now water filled). C95.

STAR MINES, West side Cummings Road (2no), one filled (lower one filled, upper one (steedman) water filled). C95.

LIGNITE NO LIABILITY, RAMSAY'S (2 years only. Next Steedman's Star, Filled in). C95.

LIGNITE MINE (Woodfield & Star). C95.

GRAVEL PITS, DARLEY. L090.

DARLEY, GOVERNMENT TOWNSHIP, plan. (1839). In 1953, only 13 houses. C375, BTBM7, WJB136, L1(map 2) & 3.

BRIDGES OVER LERDERDERG RIVER, DARLEY. Alec Bond, City Engineer. C318.

"MORVEN HOMESTEAD" & EARLY COTTAGE, DARLEY(NT). Lerderderg River (1896). D.A. Little, designer. M066, NT4293, No classification.

DARLEY PUBLIC HALL, (29.9.1928). L095.

SUSTENANCE CAMP SITE, Darley Park. C208.

DAVIS LANE. Remnant Themeda and Black She-oak. RLA82.

DOWNSIDE HOMESTEAD. Location? Extant? VBTL82 & 83.

DOG TRAP GULLY. Views of Werribee Gorge. RLA42.

ROWSLEY CUTTING, VIADUCT, Dogtrap Gully (c1880), V0131.

DRYSTONE WALL, DOGTRAP GULLY ROAD. North side. VBTL6,82,83 & 119(map). Local interest. Vines ref : 017. Possibly a boundary wall of the Downside estate? Confirm this? Follows a spur of the Rowsley fault escarpment. Extant?

DJERRIWARRH TOLLGATE (in Melton Shire, Djerriwarrh Creek boundary). (1861-71). L113-122.

PARWAN COLLIERY PTY. LTD., PARWAN BROWN COAL MINE, East Maddingley Road? (formerly Parwan Road?), Parwan. (late 1920s-?L090) (6.1932). M0100, (1942-L0103). (1932?), V0044 & WJB70. Present open cut?

EXFORD WEIR ROAD WOODLAND, Remnant Grey Box clumps. Distant vistas from Plateau North to Long Forest, to SE, SW and west. RLA59, 60, 61 & 62. (local significance). (Melton Reservoir itself is in Werribee, Exford Weir is in Melton).

FIRTH ENVIRONMENTAL PARK, Firth Road. (On boundary with Kyneton Shire). ESMAP 618.A1. Early eucalyptus distillery; later horticultural garden. 1MA24.

FORMER DENOMINATIONAL CATHOLIC CHURCH/SCHOOL, (Former Bacchus Marsh Catholic Chapel & School No.92) Fisken Street (East side opposite Simpson), (2.11.1863-c1881? 90?). S24, S69-75, M036. Demolished? 3B16 gives (1.1.1851-31.3.1874) Non-vested.

FISKEN STREET SUSPENSION BRIDGE, Werribee River (1873-Dem.1916), Traffic Bridge (1923). (Dem.1952). M071 & 129.

A.C. SIMON ORCHARD, Fisken Street. C361.

WILLIAM WHITE, 9 ACRE ORCHARD (no number) Fisken Street (1800s (now Zan Durham) Florist). Developed into first commercial orchard in BM by James & Maria Cowan. Also known as Rose Vale Tea gardens. **TEAHOUSE** (extant?). C361. House formerly wattle & daub. Demolished. **SHED** original, extant? Shingles under iron roof. Cowan **IRRIGATION PIPES** may survive. C361.

PRE-CAST CONCRETE (SLAB) BLOCK FOOTPATHS, constructed by sustenance workers. (c1930), V0154 & WJB132, C39, 72, 129, 244.

FOREST ROAD (LEES ROAD) BRIDGES. (dated) over Little River and over Balliang Creek (2no). Remnant streamside trees. Basalt stone beaching. RLA84.

47 * *Baker House (1965) & Baker Dance House (1968) Exford Weir Road (?)
Robin Boyd architect, Living in Australia, pp 31, 37, 117, 121-5.*

BRICK COTTAGES, 13, 15 & 17 Franklin Street. NT963, No Classification.

SLOSS BAKERY, near Franklin Street, Maddingley. (one of 5 bakeries in BM). C307.

GEELONG-BACCHUS MARSH ROAD (near Rowsley-Exford Road?). Remnant stand of *Acacia implexa*. RLA82.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, Gell Street (19.11.1890). M054, HBC File No.604801, File only.

HUGH CHARLTON, house above Medical Centre Gell Street. cows. C317.

GELL STREET & MALCOLM STREET (former swamp). Filled land. C218.

"NURSE CHARLTON'S PRIVATE HOSPITAL, 21 Gell Street (c1913). Now Gell Street Medical Centre. C227.

"INGLEWOOD", 25 Gell Street (1874). Demolished. M087.

GISBORNE ROAD CULVERTS (1868). L92.

GISBORNE ROAD (NORTH), Views to the valley. RLA9.

GISBORNE ROAD (SOUTHERN). Scenic views to south-west (to Lerderderg Valley) and south-east (over Merrimu Reservoir). Exciting approach to Bacchus Marsh. RLA13.

AGM MANUFACTURING (SILK FACTORY), Gisborne Road (1940s), V0339 & WJB100.

BLACKSMITH'S COTTAGE (1850) & BLACKSMITH'S SHOP (1879), Gisborne Road. M029.

BOB BUTLER'S HOUSE, relocated. Part of Exford Estate. Part is over 130 years old. (35? Gisborne Road?). C259-260.

SAMMY PRICE'S STUD FARM, Gisborne Road (near Lerderderg Gorge Road). c1925. C276.

FORMER "GRANTBANK", Gisborne Road (Patterson-Sutherland Streets). Boxthorne boundary hedge. First housing development in Bacchus Marsh. C218.

"GRANTBANK" SUBDIVISION, on Millbank Estate. William & Patterson Streets (c1938). M0119.

CHRISTOPHER CRISP HOUSE (pre-1883) (north side of Express Office), 6? Gisborne Road. M046.

THE EXPRESS OFFICE & PRINTING WORKS, 6-10 Gisborne Road (c1866), HBR504, NT3982, Classified, V0011, M025, WJB213, RNE Registered 015020 212068000901 51, PEA, C239-244.

10 Gisborne Road - Group Classification, NT4141, Classified, PEA.

10 Gisborne Road, Dwelling (1860) (HBC File describes as : B.M. Printing Works). HBC Register No.505. File No.601795.

6 Gisborne Road, Dwelling (pre-1868), HBC Register No.503, File No.600716. Christopher Crisp House, M046, PEA.

8 Gisborne Road, B.M. Express Office & Printing. Works (pre-1866). Includes shed to the rear and printing equipment contents. HBC Register No.504, File No.604273.

HOLY TRINITY ANGLICAN CHURCH, (& Iron Church (form) 19 Gisborne Road, (SW cnr Lerderderg Street). (1877). M030, WJB159, NT4016, Classified, HBC File No.602357, File only.

FIRST HOLY TRINITY VICARAGE, Gisborne Road (set well back, opposite the Express Office) (pre. 25.2.1863). OHT36. Sold for removal 6.1.1903 OHT37. Removed?

GRAVEYARD, 1852 first burials. (Consecrated 28.3.1862-1894). Records lost. OHT37 & 38. NT2726, No Classification. Extant?

MEMORIAL LAWN & WALL, (1971). John Murphy advice. 1972 Bacchus grave. OHT40 & 41. Extant?

HOLY TRINITY ANGLICAN CHURCH, Plan from Lloyd Tayler accepted late 1869. Warn Ponds freestone relieved by yellow sandstone (Grants quarry Maddingley?). Frederick Wyatt, partner of Lloyd Tayler (who submitted an earlier design 1869) architect. 5.6.1877 opened. Ferguson & Vine, North Melbourne, stained glass. OHT17-23. Extant?

TRINITY CHURCH (THE "IRON CHURCH"), July 1855, (4.4.1855-27.5.77 OHT), Now converted shed, Webster Brothers yard, 20 Graham Street. Brick-lined internally. 47ft 6inches by 28ft 6inches. Sold to Marshall & Reid, 7.1877. OHT10 & 11.(28.7.55-10.1856 used as denominational school). S29, 31, M030, C6. Partly Extant?

HOLY TRINITY SCHOOL, (CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLHOUSE) Gisborne Road. 24'x18' Dem.1902?, (3.1856-1903?). S33,34. Demolished for parish hall. M030.

FORMER NATIONAL SCHOOL (IRON, PREFABRICATED), Now shed, on Broadlands Estate. (1855-4.1863). Only one wing survives. Only surviving prefabricated iron National School. LB33 & n180, S13-20. Extant. NT4014, No classification.

ST ANDREWS UNITING CHURCH (FORMER PRESBYTERIAN), Gisborne Road (SE cnr Lerderberg Street) (12.1865). M019. J.F. Matthews, architect. St Andrews Manse. M019 & 73 & WJB159. HBC File No.604795, File only. (HBC, according to Daniel's list gives address as Main Street?).

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH MANSE, Gisborne Road (1858). M043, HBC File No.604798, File only.

ST ANDREWS PRESBYTERIAN HALL, High School commenced here (1921). C151 & 190.

ST BERNARDS CATHOLIC SCHOOL, Gisborne Road (SW cnr Patterson Street). (Sisters of St Joseph), (1890? 1900-1? 1914?-15). 2-storey building. Chapel (1905) 26x18 feet. 1914, new school. 1915, half original school to Coimadai as church, rest as shelter shed. Sole secondary school for BM until 1920s. M0119, S75, S140-44, 155-58. Check address.

GISBORNE ROAD (former Church Street).

HOUSES, Gisborne Road, built from bricks of "Woolpack Inn". C173.

PEARCE BROS. CHAFF-MILL, Gisborne Road (former Church Street) (1886-1908). On present Mobil Service Station site? Demolished? VCM 19 & 33, M072.

"VICTORIA HOUSE", Gisborne Road (east of Blacksmith's Cottage) (1857). M038.

6² **PYRETE RANGE**. Views from Gisborne-Bacchus Marsh Road. 1MA23.

6³ **GLENMORE ROAD**. Long vistas to east plains and to west from top of escarpment, back down Rowsley Valley. Remnant vegetation. RLA68 & 69.

GLENMORE ROAD. PARWAN CREEK BRIDGE, near Rowsley. (1867-68). L87, 90 & 92.

(NORTHCOTE CHILDRENS FARM, Glenmore (pre-1938). M0114.) In Shire of Ballan.

DARLEY QUARRY, Goodmans Creek (?). M020.

COIMADAI FIRE STATION (views across Goodmans Creek Valley) & **BUCKLEYS ROAD** views. RLA8.

GOODMANS CREEK, settlers houses (2no.). M033.

FORMER GOODMAN'S CREEK PRIMARY SCHOOL No.2642, Gisborne-Bacchus Marsh Road (overlooking Goodman's Creek). Bullengarook School No.1947 portable relocated here. (7.3.1882-7.1886). Building returned to Bullengarook No.1846. Demolished. S136-139.

FORMER KERKUPERRIMUL (CREEK) (VESTED) NATIONAL SCHOOL No.342, Gordons Lane (end). (1.10.1859-30.6.1862). Closed when aid transferred to Pentland Hills No.701(qv). 3B31, S44-7. 24x12' timber, Extant? Demolished? Location? Is it in BM Shire? (Gordons Lane does not exist).

14 GRAHAM STREET, HBC File No.605162, File only, NT5698. No Classification.

✓ **MADDINGLEY PARK**, Grant Street (former Maddingley Boulevard), Rustic bridge over lake (c1900?). HMS Nelson canon from Crimean War. **IRON GATES AT NORTH END** (RNE Reported 015346 212068001201 75, NT4312, Classified, HBC File No.601174, File only. Bought and erected by ANA as memorial, March 1922. Manufactured McFarlane & Co. Glasgow. Bluestone base. Cost £800. Tennis Courts & Pavilion 1922, Dickie Memorial Bandstand, Grandstand 1913-1978. Gaslight standard at railway station park gates is Dickie Light. Also donated another little pavilion in Park. C313. Shelter Shed 1921. M066, 70, 89, 91 & 105 & WJB159. **LAKE WITH BOATS, FOUNTAIN** (1883). Adjacent streetscapes, mature trees and wide kerbs. RLA55. **RED GUMS** (Eucalyptus camaldulensis) and Bunya Bunya Pines. Strong Victorian character. (Loder & Bayley, 1985). **GAS LIGHTS** (2no). C164. Operated by Trustees. Handed to Shire 1950s. C210, 253 & 359. **LAKE, FISH POND, CENTRE FOUNTAIN, GOLD FISH TANK, ROSE GARDEN, TRELIS ARCHES, DRINKING FOUNTAIN WITH CUP, CANNON, SUNDIAL, ROTUNDA, ROCKERIES, CAVE WITH BOAT, WELL TENDED LAWNS, FLOWER BEDS AND CABLE TRAM.** (all described in detail). C338 & 359.

GRANT STREET, footbridge over Werribee River. (1863). Alec Bond, City Engineer. L50, C318.

GRANT STREET (cnr Sydney Street), gas light. C164.

COIMADAI HALL, (1925?26?-37, burnt down). Demolished? Reconstructed and relocated to **GRANT STREET**. (Y-mens). M094, ICLK15.

Y's MEN HALL, former Salvation Army. C234. (As above?).

SR & WC DEPOT, STATE RIVERS & WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION. Grant Street behind Ted Shelleys yards in tin shed (extant?). Only place where Dethridge wheel manufactured in Victoria. (date?). V0296 & VIDP, C171.

THE BACCHUS MARSH CONCENTRATED MILK COMPANY (The Bridge Factory). (later, Nestle; Anglo Swiss Milk Processing Factory (Company), Grant Street? (near bridge on bank of Werribee River on swimming pool site) (c1891-1923), (pre-1910), Extant? Now swimming pool site? Bought T. Anderson's Concentrated Milk factory in 1909. V0171, M053, L062, 164 & 165. Swimming pool (1937-38), M0115, C60 & 312.

HARWOODS BAKERY, Grant Street (cnr Pilmer Street). C307.

"ASHLEY", Grant Street, brick house (opposite Bennetts & Simpson timber yards) Dr Noel Vance (1890), Dr Joe Taylor, then Dr McDonald(snr). C293 & 312.

NE of Millbank

"MILLBANK" AND LAND, 27-41 (WJB) 34-71 or 37-41 (RNE & HBC) Grant Street (on the rise), c1855 and additions (timber cottage extent?). M050 & WJB50, WJB213, NT3398, Classified (gives address as No.37), RNE Registered 005532 212068000102 51, HBC Register No.263, File Nos.604869 & 601854, PEA. (Grant Street or Gisborne Road?).

Finally Mr Ken Sheehan (1980)

GARDEN, "Hilene (Gisborne St)" (1980)

BACCHUS MARSH SECONDARY COLLEGE. MADDINGLEY CAMPUS. (FORMER HIGH SCHOOL, FORMER HIGHER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, reduced to Higher Elementary School and combined with Primary School in 1930s depression.), Grant Street (NW? NE? cnr Griffith Street) (formerly Maddingley Boulevard). Built by Joe Taylor. (15.12.1922), (7.1923-). (FORMER AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY SHOWGROUNDS), M089, 04, 3B199, Cxii, 59, 228, C357 & 365. Demolished.

FORMER ST PATRICKS HOUSE, Grant Street (SW cnr Turner Street?)
"BROADLANDS ESTATE" (NE of town) (1864), RLA55. RNE Reported 015340 212068001101 75, NT3400, Classified, M027 & WJB78. Location? Extant?

JOHN JORY EMPORIUM, Grant Street, (cnr former Maddingley Road) (1890), M58.

C.J. GRANT, BOOTMAKER, cnr Grant & Waddell Street (1907). M074.

LANDSBERG THEATRE, (LANDSBERG HALL PICTURE THEATRE), Grant Street (west side, between Main & Millbank Street). Built George Muir. Pictures & dances beforehand, (1930s) open air picture shows behind this site. C81, 173, 194, 209, 236 & 237. GEORGE MUIR CINEMA (described). C340.

CROSGROVE'S CABS, Grant Street (opposite hairdresser, on hospital site). C163.

MERRIMU COFFEE PALACE, Grant Street (cnr Turner Street, next Cosgroves Cabs-now hospital site). C163 & 233.

"MERRIMU HOUSE", Grant (cnr Turner) Streets (1905), removed. M085.

BRIDGE INN (2nd storey, 1886). c105 Grant Street. M056.

BENCE'S BUTCHER, next Bridge Inn Hotel. C163.

BACCHUS MARSH AND DISTRICT WAR MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, Grant Street (SW cnr Turner Street) 3.3.1957, 40 beds opened. BTBM21, WJB152, RLA55.

DARLEY REFRACTORIES PTY. LTD. (DARLEY FIREBRICK CO.), Grey Street, (late 1880s? 1902?-) BTBM23, M064 & 153, WJB68 & 90, L090 & V0006 & 150, RLA55, C54.

GRIFFITHS STREET. Mature eucalypt plantings. RLA56.

PARWAN CREEK VALLEY (accessed from) Gullings Road. RLA78.

GUTTERS. First gutters 14-16" deep, from footpath level. Shopping area only. C352.

HALLETTS WAY (south end). Bluestone quarry (operable). RLA51.

(BACCHUS MARSH SECONDARY COLLEGE, DARLEY CAMPUS, Halletts Way (NW cnr Halletts Lane), Darley). ESMAP.

BULLOCK TRACK, off Harkness Road, Djerriwarrh Creek (date?), V0150.

HOLTS LANE SWINGING BRIDGE. C29.

HOPETOUN. C43.

INGLISTON RAIL LINE, Ingliston Road & Iron Bark Road. Cuttings, embankments, important bridges and "long southward ascent". Piles of remnant rail construction bassalt. RLA64.

IRONBARK ROAD. Views of Werribee Gorge. Service Road, view to Long Forest. Road and rail side vegetation remnant vegetation. Ironbark (E. sideroxylon) and She-Oak (A. Luehmanni) which extends 2km east from Werribee Gorge. RLA42, 63 & 64.

FORMER ROWSLEY VALLEY RESERVOIR, Iron Bark Road. RLA64. (see also under Rowsley Valley Railway Reservoir).

KERKUPERRIMUL QUARRY, S44 & 39. Extant?

KERRS ROAD, (west of railway), **REMNANT WOODLAND VEGETATION**, Bacchus Marsh South. (Local significance). RLA76.

SLOSS'S BAKERY SHOP, Labilliere Street (cnr Franklin Street). C163.

LERDERDERG GORGE ROAD. Views of market gardens and orchards. Scenic drive. RLA48 & 55.

ALBERT CLOSTER (formerly Shugg's) farm, Lerderderg Gorge (1921). Dairying, then market gardening. Potatoes. Later Roy & Reg Closter. C369 & 371.

LERDERDERG RIVER EDGE IN THE BACCHUS MARSH (TOWN) BASIN. Remnant indigenous flora (local significance). RLA52.

LERDERDERG(?) RIVER SWIMMING AREA. Spurr's hole; Brown's hole; Barney's hole; Harry's hole; Moore's hole; Nagle's hole. Werribee River (behind present pool) **GRAND STREET** (Grant Street?). C213 & 237 & 366.

WERRIBEE RIVER? HARRY'S HOLE ("too dangerous"), "the Syphon" swimming place, with large water pipe, perhaps supplying Madden's quarry. C339.

K.S. CLARK'S SLAB HUT, Lerderderg River (west bank opposite junction with Goodman's Creek). One of five huts occupied by Bacchus. 015-17. Extant?

LERDERBERG STREET. "the Toorak of BM". C306. Alec Bond (Shire Secretary & engineer), next Blake (stock & station agent), Jack McPherson had "Kerr's big place", next Jim Reddrop (factory engineer), next Ern Reddrop, Walton, & cnr, Ern Lawrence (factory manager). C306.

FORMER(?) BACCHUS MARSH PRIMARY(?) SCHOOL RESIDENCE, 44? Lerderberg Street. 3B 14.

MAX DURHAM ORCHARD, end of Lerderberg Street. (Nagles, formerly). C363.

TODD FAMILY (now Charlie Simpson) Lerderberg Street (cnr Gell Street). Milking sheds. Isolated from next door house by brick wall (extant). C317.

BAPTIST CHAPEL, Lerderberg Street (next, P.S.) (pre-1883). James G. Pippert. (Dem.1935). M043.

BAPTIST CHURCH, Lerderberg Street. HBC File No.604792, file only.

ST BERNARD'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, Lerderberg Street (S side, Young/Crook Streets). (1872-4). M043 & 79, HBC File No.604799, File only. Builder for much of building, Joseph Taylor. S69.

P.J. CAREY, 70 Lerderberg Street. Carey Motors first operated from here. (corner building was formerly Simon Brothers Garage). C142 & 146. (see under Main Street - Simon Bros.)

REG VIGOR, 6 Lerderberg Street. c1920. C208.

BACCHUS MARSH PRIMARY SCHOOL (FORMER BACCHUS MARSH CENTRAL COMMON SCHOOL) No.28, 54 Lerderberg Street (N side) (8.4.1863, at Mechanics Institute). S52-61, Description S61. Room 56x18 feet, schoolroom 56x18 feet (since divided into 2 rooms), infant room on north side 28x11 feet intact and 2 porches, (boys & girls). (13.11.1865-) S76-87, 3B14 & M021. Had swimming pool, c1920. C228.

VEGETABLE GARDEN & STABLING "over the north towards the Housing Commission flats". C190.

Rear horse paddock with water troughs, jinker & bike sheds. Playground boys/girls divided by paling fence. Large vegetable garden just behind school & flower garden in front with flagpole. C336.

HOBLER COTTAGES, Leiderberg Street (Lerderberg?). NT4299, No Classification.

THE FORMER CORPORATION SALE YARDS (Bacchus Marsh Municipal sale yards). Lerderderg (SW cnr Young Street) (3.1906-1950s, now Rotary Park). M063 & BTBM20, C117, 234 & 378. POWER STATION, near? rear?

LERDERDERG STATE PARK (part).

GOLD WORKINGS, (Gold Mining sites) Lerderderg Gorge (1870s), V0040 & WJB70.

LITTLE RIVER EDGE. Remnant Red Gums, Black Wattle & Native Tree Violet. RLA82.

LONG FOREST. GOLD MINING. Evidence? RLA24.

MINING WATER RACE, Lerderderg Gorge (c1870), V0065.

FORMER LERDERDERG COMMON SCHOOL No.995, Links Road, Darley. (4.5.1868-30.6.1872). Timber, near present entrance to Golf Links. Unvested. S87-91. Demolished?

BACCHUS MARSH BOWLING CLUB, Lord Street (1910). Avenue Bowling Club started in opposition. C246.

CHARLES DICKIE HOUSE, Lorraine Crescent (extant). "marvellous rambling place" (was Dickson St/McFarland St & George St/Gisborne Rd). C297, 306 & 322.

DALY'S HOUSE, Macrae Street (cnr Labilliere Street) pre-1904. C79.

MADDINGLEY GOVERNMENT TOWNSHIP, plan. (1839). BTBM7, WJB136, L1(map 2) & 3.

MADDINGLEY-ELECTRICITY CONNECTION. (1922). C164.

PEARCE BROS. CHAFF MILL, Maddingley and its own railway siding, no.134 (1908-51). (South (west?) of railway gates, opposite railway station), (1908-46?51?). Relocated from Gisborne Road. Siding was dismantled, but turn-off survives. VCM. p.19, 33, 34(plan), 35 & 36, 50, 51 & 56, M072. The site is now Maddingley Brown Coal Co. The building survives extant, as garages.

THOMAS ANDREWS' CHAFF MILL, Maddingley (East of and opposite the railway station) and rail siding (1890-1930), Own siding, no.133 (27.4.1921-30). Dismantled. VCM. 19,35(map), 51 & 57 (siding turn-out extant?)

MADDINGLEY QUARRY, S39. Extant?

MADDINGLEY BROWN COAL PTY. LTD, **MADDINGLEY OPEN CUT BROWN COAL MINE**, No.1 Open Cut. Closed. Remnant benches, grassed and planted, coal loading and rail transport infrastructure. RLA50. (Australian Paper Manufacturers Limited) (1946?) (c1940? 1944?), Briquette manufacturer, open cut mine no.2 (pre-1950s). **BEAUTIFICATION SCHEME. PARWAN CREEK DIVERSION. RAIL SIDING. PLANT.** Fire prevention & dust suppression **WATER RESERVOIR AND RETICULATION SYSTEM.** BTBM14 & 15, M0122 & 123, V0043, L0103, WJB70 & 71, RLA50. **MADDINGLEY NO2 OPEN CUT.** Access from Cummings Road. RLA50,78 & 79.

MADDINGLEY BROWN COAL (Gardiner & Warner), Woods Hill Tunnel mine, Maddingley. (site of Maddingley Brown Coal crusher). (1943-) (tunnel). C94 & 377.

MADDINGLEY BRIDGE (1878). M071.

FORMER MADDINGLEY (VESTED) NATIONAL SCHOOL, No.395, Railway Hotel, Labilliere Street, site. (1857?, 1.11.1855-31.1.1863), 3B 33, S35-44, Stone, Demolished? 1871? Materials used in Railway Hotel. Location? (Refer : Meikle Road).

MADDINGLEY CEMETERY, WJB150.

MAIN STREET. (Korkuperrimul Creek to beyond Crook Street). Memory map. Joyce Lane. C349-352 & 356.

MAIN STREET, first bitumen 1926. C209.

211 MAIN STREET, NT4771, No classification.

MR LA REDDIC, FRUITERER (later Bob Closter) next to State Bank, Main Street. (Watkins' Cafe & Milk Bar? C349-352.). Later Bob Closter relocated, next Co-op. C371.

ARTHUR MAHONEY BAKERY, Main Street (cnr Young Street). C307.

PUBLIC (SHIRE) HALL, Main Street. MO61, RLA55, C340.

PUBLIC HALL & LIBRARY, Main Street (1971). MO143, RLA55.

COURT HOUSE HOTEL, Main Street (NE cnr Gisborne Road) (pre-1864, rebuilt 1911). MO39.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, Main Street (pre-1877-1911). MO56 & 62.

"HEPBURN HOUSE" (formerly Commercial Hotel), Main Street (Dem) MO139 & C275.

COMBS DRY CLEANING, Main Street (next ANA Hall) (-1967). MO139.

MOFFATS (now Peter Combs shop) (?). C195.

"THE LAURELS", Main Street, Community Centre Complex. MO165.

"RYAN'S CORNER", Main Street (cnr Gell Street) (1887). Consisting of Melbourne Tailoring Company (cnr), A.D. Lewis, Hairdresser (next). MO58 & 90.

RYAN'S HOUSE, Main Road (Street?) (NE cnr Long Forest Road). Relocated to rear of Bill Griffith's house. C64.

BACCHUS MARSH PLUMBING SUPPLIES/BILL CLARKE & CO. PLUMBING SUPPLIES. 242 Main Road (Street?). (Built 1948). C186.

HENRY HODGSON'S (VARIETY STORE) IRONMONGER, Main Street (cnr Gell Street, opposite Ryans). MO58.

MECHANICS INSTITUTE & HALL, Main Street (1883). MO38 & 61.

CORNELIUS & MARY MAHONEY HOUSE, Main Street (c1846). MO28.

BACCHUS MARSH HOTEL, Main Street, east of Crook Street (1863 shop, hotel 1867). Demolished. MO32.

POST OFFICE STORE, Main Street. MO32.

POST OFFICE, Main Street (1890). M067 & 69.

ANA HALL, 154 Main Street (next, to left of P.O.). (Front 1904). M067 & 68, WJB165, HBC File No.605576, file only.

"CHAMBERS BUILDING", Main Street, beside ANA Hall (1910). M073.

"WAVERLEY", Main Street (1900), M068.

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR MEMORIAL DRINKING FOUNTAIN, Main Street (11.1911). M069.

COTTAGE & BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, 100-102 Main Street (cottage, 1850 & 1866; shop 1877), RNE Registered 005538 212068000501 51, V0177, HBC Register No.462, File Nos.601792, 605019 & 605025, (HBC Register includes Nos.100 & 102), NT3650, Classified, WJB213, PEA.

EDWARDS BLACKSMITH, Main Street (next to cottage) (until 1961). M074. C195. Extant? (Same as above?)

SIMON'S GARAGE, Main Street, cnr Grant Street (1913). First motor garage & service station in Bacchus Marsh. M083.

(EDDIE) E. TOOLE GARAGE & TOWING SERVICE, 159 Main Street (1940-55) (formerly George Hamm?) (formerly Wyn Evans) (building formerly Ashby's saddler?) 1955 demolished and new building, became International dealer (1955-74), engineering and service (1974-). C142, 143 & 275.

Wyn Evans, Motors (formerly at 159 Main Street) relocated to site of Chinese Cafe, 129 or 192 Main Street? C142 & 146.

F. ASHBY, HARNESS MAKER/SADDLER, next to 159 Main Street. (Demolished 1956). M090, C165.

THOMAS HEATH, SADDLER, opposite 159 Main Street. (Lifeguard Milk site). (c1875). M044, C165. Demolished.

BAILEY, SADDLER (fish shop at corner. Now Georges Fish & Chips?). 1 Grant Street? C165 & 195.

REG VIGOR, BUTCHER, 112 Main Street. Started by father 1927, when Merrimu bought by Co-op. C205. (see under Lerderberg Street also).

(SEVEN BLACKSMITHS, c1920. C195).

BAPTIST CHURCH, Main Street (next P.O./east of P.O.) (1898). M092. Demolished? Extant? Land given by Dickie family? C312.

HUTCHESSON'S NEWSAGENCY (part, formerly Dr Bone's house) 120 Main Street. (1865). M039.

FIRE BRIGADE STATION, Main Street (11.1915). M0104. Demolished?

STONE GARAGE NEXT TO FIRE STATION, had wooden turntable in floor. C307.

T.B. SCOTT, GROCERY, next Fire Station. (later Crooks National Stores). C222.

FEDERAL MILK COMPANY (FACTORY), (adjoining the Co-operative) Main Street (1915, closed 1967). Milk Processing. (MacPherson Robertson, Walter Hoadley & Charles Dickie). Bought out Nestles & closed it and bought Myrniong Co-op c1919. Name changed to Lifeguard Milk c1938. Used first brown coal burning stoker. Closed 1967, sold to Shire Council. Tuckerbag Supermarket now on site. C314, 315 & 316, V0170, M081, L089, C179. Extant?

LIFEGUARD MILK PRODUCTS LTD., (now Morgan's Tuckerbag Supermarket) Factory. M0125 & 126. Demolished.

TOM PEARCE GROCERY STORE (now "Morgan's Tuckerbag" site). VCM35, BMBBM 350. Extant?

JOHN LYLE & JAMES YOUNG'S (BORDER) STEAM FLOUR MILL, Main Street (opposite P.O.). (c1849-50). M014 & L6. Demolished?

JAMES YOUNG'S HOUSE, Mill Yard, Main Street (opposite P.O.). M016. (see entry under Bennett Street).

ANDERSON & CO'S. CONCENTRATED MILK FACTORY (formerly Border Flour Mill) Main Street. (rear shop, opposite P.O.) (bluestone) (1893-1962, Demolished) M054, C61 & 119.

ANDERSON'S BORDER STORE, NT3944, Recorded.

GEORGE ANDERSON, GROCER SHOP, Main Street (opposite ANA Building).
Fruit packing house behind, in former Thomas Anderson Milk Factory.
C363.

APPLE PACKERS : George Anderson, Woodward's (for export). C363.

BACCHUS MARSH CONCENTRATED MILK FACTORY (site). WJB78.

THE BACCHUS MARSH DAIRYMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, MILK FACTORY,
Main Street (through to Bennett Street, next to Dickie's store.
Federal Milk Company. Casein Factory. (c1910? 1952?-1967?, sold to
Metropolitan Dairies (1968). V0172, M081, WJB78, L089 & 113, C46-48 &
61, C192. One of three with Lifeguard (adjacent) and Nestles. Extant?
GATEHOUSE. (Main St/Bennett Street) RLA55.

Dickie family donated land facing Bennett Street. Milk Depot, Butter
plant, casein plant. Where present brick building is in Bennett
Street, behind the supermarket. C312, 313, 358 & 359.

GEORGE DICKIE, BAKER, Main Street (pre-1866. Dem.1927). M042.
(1860). Holding : P.O. east to SEC back to Bennett Street as General
Grocery store. After donating land to Co-op & Baptists, only land in
Main Street. C312.

DAIRYMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION LTD., Store & N.K. Still Boot
Repairs (Dem.1975). M093 & M0152

BACCHUS MARSH COURT HOUSE & LOCK UP, Main Street (1857-59?-).
M040, WJB152, V0190, RNE Reported 015514 212068001001 75, NT1141
Classified, HBC/GBR, File No.600715, PEA.

POLICE STATION & OLD LOCK-UP, (1857) BARRACKS & STABLES (1858), 220
Main Street (rear Police Station). WJB213, NT4297, Recorded, HBC/GBR,
File No.602236, M040, PEA.

HALL OF COMMERCE, Main Street (cnr Graham Street) 1874. M041.

NATIONAL BANK, Main Street (1904), V0318, RLA55. Extant?.

SHOP (former Colonial Bank of Australasia & National Bank of
Australasia), next Royal Hotel (right) and "West Burke & South
Guardian" printing office, 1865 (left), 127 Main Street (1862). M040
& 44, HBC File No.606905, File only, NT2267, Unclassifiable.

THE BORDER INN, 139 Main Street (SW cnr Graham Street (1850-66),
V0323, M021, 40 & 84, BTBM7, L6 & 22. Extant?

"GREYSTONES" HOMESTEAD, DRYSTONE WALL, Reids Road(?) (1km south of Glenmore Road). Around homestead, stables and garden. VBTL5,6,32,36,110-113 & 122(map). Regional or state significance. Vines ref : 029. Edge of Rowsley escarpment on the border of basalt country. Ground is formed from the Brisbane Ranges. Address? Sir William Angliss. C146. Pomeroy-Greenes, "the nobles of the town". C302.

RIVERBEND PARK MEMORIAL, to Werribee Irrigation Trust and Investment Co. (1889). Site of Chaffey's house and channels, and Werribee Diversion weir site. VIDP. Location?

RIPLEY ROAD, DRYSTONE WALL, (South side, east of Geelong-Bacchus Marsh Road), Chirnside/Staughton property boundary wall? (part). Vines ref : 028. VBTL5,6,35,108,109 & 121(map). Regional or state significance. Ripley Road is closed to traffic. The wall extends along the Geelong-Bacchus Marsh Road also, both sides, south of Ripley Road and along Swamp Road. Most of the walls are actually in the Shire of Corio, but right on the shire boundary. Extant?

ROADSIDE PICNIC AREAS. 1MA44.

ROWSLEY HALL, (c1911?). L094.

ROWSLEY CLAYPITS, Rowsley (1920s), V0062 & WJB68, RLA68. Firebrick clay shafts (1920s).

THE COLONIAL SUGAR REFINING COMPANY LTD., (FORMER CSR WOOD PANELS, CSR MATERIALS DIVISION TIMBROCK HARDBOARD FACTORY. ROWSLEY STATION ROAD. TIMBROCK HARDBOARD MILL). (Construction commenced 1959. 1960?). (1967-?). Production commenced April 1961. Contractors, Lewis Construction. M0138, WJB68, L0113, C380-381. **HARDBOARDS OF AUSTRALIA LTD. PLANT.** 1MA21.

HARDBOARDS OF AUSTRALIA, BACCHUS MARSH MILL, Rowsley Station Road, Rowsley. RLA78. (As above?)

ROWSLEY RAILWAY STATION (siding to racecourse) Rowsley Station Road, Rowsley. (South of Timbrock) Demolished? M0150, C121, 131 & 132.

ROWSLEY VALLEY. Entire valley nominated by BM & DHS. RLA68.

ROWSLEY VALLEY RAILWAY RESERVOIR. WJB147, RLA68. Built 1880 for rail construction. Burnt 1891, not repaired. (Refer Iron Bark Road).

HARVEST HOME HOTEL, 216-222 Main Street (lic. 1866-1911), V0328, M045, HBC File No.605060, File only, L66. Demolished 1985. Extant?

ROYAL HOTEL, (former Murray's Family Hotel), Main Street (cnr Young Street) (1861?), V0331, M044.

QUARRY HOTEL (north side) Main Street. (demolished). C349.

STATE RIVERS BUILDING, Main Street (c1930), V0412.

STATE RIVERS & WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION IRRIGATION SCHEME (1909-) L091 & 164.

PEARCE BROS. HAY & CORN STORE, Main Street (between Court House Hotel & Post Office) (1881? 1903?). VCM 33. M039 & M0145. DEMOLISHED?

JOHN CUNNINGHAM, BOOTMAKER, residence & shop (at left), cnr Main Street & Fisken Street. M049.

SHIRE OFFICE, Main Street (1896. dem.1971 for Public Library). M055.

SIMPSON'S BUTCHER (Shire Offices site) (1850? c1920?). One of 2 butchers. In 1923 became Merrimu Meat Co. 1927 bought by Co-op & closed. M045, C193 & 205.

CO-OP BUTCHER (ARTHURS BUTCHERY NOW) (c1920). One of 2 butchers. C193.

DENSLEYS, Main Street (cnr Lord Street). C195.

PS CAREY MOTORS, Main Street (1930? 1938), (building formerly William Hogans, Blacksmith, 2-storey, 1911). General Motors Agency (formerly held by Fred Pearce). VCM34, M0116, C142, 144, 151, 195 & 219.
PEARCE & SIMPSON MOTOR GARAGE (1930) (later Pearce Brothers and later again, P.S. Carey Motors). VCM34, 144 & 350. Extant?

(JACK) BARTON'S PANELS & TOWING SERVICE, 210 Main Street, Bacchus Marsh. (formerly Rudd's, then (Dave) Robertson Motors (-1940), then Percy Carey (with Eddie Toole, Ford Motor Company dealer). C142.

THE WHITE KIOSK, Main Street (NE cnr Young Street) (formerly Market Hotel 1875). M0117, C356.

RSL, Main Street (1921). **LARGE RECREATION ROOM**. (dates?). Facilities for soldiers on leave from Darley Military Camp. Operated 5 years, 7 days a week. Extant? BTBM19 & 20.

"SUNNYSIDE DOWN" (Pearce), Main Street. C30.

ARBEE REAL ESTATE (VIC) PTY. LTD. (Bob Butler). Started adjoining 132 Main Street (on west side). Manufactured Marshman Musicmaster radios (3-4,000 made) in factory behind. Site to west (formerly Eclipse Motors) was incorporated. Became biggest agency in Victoria for Victorian Producers Co-op Co. Ltd. Relocated to 140 Main Street. C260-264.

BENALLACK'S PHARMACY, 143 Main Street. Now, R.P. Bennett. Formerly Martin Mallone, pre-1946. Expanded to shop next door. Formerly fruit shop, Mrs Reddrop, then Bert Moffatt, then Mrs Lucas. (Only other pharmacy in 1946, Mr Hanton on site of Carey's car park). C269-71.

"SYLVIE" SYLVESTER SHEA'S BARBER SHOP, near Carey's Motors, now. C277.

THE MANOR (HOUSE,) 28-30 Manor Street (c1840s RNE) (1846-7?). MO10, 11 & 31, NT273, Classified, RNE Registered 005536 212068000302 51, HBC Register No.264, File No.603437, WJB213, PEA.

MASONS LANE. RLA56.

SITE OF FORMER BACCHUS MARSH WEST NATIONAL SCHOOL No.395, Meikle Road, Maddingley Reserve. (Near the Werribee River, next to the Police Paddock). (1855-62), 3B 14. Location? Demolished? (Refer : Labilliere Street).

MELBOURNE-BALLARAT RAILWAY - cuttings, embankments & bridges. RLA76.

2010 26
long back Road 4 or 5 of west Highway, along Djerrivarrh Creek
MELTON MALLEE, WJB194, RNE Registered 015138 212034000501 51.

Eucalyptus benzena 204 M. "cc") 50000 1000000
MELTON & DJERRIWARRH FARMERS' COMMON. (c1865). L68, 69 & 70.

POUND, Millbank Street. C89.

"KELVIN GROVE", Private Hospital. 5 Millbank Street (formerly "Green Lodge". Now Mr G. Camm) (pre-1891). Matron Campbell, then Sisters Hughes, Eileen & Alma. MO117, C148, 273 & 346.

1. **C.(CHARLIE) A. McDONALD,** (formerly Frank Shea) 6 Millbank Street (formerly Wills & McVickers horsecabs, horses kept next door in Turner's paddock). C90, 151.

MILLERS ESTATE. Dairying. Now horses and market gardens. C316.

125 **MORTONS QUARRY,** Pentland Hills. Sandstone, not currently active. Sandstone from the area used on state Parliament. RLA32 & 33.

LANDSBERG HOUSE ACADEMY, Mount Blackwood. (1857, Dem.1921). MO22.

135 **MOUNT BLACKWOOD ROAD, SCENIC DRIVE** (to Mount Blackwood). **VIEWS** from **TOP OF MOUNT BLACKWOOD** to Werribee Gorge. RLA37.

137 **MOUNT BLACKWOOD ROAD,** Hedgegroves of exotics. RLA38.

- 138 **MYRNIONG FOOTHILLS. MOUNT BLACKWOOD ROAD** (between Western Freeway, Myrning & Mount Blackwood). "The numerous fence lines of exotic pines and cypresses, as well as scattered early homesteads, give a coherent cultural landscape, illustrating a legible history of clearing and development of the land for pastoral and agricultural purposes." RLA36.
- MYERS ROAD**, scenic value. Views back to Werribee Gorge. RLA33.
- "**ROSEHILL**". Pentland Hills. Shepherds hut, remnant of early settlement (owners Jack & Grant Myers). RLA34 & C325. (See also under Captain Bacchus Hut, Pentland Hills Road).
- 139 **MYRNIONG GOVERNMENT TOWNSHIP**, (1855) : store, hotel, 2 churches, Mechanics Institute, school(1920s), L095, WJB136, RLA37.
- 140 **MYRNIONG PUBLIC HALL**, Myrning-Greendale Road (Old Melbourne Road, NE cnr Short Street and Hardy Street) Myrning. ESMAP 902.
- MYRNIONG MECHANICS HALL (burnt down). C109 & 110.
- 141 **FORMER POLICE STATION (BLUESTONE) AND LOCK-UP (SANDSTONE)**, Main Street, Myrning. STABLES (form) (Bluestone), Main Street(?), (Myrning-Greendale Road?), WJB47, NT4288, No classification, RLA37. LOCK-UP MYRNIONG, Main Street(?), (Myrning-Greendale Road?), rear Police Station. NT4289, no classification.
- 142 **MYRNIONG FLOUR MILL**, Myrning (bluestone, demolished 1923?). (date?), V0167, C103.
- 143 **DAIRYMANS CO-OPERATIVE MILK FACTORY MYRNIONG BRANCH**, (former Victorian Cheese and Butter Manufacturing Co., Myrning Cheese Factory), Milk receiving depot & butter factory (extant). (Myrning-Greendale Road?), as you enter Myrning on Ballarat side, Myrning (1877?-) (pre-1892-1942, closed 1945-6?). On the right **BLUESTONE RESIDENCE** for Co-op. V0169, C107, C313, M081, L089, 145 & 164.
- 144 **MYRNIONG HOTEL**, Main Street(?), (Myrning-Greendale Road?), Myrning (lic.1865-1911), V0329, M026, WJB47. NT4314. (There is no Main Street in Myrning). Old Ballarat Road? RLA37.
- 145 **BLUESTONE HOTEL & CHANGING STABLES (FORM)**, Main Street(?), (Myrning-Greendale Road?), Myrning. NT4290, no classification, RLA37. Same as above?

MYRNIONG ROAD BRIDGE, Old Western Highway(?), (Myrniong-Greendale Road?), Old Ballarat Road? Myrniong (1928), V0143 & RLA37.
MYRNIONG-GREENDALE ROAD (OLD MELBOURNE ROAD), MYRNIONG CREEK BRIDGES (2no) & CULVERTS (1868). L90 & 92.

MYRNIONG BLACKSMITH'S SHOP. M026.

PLOUGH (INN?) HOTEL, Myrniong (1867, Demolished & rebuilt 1901, (burnt down?), rebuilt 1977). M027, 150 & 156, C107 & 109.

MYRNIONG POST OFFICE, STORE & RESIDENCE (c1863). (burnt down). M022, C109.

CHRIST CHURCH ANGLICAN CHURCH, Myrniong (east of town on hill) (1864). M022 & WJB47, NT4287, Unclassifiable, HBC File No.604794, file only, RLA37. ESMAP?

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Myrniong. (east of town on hill). HBC File No.604796, File only, RLA37, ESMAP?.

MYRNIONG PRIMARY SCHOOL No.487, Main Street(?), (Myrniong-Greendale Road?), Myrniong. (Former Pentland Hills National School No.487 at Blow's Flat). (1.10.1854-1863) 30x15 feet brick. In 1863, Blow's Flat became Myrniong and this school's name was changed to Myrniong Common School No.487 (1863-?). 3B 38. Is the 1854 National School extant on the site? WJB47, NT4314, no classification.

RESIDENCE, FORMER PENTLAND HILLS NATIONAL SCHOOL (later Myrniong Common School) (1860-90). Brick, removed. Present residence, 1952. 3B38. Extant?

PENTLAND HILLS SCHOOL. On Myers farm. Brick pile extant. C330.

BLUESTONE BUILDING, Main Street, Myrniong. RLA37.

SITE OF FORMER SPREAD EAGLE HOTEL, Old Melbourne Road(?) (Myrniong-Greendale Road?) (south side near "Peerewur" Gates), 078.

"PEEREWUR" HOMESTEAD, (Dem.1919-20) & graveyard, Old Melbourne Road(?), (Myrniong-Greendale Road?). 073.

(DARLEY PS No.5200, Nelson Street (NW cnr Sheldon Avenue), Darley. 12.6.1981. M0157, ESMAP 906.)

"NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY WOODLAND. Grey box with diverse understorey including Rhagodia parabolica fragrant shrubs, not known in Victoria beyond Bacchus Marsh." Location? RLA76.

"NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY RESERVE". Grey box woodland understorey remnant? Tussock grasslands dominated by stipa spp. RLA76.

AMBLER LANE TRACK (4 wheel drive, off O'Brien Road). Tunnel & ford. ESMAP 617.F7.

BROKEN BACK MINE & BLACK SNAKE MINE. (Disused). O'Brien Road. ESMAP 617.G8.

PARWAN ROAD, railhead camp (WWII). C378.

"WOODSIDE", Parwan (pre-1883), M047, C19. Location? Demolished?

"PARWAN PARK". Scotts. C356.

MELBOURNE HAY OR PIG MARKET, "Parwan Park" (c1830), V0340.

VICTORIAN ARTIFICIAL BREEDERS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD., "Parwan Park", Melbourne Pig Market (Royal Childrens Hospital site) Flemington Road, pig market building relocated here. Now CATTLE STABLE. WJB82 & RLA55, C207 & 208.

MECHANICS HALL, (MECHANICS INSTITUTE, NT), Parwan South Road (NE cnr Rowsley-Exford Roads, Parwan South (date?), V0388, NT5353, No classification. Extant?

AUSTRALIAN GRAIN & (PRODUCE?) AMBER CHAFF MILL (opposite Railway Station), Parwan-Exford Road(?), Parwan (1911). With its own siding, no.132. Mill demolished 1940-45 and siding removed 12.1969. No trace. VCM19,32,33 & 58.

PARWAN. Little remains, except a derelict house. PARWAN RAILWAY STATION. Parwan-Exford Road (NW cnr Whelans Road) (1884) (demolished, November 1986), VCM50 & VCML, VBTL.

53 RAILWAY. PARWAN-BALLAN. Parwan Creek Viaduct, off Geelong-Bacchus Marsh Road, Parwan. (1885-89). M051.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Parwan. HBC File No.604797, File only. Extant?
THELMA ROSS MEMORIAL CHURCH, Parwan South. HBC File No.604800, File only. (Same as Presbyterian Church?).

FORMER PARWAN SOUTH PRIMARY SCHOOL, No.4175. (No.1916?) Formerly Nerowie), (23.9.1923-25.8.1949). Erected as hall by local residents and leased to Department. 3B,137, L095. Extant? (Same as Mechanics Hall, Parwan South?).

PARWAN SOUTH STATE SCHOOL in converted house. C345.

PARWAN SCHOOL (demolished. Group of gum trees on site). C93.

LIGNITE NO LIABILITY, LUCIFER OPEN CUT COLLIERY, (1941? 1946?). First of 5 coal mines in Parwan Valley. BTBM17, M0122. No site evidence?
STAR COLLIERIES, c1957. BTBM17. Extant?

PARWAN SOUTH BROWN COAL MINE. (1930s). Failed vertical shaft 500 feet deep. BTBM17.

PARWAN WOODLAND. Unusual Grey box remnant in that large component of Yellow Box. (E. melliodora). RLA76.

PARWAN-EXFORD ROAD RESERVE REMNANT VEGETATION. Mature and regenerating Bulloak (Casuarina luemannii) as part of Grey Box woodland. It contains Drooping She-oak (Casuarina stricta), Yellow Box (Eucalyptus melliodora) and Kangaroo Grass (Themeda triandra). Extends east to Telephone Road in the Shire of Melton. RLA75 & 76 (State significance).

"GREENVALE", Parwan. Dairy Farm. (N & D McDonald owners). Old bluestone dairy with shingled roof. RLA76.

PEARCE STREET (formerly Clarke Street). C53 & C355.

HOTEL (identical to Quarry Hotel), Pearce Street. (demolished). C349.

PEELMANS LANE WALKING TRACK & market gardens. RLA55.

MR BESELER, PHOTOGRAPHER, Peelman's Lane, rear of park. C371-372.

CAPTAIN BACCHUS' HUT, Pentland Hills Road, (CA11, no section Parish of Coimadai. Rose Hill, Mr & Mrs J.D. Myers). 015, 16 & 34, NT4298, No classification, HBC File No.604746, file only.

PENTLAND HILLS ROAD (south of Western Freeway). Two stands of Grey Box remnant woodland. **LION PARK**. Another stand. RLA32 & 33.

PENTLAND HILLS FARMERS' COMMON (c1865). L68-70.

"BLACKBURN", Pentland Hills (pre-1883). M048. Location?

"WOODLANDS", Pentland Hills. M052. Location?

"**ELLERSLIE**", cottage, coolroom & land (late 1850s & 1870s) (storeroom, NT), Pilmer Street, NT3548 (or NT5548?), Classified, V0272, WJB78, WJB213, HBC Register No.592, File Nos.604736, 603604 & 603605, RNE Registered 008436 212068000801 51, RLA44 & 46, PEA. Early stone & brick buildings. & **ELLERSLIE COURT**. PEA.

FARMHOUSE, Pilmer (cnr Graham) Street, (date?), V0286 & WJB78.

GAS WORKS, Pilmer Street. (1889). Gas produced from coal. Initially gas powered electricity generation. V0421, M076, C209.

PYRITES CREEK AND ITS TRIBUTARIES (North of Merrimu Reservoir. Private land. Not accessible by road). Remnant streamside vegetation. (Local significance). RLA17.

QUAKERS ROAD, 2 remnant stands of Grey Box woodlands. RLA82.

REIDS ROAD. Scenic route. Views to north & south. Significant roadside remnant vegetation of Grey Box, Yellow Gum, Yellow Box and Stringy Bark forest. RLA71, 72 & 73. (State significance).

"**GREYSTONES**", bluestone homestead & brick outbuildings, including shearing shed (c1870s), shearer's huts, meat cooling shed, kitchen, canteen and laundry, all more recent. **REMNANT WOODLAND VEGETATION**. Reids Road (cnr Rowsley-Exford Road). "Glenmore Estate", Rowsley. V0277 & WJB54, RNE Registered 005534 212068000202 51 & 005533 212068000201 98, NT1820, classified, HBC Register No.265, File No.601797, RLA71, 72 & 73. (Local significance).

"**GREYSTONES**" GARDEN, RNE Reported 017260 212068000203 75.

"Historic Gardens Study" (1980) Mr & Mrs I. Gibson, 40 Bisham Road, Canterbury (1980)

RED BOX CART (off Long Forest Road). Saw end. *Eucalyptus microcarpa* (Grey Box). Not Recorded. WJB194

TILE COMPANY, ROWSLEY. L062.

ROWSLEY-EXFORD ROAD. Remnant Varnish Wattle, Black She-oak. Location?
RLA82.

SCHOOL PLANTATIONS. 1MA46, 47.

MASONIC TEMPLE, Stamford Hill (9.1907). Designer : Bro. C.L.T.
Alkemade. Front rebuilt. M073. Location?

QUARRY HOTEL, Stamford Hill. Demolished? BTBM7.

FORMER PARWAN COMMON SCHOOL, No.916. School Lane? "Was located 2½
miles SSE of Bacchus Marsh, about ½ mile south of the overhead rail
bridge, which is about 2 miles along the Bacchus Marsh-Geelong Road".
(11.7.1867?1868?-12.1896), PS(-1930). Brick & stone, 40x20 feet with
18x20 feet timber annexe, with residence. Honour board, one of the
finest in Victoria. (Extant in "Soldiers Memorial Hall", RSL?). 3B50
& S162, S93-100, L095. Extant?

BACCHUS MARSH RAILWAY STATION, Station Street, Maddingley. (1884?
1890?). M068, V0125 & VBTL, RLA55.

REFRESHMENT ROOMS. C163 & 164.

BULK RAILWAY LOADING TERMINAL. RLA55.

LIGHT INDUSTRIAL AREA. Adjacent to Station Street. RLA55.

BACCHUS MARSH QUARRY, Spring Hill Road, Bald Hill. Stone used for
Treasury Building, Melbourne (c1858-60). M020.

SWAMP ROAD. Acacia implexa & Themeda triandra remnants. **DRYSTONE WALL**
(south side is in Shire of Corio). RLA82 & 83.

A.C. SIMON'S HOUSE, ²² Taverner Street (north side) & along Werribee
River, west of Fiskin Street bridge, avenue of (Osage Orange) trees.
M083. *Not classified, main avenue is Macleay pomifera*

TAVERNER STREET (cnr Bond(?) Street), gas light. C164.

BACCHUS MARSH TENNIS CLUB HOUSE. (former Maddingley Court House &
Police Barracks, then residence of Park caretaker).
Taverner Street, (SW cnr Bond Street). (1857-58). Timber clubhouse
(where hard courts are at Northern end). Clubhouse is sandstone.
M0153 & WJB152, NT4294, No classification, L80 & 81, C261-2.

134 SWANS ROAD. (2km W of intersection Links/Robinson Roads, where road turns
S side at gate). Stand of Callitris glaucophylla (white Cypress-pine)
NT recorded.

CURLY COWAN ORCHARD, Taverner Street (on tennis court site) & George Vallence orchard, adjacent. C363.

PEARCE BROTHERS CHICORY DRYING KILN, Taverner Street (NE cnr Fiskin Street). (1885). Designed T.G. Pearce. M0145, V0202, WJB74 & 75, pp.53-54 Ward. NT4295, No classification, BMBBM 35, RLA55.

VALLENCE'S ORCHARD, Taverner Street (near Chicory kiln). Dairying previously. C363.

TAVERNER STREET, FRED HJORTH'S HOUSE (pre-1909). (no street number in directory). C161.

TAVERNER STREET. Mature eucalypt plantings. RLA56.

"UNDERBANK" LODGE, Underbank Boulevard, (opposite Rosehill Drive). John Lyle. Sold to Sol Green 1925. Became horse stud and agistment. Daryl Lindsay landscapes. 074, C40, C146 & 189. Extant?
Phar Lap. C339.

(**GOLF COURSE**, Underbank Boulevard.) ESMAP.

UNDERBANK ESTATE. and views of Werribee Gorge. RLA42.

UNUSED ROADS. Occupied under unused road licence. 1MA44.

VICTORIA CHEESE AND BUTTER MANUFACTURING CO., FACTORY, (G.G. Pierce), Waddell Street, Bacchus Marsh (8.1883-89). M041, L0164. (other factories at Myrniong & Hopetoun, q.v.).

MARKET GARDENS. V0305. Market garden owned by three Chinese was largest. Waddell St/Pilmer St & Grant St/Graham St. (to 1935). Chinese were first market gardeners in BM, in Waddell Street (pre-1921). C314 & C369.

(Dairy Farms have become market gardens, orchards & horses. Dairying has all but disappeared). Dairy Farms in centre of town, formerly).

WERRIBEE & DJERRIWARRH FARMERS' COMMON (c1865). L68-70.

WERRIBEE RIVER EDGE IN THE BACCHUS MARSH (TOWN) BASIN. Remnant indigenous flora (local significance). RLA52.

WERRIBEE VALE ROAD. "...best example of the way in which natural heritage of altered (orchard & river) landscapes contributed to town character and provides a potential asset". (Loder & Bailey, 1985). On the Werribee River, south of the town, fine stands of Peppercorn (*Schinus molle*). Views to **UNDERBANK** (rear). RLA55.

SUSTENANCE CAMP SITE, Werribee Vale Road. C208.

TOWN WATER SUPPLY CHANNEL & WEIR, Werribee Vale Road (south side) (c1928), V0063, WJB132, 150 & 151, VIDP.

WERRIBEE GORGE - BACCHUS MARSH AQUEDUCT, over Werribee Vale Road?, (c1930s). M086, L098.

WERRIBEE GORGE, MCFARLANE'S CHANNEL FOR IRRIGATION, (McFarlane's Water Race/early aqueduct), west side, (c1906), parts extant. V0064, M066, VIDP, RLA41, C327. So agitated locals as to lead to establishment of park, early **PICNIC SHEDS, WILLOW** plantings and **TRACKS. TOWN WATER SUPPLY CHANNEL.** Location?

WERRIBEE GORGE STATE PARK (part), "Werribee River cuts through ordovician shales and sandstones, Permian glacial deposits and Cainozoic sands and clays up to 20 metres deep". (Reserved for public use, 1907; created State Park 1975). RNE Registered 005540 212068000701 51, WJB194 & 195, RLA39. *Not complete L 290.*

16. **WERRIBEE GORGE STATE PARK, ROSE'S AND ANOTHER MINER'S HUTS,** (c1890), V0196, RLA40. Location?

WERRIBEE GORGE. Walking tracks and 2 shelter sheds (one extant) (see below) c1908-built by Werribee Gorge Progress Association. Caretaker. Road metalled late 1920s. Metal from Jim Madden's quarry. C327.

SHELTER, Werribee Gorge State Park (c1907), V0205. Location?

JUNCTION POOL, gold prospecting 1930s. (Knud Holmberg & John Brown). Location? C327.

TILLITES. gold prospecting 1930s. Location? C327.

LYNCH'S GULLY. gold prospecting 1930s (near Mac Scott's). Location? C327.

SHAFT, near Pyramid Rock. Location? C327.

JUNCTION OF THE MYRNIONG CREEK (Burt Jones, Frank Curtin & Frank Cullinger). Their hut ruins, extant? C328.

THE CHINAMAN'S CAVE. On the side of the gorge. Inhabited by Chinese rail workers. External wall vandalised, no longer extant. C328.

ASHTON'S LION PARK & TIGER SAFARI, opened 1960s. C328.

WERRIBEE GORGE, DEVILS ELBOW. GAS OPERATED LIGHT HOUSE flashing red to warn motorists. **CONCRETE BASE EXTANT.** 1975 became State Park. C329.

QUARRY for sandstone for BM By-pass road in Werribee Gorge. Closed 1975. Reopened for Melton By-pass. **RESHAPED AND PLANTED.**

HIGH LEVEL WATER CHANNEL, visible from Gorge path. Built 1920s with relief labour by 1928. **REMAINS EXTANT**. Several gullies spanned on trellis bridges. One **EXTANT**. C330.

WERRIBEE GORGE, C19 GOLD MINING. Remnant fabric. **ANECDOTAL EVIDENCE ONLY? SANDSTONE QUARRY**, for freeway construction and **GRAVEL EXTRACTION** for roadmarking, northern edge next to Myer's Road access(?). RLA40.

WERRIBEE VALE IRRIGATION SYSTEM, WJB76.

WERRIBEE VALE DIVERSION WEIR and associated **IRRIGATION CHANNELS**. RLA44 & 46.

WERRIBEE VALE. Optional **MARKET GARDENS**, close to town. Scenic, picnic value and artist's subject(?). Relatively sparse remnant vegetation. Particularly on south facing slopes. RLA43 & 45.

MADDINGLEY PUMPING PLANT, Werribee River, Water Trust (1885). BTBM11. Demolished?

INGLESTON RAIL VIADUCT, Werribee Gorge (c1884), V0405.

"ERRINDALE", Outbuildings, Werribee Vale Road (c1862), V0273 & WJB54. Location?

FARM SHED, end Werribee Vale Road (date?), V0281.

VALENCE'S FARM UNDERGROUND DAIRY, Werribee Vale Road. M0162. Location?

RUBBISH TIP, Werribee Vale Road. Former road surfacing crushed rock quarry. C145.

QUARRY SITE, Werribee Vale Road (date?), V0054. Location?

WESTERN FREEWAY. Views of Werribee Gorge. RLA42.

WESTERN FREEWAY WOODLAND. Eucalyptus melliodora (Yellow box) remnant vegetation. (local significance). RLA51.

UNITING CHURCH-PENTLAND HILLS/MYRNIONG, Western Highway. NT651, classified. Location?

W.SYMINGTON'S BREWERY, MALTHOUSE & RESIDENCE, Western Highway? (at Hopetoun end of Bacchus Marsh) (c1850? 1862? 1870s?-86.lic.). M034, L0145, L6.

SYMINGTON'S HOUSE, Hopetoun (behind Golden Fleece Roadhouse). C66.

BORDER FLOUR MILL, former Union Flour Mill), Western Highway, Hopetoun (1849-), (1877?-) M035, V0168 & 173. **VICTORIAN CHEESE AND BUTTER MANUFACTURING CO.** L0145 & 164. Extant?
JAMES YOUNG'S FLOUR MILL (c1850). L6.

CHARLIE (DENSLEY) CARTER'S HOUSE, Western Highway, Hopetoun. M035.

ALTHORN'S HOPETOUN HOTEL, Western Highway, Hopetoun. (c1850). M035 & L6.

LEAHY'S (INN) HOTEL, Broadlands Estate, Western Highway, Hopetoun (c1840/1850?), V0335, NT2795, Recorded, BTBM7, L6. Extant?

FORMER LEAHY'S (RESIDENCE) & EGAN'S HOUSE, Millers Road(?), Western Highway?, Hopetoun, (1847-50), M035, HBC Register No.907, File not located.

FORMER HOPETOUN CATHOLIC CHAPEL & DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOL, Western Highway, Hopetoun, Foundations extant. (10.1850-62). Foundation stone held BM & DHS. S20-24, C202. Became Merrimu Common School (1868-74) S91-93. The site is marked by outline of bricks among tombstones of the Old Hopetoun Cemetary, two graves lie within it, otherwise demolished.

"SPRINGFIELD", Western Highway, Hopetoun (later, hotel. built late 1840s?. 038.

DJERRIWARRH PRIMARY SCHOOL No.1635, Western Highway (former Ballarat Road, top of Anthony's Cutting, now Eucalypts, at Wilson residence). (1.11.1875-1925). Timber, with residence. M037, S130-136, L095. Extant?

ANTHONY'S CUTTING, Walking track. Western Highway (pre-1910). M078, RLA55.

DJERRIWARRH CREEK FORD, Western Highway, V0160. Location?

DJERRIWARRH CREEK ROAD BRIDGE, on Western Highway (disused section) (29.10.1858-31.3.59), M0136, WJB146 & 147, RNE Registered 005539 212068000601 51, HBC/GBR File No.602235, V0141, NT1589, Classified, L28. Built by the Department of Land & Works. 1MA44. Replaced by concrete bridge (1960).

WHEELERS HILL. Site & tramway remains. Lerderderg River (inclination with Nolan Creek, at Upsall Hill?). ESMAP617. H.10. 1MA24. Location?

OLD HOPETOON CEMETARY, (Roman Catholic), Western Highway (1894), V0191, M035, NT2854, Unclassifiable.

"BROOKLYN", Staughton's, top of Deep (Djerriwarrah) Creek Hill. Near Exford Weir. Western Highway, near Long Forest Road? Now demolished. C149.

WHITEHORSE CREEK ROAD (?). "Site of Old Ballarat Road (Cobb & Co route) from Rowsley valley to top of escarpment. **COACH STATION SITE**. On private land. Access possible from Ballan Shire. RLA68 & 70.

WINDMILLS generally, indicating agricultural use of ground water. RLA37.

O'BRIENS (LATER KAYS) SAWMILL, Wombat State Forest (1930s). L090. Location?

WOMBAT STATE FOREST, North-west of East Bullengarook, **TIMBER EXTRACTION SITES, TRAM LINES, OLD MILL SITES, ETC.** (c19). WJB68 & RLA5. Locate In Shire of Gisborne?

PARADISE MILL (ANDERSON'S?), Korjamunip Creek (location?). Wombat State Forest. Location? In Shire of Newnhan & Woodend? ESMAP 618.C1; 1MA24.

ANDERSON'S TRAMWAY BED (tramway dismantled, but route can be followed). Wombat State Forest. Location? In Shire of Newnhan & Woodend? ESMAP 595, B.11; 1MA24.

WOMBAT RAILWAY STATION, site & cuttings, Wombat State Forest. Location? ESMAP 595; 1MA24.

WOMBAT FOREST WEST, BLUE GUM TRACK. RLA5.

- 222 **WOMBAT FOREST. VISTAS AND VIEW SHEDS.** Viewed from Gisborne Road, the Bacchus Marsh Basin & high ground, south of Bacchus Marsh. RLA5.
Locate.
- 223 **WOOLPACK ROAD.** (1858). RLA55 & 56, L27, 33 & 73.
- 224 **INFANT WELFARE & PRE-SCHOOL CENTRE,** (BABY HEALTH CENTRE SITE), Young Street (SW cnr Lerderberg Street). (1940-45? 3.3.1957?). Plane watching station. BTBM21, C144, 145 & 164.
- SALE YARDS, Young Street. Bullring with tiered seating, lookout tower (WWII). C337, 378 & 379.
- STUBBINGS POWER GENERATING STATION, Young Street (cnr Bennett Street). C335, BTBM21, C144, 145 & 164.
- ANDERSON'S CORNER STORE, Young Street, 5.11.1866-1971. M016, NTR3944, WJB213. Extant? Location?
- 227 **THE COACH HOUSE, FORMER ROYAL HOTEL STABLES,** Young Street (c1880), V0392, M044.
- 228 **MECHANICS INSTITUTE,** (Buffaloes Hall?) 17 Young Street (1858?), V0375, NT274, Recorded, WJB213, C214.
- WHITE COTTAGE, Young Street (opposite Mechanics Hall) (c1867), M044.
Extant?
- 229 **HOUSE,** 16 Young Street (c1869). NT3939, Recorded, WJB213.
- Extant? WJB54*
- BOB WYNNE IRONMONGER & UNDERTAKER (Next W.D. Morton's store). C163.
- "GLENPEDDER". WJB54. Location?
- TOM PEARCE GROCERY STORE (NOW "MORGAN'S TUCKERBAG" SITE), VCM35, BMBM 350, Extant?.

WATER TREATMENT PLANT, designed Alec Bond, City Engineer. C318.

SEWERAGE PLANT. " " " " ". C318.

(Engineering difficulties of a town in bottom of valley. Main Street was main waterway, eg.).

BLUESTONE QUARRIES, WJB66. Location?

772 BRICKWORKS (2no) (1873-6). L0145. Location?

119 PLASTICS FACTORY (1960s). L0113. Location?

GEORGE TAYLOR SADDLER, 1866 (1888 Samuel Painter, Saddler). M041. Location?

MARSHALL'S BLACKSMITH SHOP, (June 1869). M041. Location?

WILLIAM WATTS, BOOT & SHOE MAKER (pre-1883). M042. Location?

JAMES REID, WHEELWRIGHT & BLACKSMITH (pre-1883 & residence. Dem.1924 by Federal Milk Co.) M042. Demolished.

ALFORD'S LITTLE WONDER STORE (1883) (later Railway Family Hotel & General Store). M045. Location?

"TULLAMORE" (Woodwards). As orchards. C364.

R.P. SEWELL & CO., now Bird's bakery(?). Agricultural implements. C366.

BILL SPURR, first coolstore in BM. 1930s. C367.

(Air-raid shelters. Many in BM. Trench with corrugated iron and bank built over. C379).

"QUAMBY", Private Hospital, Sister Porter. C148, 346. Location?

"THE WILLOWS". Johnny Connell. C301.

CO-OP BAKERY. C307.

"THE BUNGALOW" (later St Johns Convent) (1880. Dem. early 1900s. M046.
Location?

"DUNGLASS" (former Dr Rae Surgery & Residence) (1865-66). M046.
Location?

"GLENMORE" HOMESTEAD (pre-1883). M047. (qv) Glenmore Estate at
"Greystones"? Location?

ABRAHAM TRACEY, BOOTMAKER (left of George Taylor/Samual Painter shop).
M049.

("STAUGHTON VALE", WJB54). Corio Shire.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN HOUSE, (Dem.c1980). M0152. Location?

(EXAMPLES OF VARIOUS DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS AND CHANNELS). Location?

(AVENUES OF PEPPERCORNS & GUMS ON BOUNDARIES OF BLOCKS). Location?

(LADY NORTHCOTE RECREATION CAMP, WJB174.) Shire of Ballan.

TAB, (former Greenwood Barber Shop) (1911), double-fronted sandstone
shop. Father, then son until 1947. 3 barbers in Bacchus Marsh in
1940s. C273-75. Location?

GIBBON'S BARBER SHOP (Russell's site). C277. Location?

~~BULL MALLEE STAND, WJB194.~~ Location?

130 **BACCHUS MARSH BRICK AND POTTERY COMPANY.** L062. Location? Darley?

BACON CURING PLANT (1891), L062. Location?

29 **"GLENCAIRN" HOMESTEAD.** Established plantings. RLA22. Location?

JOHN CAIN HOUSE (next St Monans (1898), then coal mine APM). C73 & 78.
(St Monans, demolished). Location?

WATER FROM THE SHIRE STAND PIPE. C137.

"JIMMY YOUNGER'S CAFE"(?), site of Jimmy Thompson garage. C146 & 147.
Location?

APPLE ORCHARDS : Woodward's, Spurr's, Max Durham, Vallences, Curley
Cowan, George Vallence. C363.

The following abbreviations are used to refer to sources, followed by the page number :

- 3B. L.J. Blake. Vision and Realisation. Volume 3.
- BTBM. Back to Bacchus Marsh. Souvenir. (1957).
- C. Geoffrey Camm (compiler). Bacchus Marsh by Bacchus Marsh.
- CLK. Melbourne's Living Museum of the West, Christine Johnston & RMIT. Coimadai Lime Kilns.
- ESMAP. ESMAP Outer Melbourne Directory.
- HBC. Heritage Buildings Council Files.
- L. John Lloyd. Local Government in Bacchus Marsh. The Road District Years 1853-1871.
- LB. Lawrence Burchell. Victorian Schools.
- LO. John Lack & Olwen Ford. Melbourne's Western Region. An Introductory History.
- MO. Gwyn Moore and Jean Oomes. Bacchus Marsh. A Pictorial Chronicle.
- 1.MA. Land Conservation Council. Melbourne Area District 1 Review. Final Recommendations.
- NT. National Trust Files.
- O. Betty Osborn. The Bacchus Story.
- OHT. Betty Osborn. A History of Holy Trinity Church of England, Bacchus Marsh.
- PEA. Planning & Environment Act. Controlled under Local Planning Scheme.
- RLA. Landscape Advisory Service. Western Region Commission. Bacchus Marsh Rural Landscape Assessment.
- RNE. Register of National Estate. Australian Heritage Commission.
- S. Walter Stewart. The Early History of Bacchus Marsh Schools.
- V. Gary Vines. Western Region Industrial Heritage Study.
- VBTL. Gary Vines. Built to Last. An Historical and Archaeological Survey of Dry Stone Walls in Melbourne's Western Region.
- VCM. Gary Vines. Chaff Mills in Melbourne's West. An Industrial Sites Study.
- VCML. Gary Vines. Chaff Mills in Melbourne's West. (Leaflet).
- VIDP. Gary Vines. Irrigating the Dry Plains.
- WJB. Walker, Johnston & Boyce. Melbourne Western Region Heritage Study. Evidence of History.

BOLD TYPE : Indicates buildings known to exist.

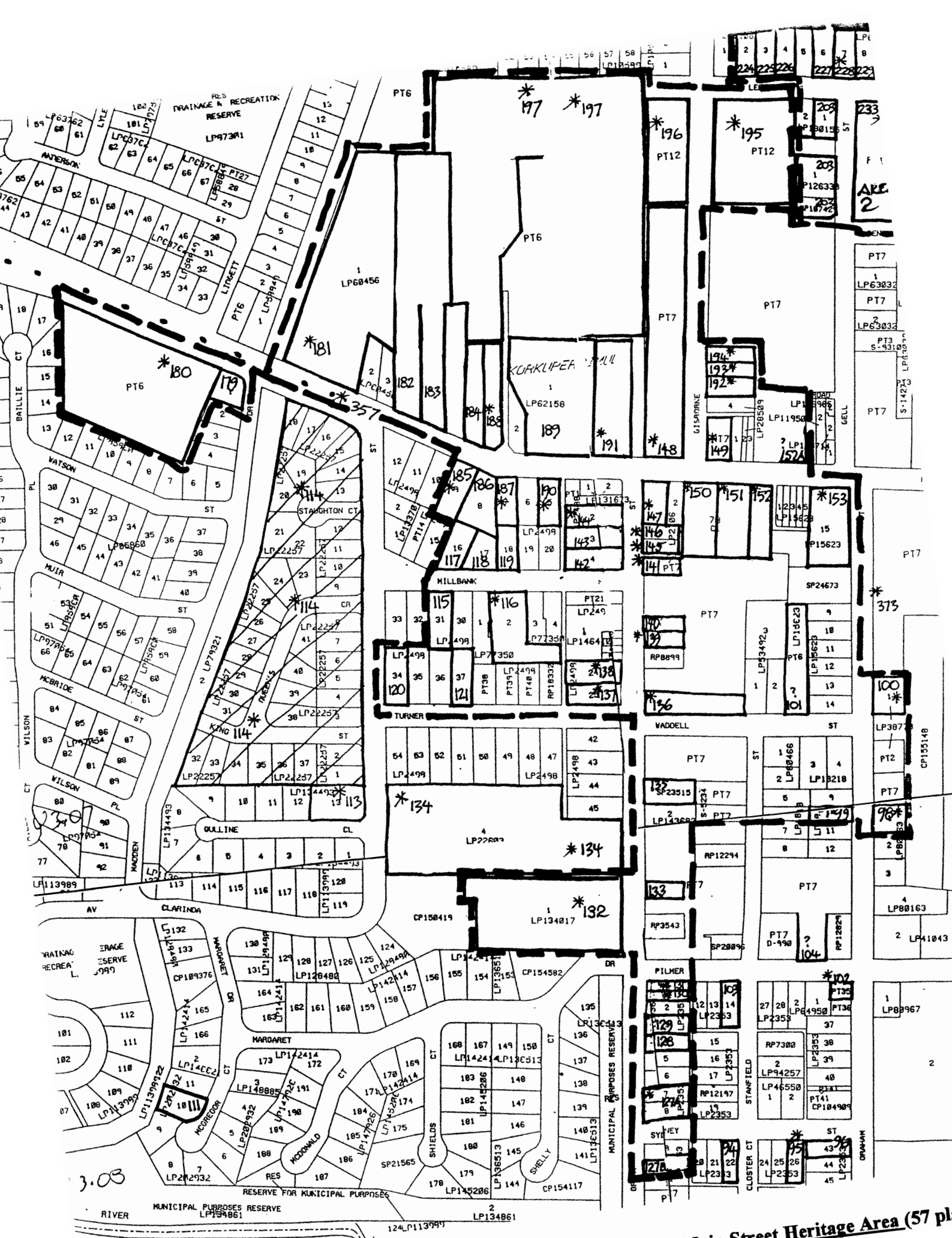
PART II

13. HERITAGE AREAS

1. Grant, Gisborne and Main Street Heritage Area (57 places)

- | | | |
|------|---|--|
| 98 | L | 22 Graham Street. |
| 99 | L | 21 Graham Street. |
| 100 | L | Former Iron Church, house and Webster Bros. Yard, 14 Graham Street. |
| 101 | I | 5 Waddell Street. |
| 115 | I | Glenlee, 11 Millbank Street. |
| 116 | L | Kelvin Grove, 5 Millbank Street. |
| 117 | I | 8A Millbank Street. |
| 118 | I | Wyalla, 8 Millbank Street. |
| 119 | I | (McDonald), 6 Millbank Street. |
| 120 | I | (Lionel Simpson), 16 Turner Street (NE cnr. Clarinda Street). |
| 121 | I | 10 Turner Street. |
| 127A | L | McDonald's Saddlery, Busi Fingers Ceramics Studio, Fisher & Box Pty. Ltd., Accountants, 60,62, Grant Street (NE cnr. Sydney Street). |
| 127B | I | 64B Grant Street. |
| 128 | I | 52 Grant Street. |
| 129 | I | Authorised Hoover Centre, 50 Grant Street. |
| 130 | L | 48A Grant Street. |
| 131 | L | Seery & Associates, Accountants, 48 Grant Street (SE cnr. Pilmer Street). |
| 132 | S | Millbank, 37 Grant Street. |
| 133 | I | 38 Grant Street. |
| 135 | I | K & M Hairdressing, 28A Grant Street. |
| 136 | L | 24 Grant Street (NE cnr. Waddell Street). |
| 137 | L | 2nd Bacchus Marsh Scouts, 23? Grant Street. |
| 138 | L | Ys Mens Hall, 21? Grant Street |
| 139 | L | 18 Grant Street. |
| 140 | I | 16 Grant Street. |
| 141 | L | Salisbury & Pumpkin Joes Children's Clothes & Shoes, 10 Grant Street. |
| 142 | I | (Simon), Grant Street (NW cnr. Millbank Street). |
| 143 | I | Pizza, Takeaway, Seafood Restaurant & AMP.
David J. Still & Associates Pty. Ltd., 7 & 7A Grant Street. |
| 144 | R | Bacchus Bargain Market, 3-5 (?) Grant Street. |
| 145 | L | Pots 'n' Posies, 8A Grant Street. |
| 146 | L | Bacchus Marsh Farm Supplies Pty. Ltd., 4-6 Grant Street. |
| 147 | R | Scribbles Inc. Art & Craft Supplies,
105 Main Street (SW cnr. Grant Street). |
| 148 | L | The Butcher's Block & GMP Greenwoods Real Estate Pty. Ltd.
(NW cnr. Gibsome Road). |
| 149 | L | Court House Hotel, Main Street (NE cnr. Gisborne Road). |
| 150 | L | (Police residence and lock up), 123 (?) Main Street. |
| 151 | S | Bacchus Marsh Court House, 125 (?) Main Street. |
| 152 | L | Madden & Bourke Pty., Barristers & Solicitors, 127 Main Street. |
| 152A | I | (State Bank of Victoria), 134 Main Street. |
| 153 | S | The Border Inn, 141 Main Street (SW cnr. Graham Street). |
| 179 | I | 63 Main Street, Stanford Hill. |

- 180 L 51 Main Street, Stanford Hill.
181 L Theo van Alkemade, Estate Agent, 70 Main Street, Stanford Hill.
182 I 80 Main Street, Stanford Hill.
183 I Parkside, 82 Main Street, Stanford Hill.
184 I Masonic Hall, 86 Main Street, Stanford Hill.
185 L Pentland (?), 85 Main Street, Stanford Hill.
186 I 89 Main Street, Stanford Hill.
187 L 91 Main Street.
188 L 90 Main Street, Stanford Hill (NW cnr. Treasurer's Lane).
189 I Inverlochie, 94–98 Main Street.
190 L The Heritage Emporium, 97 Main Street.
191 S Blacksmith's Shop & Cottage, 100 & 102 Main Street.
192 L 6 Gisborne Road.
193 S Garravembi Press, 8 Gisborne Road.
194 S 10 Gisborne Road.
195 L St. Andrew's Uniting Church, Gisborne Road (SE cnr. Lerderberg Street).
196 R Holy Trinity Anglican Church, Gisborne Road (SW cnr. Lerderberg Street).
197 L St. Bernard's School, Convent & Chapel (west end, Lerderberg Street).
357 L Pioneer Women's Avenue, Main Street (Clarinda Street to Halletts Way).



1. Grant, Gisborne and Main Street Heritage Area (57 pl)

2. Lerderberg Street Heritage Area (26 places)

224	I	4 Lerderberg Street.
225	I	6 Lerderberg Street.
226	I	8 Lerderberg Street.
227	I	12 Lerderberg Street.
228	L	14 (?), 16 (?)Lerderberg Street (opposite Gell Street).
229	I	(Hughes), 18 Lerderberg Street (NW cnr. lane).
230	I	20 Lerderberg Street.
231	I	22 Lerderberg Street.
232	I	24 Lerderberg Street.
233	I	Wiljam'e, 30 Gell Street (SE cnr. Lerderberg Street).
234	L	(Stewart), 29 Lerderberg Street.
235	I	32 Lerderberg Street.
236	I	34 Lerderberg Street.
237	I	38 Lerderberg Street.
238	I	40 Lerderberg Street.
239	L	(McFarland) 42 Lerderberg Street (NW cnr. Yang Street).
240	L	Shire of Bacchus Marsh Community Services, 54 Lerderberg Street.
241	S	Bacchus Marsh Primary School, 56–62 Lerderberg Street.
242	I	43 Lerderberg Street.
243	I	45 Lerderberg Street.
244	I	47 Lerderberg Street.
245	L	St. Bernard's Church, Parish Centre and Presbytery, 49– Lerderberg Street.
246	L	46 Lerderberg Street.
246A	I	65 Lerderberg Street.
247	L	69 Lerderberg Street.
248	L	B.&S. Durham, Appleworld, 80 Lerderberg Street.

3. Myrniong Heritage Area (12 places)

- | | | |
|-----|---|--|
| 261 | I | Mymiong–Greendale Road, Mymiong. |
| 262 | L | (Road Bridge), Main Street, Mymiong. |
| 263 | L | (Dairymen’s Co–operative, Milk Factory, Mymiong Bridge & house),
Main Street. |
| 264 | L | (Mymiong Hotel), 21 Main Street, Mymiong. |
| 265 | L | Girraseen, 16 Main Street, Mymiong. |
| 266 | L | (Police Station & Gaol), 8 Main Street, Mymiong. |
| 267 | I | 6 (?) Main Street, Mymiong. |
| 268 | L | Plough Inn Hotel, 1 Main Street, Mymiong. |
| 269 | L | Avenue of trees, 1–16 Main Street, Mymiong. |
| 270 | I | Mymiong Hall, Short Street, Mymiong. |
| 272 | L | Christ Church Anglican Church, Hardy Street, Mymiong. |
| 273 | L | Mymiong Primary School, Muddy Lane, (& Hardy Street), Mymiong. |

BLACKWOOD

3. Myrning Heritage Area (12 places)

7 MYRNING
RECREATION RESERVE
B

7A
SCHOOL RESERVE
*273

CHURCH
ENGLAND
RESERVE
*270

CHURCH
ENGLAND
RESERVE
*272

CHURCH
ENGLAND
RESERVE
*271

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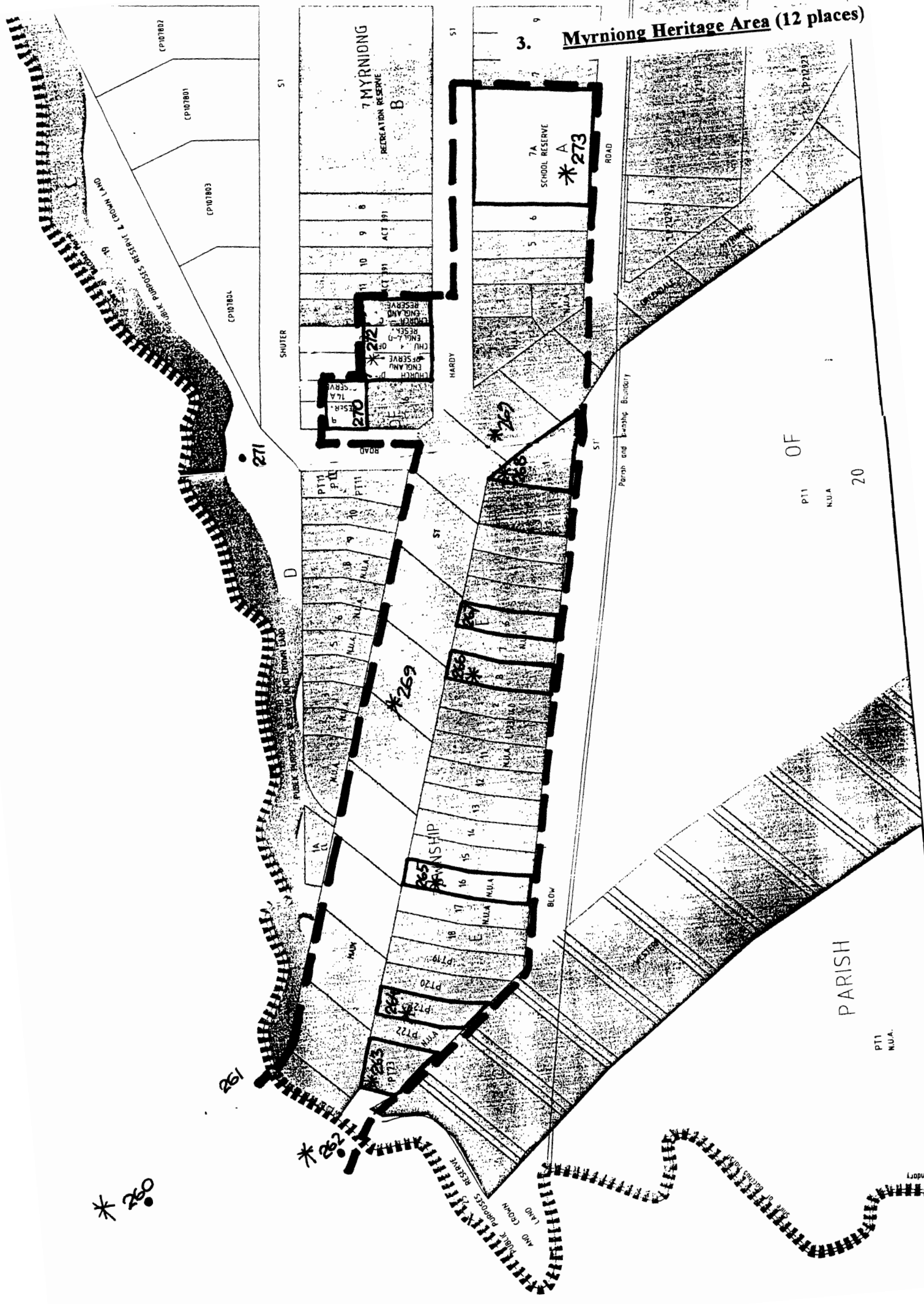
CHURCH
ENGLAND
RESERVE
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CHURCH
ENGLAND
RESERVE
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OF
PT11
N.U.A.
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PARISH

PT11
N.U.A.



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*273

CP107802
CP107801
CP107803
CP107804

OWNERS REGISTER & COMMONS
19

PUBLIC RIGHTS AND TOWN LANE

SHUTTER ROAD

HARDY ST

BLOW ST

PARISH AND LIVING BOUNDARY

LAND COMMONS AND PUBLIC RIGHTS RESERVE

BOUNDARY

BOUNDARY

BOUNDARY

BOUNDARY

4. **Longforest Heritage Area (13 places, 2 separate areas)**

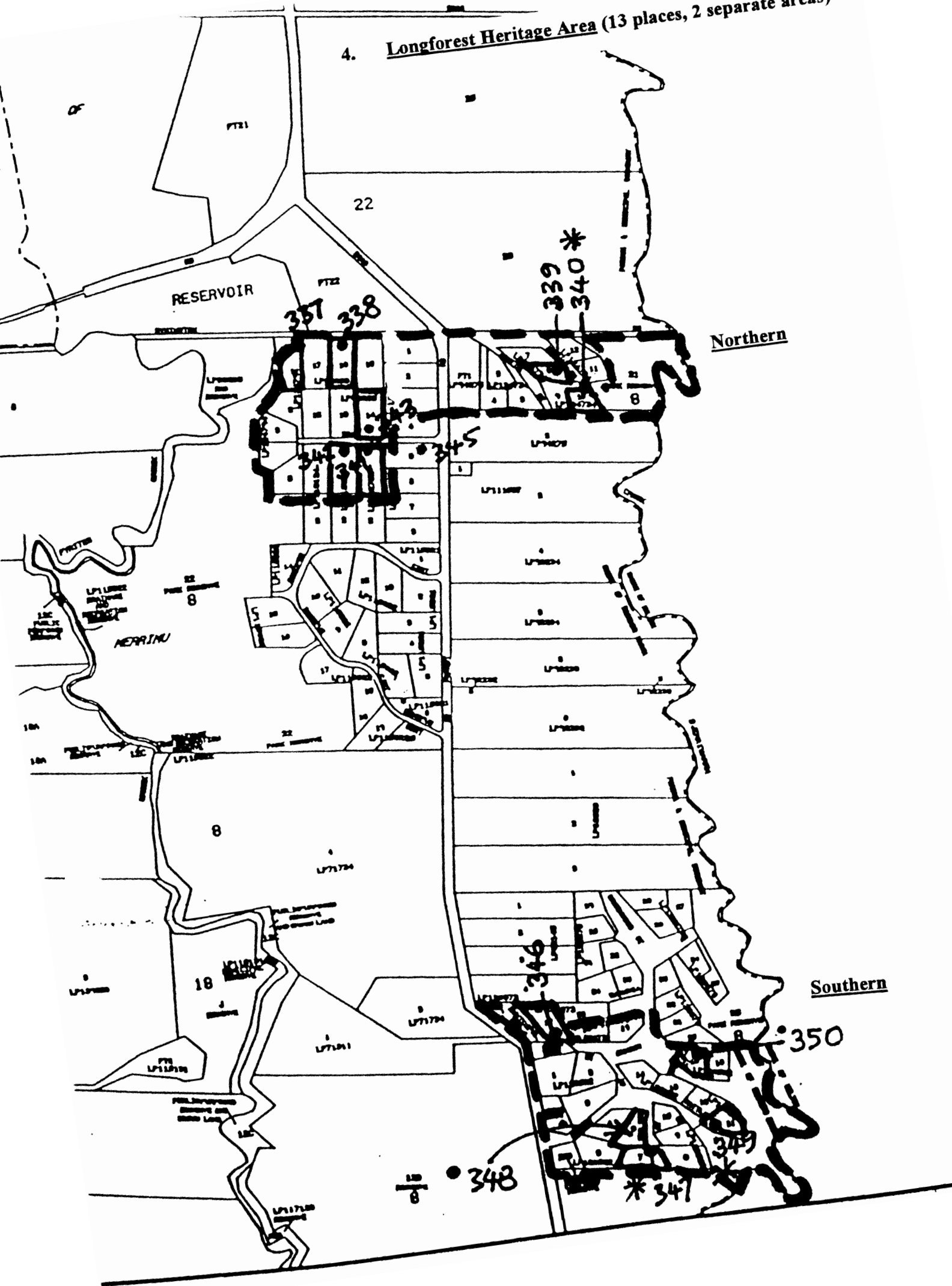
Northern:

- | | | |
|-----|---|--|
| 337 | I | Langton Gums, RMB 8521 Symington Road, Coimadai. |
| 338 | I | Symington Road, Coimadai. |
| 339 | I | RMB 8509, 8 Moonah Drive, Coimadai. |
| 340 | L | RMB 8507, 10 Moonah Drive, Coimadai. |
| 341 | I | 9 Bull Mallee Road, Coimadai. |
| 342 | I | 10 Bull Mallee Road, Coimadai. |
| 343 | I | 14 Bull Mallee Road, Coimadai. |
| 345 | I | RMB 8538, 5 Bull Mallee Road, Coimadai. |

Southern:

- | | | |
|-----|---|---|
| 346 | I | Lot 3, Sundew Avenue, Coimadai. |
| 347 | L | (Townshend) Lot 7, Red Box Court. |
| 348 | I | (Collins) Lot 5 (?), Red Box Court. |
| 349 | L | (Edwards) Lot 11, RMB 8753, Wattle Court, Coimadai. |
| 350 | I | Lot 15, Grevillea Court, Coimadai. |

4. Longforest Heritage Area (13 places, 2 separate areas)



5. Hopetoun Heritage Area (8 places, 2 separate areas)

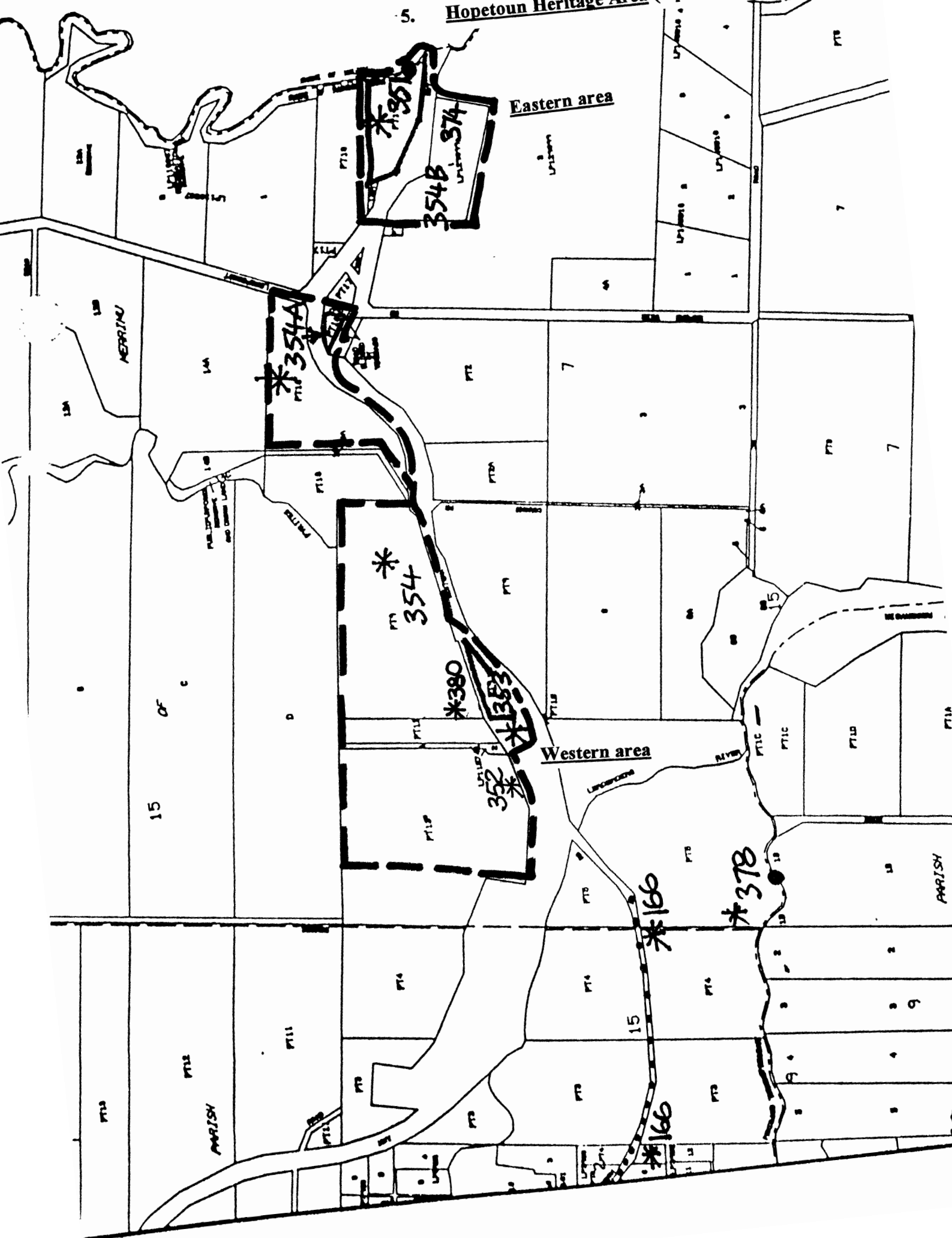
Western area:

- | | | |
|-----|---|--|
| 352 | R | Shell restaurant & site, Western Highway, Hopetoun. |
| 353 | R | Old Hopetoun Cemetery & Chapel, Western Highway (approach) Hopetoun. |
| 354 | S | (Leahy's Inn Hotel), Lot 2, Western Highway (approach), Hopetoun. |
| 380 | L | (Union Flour Mill) site, Western Highway, Hopetoun. |

Eastern area:

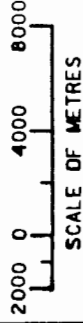
- | | | |
|------|---|--|
| 351 | S | Djerriwarrh Bridge (over Djerriwarrh Gate), Western Highway, Hopetoun. |
| 354A | L | Anthony's Cutting, Western Highway, Hopetoun. |
| 354B | I | (Djerriwarrh School) site, (off) Exford Weir Road, SE cnr. |
| 374 | L | Bullock track route, Western Highway section (part). |

5. Hopetoun Heritage Area (8 places, 2 separate areas).



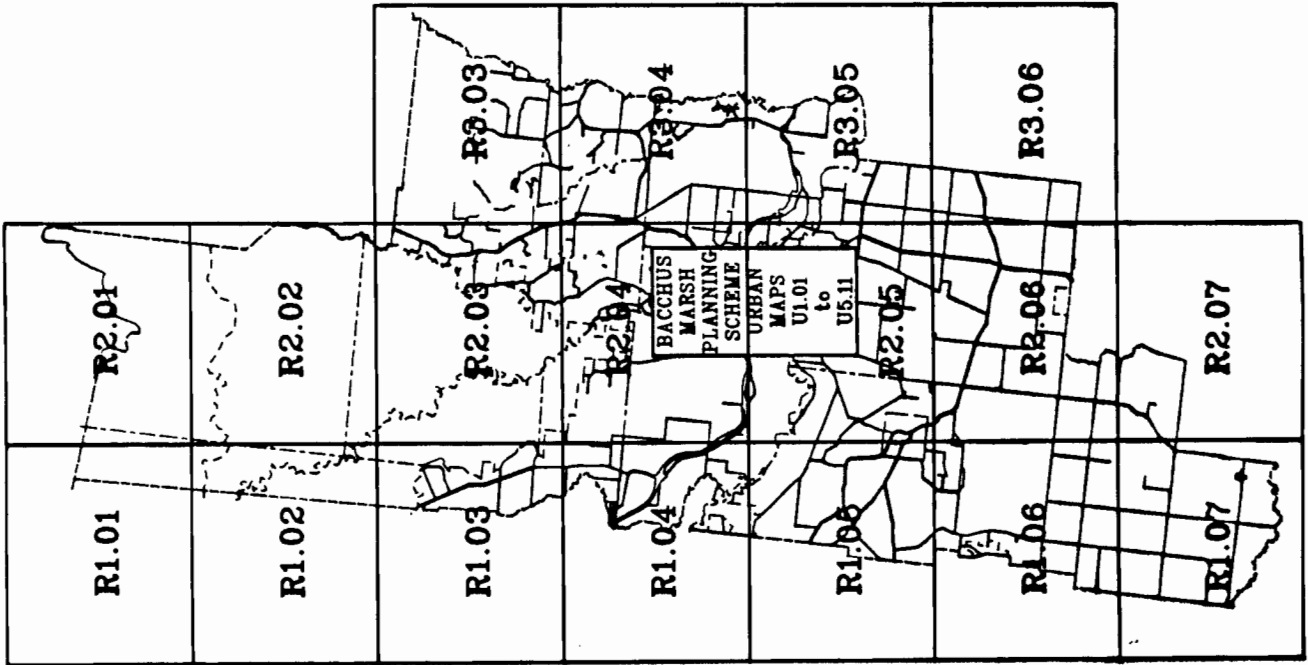
14. BASE MAP.

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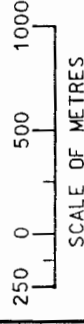


RURAL MAP LEGEND

KEY	
•	INTEREST
*	SIGNIFICANCE
XX	DIAMOND PAVING
(W)	DETRIDGE WHEEL

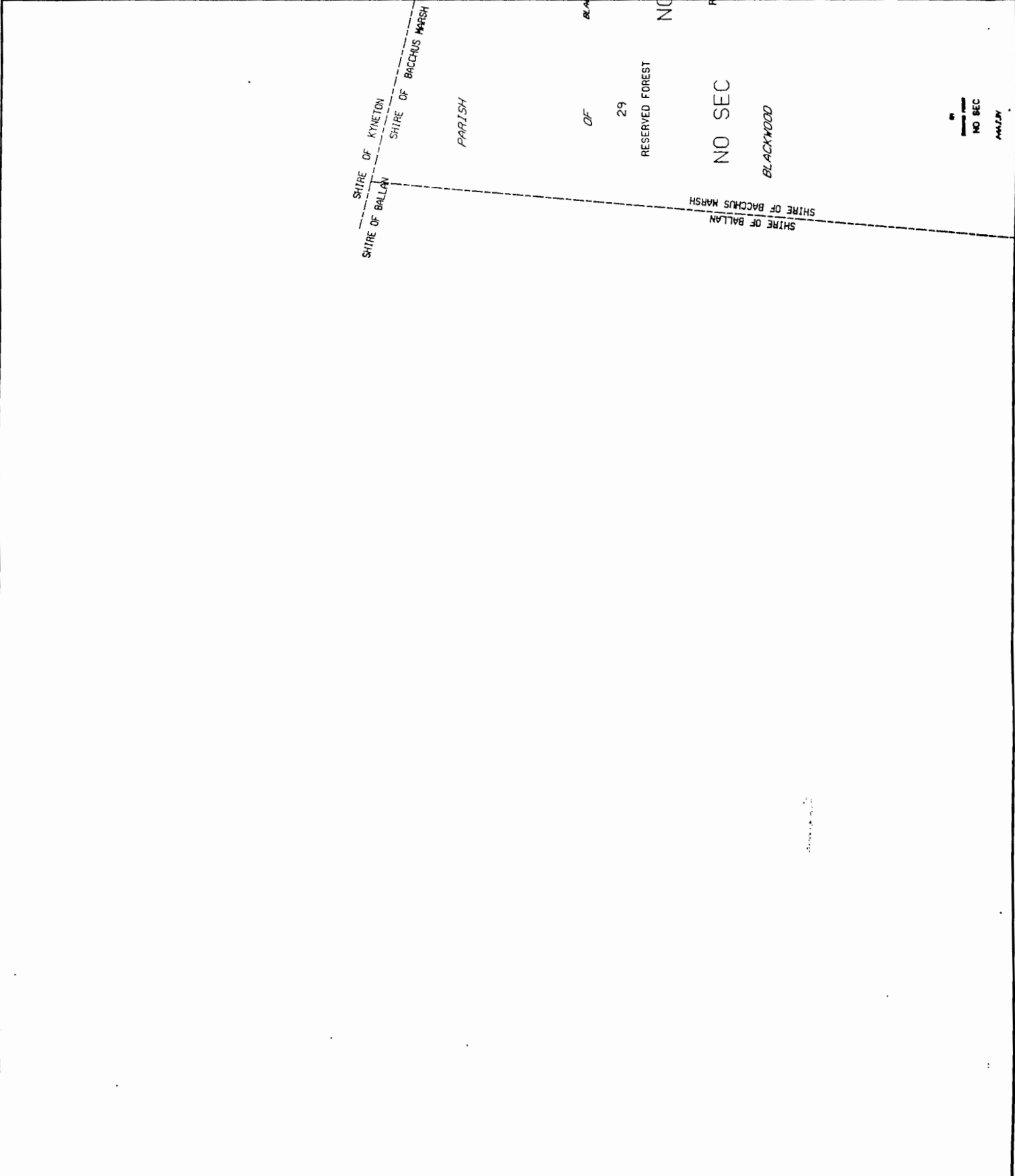


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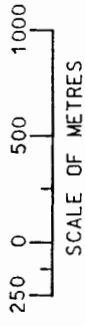
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R1.02	R2.02
R1.03	R2.03
	R3.03

Map R1.01



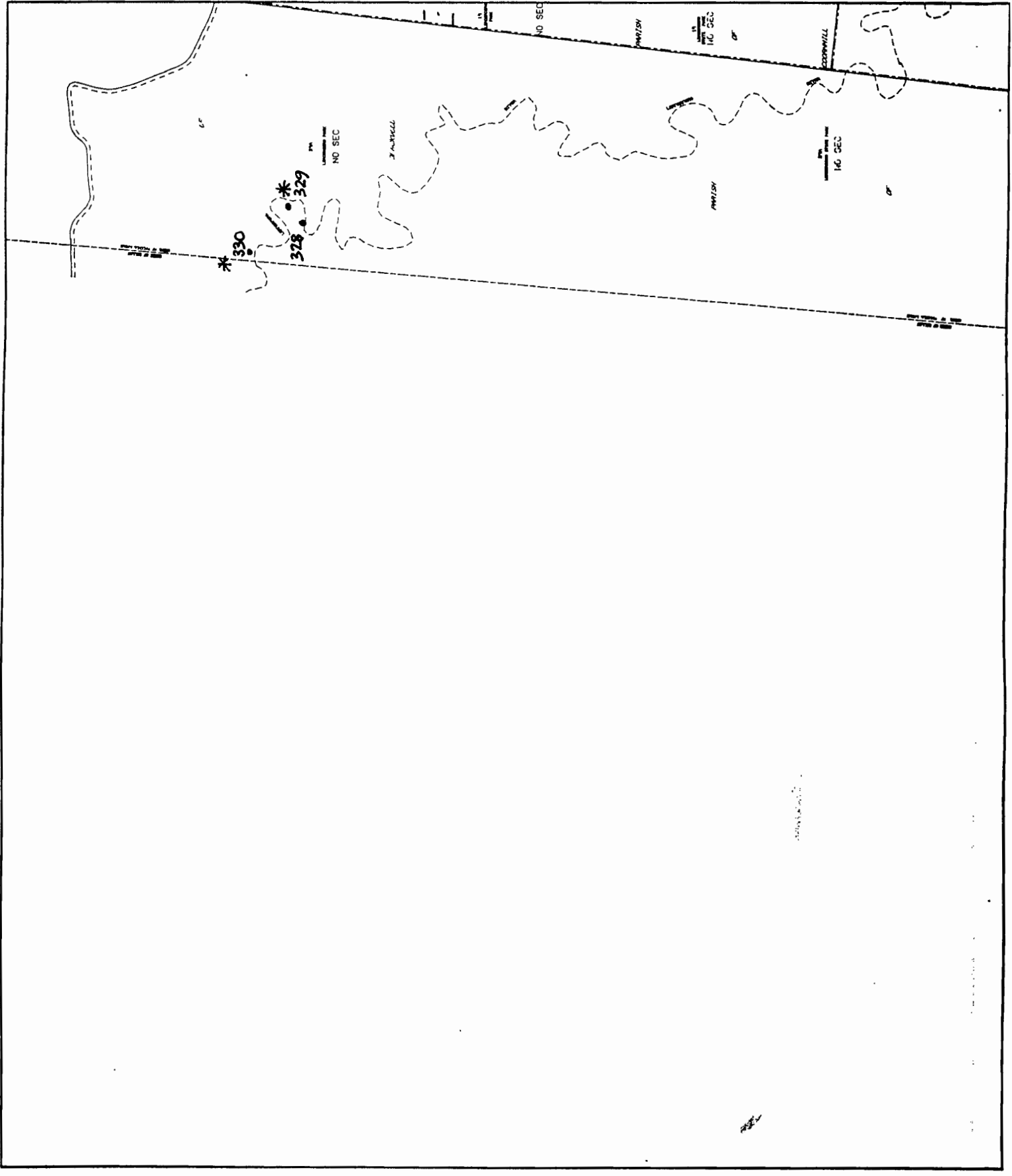
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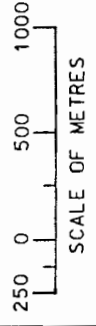


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	R2.02
R1.03	R2.03
	R3.03

Map R1.02

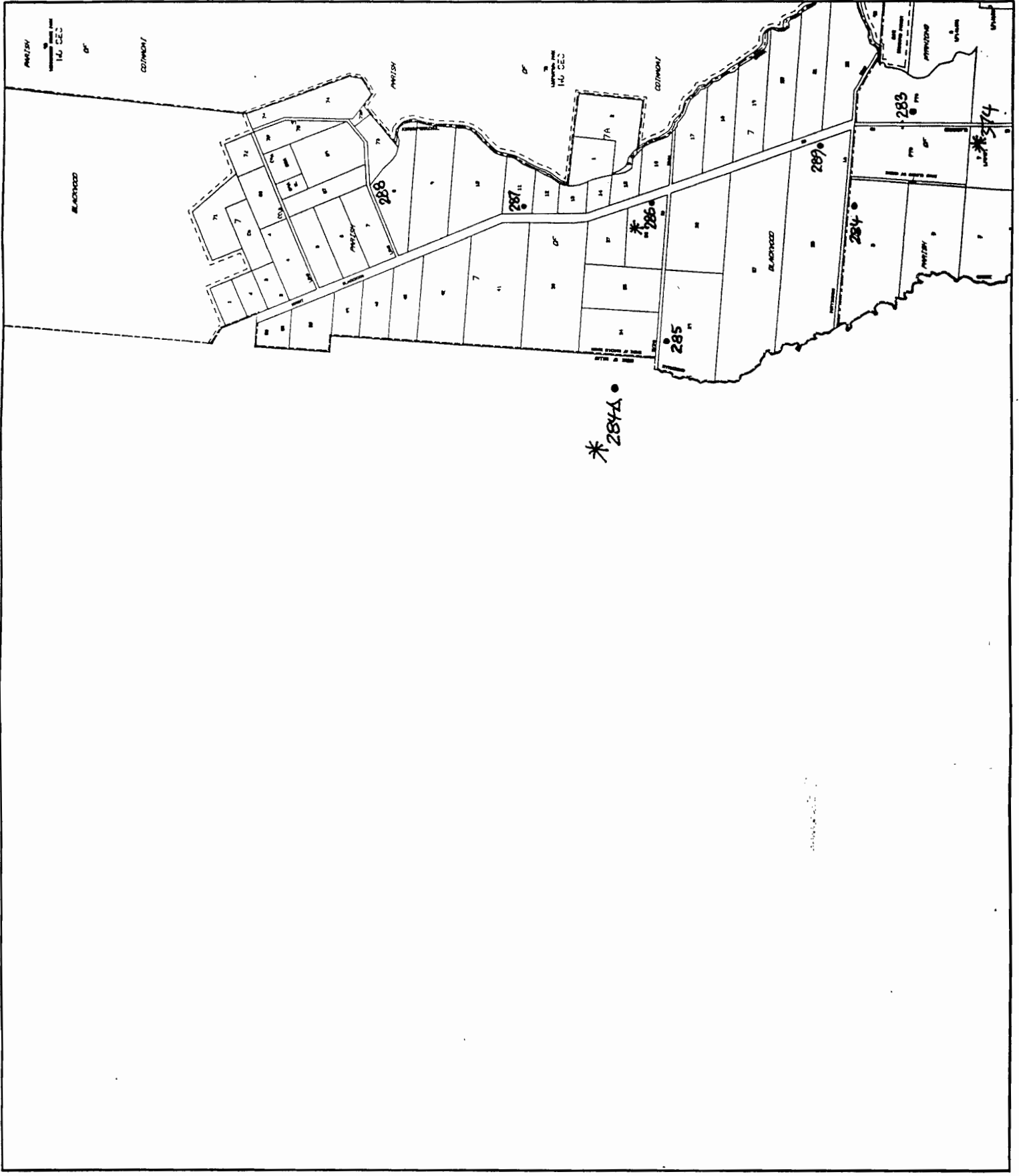


BACCHUS MARSH PLANNING SCHEME



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	R2.03	R3.04
R1.04	R2.04	R3.04

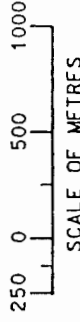
Map R1.03



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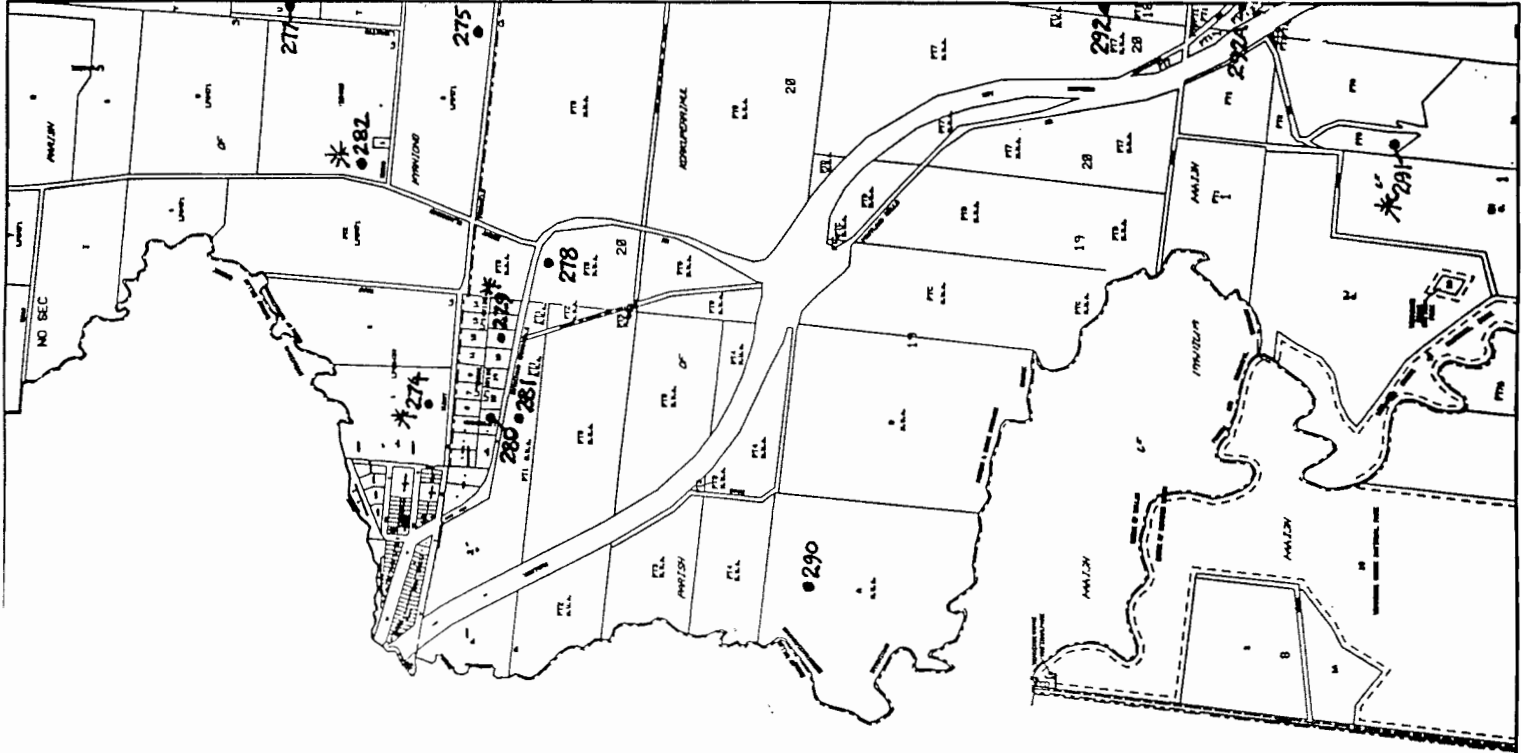


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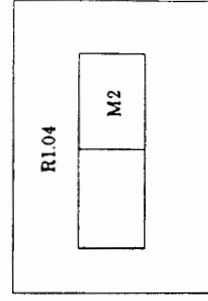
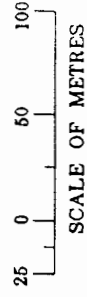
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R1.05	R2.05	R3.05

Map R1.04

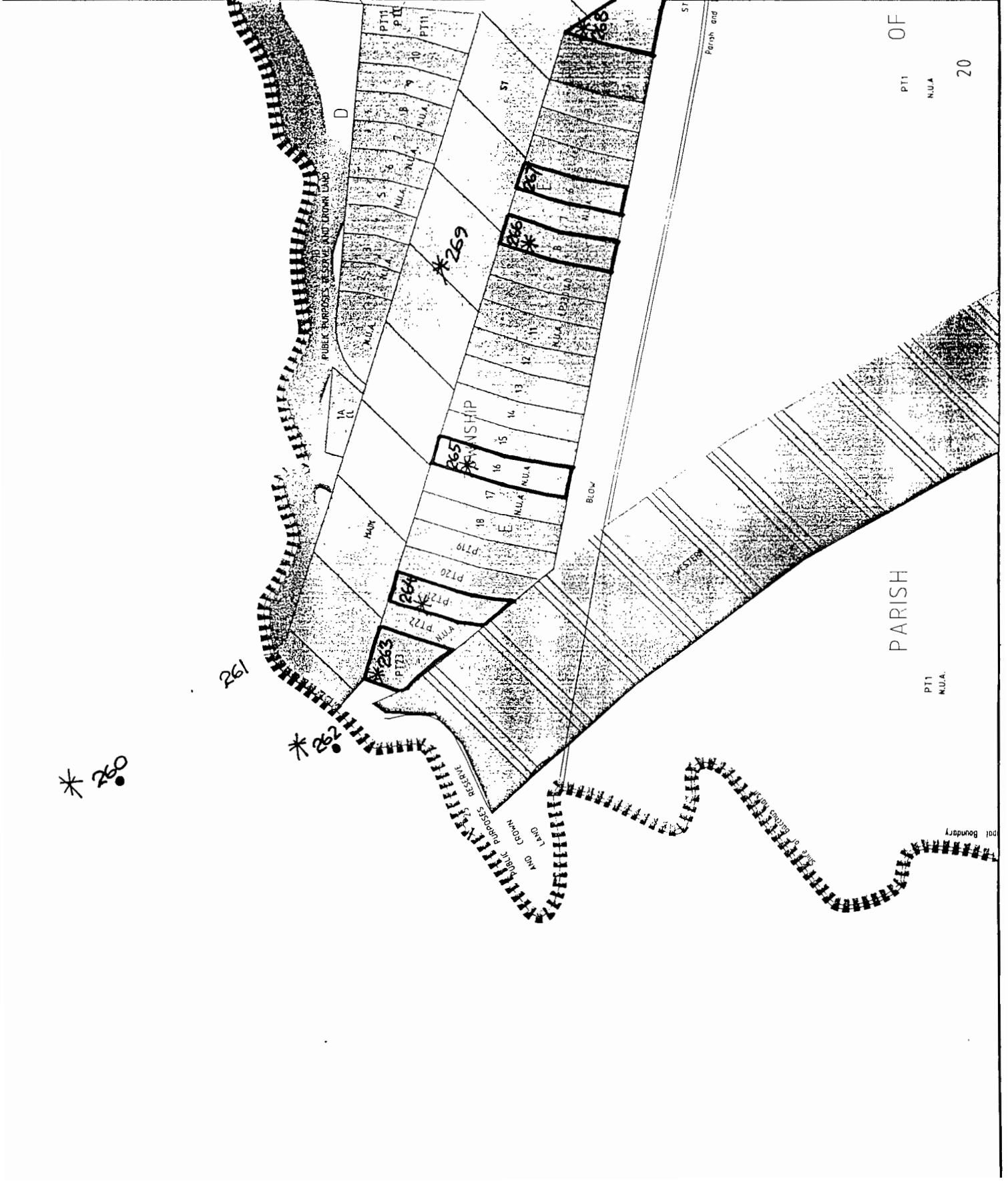


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Map M1



OF
 PT11 N.U.A.
 20

PARISH
 PT11 N.U.A.

* 260

261

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* 260

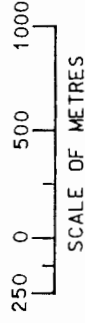
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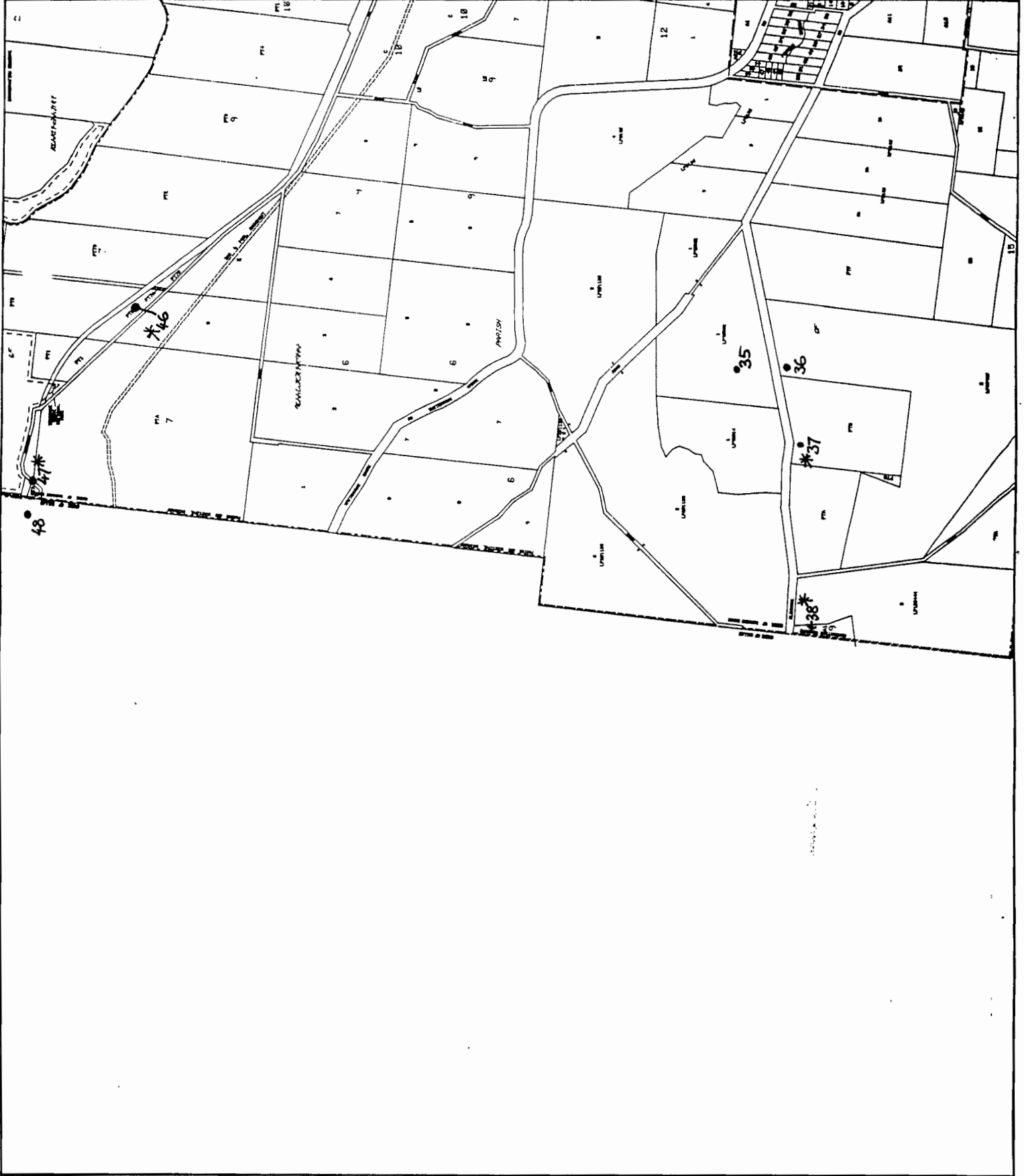
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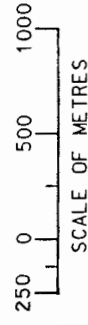
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	R2.05	R3.05
R1.06	R2.06	R3.06

Map R1.05



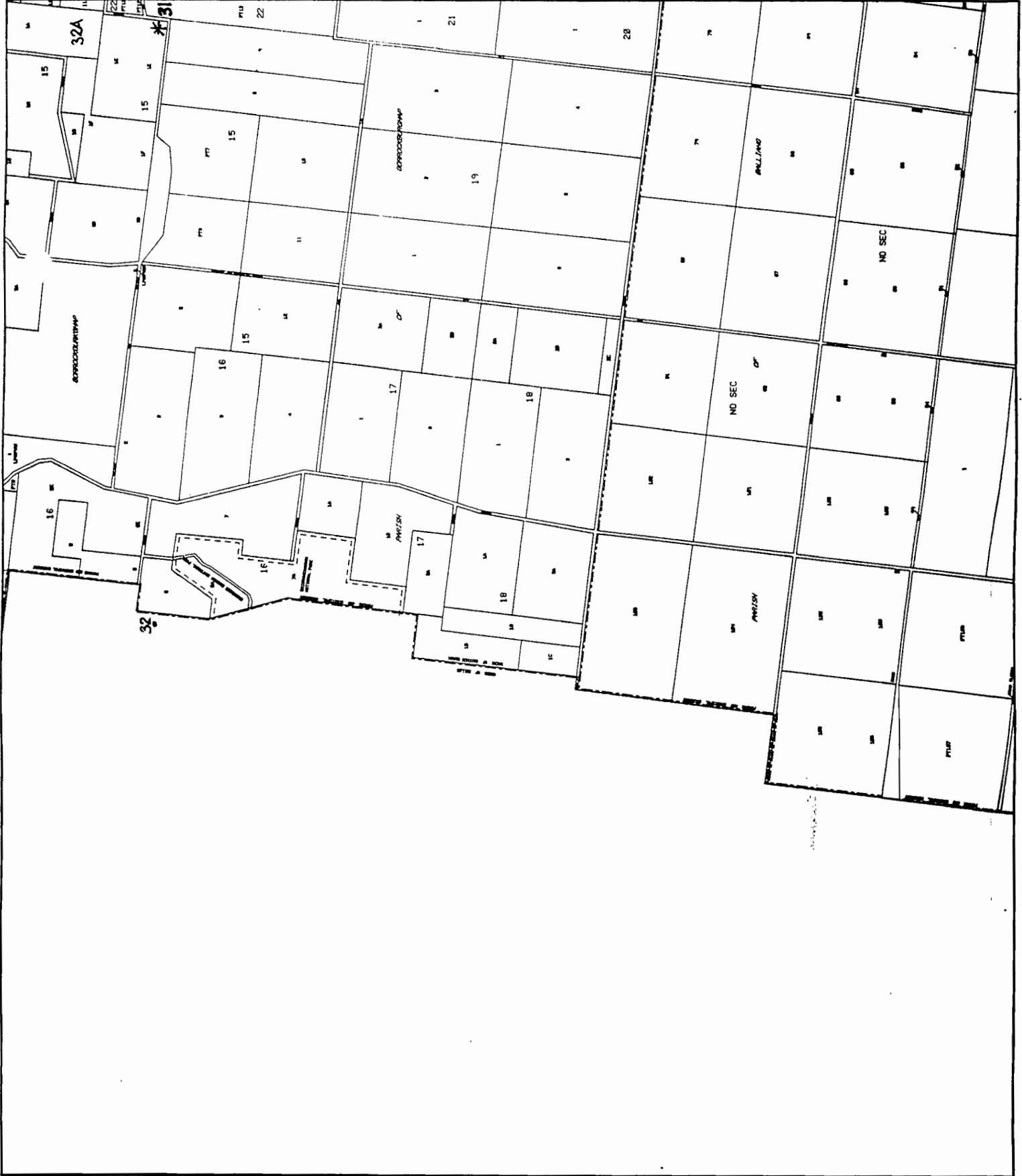
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R1.05	R2.05	R3.05
	R2.06	R3.06
R1.07	R2.07	

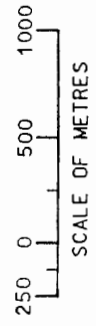
Map R1.06



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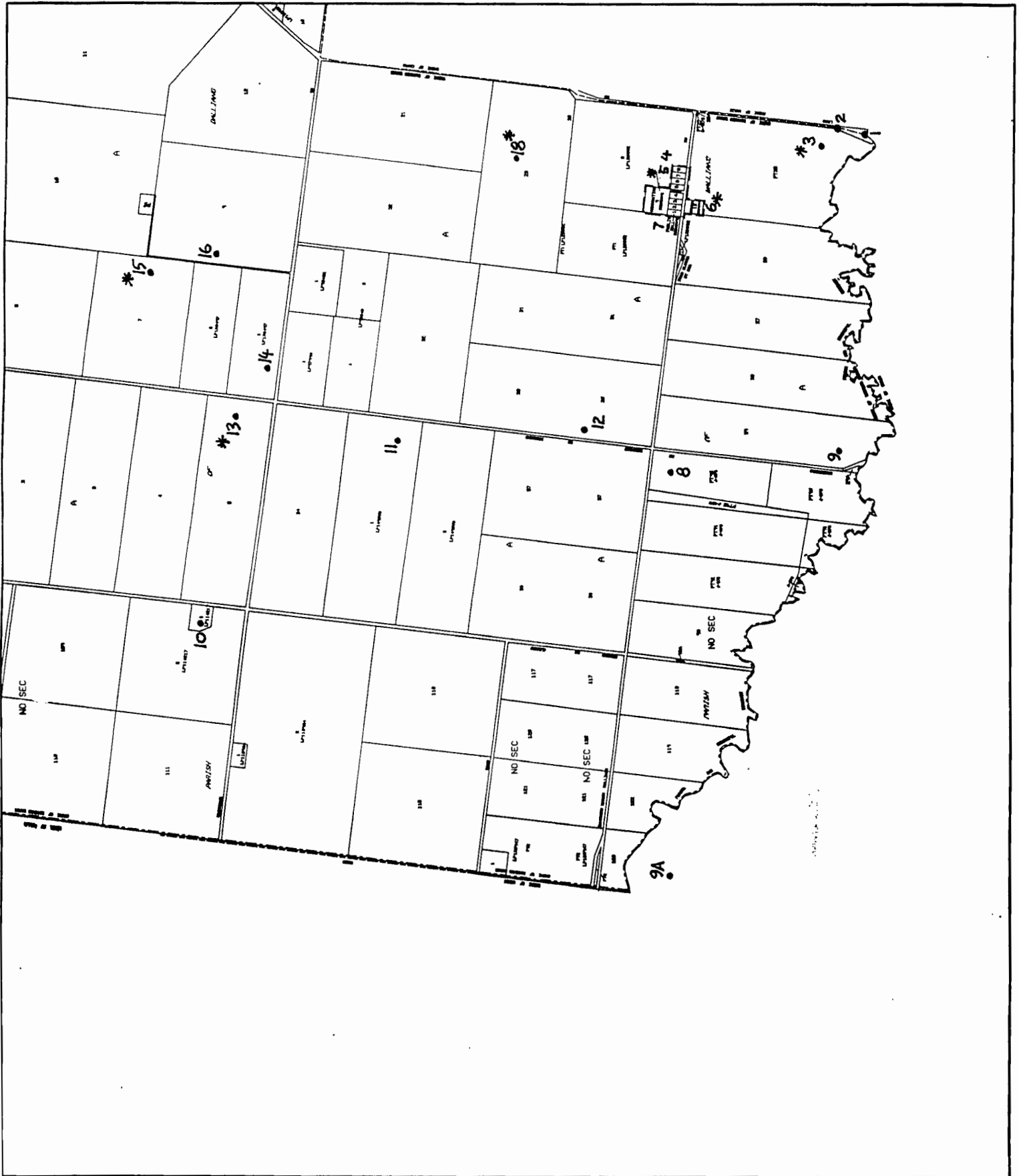


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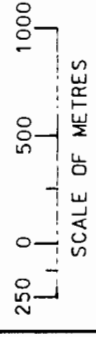
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	R2.07	

Map R1.07



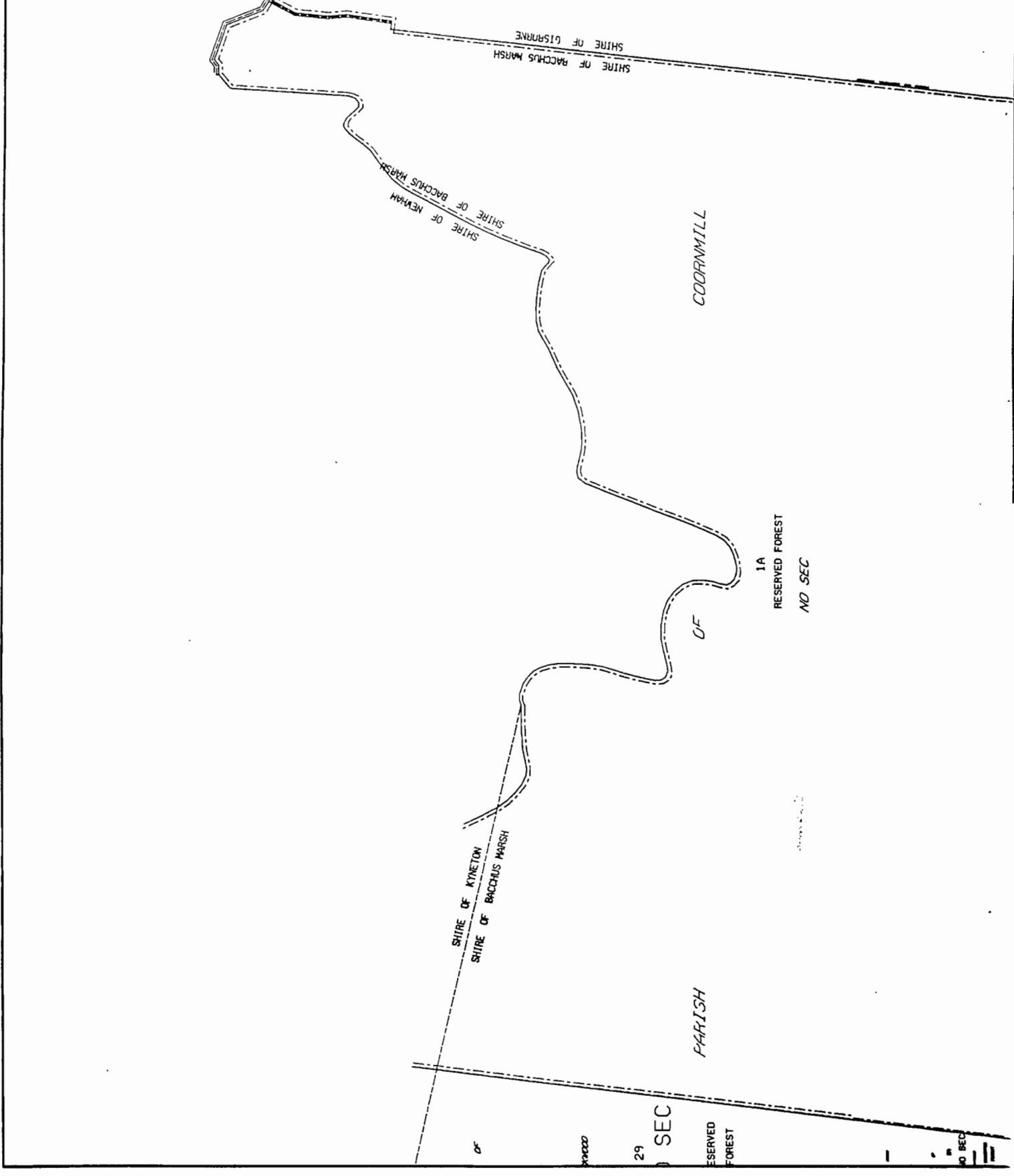
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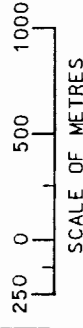
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R1.02	R2.03	
R1.03		

Map R2.01



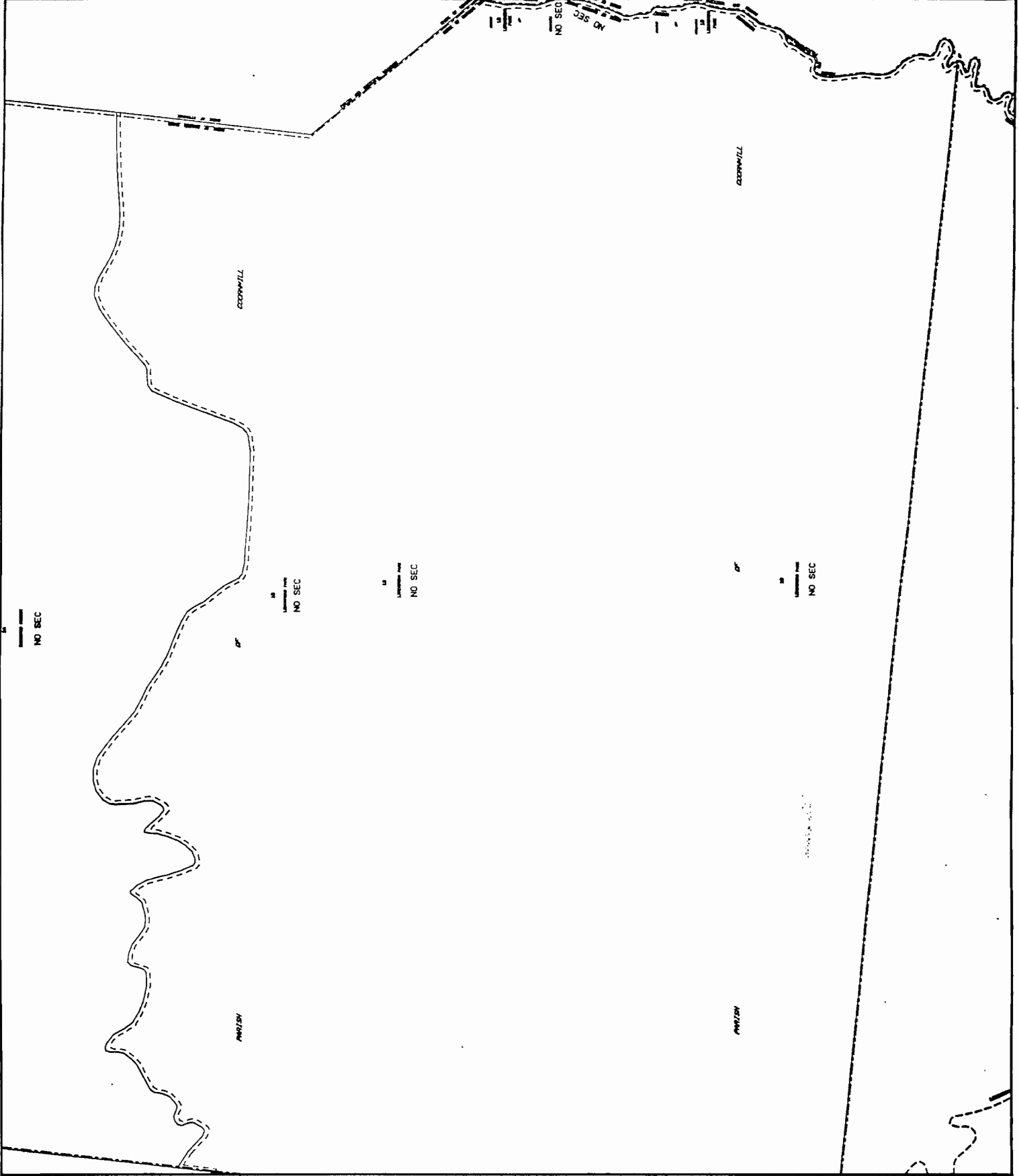
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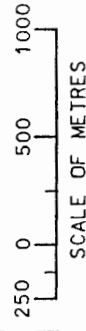
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R1.02	R2.03
R1.03	R3.03

Map R2.02



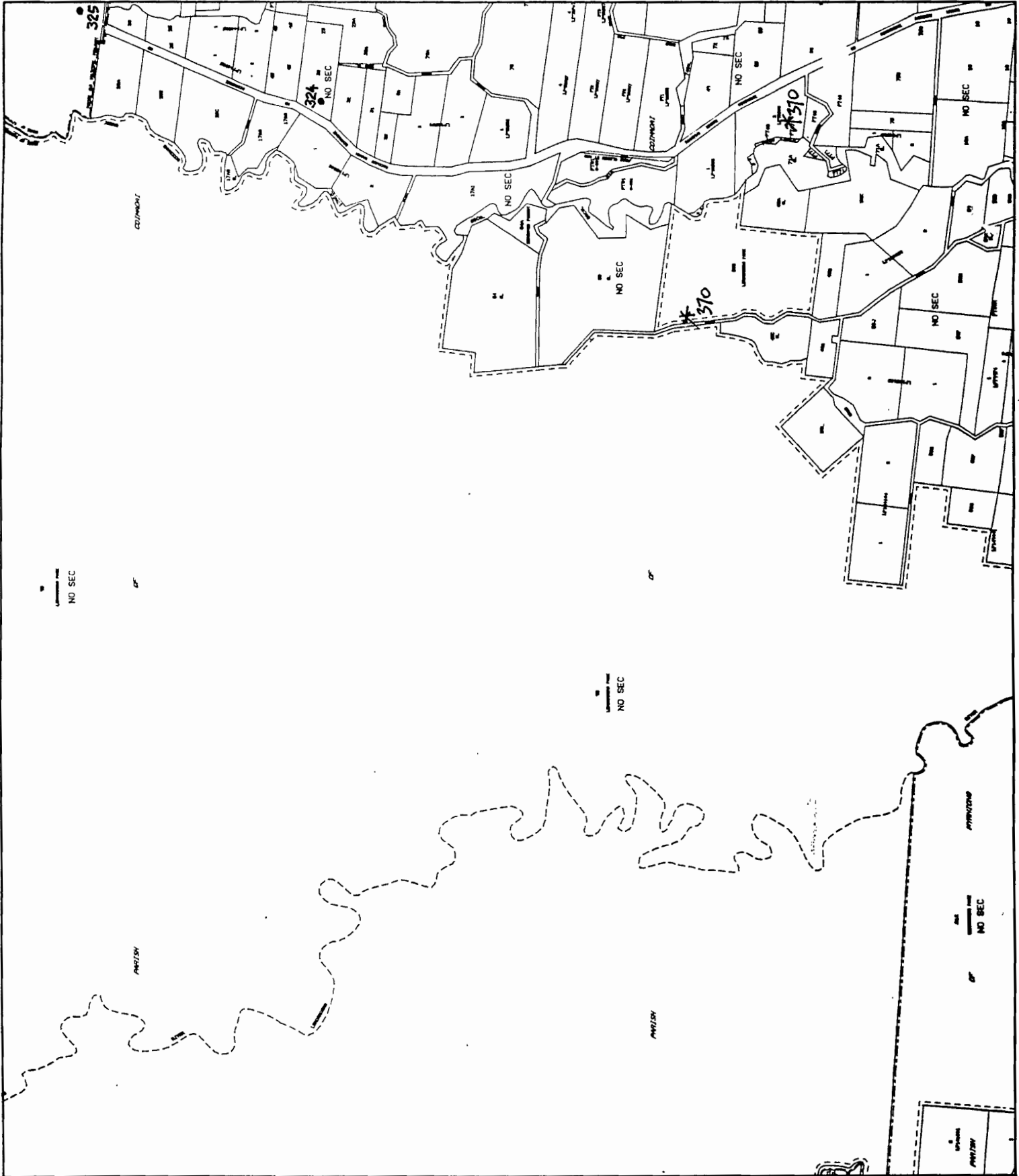
BACCHUS MARSH PLANNING SCHEME

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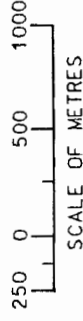


R1.02	R2.02	R3.03
R1.03		R3.04
R1.04	R2.04	R3.04

Map R2.03

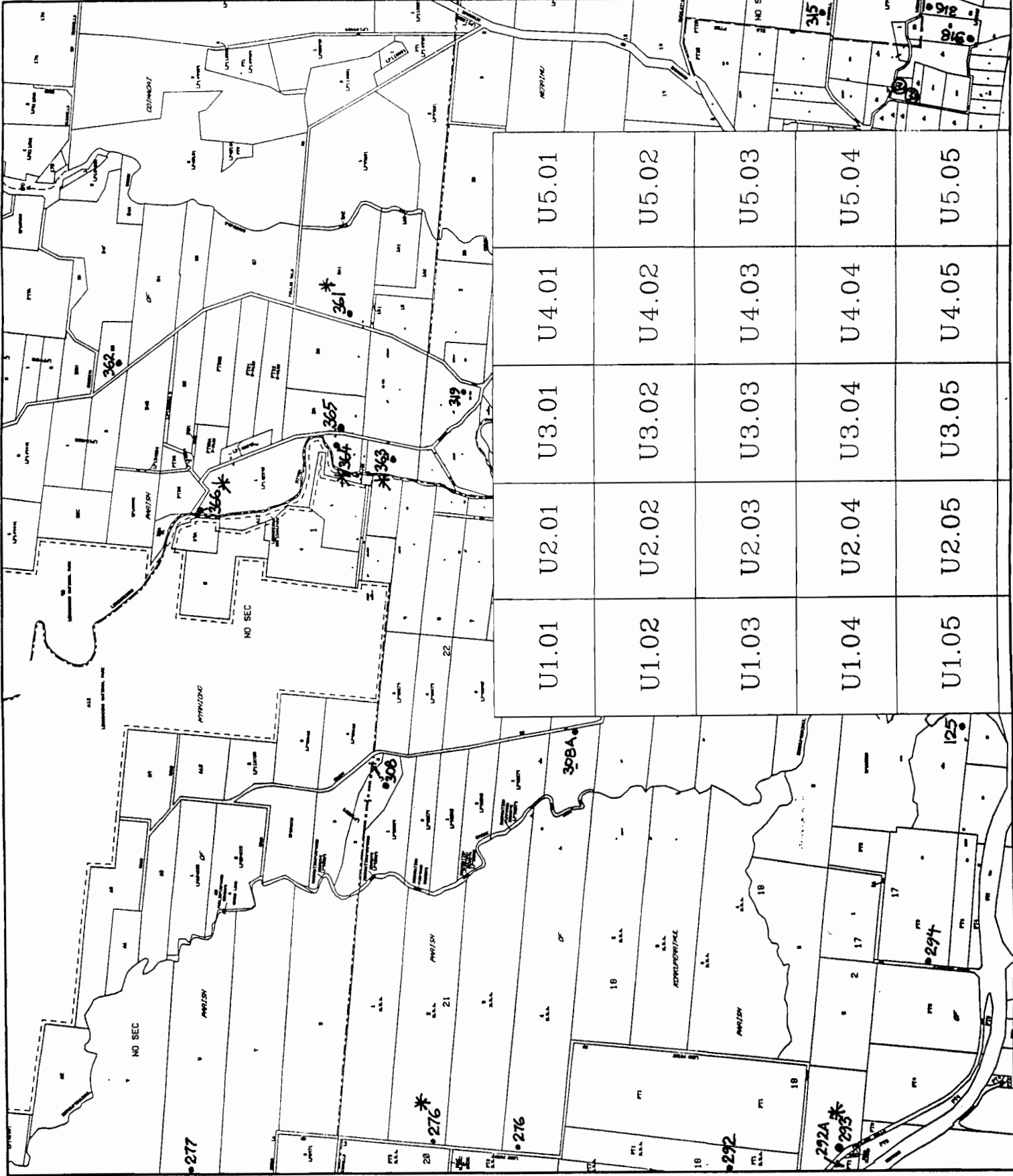


BACCHUS MARSH PLANNING SCHEME



R1.03	R2.03	R3.03
R1.04		R3.04
R1.05	R2.05	R3.05

Map R2.04



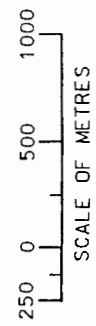
BACCHUS MARSH PLANNING SCHEME



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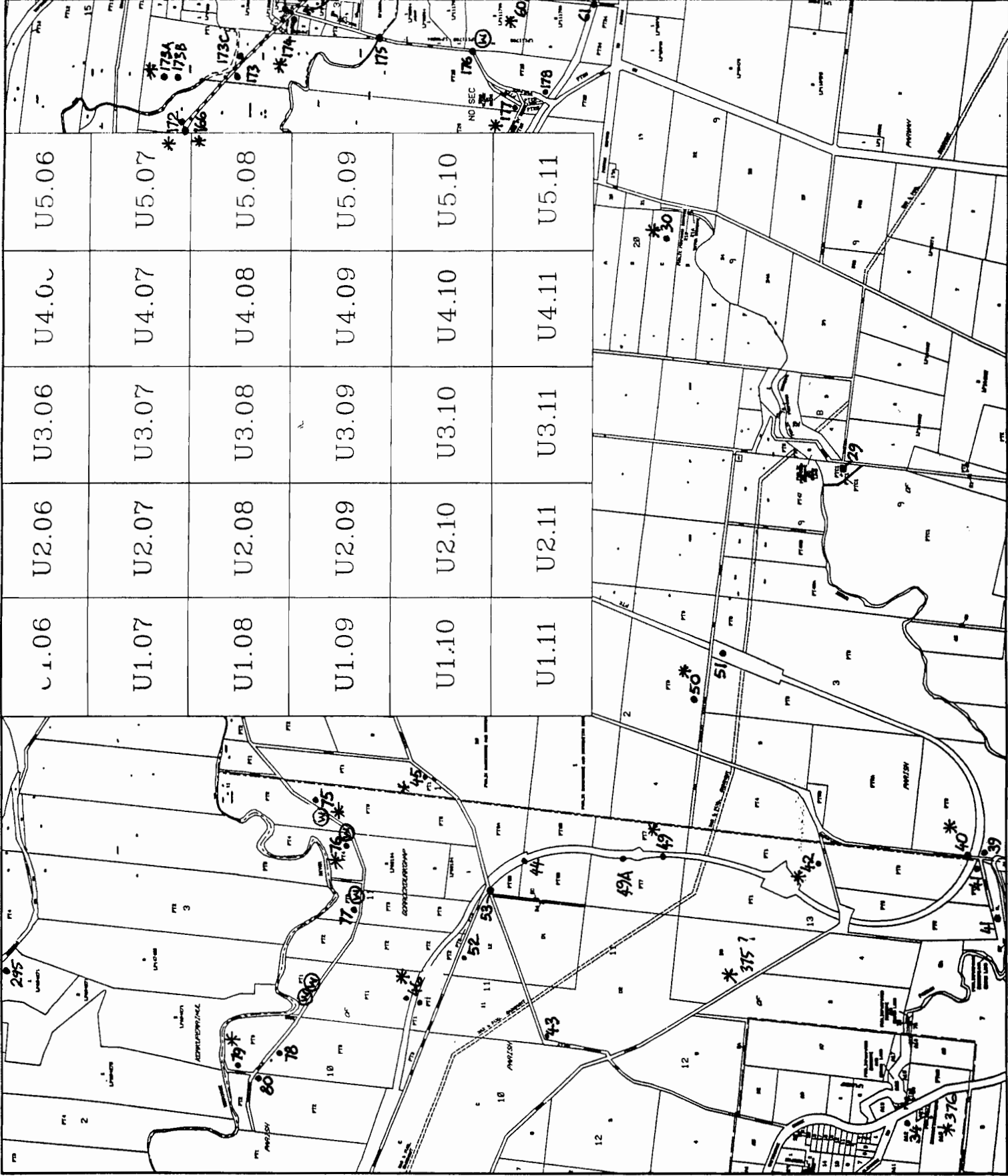


W - RETRUDGE WHEEL



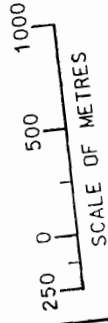
R1.04	R2.04	R3.04
R1.05		R3.05
R1.06	R2.06	R3.06

Map R2.05



BACCHUS MARSH PLANNING SCHEME

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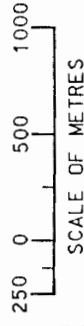


R1.05	R2.05	R3.05
R1.06		R3.06
R1.07	R2.07	

Map R2.06

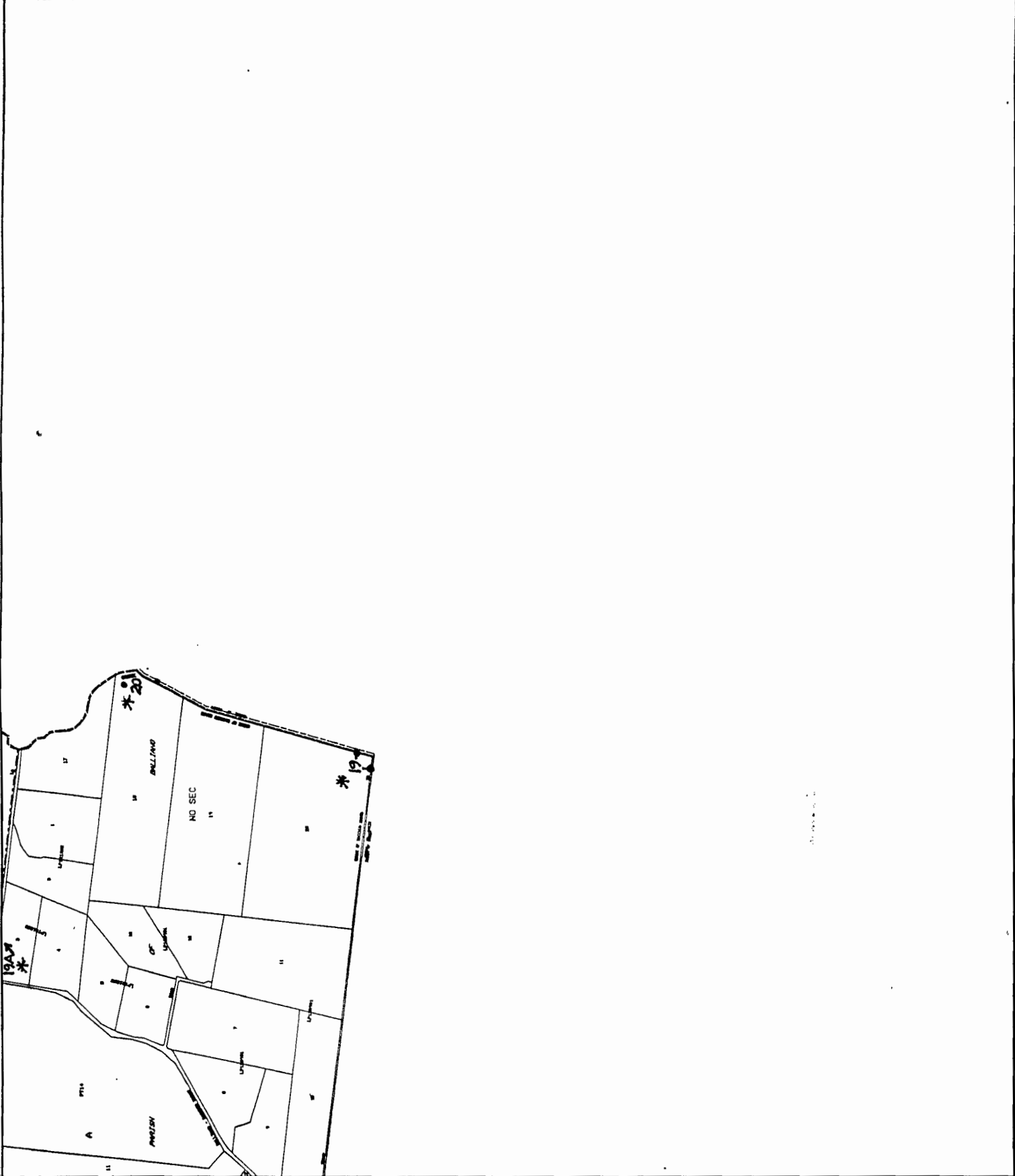


BACCHUS MARSH PLANNING SCHEME



R1.05	R2.05	R3.05
R1.06	R2.06	R3.06
R1.07		

Map R2.07

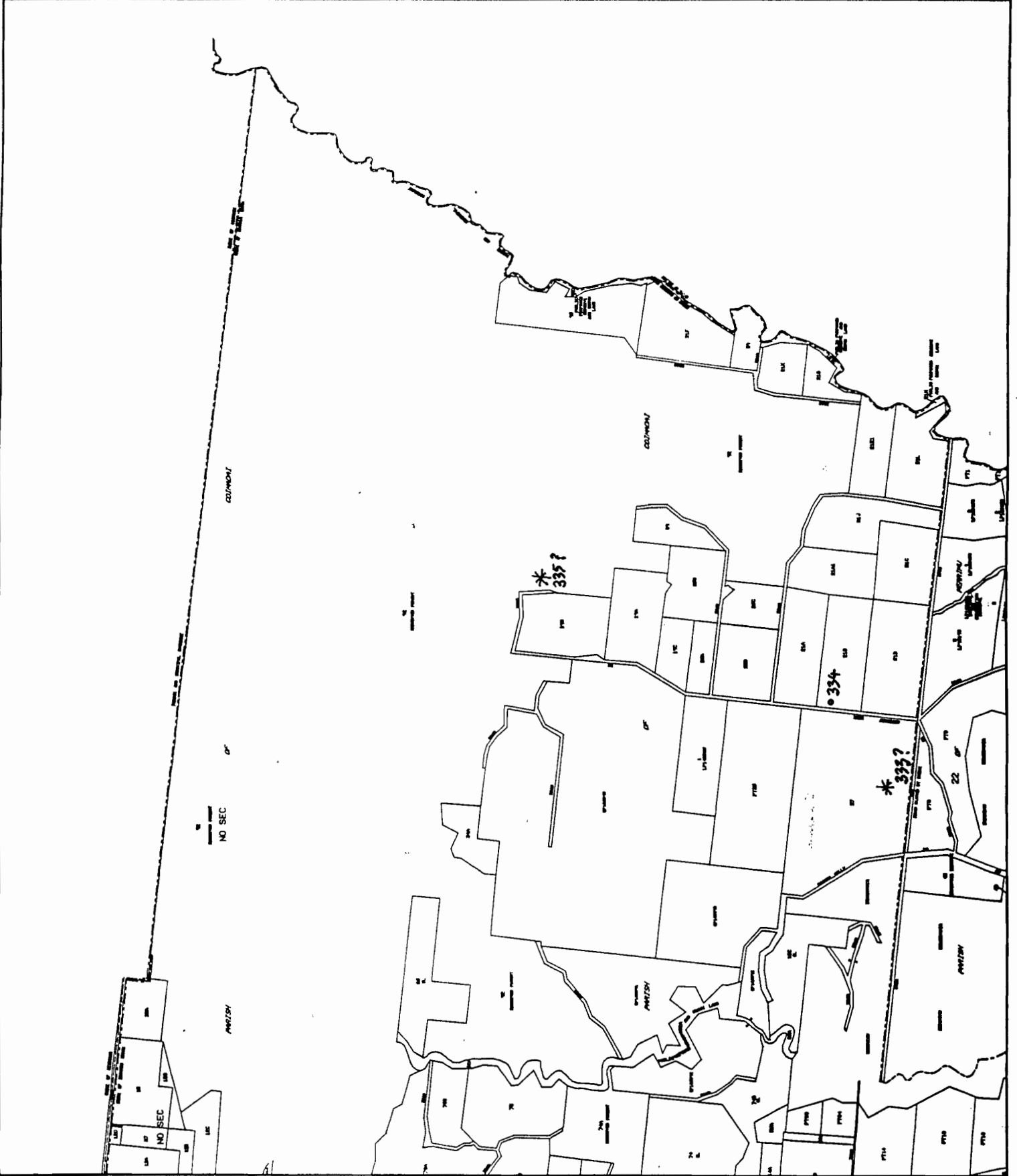


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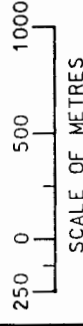



R1.02	R2.02	
R1.03	R2.03	R3.04
R1.04	R2.04	

Map R3.03

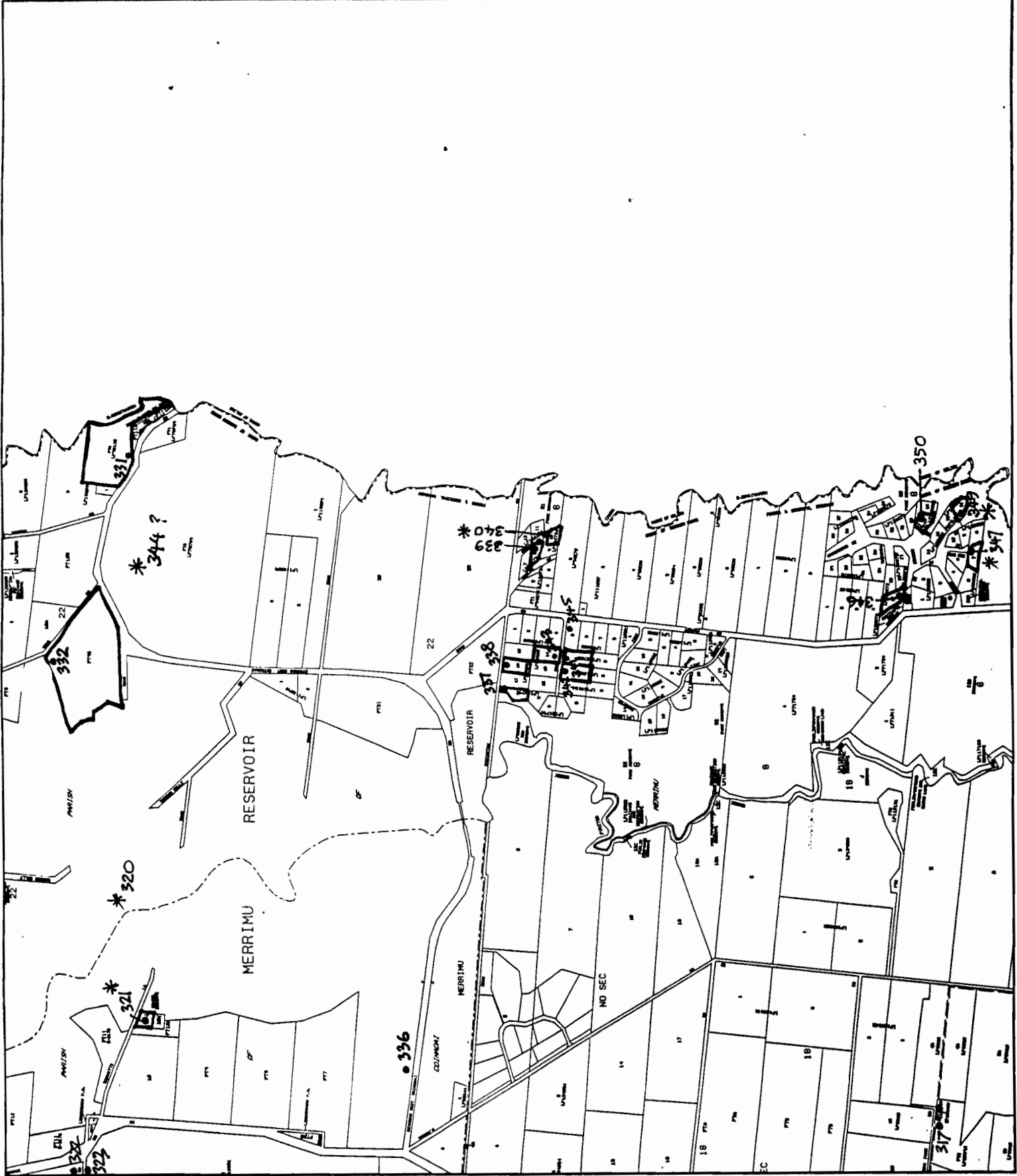


BACCHUS MARSH PLANNING SCHEME



R1.03	R2.03	R3.03
R1.04	R2.04	
R1.05	R2.05	R3.05

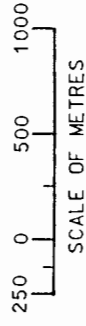
Map R3.04



BACCHUS MARSH PLANNING SCHEME

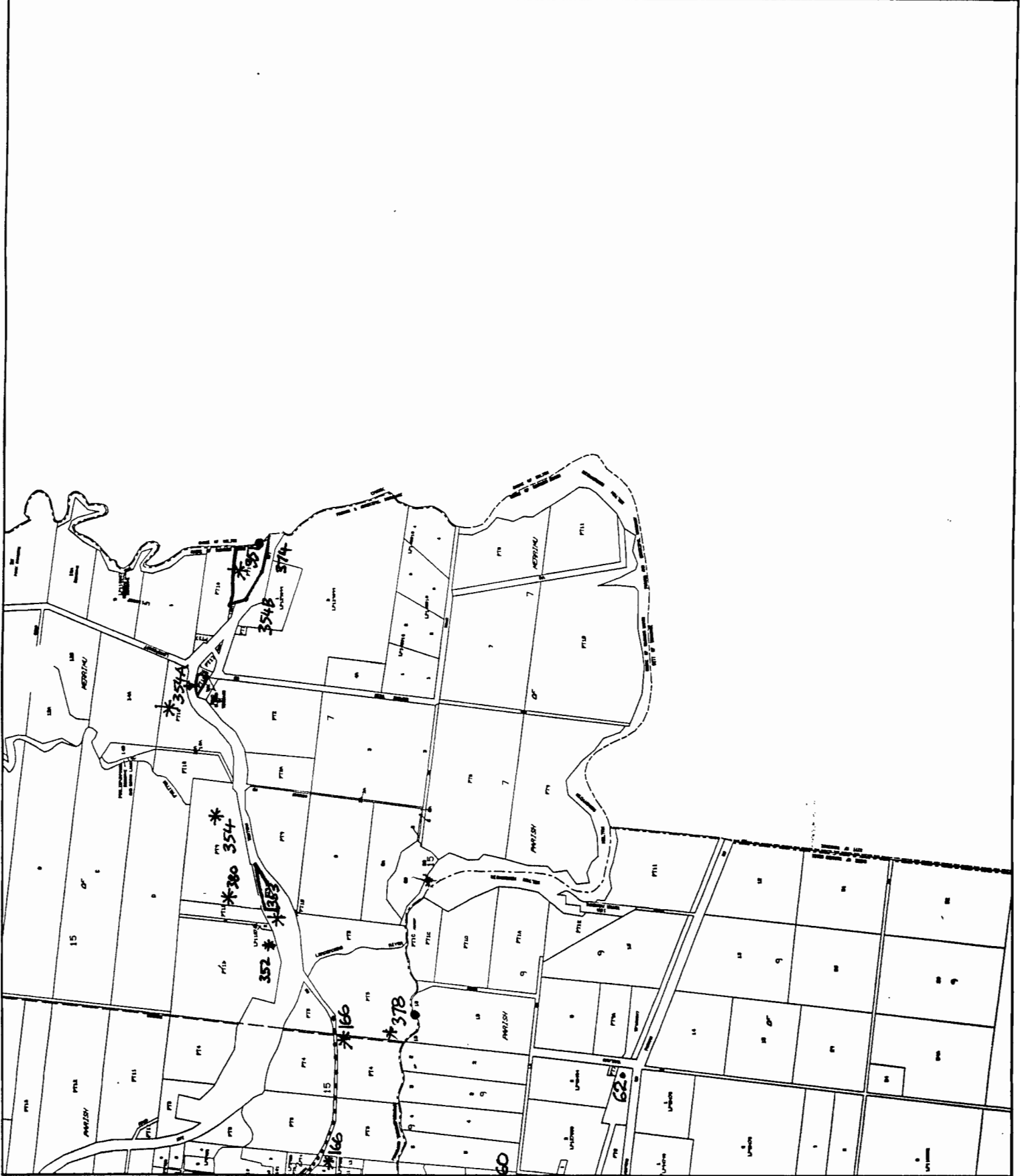


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R1.04	R2.04	R3.04
R1.05	R2.05	
R1.06	R2.06	R3.06

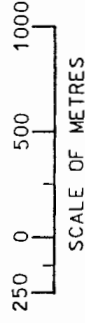
Map R3.05



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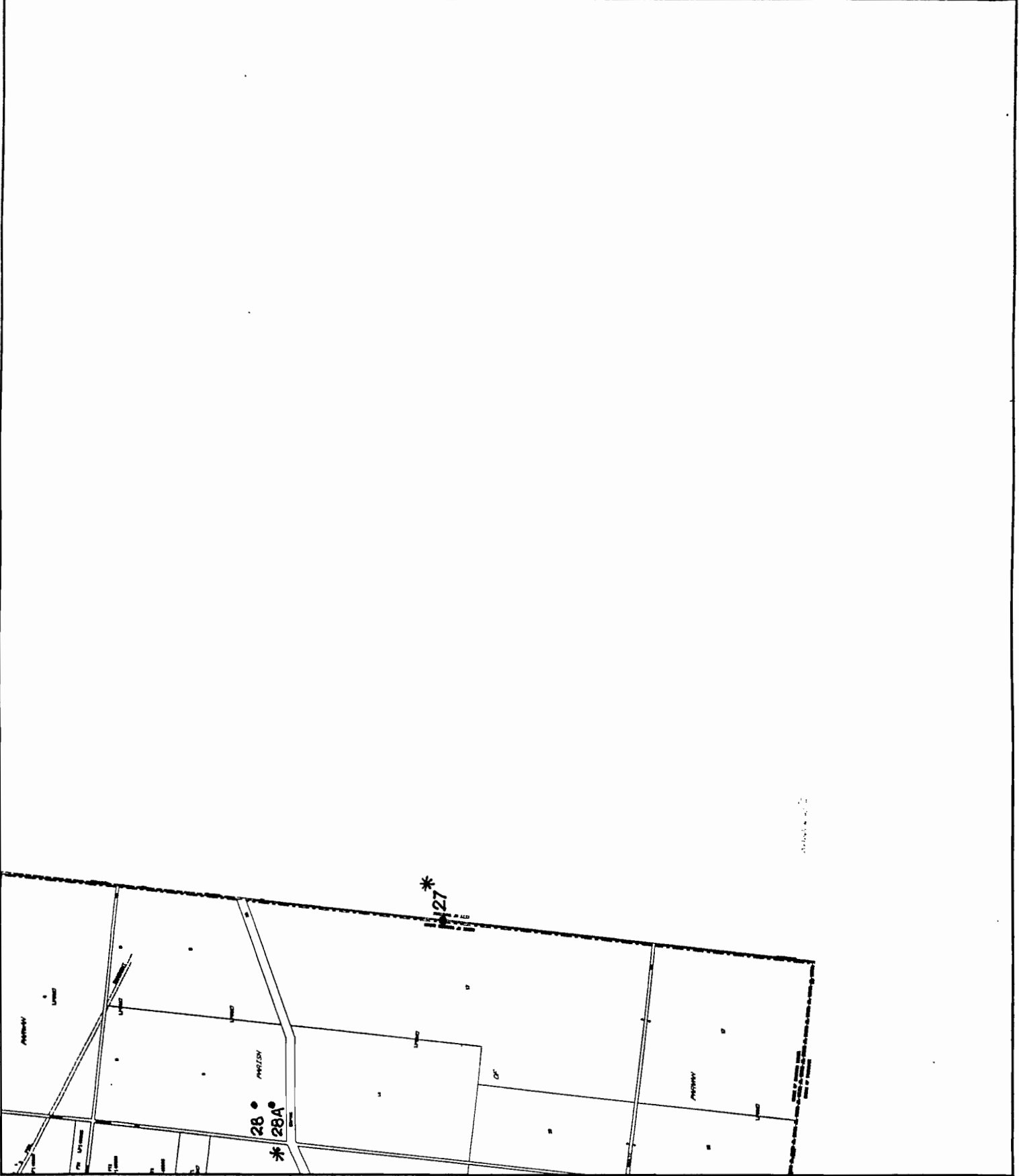


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R1.04	R2.04	R3.04
R1.06	R2.06	
R1.07	R2.07	

Map R3.06



BACCHUS MARSH PLANNING SCHEME

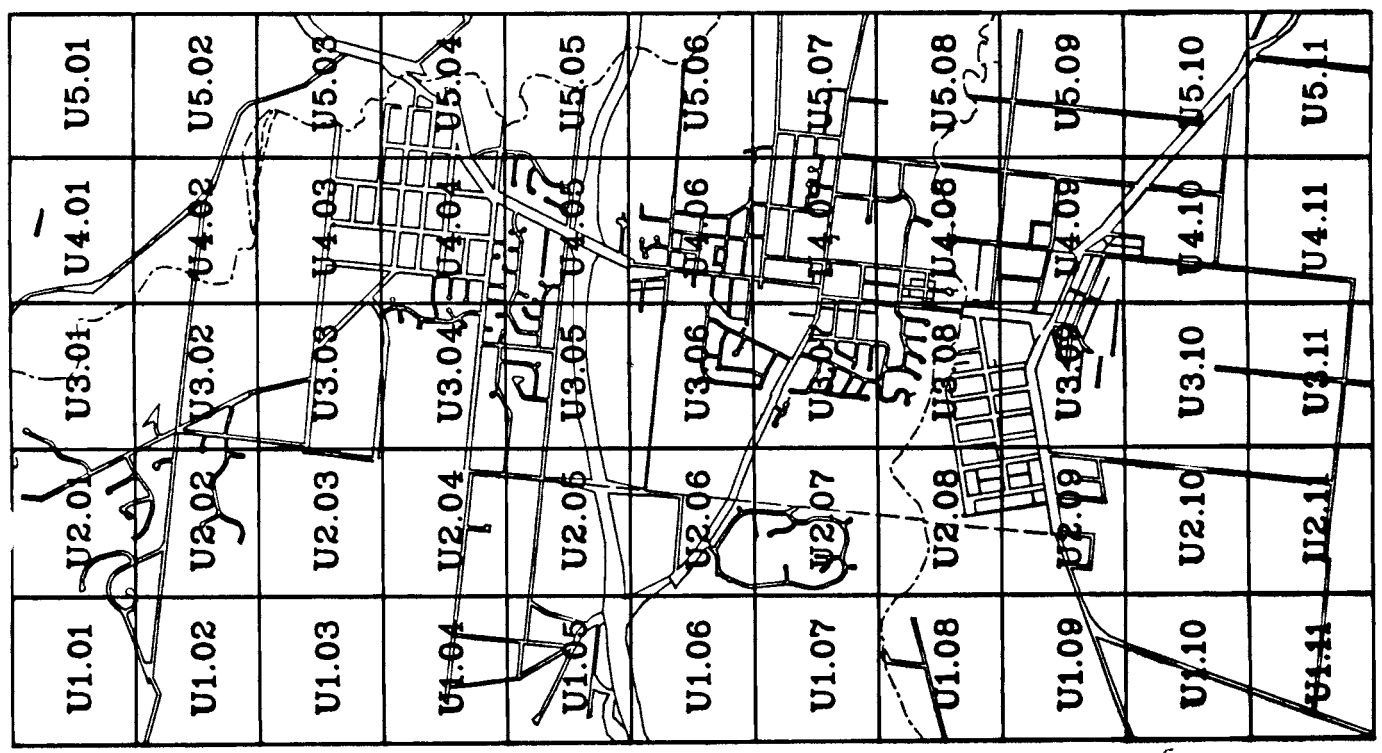


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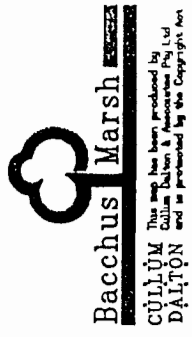


URBAN MAP LEGEND

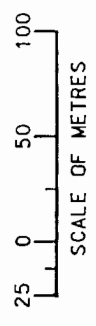


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	U2.01	U3.01
U1.02	U2.02	U3.02
U1.03	U2.03	U3.03

Map U1.01





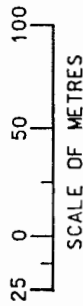
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BACCHUS MARSH PLANNING SCHEME



Bacchus Marsh

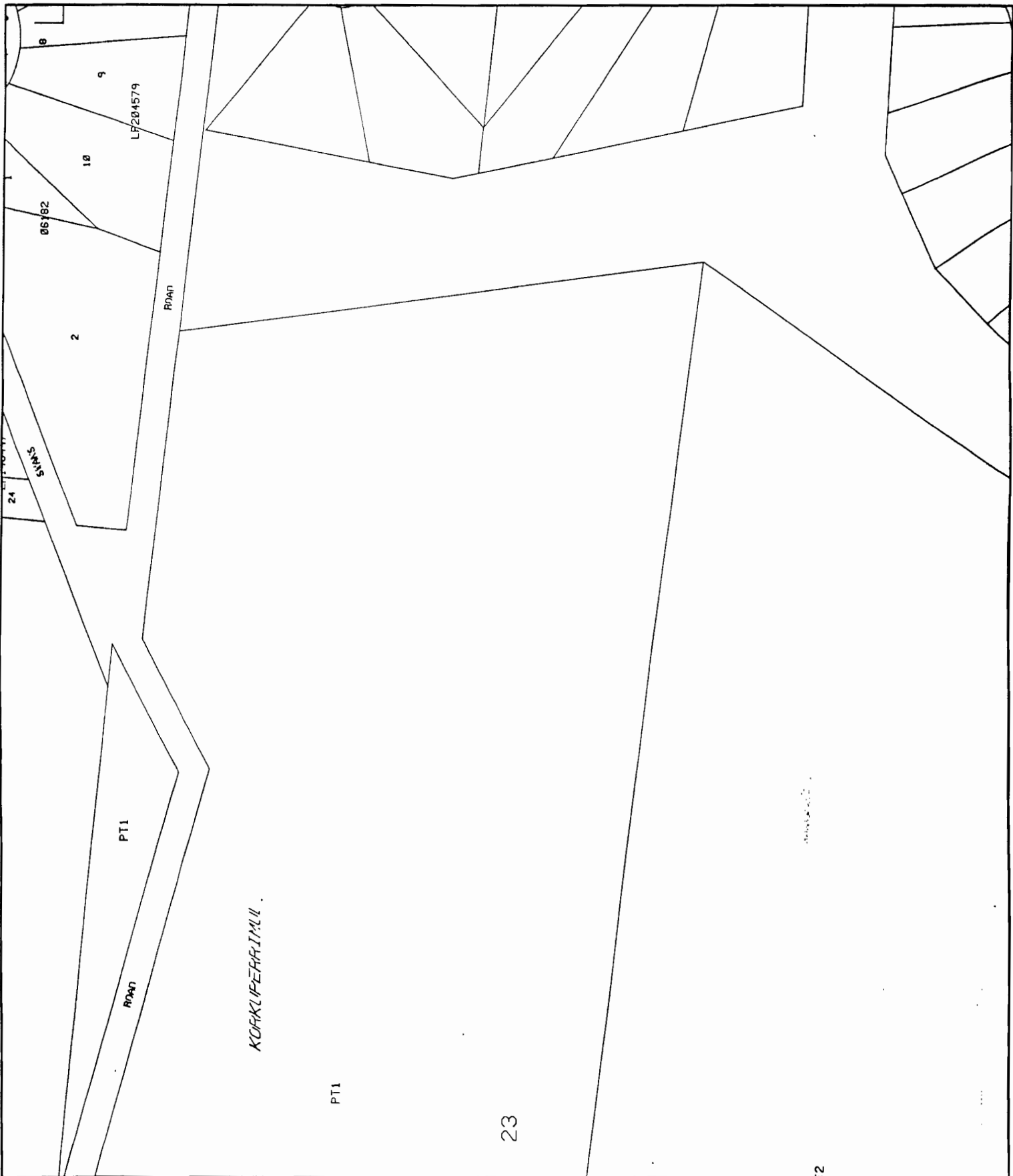
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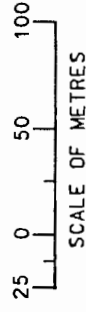
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U1.01	U2.01	U3.01
	U2.02	U3.02
U1.03	U2.03	U3.03

Map U1.02

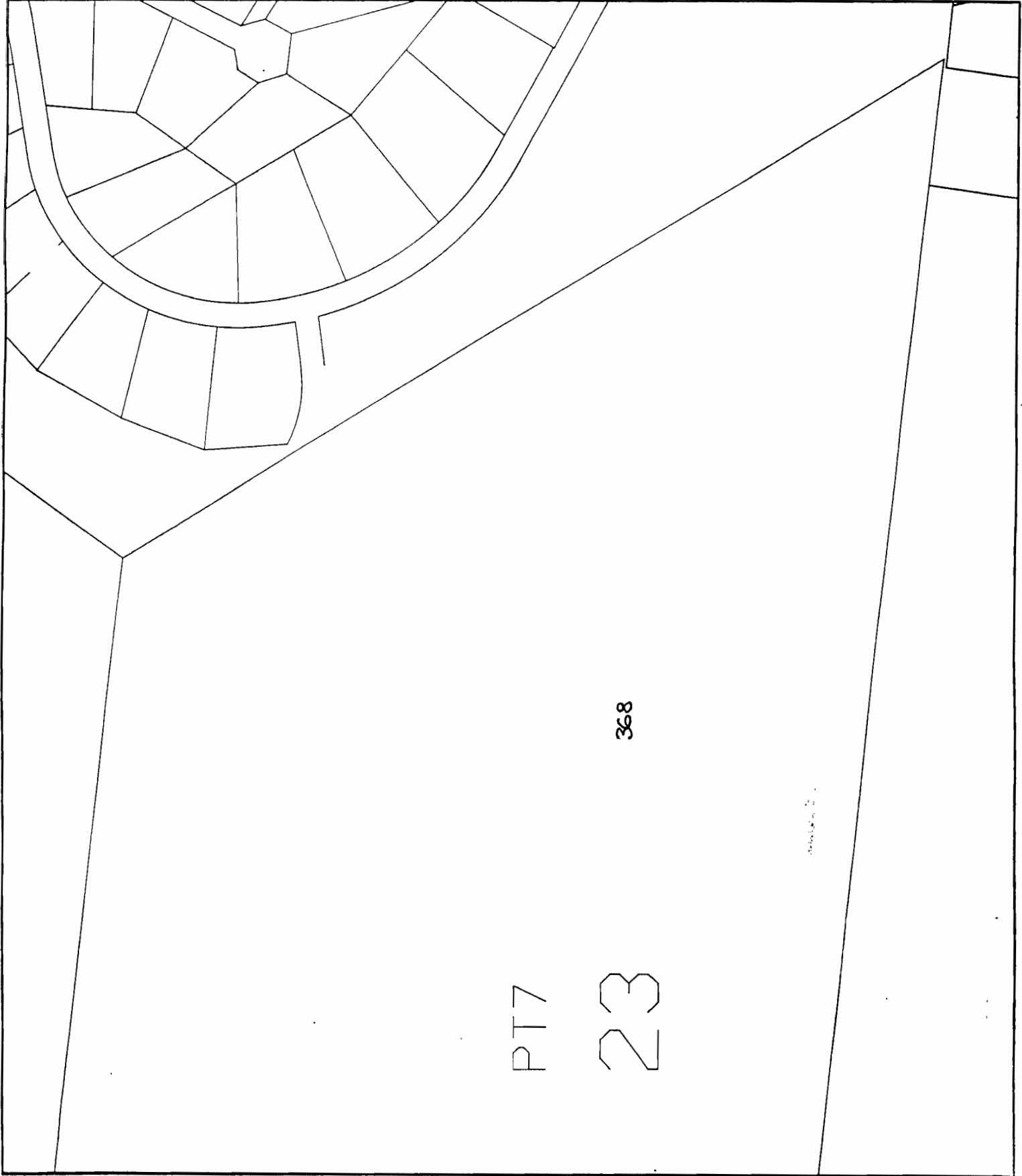


BACCHUS MARSH PLANNING SCHEME



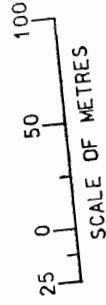
U1.02	U2.02	U3.02
	U2.03	U3.03
U1.04	U2.04	U3.04

Map U1.03



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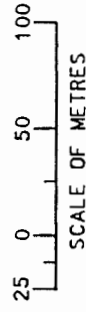


U1.03	U2.03	U3.03
U1.05	U2.04	U3.04
U1.05	U2.05	U3.05

Map U1.04

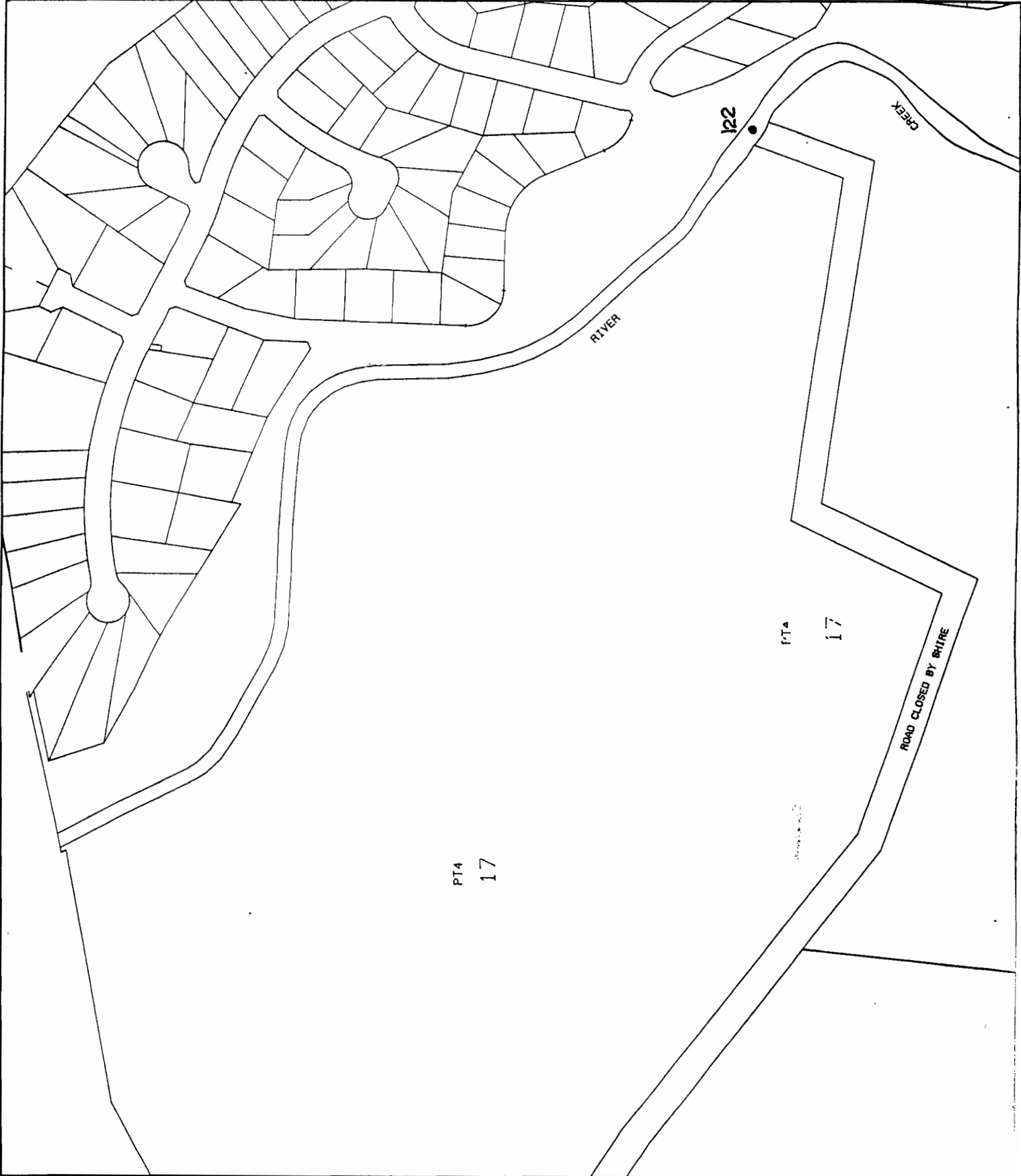


BACCHUS MARSH PLANNING SCHEME



U1.05	U2.05	U3.05
	U2.06	U3.06
U1.07	U2.07	U3.07

Map U1.06 & 4



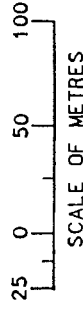
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BACCHUS MARSH PLANNING SCHEME



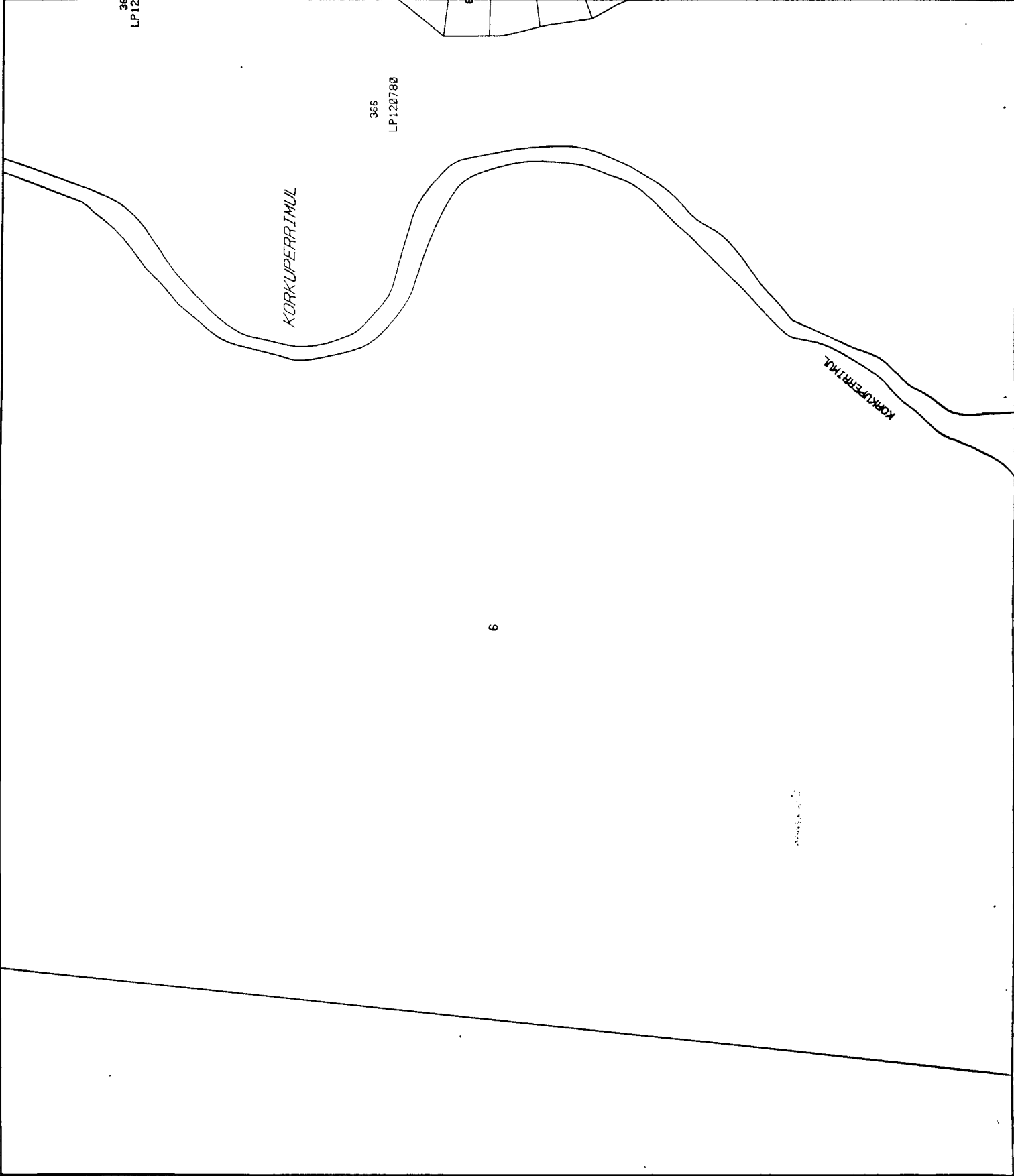
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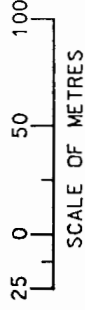


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	U2.07	U3.07
U1.08	U2.08	U3.08

Map U1.07

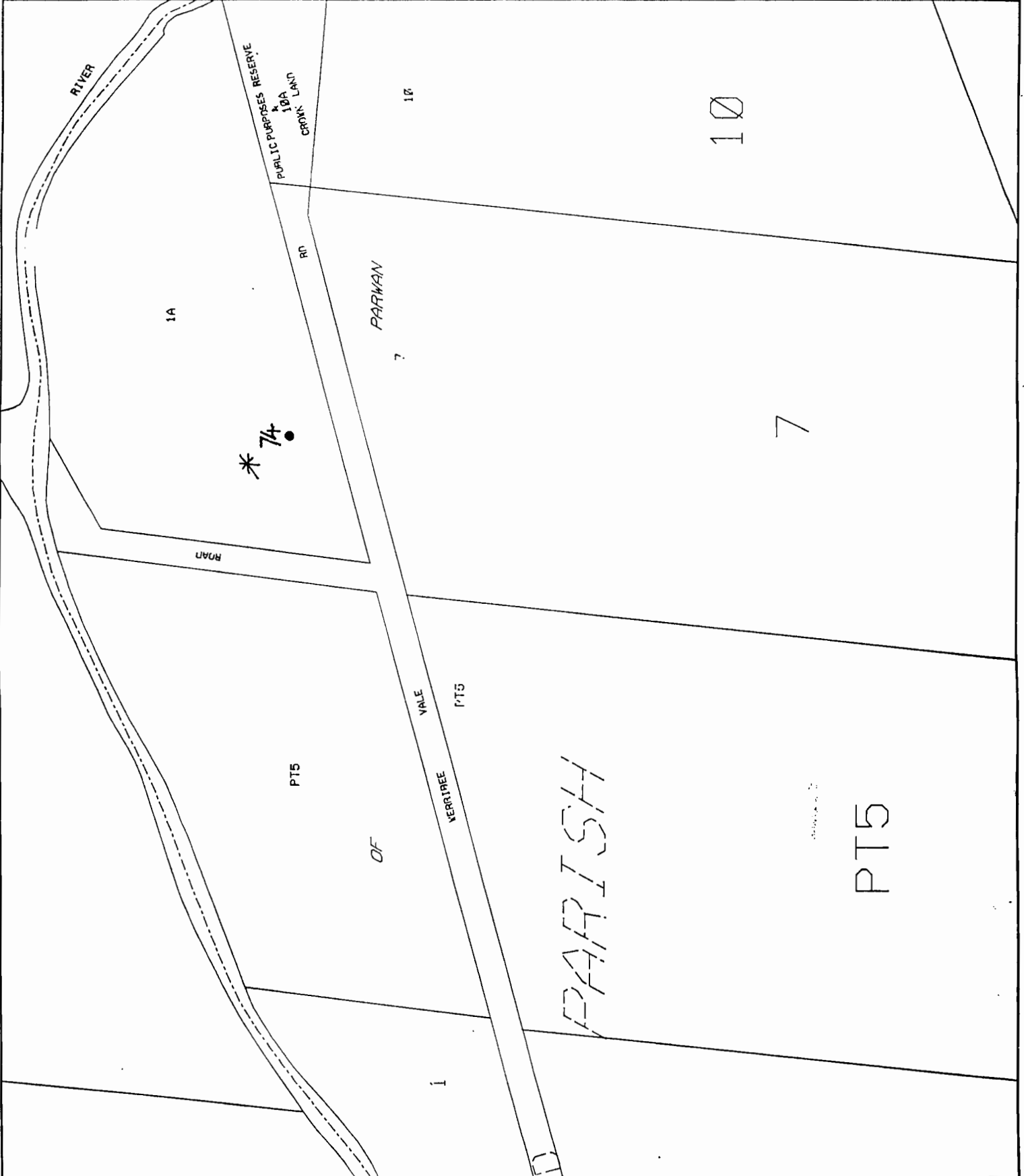


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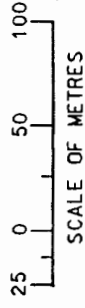
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	U2.08	U3.08
U1.09	U2.09	U3.09

Map U1.08



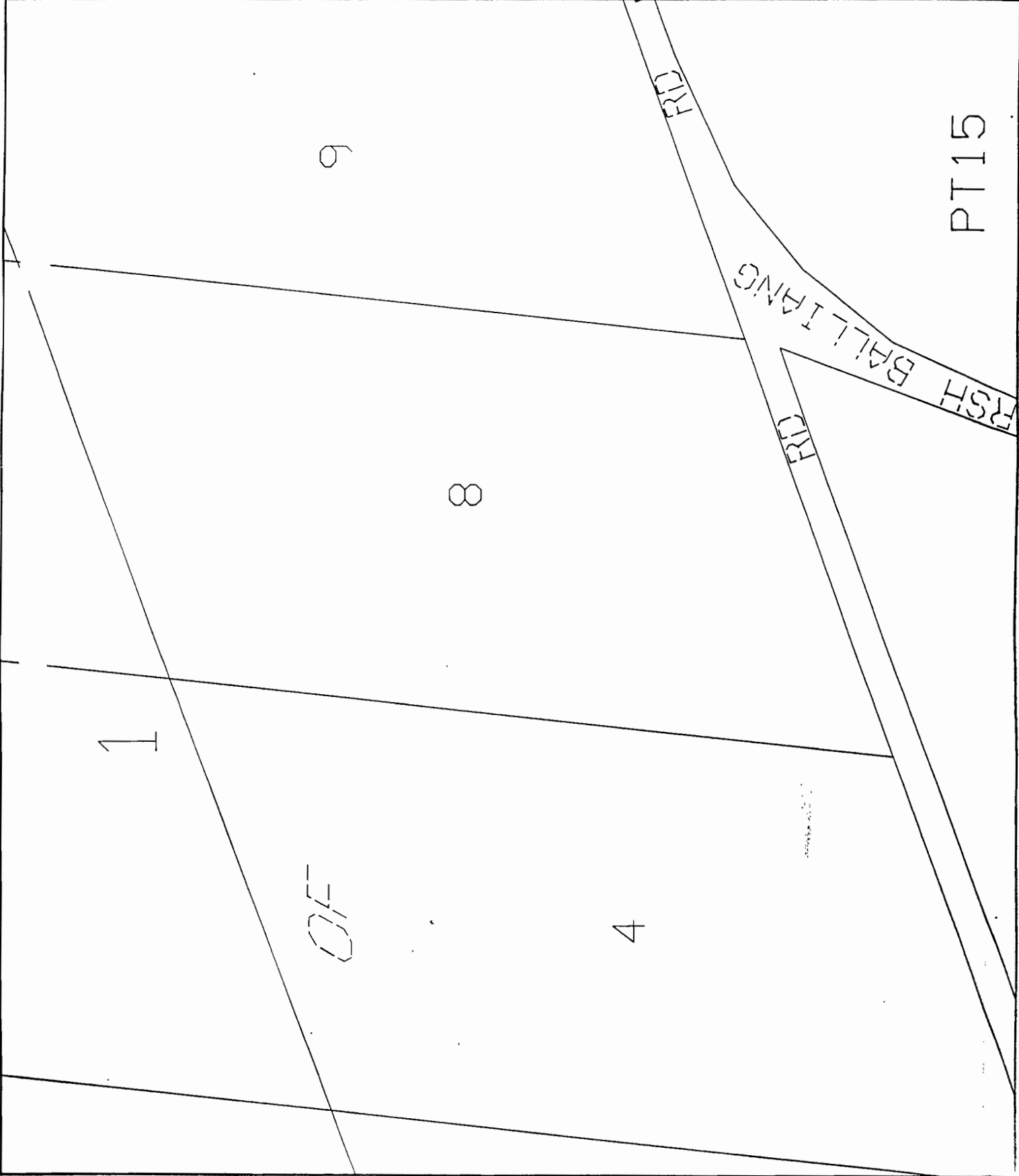
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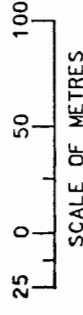
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	U2.09	U3.09
U1.10	U2.10	U3.10

Map U1.09



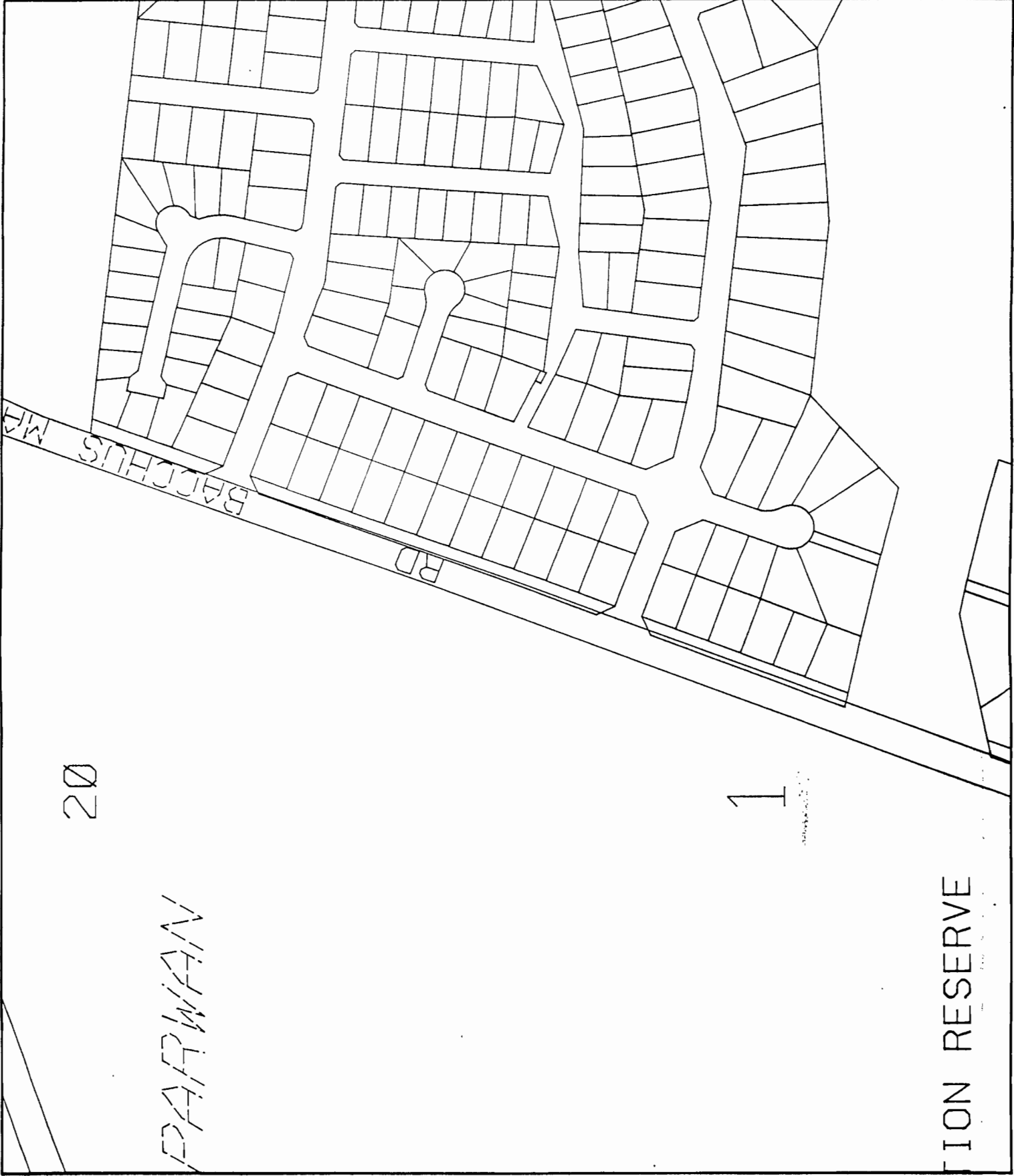
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U1.08	U2.09	U3.08
	U2.10	U3.10
U1.11	U2.11	U3.11

Map U1.10

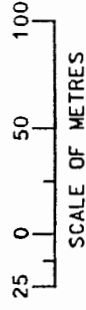


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BACCHUS MARSH PLANNING SCHEME

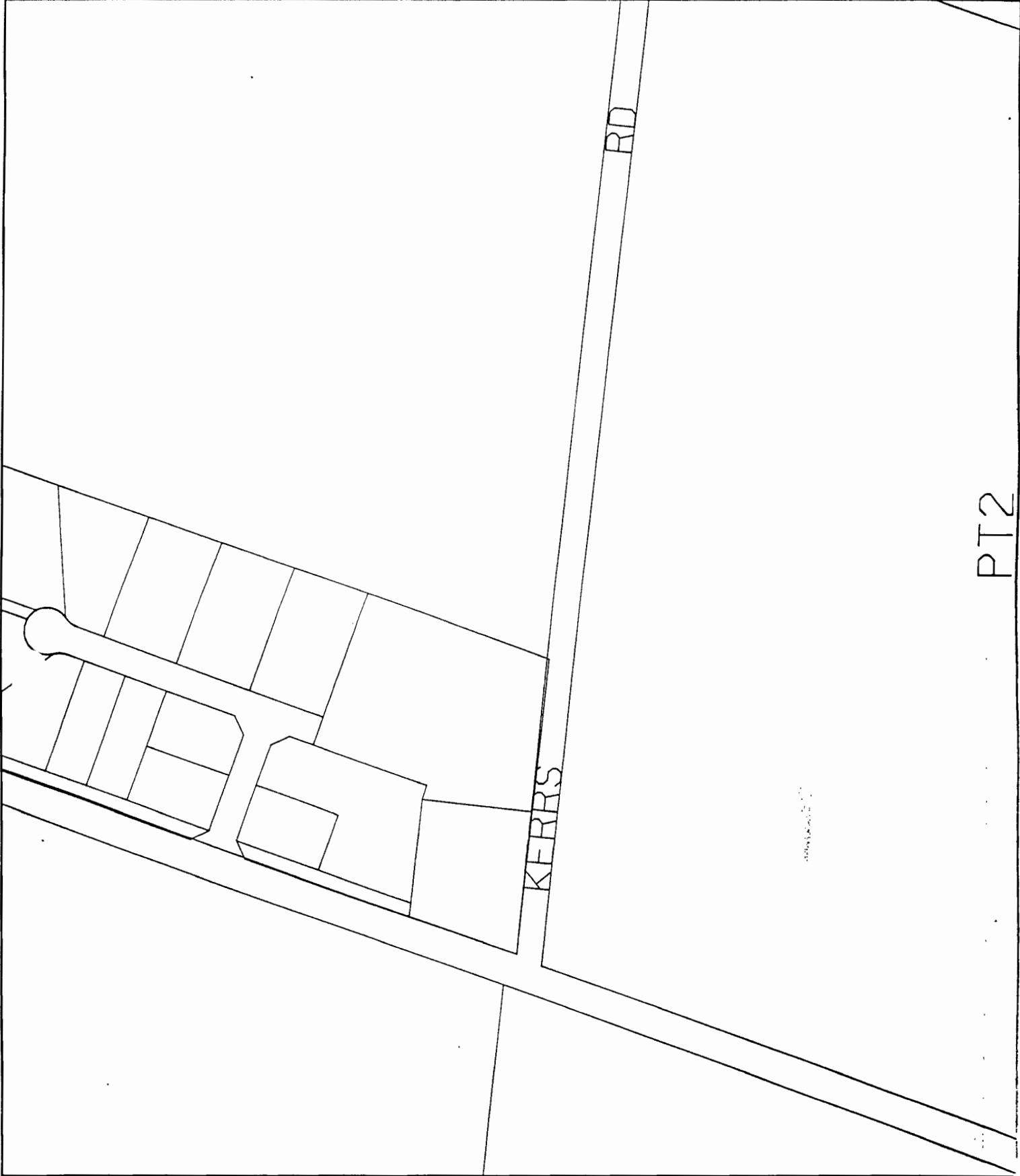


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U1.09	U2.09	U3.09
U1.10	U2.10	U3.10
	U2.11	U3.11

Map U1.11



PT2

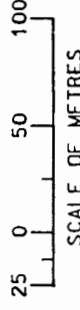
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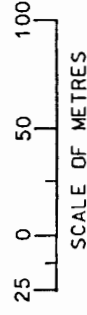


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U1.02	U2.03	U3.02
U1.03	U2.03	U3.03

Map U2.01



BACCHUS MARSH PLANNING SCHEME



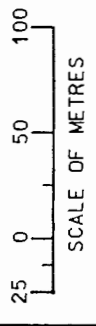
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U1.02		U3.02
U1.03	U2.03	U3.03

Map U2.02



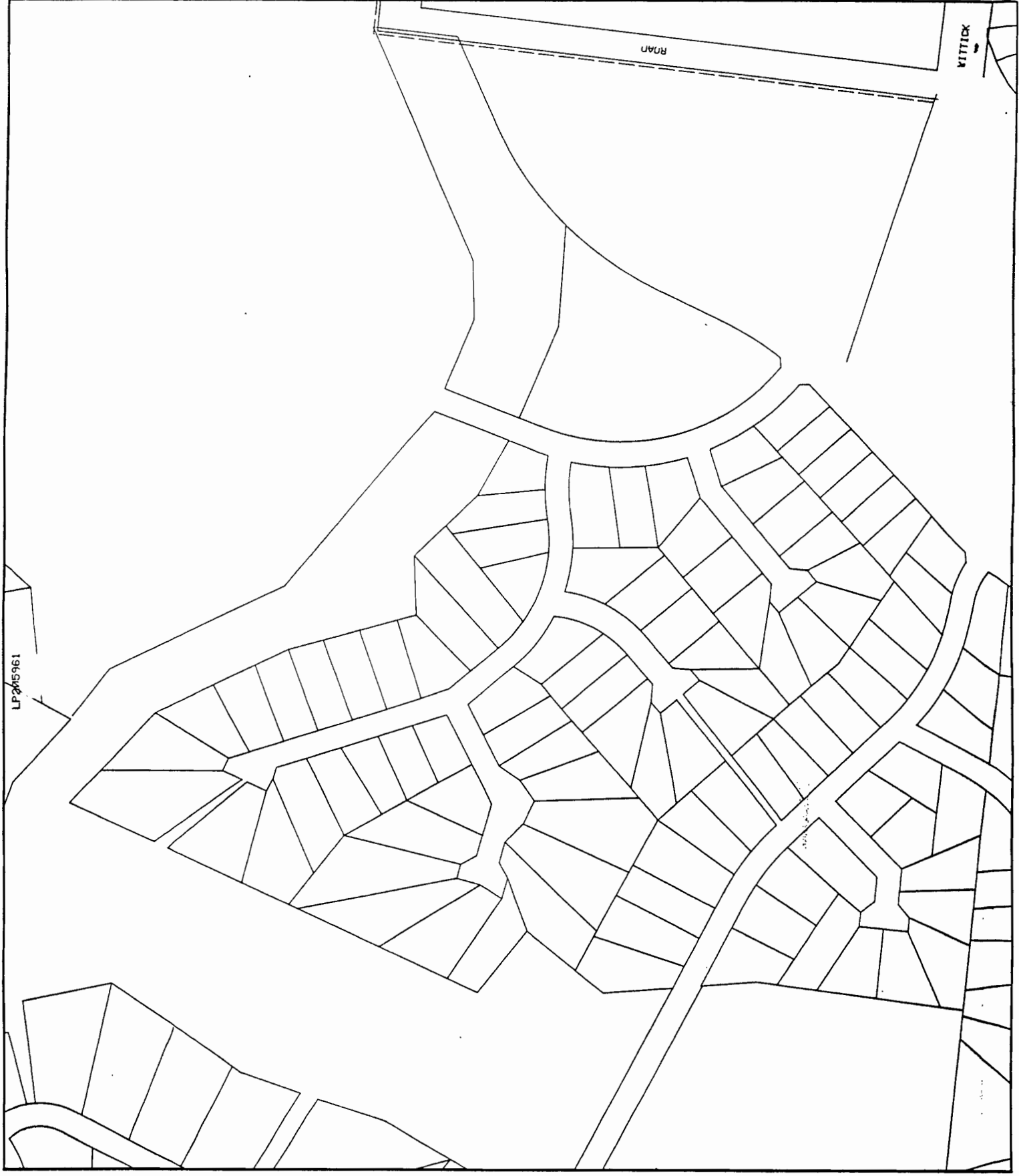
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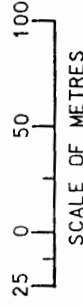


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U1.03		U3.03
U1.04	U2.04	U3.04

Map U2.03

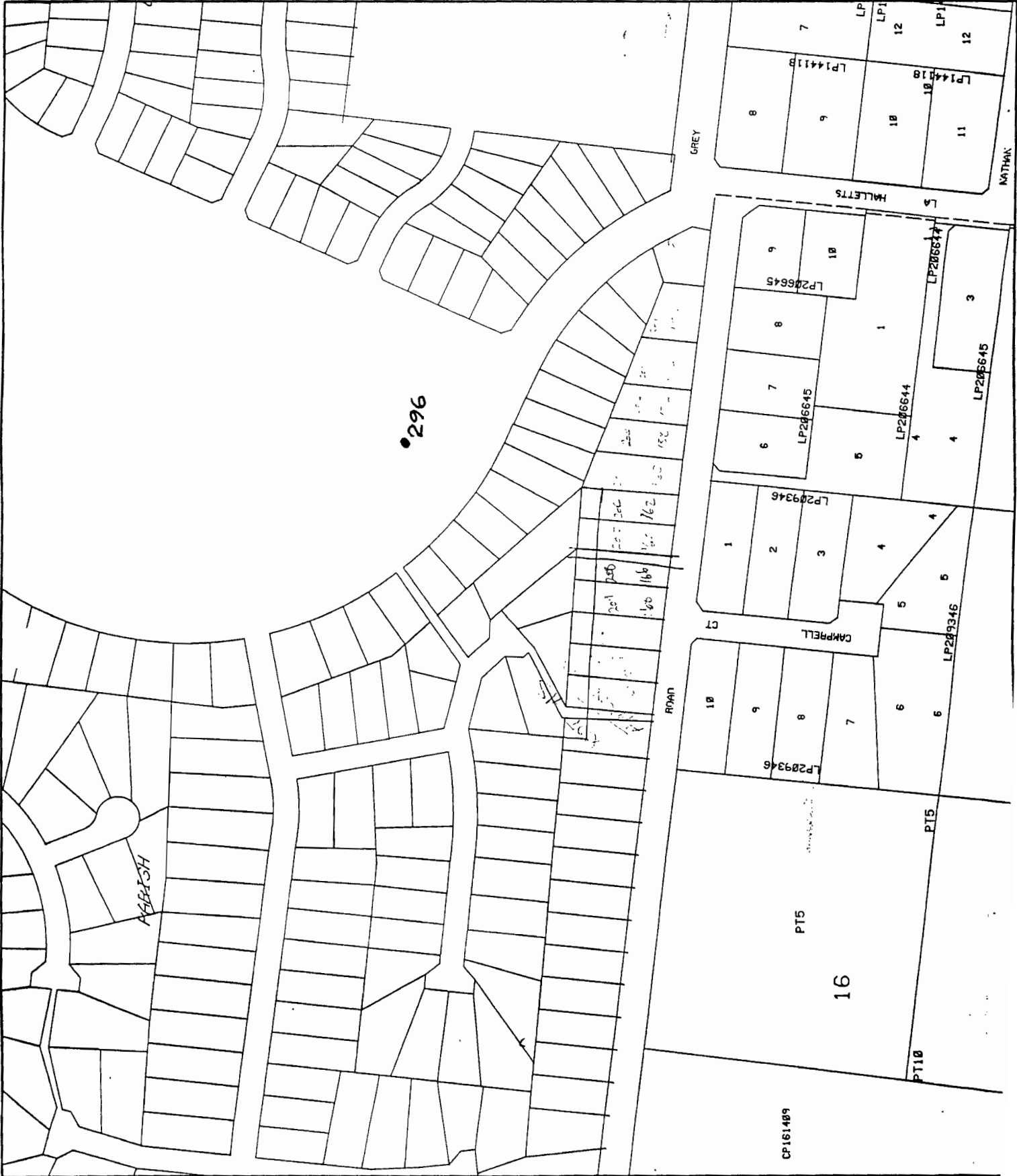


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U1.03	U2.03	U3.03
U1.04		U3.04
U1.05	U2.05	U3.05

Map U2.04





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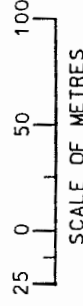


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U1.05	U2.06	U3.05
U1.06	U2.08	U3.06

Map U2.05

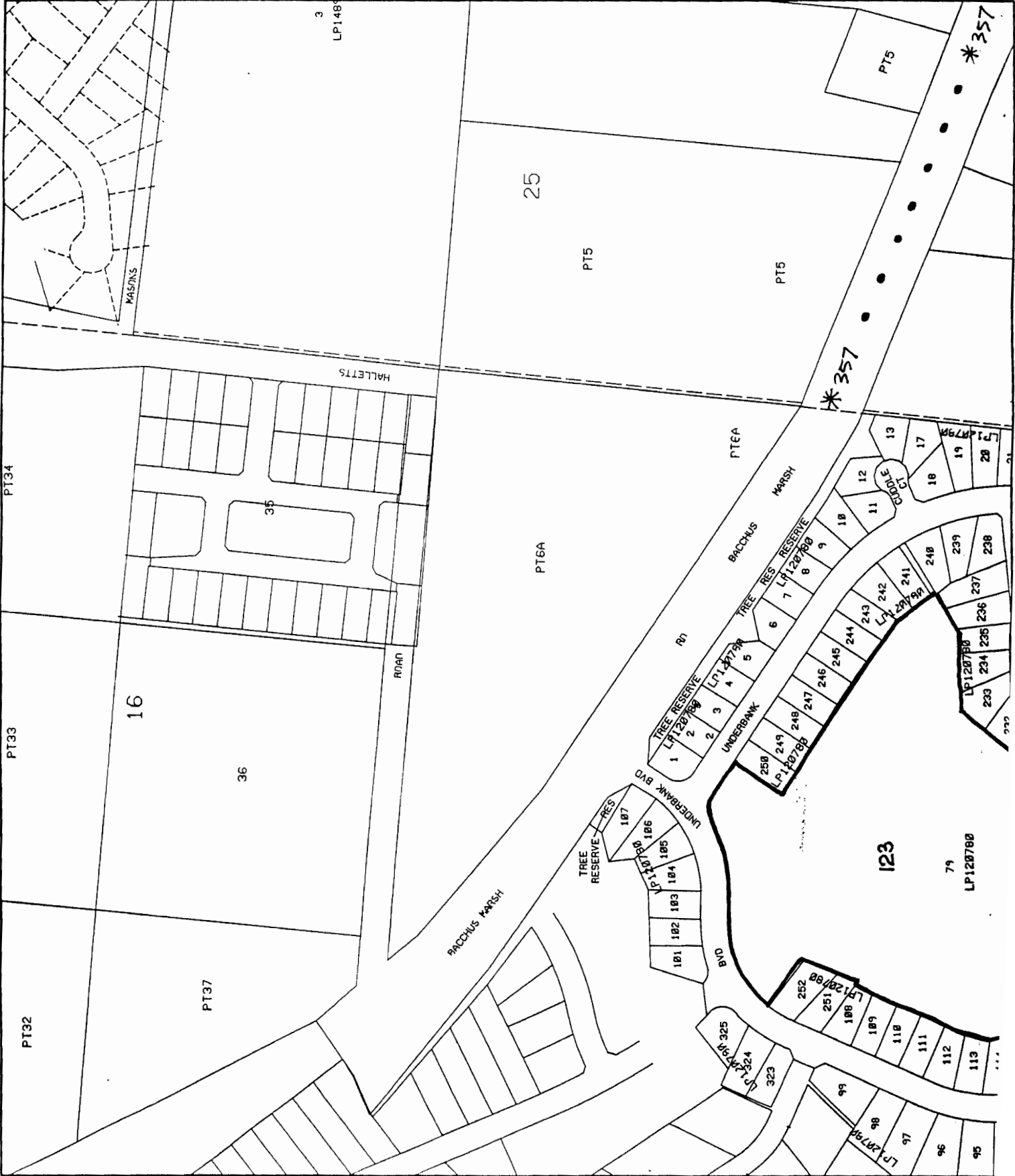


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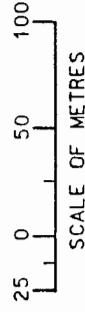


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U1.06		U3.06
U1.07	U2.07	U3.07

Map U2.06

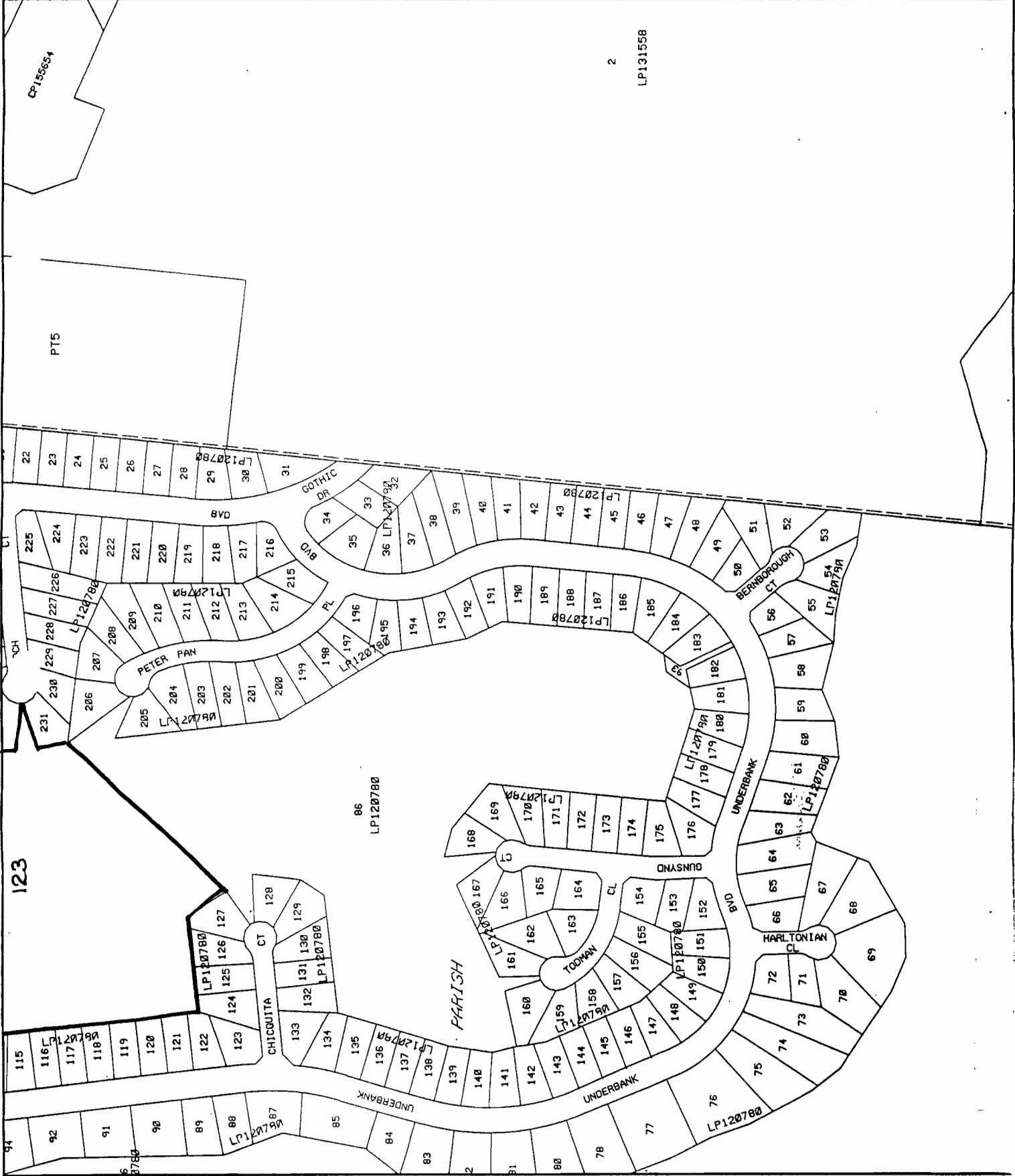


BACCHUS MARSH PLANNING SCHEME



U1.06	U2.06	U3.06
U1.07		U3.07
U1.08	U2.08	U3.08

Map U2.07

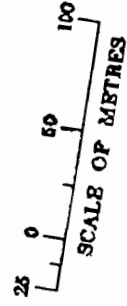


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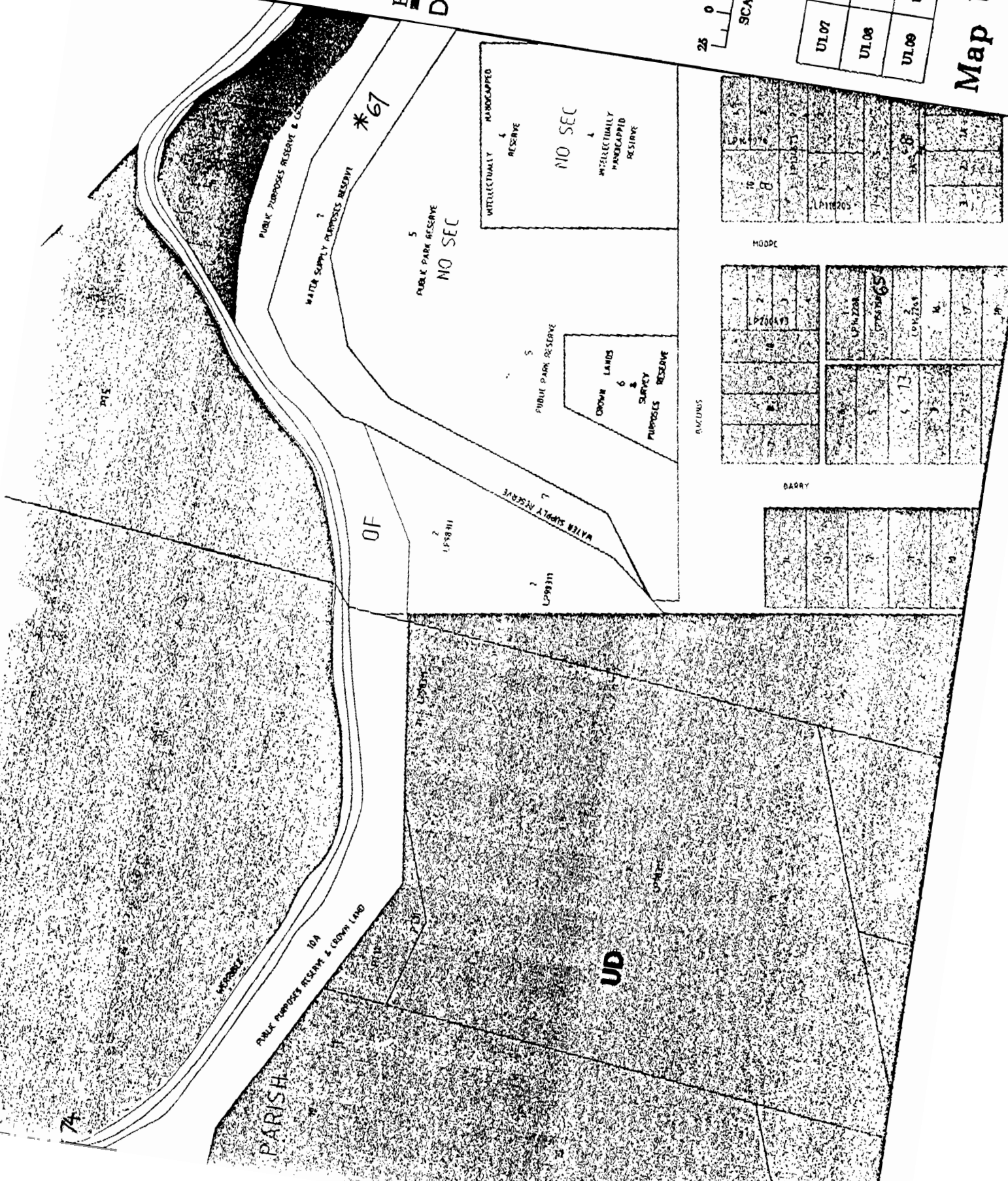
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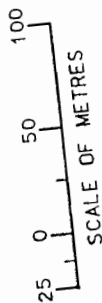


U1.07	U2.07	U3.07
U1.08		U3.08
U1.09	U2.09	U3.09

Map U2.08



BACCHUS MARSH PLANNING SCHEME



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U1.09		U3.09
U1.10	U2.10	U3.10

Map U2.09



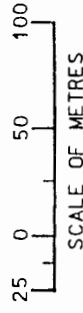


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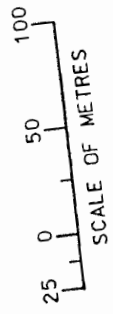
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U1.10		U3.10
U1.11	U2.11	U3.11

Map U2.10



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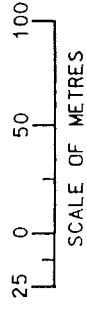
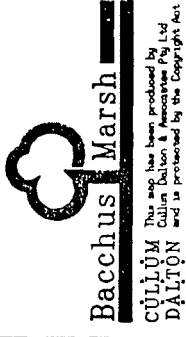
U1.09	U2.09	U3.09
U1.10	U2.10	U3.10
U1.11		U3.11

Map U2.11



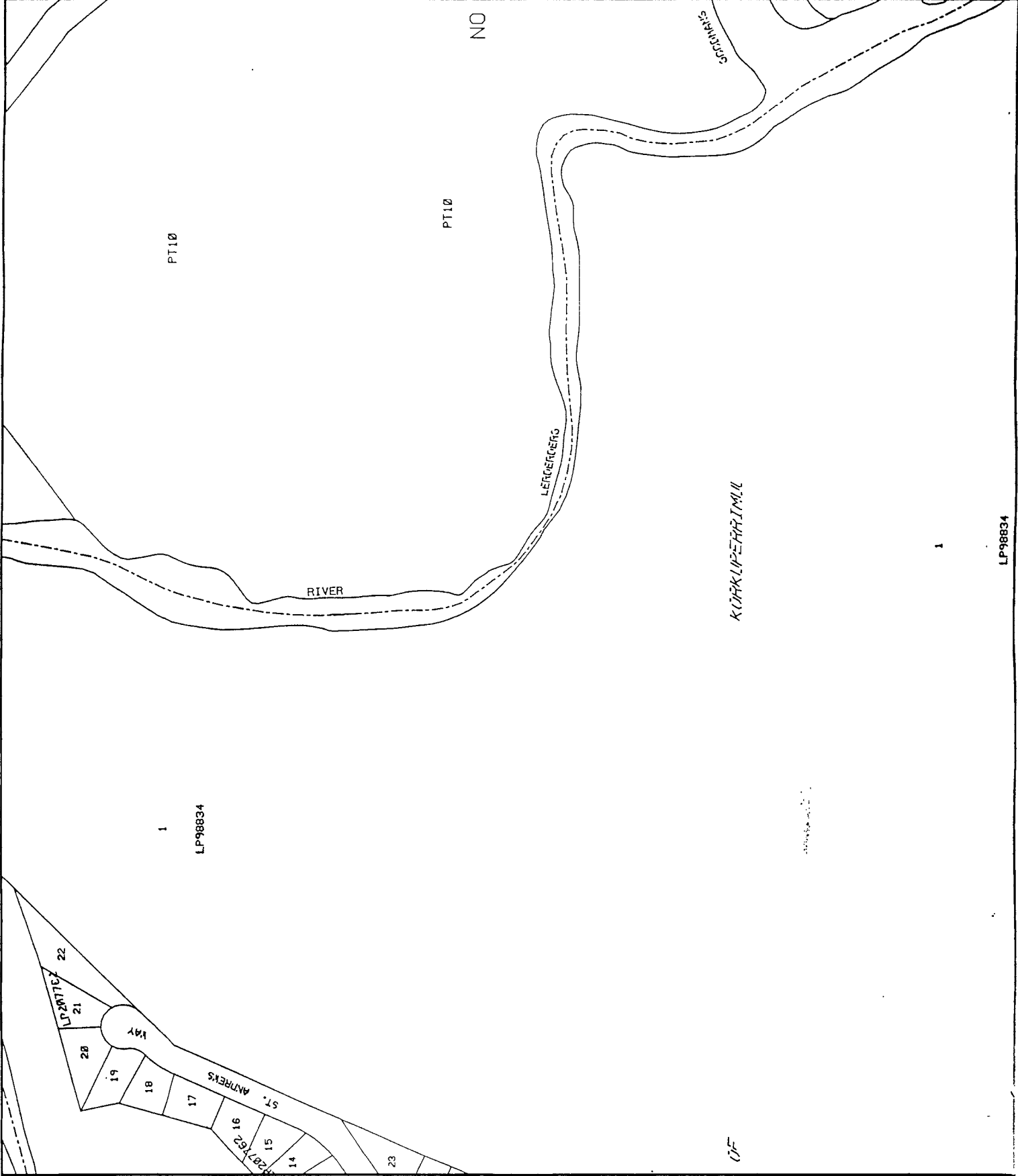
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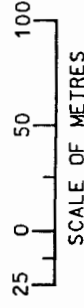


U2.01		U4.01
U2.02	U3.02	U4.02
U2.03	U3.03	U4.03

Map U3.01

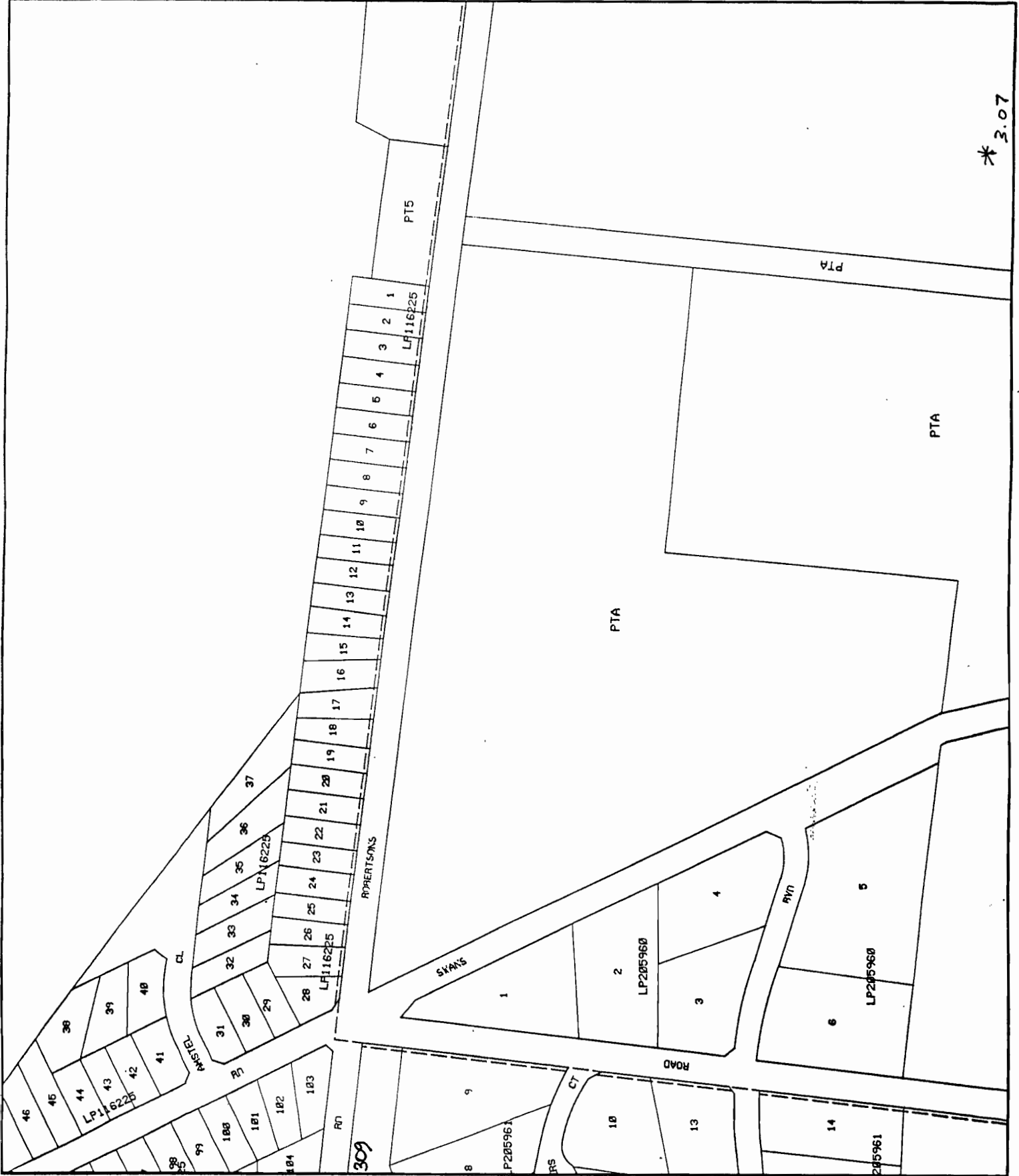


BACCHUS MARSH PLANNING SCHEME



U2.01	U3.01	U4.01
U2.02		U4.02
U2.03	U3.03	U4.03

Map U3.02

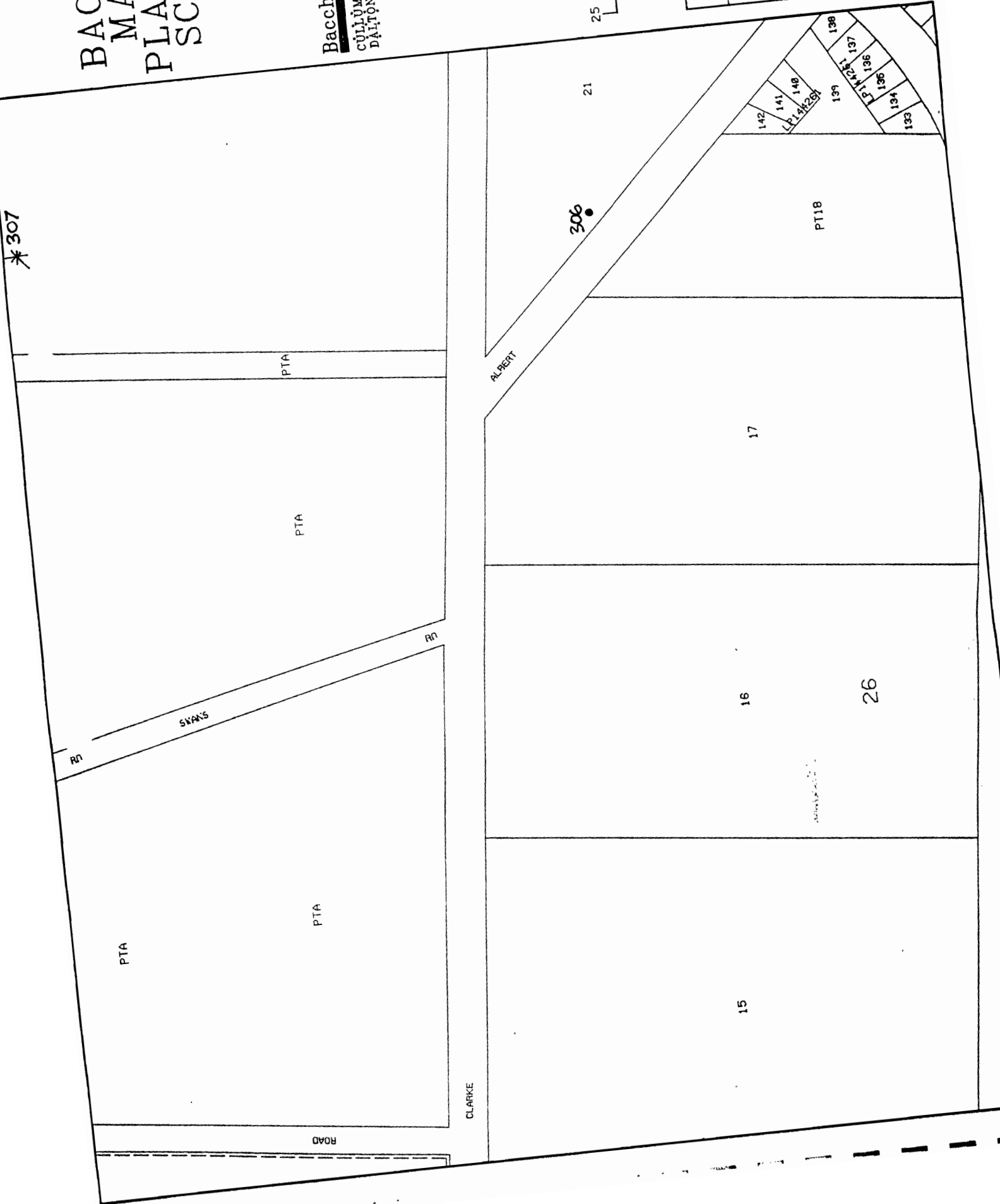


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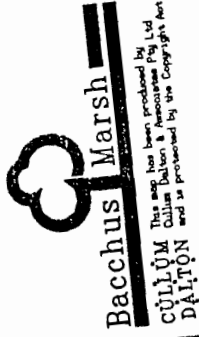


U2.02	U3.02	U4.02
U2.03		U4.03
U2.04	U3.04	U4.04

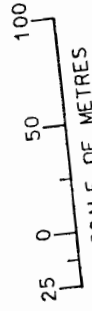
Map U3.03



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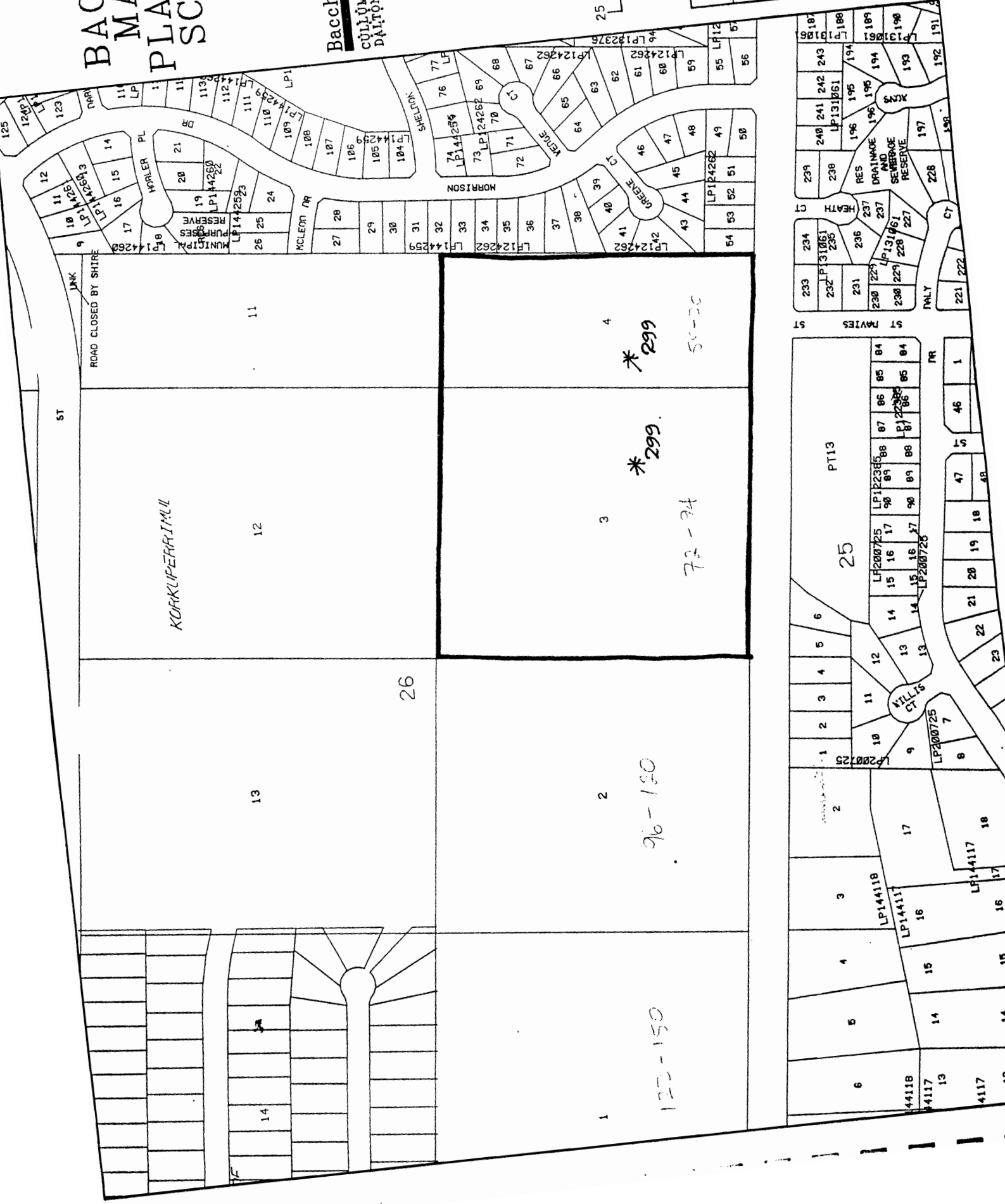


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U2.04		U4.04
U2.05	U3.05	U4.05

Map U3.04

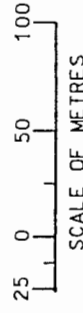




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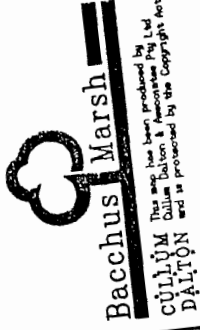


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U2.05		U4.05
U2.06	U3.06	U4.06

Map U3.05

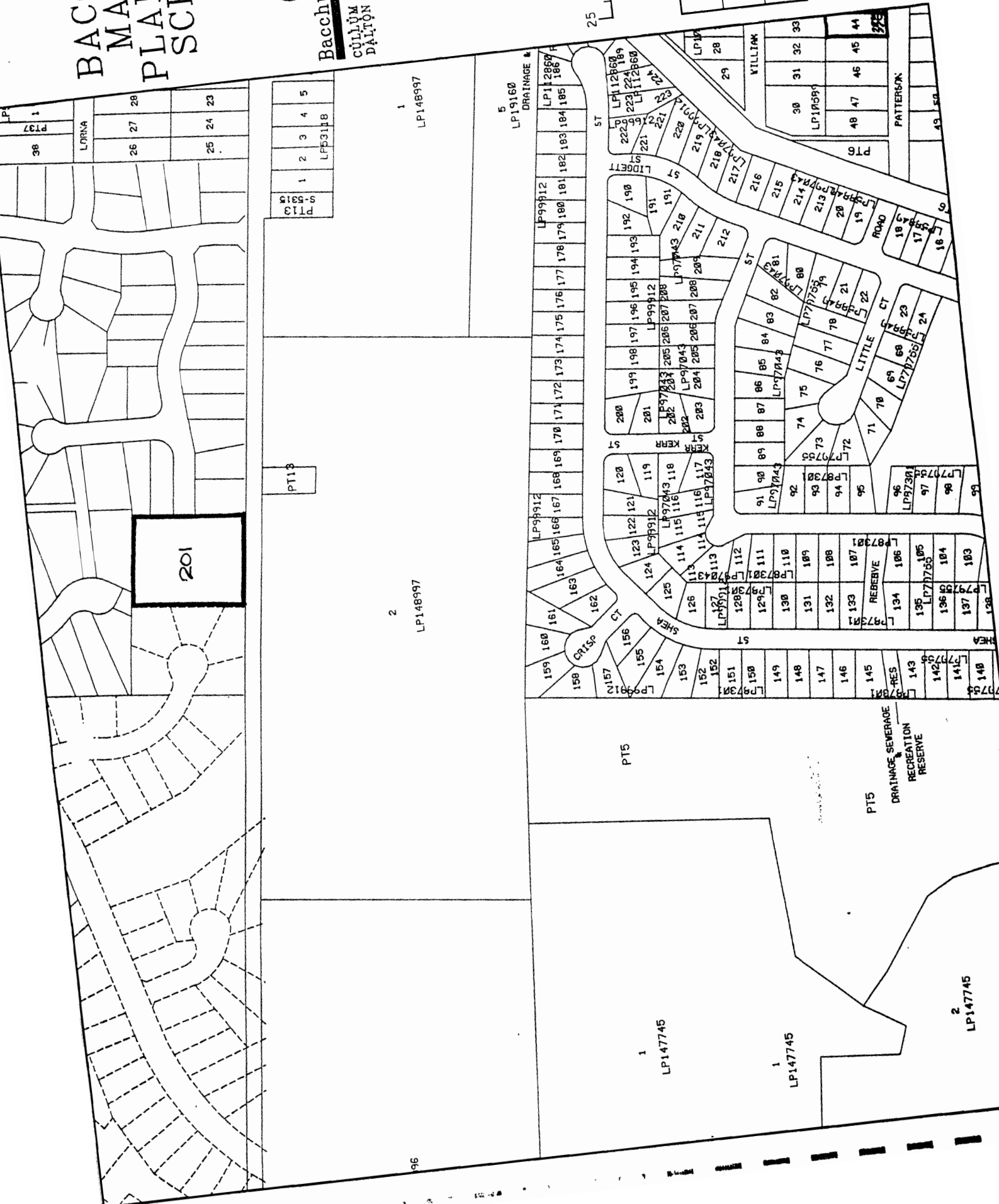


BACCHUS MARSH PLANNING SCHEME



U2.05	U3.05	U4.05
U2.06		U4.06
U2.07	U3.07	U4.07

Map U3.06



201

2

LP148997

LP148997

PT13

1	2	3	4	5
LP63118				

P.T.13

S-5318

1
LP147745

1
LP147745

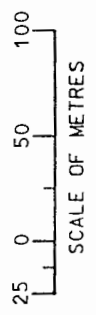
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LP147745

PT5
DRAINAGE SEWERAGE RECREATION RESERVE

PT5

96

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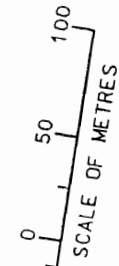


U2.06	U3.06	U4.06
U2.07		U4.07
U2.08	U3.08	U4.08

Map U3.07



BACCHUS MARSH PLANNING SCHEME



U2.07	U3.07	U4.07
U2.08		U4.08
U2.09	U3.09	U4.09

Map 113 00



10	1	9
PT8 s-84	PT8	PTB
1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	PT5
4	4	PT4
5	5	3
6	6	1
7	7	2
8	8	PT1
9	9	2

10	9
8	2 LP132861
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2	2 3
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2 LP135192	2 LP1195701
2 LP133731	LP147898
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1 2 3	1 2 3

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LP17162	LP14138	LP1738	LP1738	LP1738	LP1738

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66

BACCHUS MARSH PLANNING SCHEME



U2.08	U3.08	U4.08
U2.09		U4.09
U2.10	U3.10	U4.10

Map U3.09



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BACCHUS MARSH PLANNING SCHEME

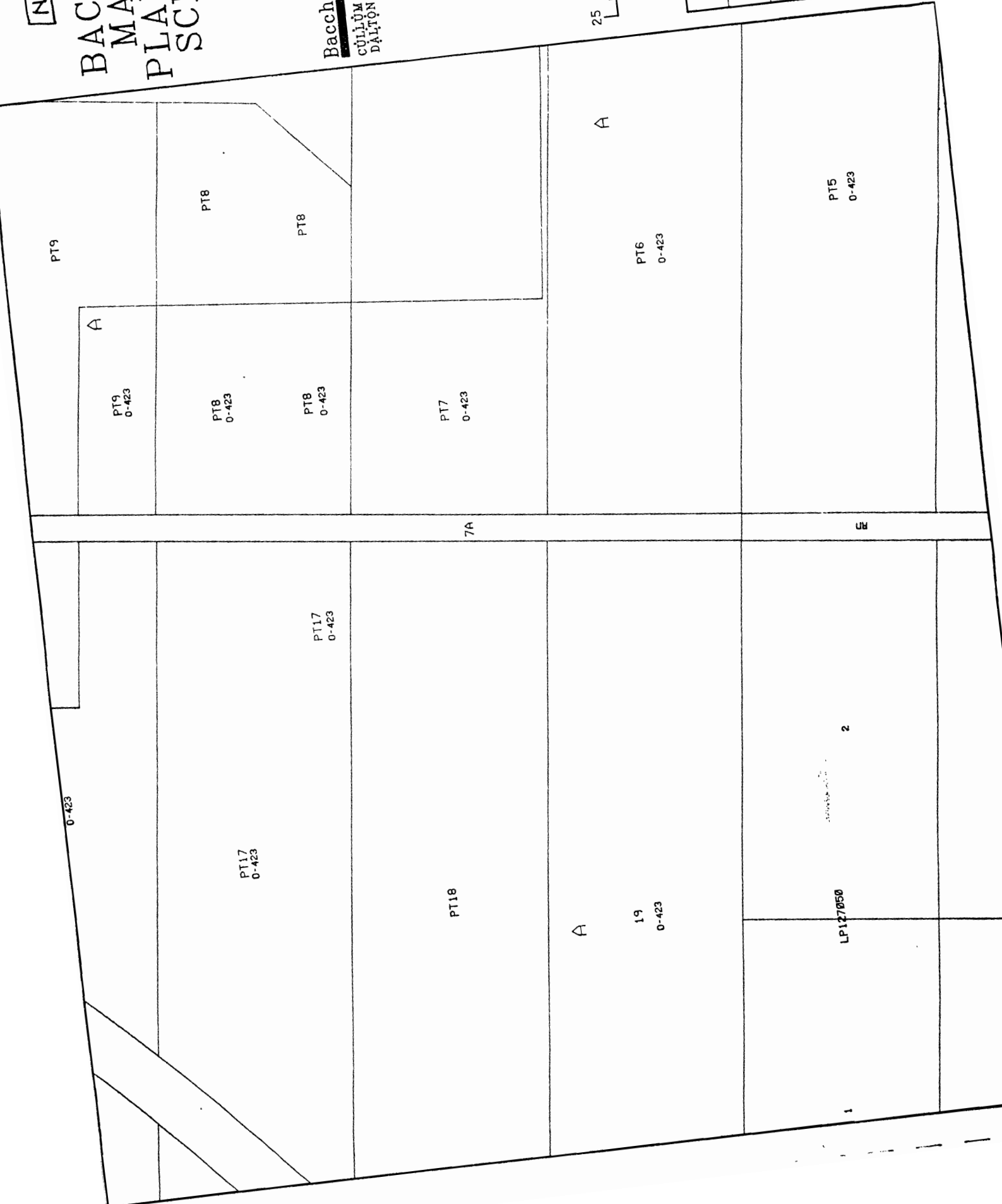


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U2.11	U3.11	U4.11

Map U3.10

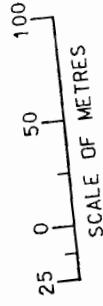


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BACCHUS MARSH PLANNING SCHEME



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Map U3.11



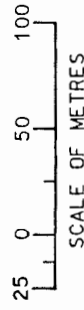


**BACCHUS
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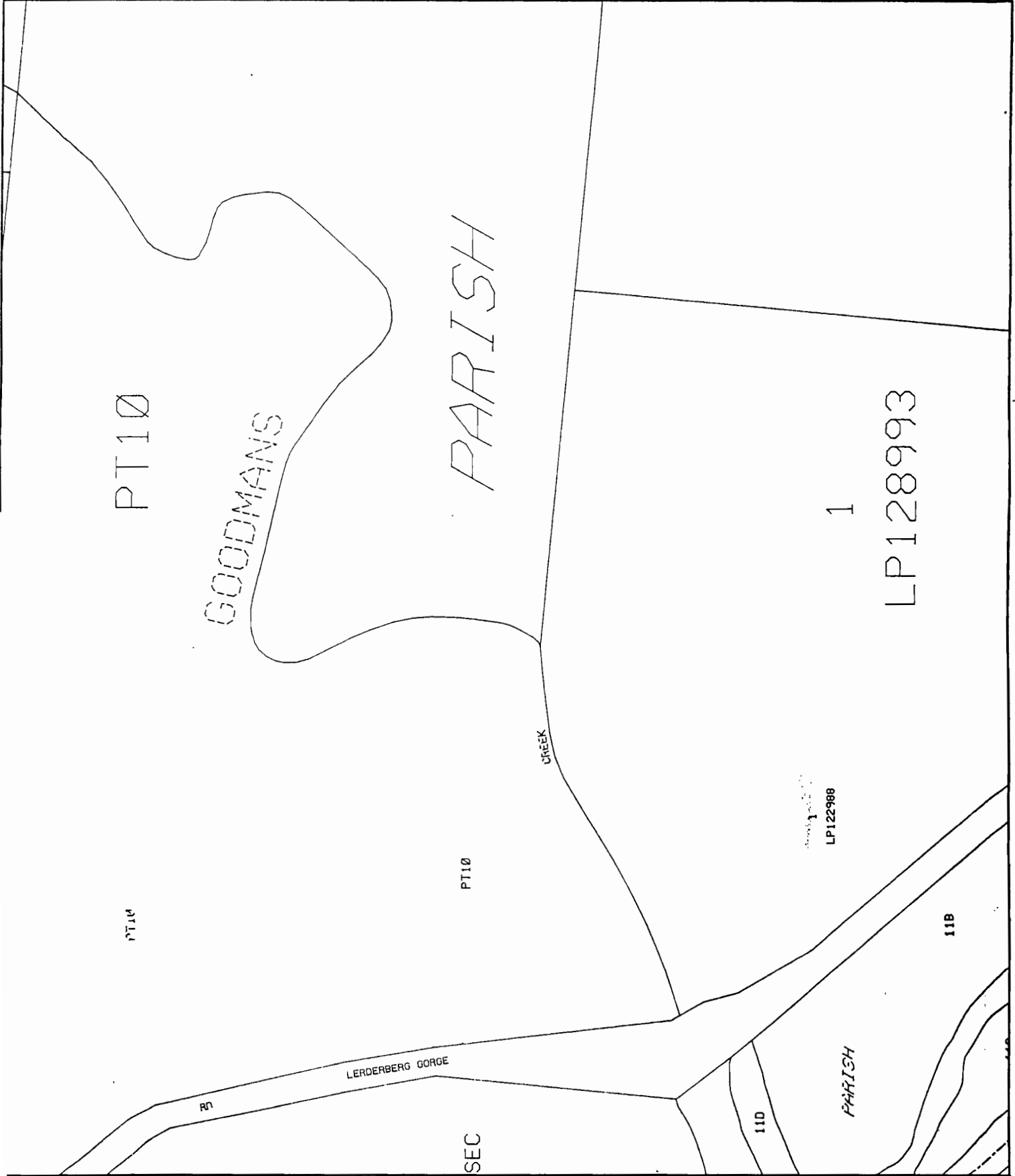
Bacchus Marsh

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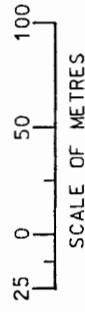


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U3.03	U4.03	U5.03

Map U4.01

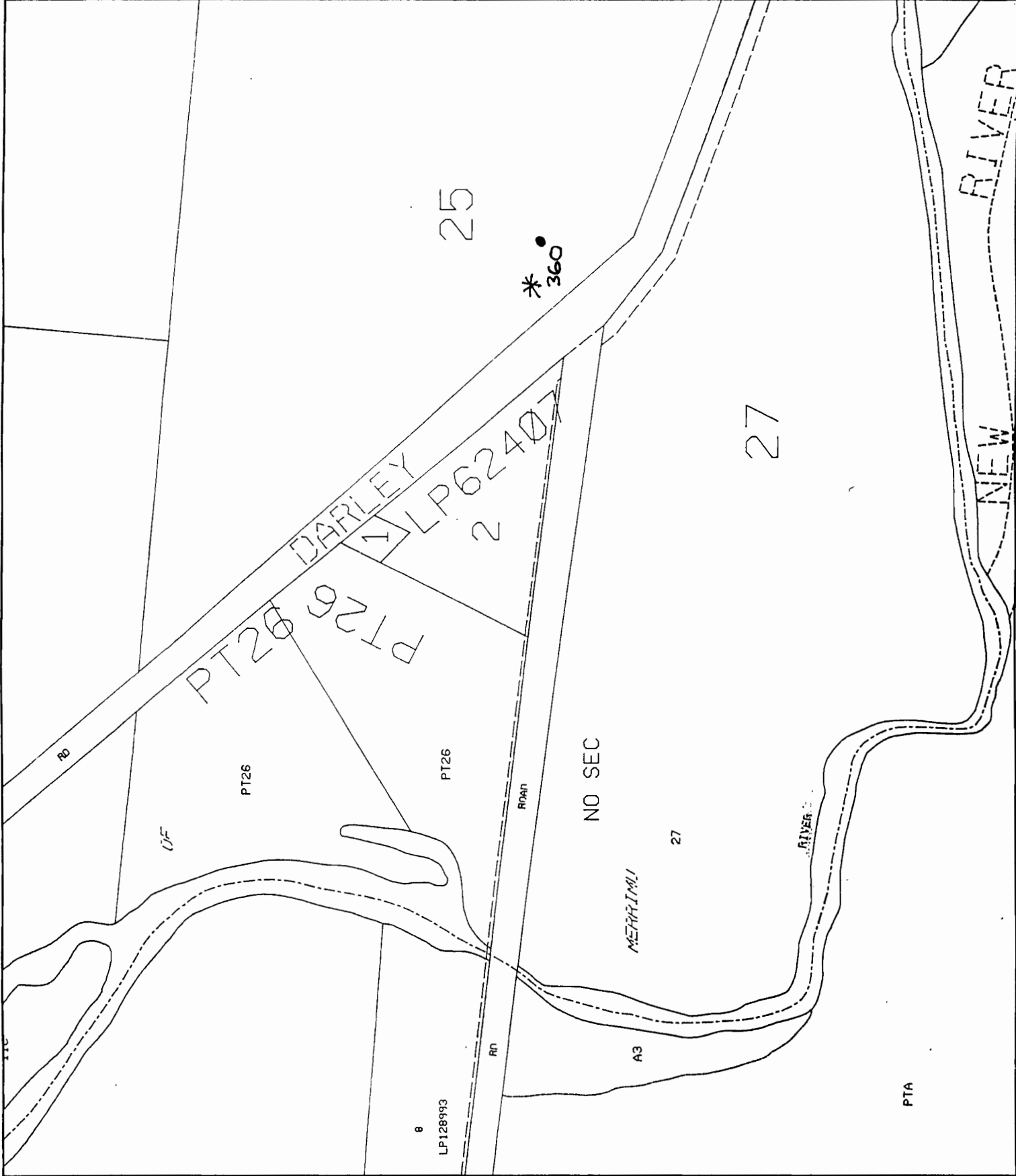


BACCHUS MARSH PLANNING SCHEME



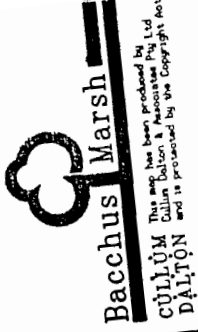
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Map U4.02

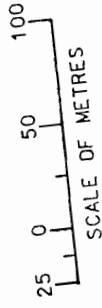


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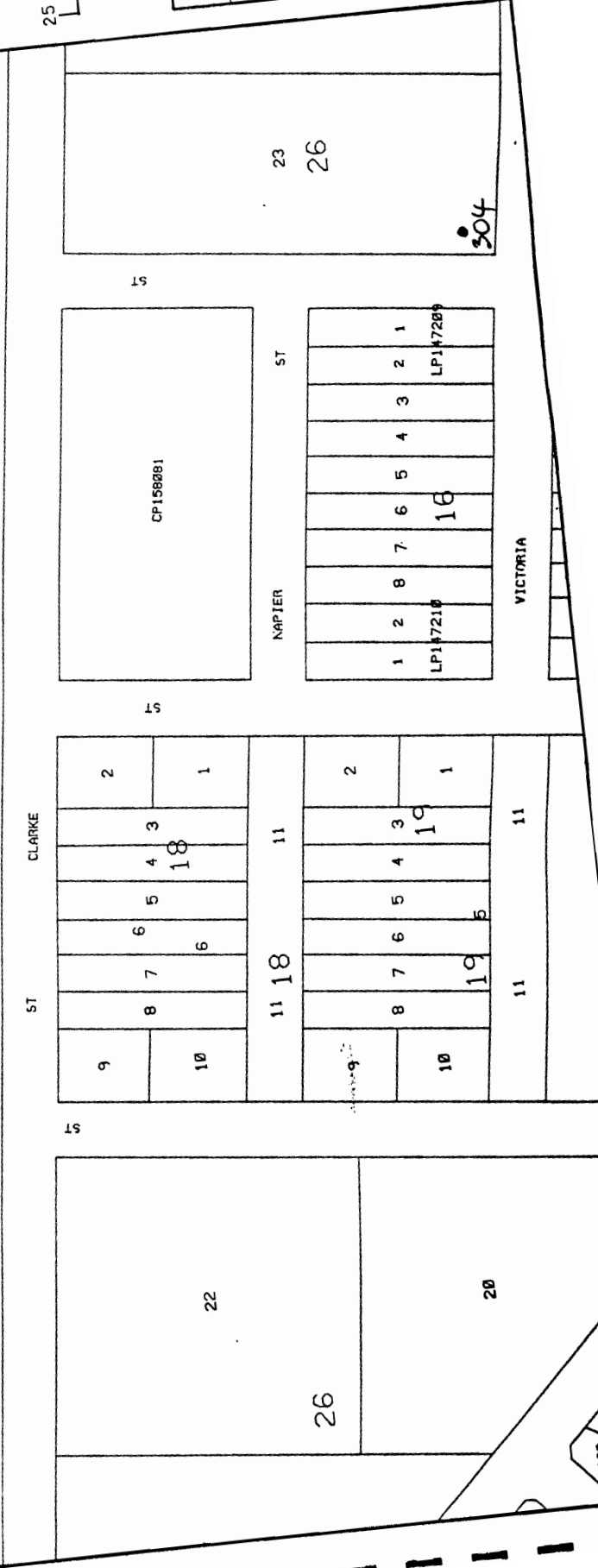
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U3.04	U4.04	U5.04

Map U4.03

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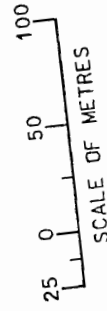
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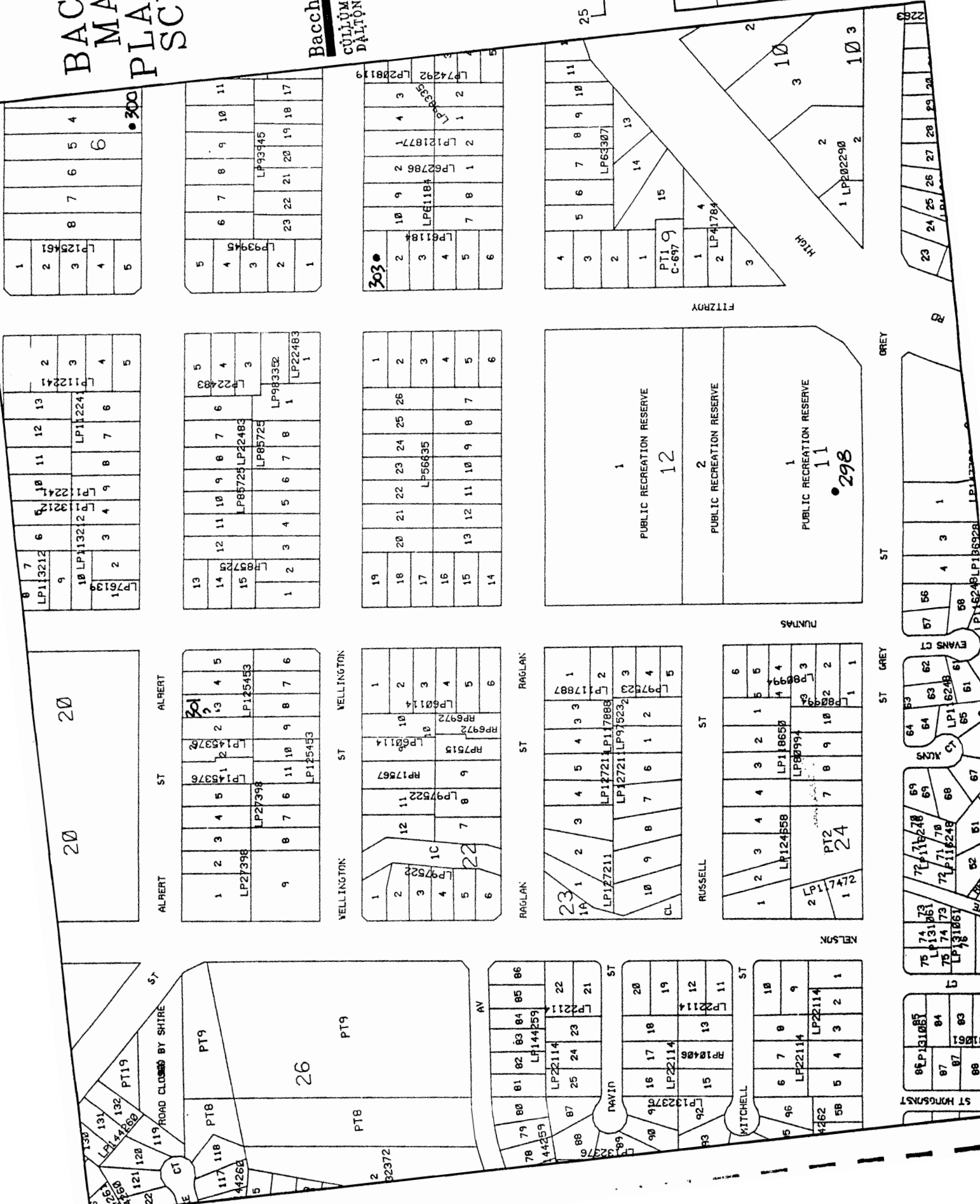


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U3.04	U4.05	U5.04
U3.05	U4.05	U5.05

Map U4.04



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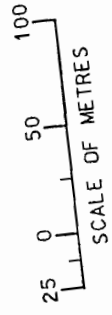
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BACCHUS MARSH PLANNING SCHEME



XX DIAMOND POINT C.

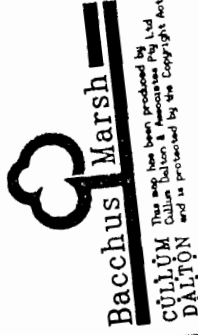


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U3.06	U4.06	U5.06

Map U4.05



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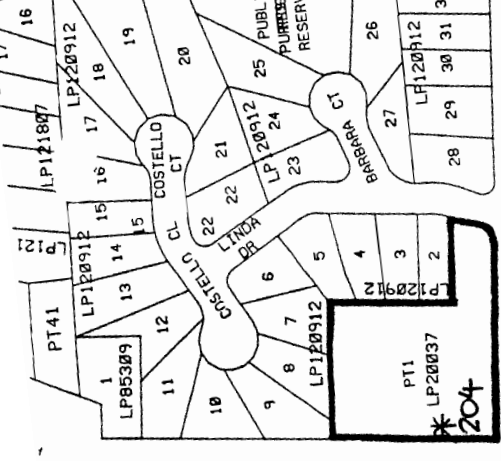
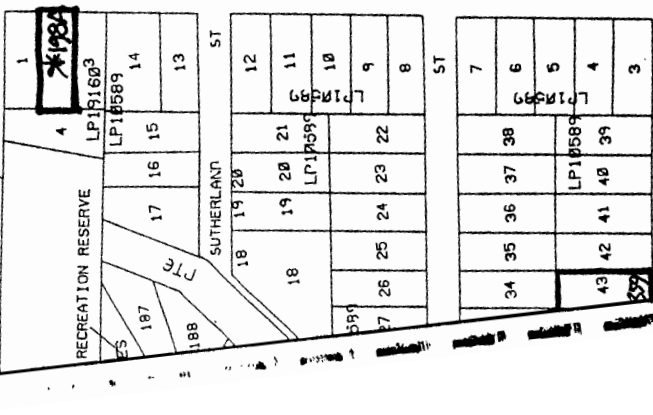
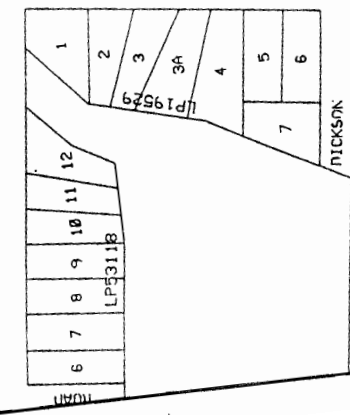
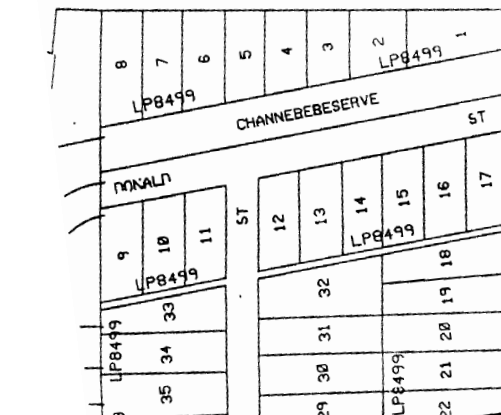
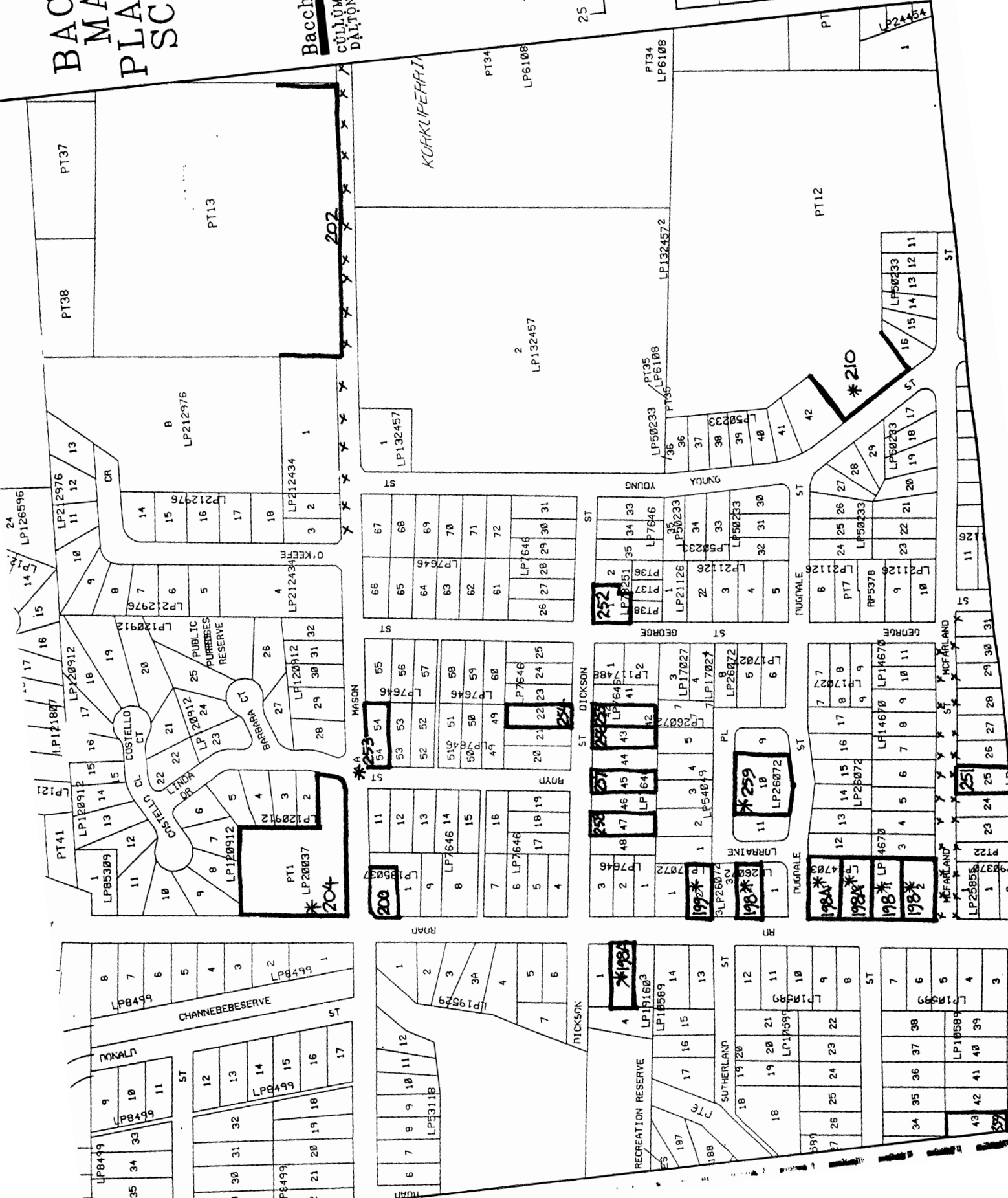


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U3.07	U4.07	U5.07

Map U4.06

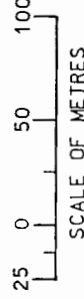


BACCHUS MARSH PLANNING SCHEME



Bacchus Marsh

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Map U4.07

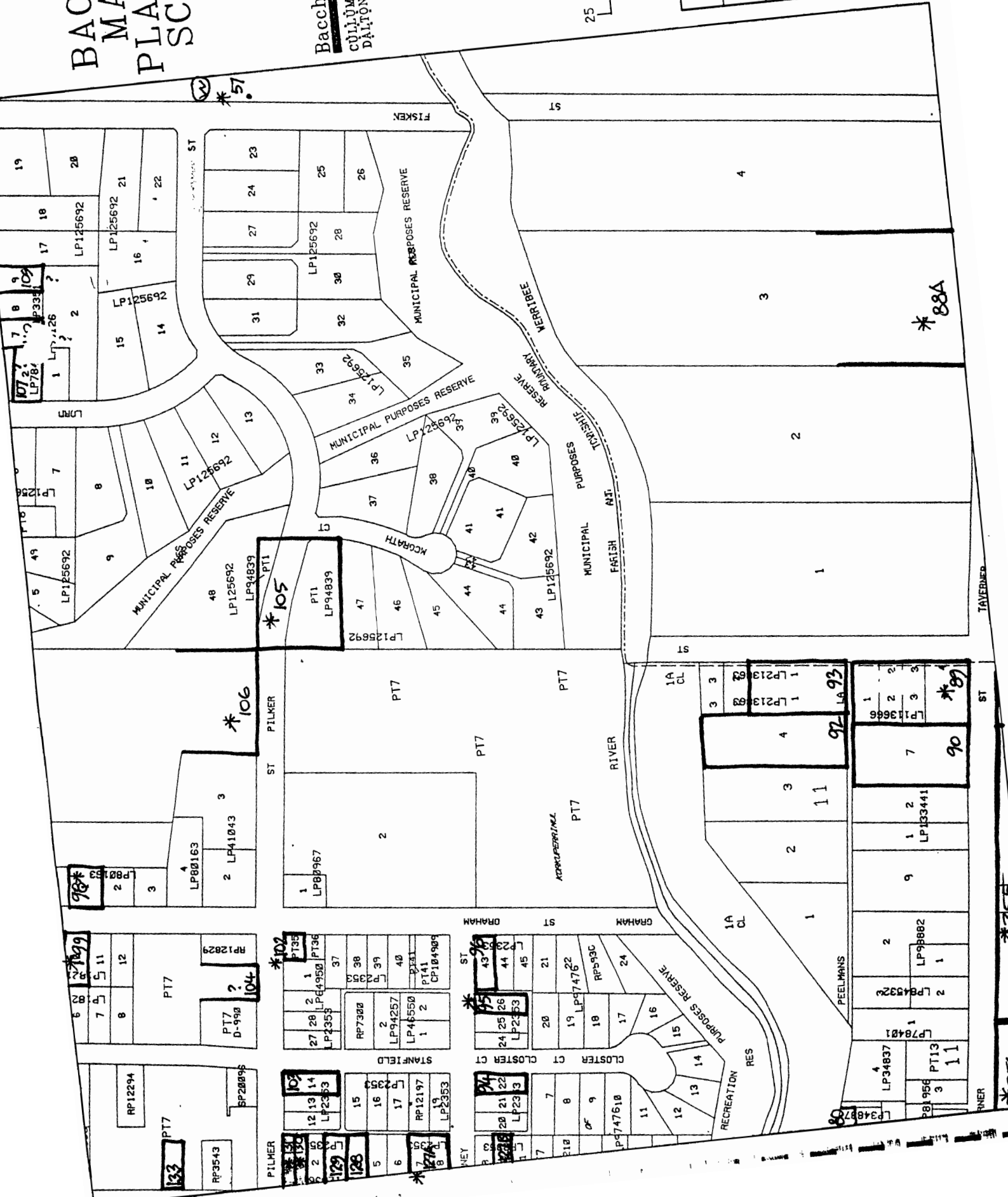


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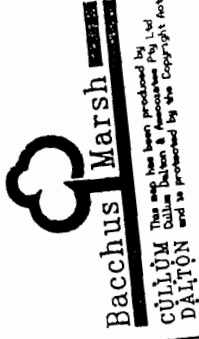


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Map U4.08

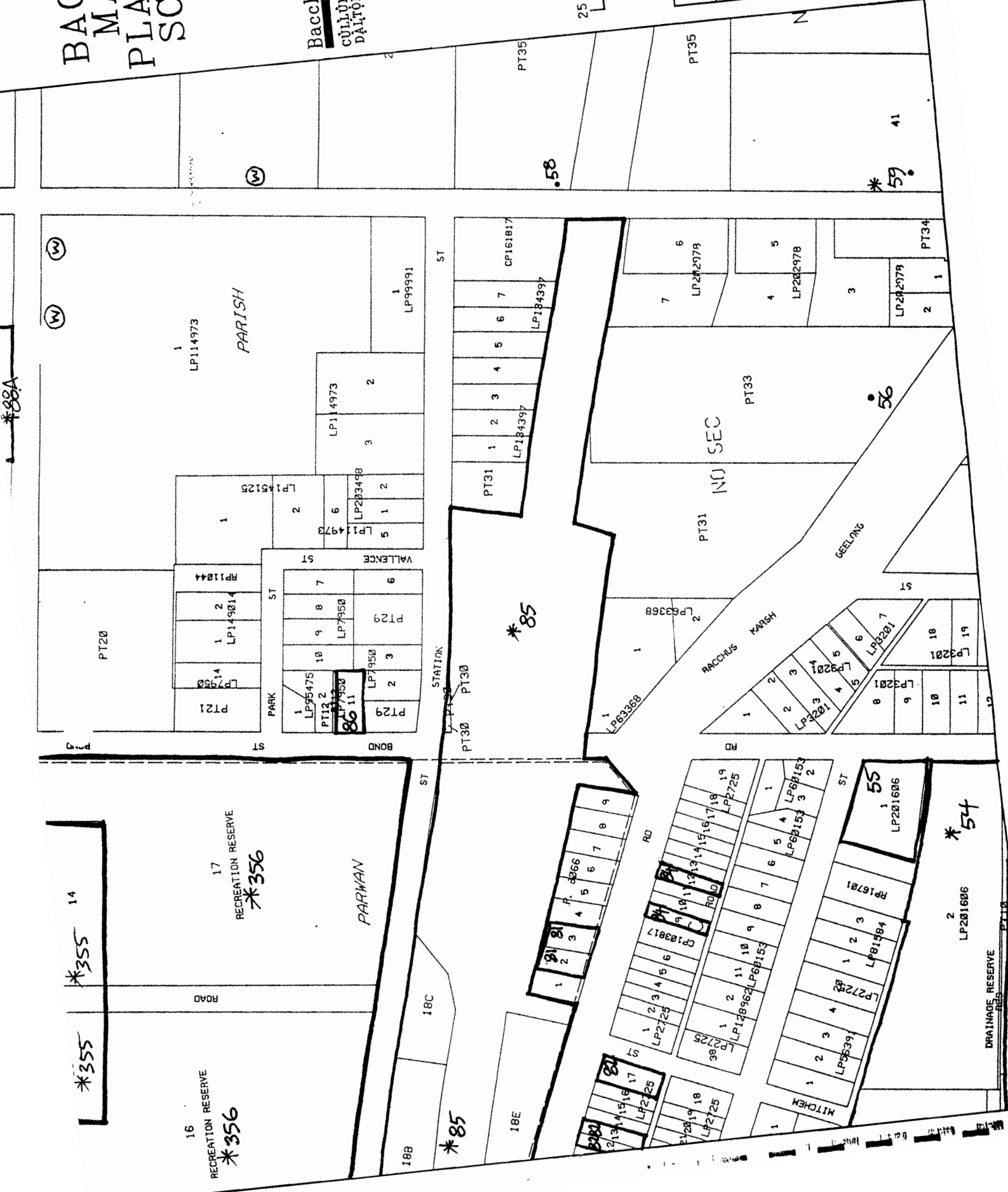


BACCHUS MARSH PLANNING SCHEME



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U3.10	U4.10.	U5.10

Map U4.09



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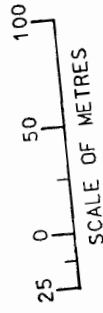
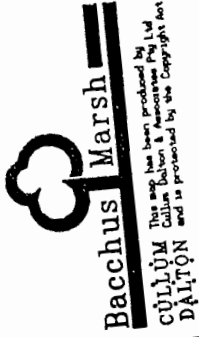


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U3.11	U4.11	U5.11

Map U4.10



BACCHUS MARSH PLANNING SCHEME



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U3.11	U4.11	U5.11

Map U4.11




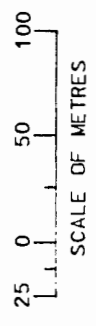
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BACCHUS MARSH PLANNING SCHEME

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U3.03	U4.03	U5.03

Map U5.01

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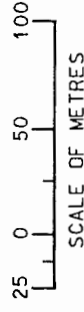
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Bacchus Marsh

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SCALE OF METRES

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U3.03	U4.03	U5.03

Map U5.02

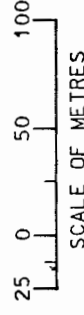




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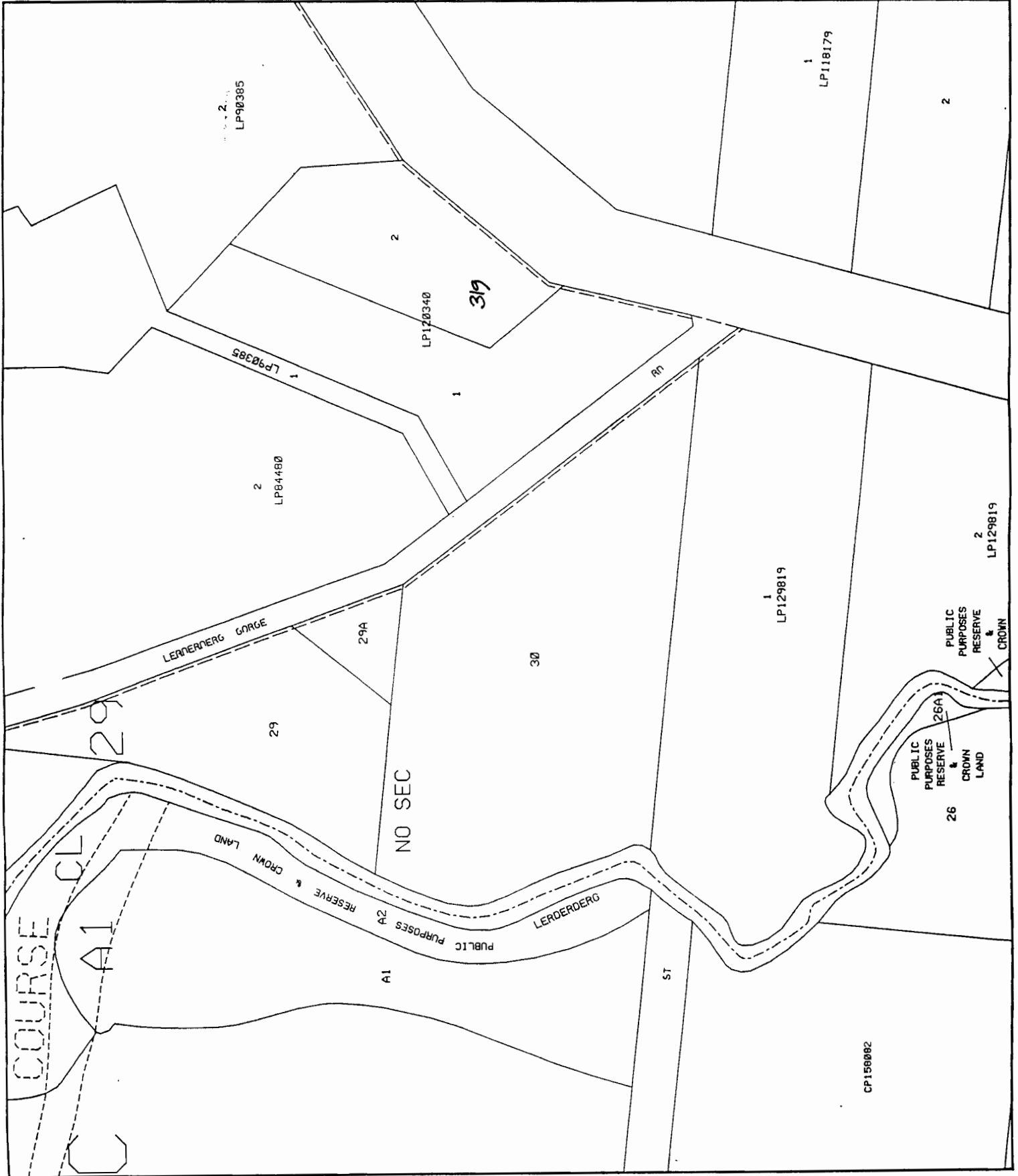


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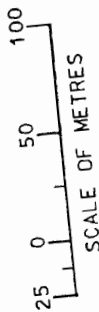
Map U5.03



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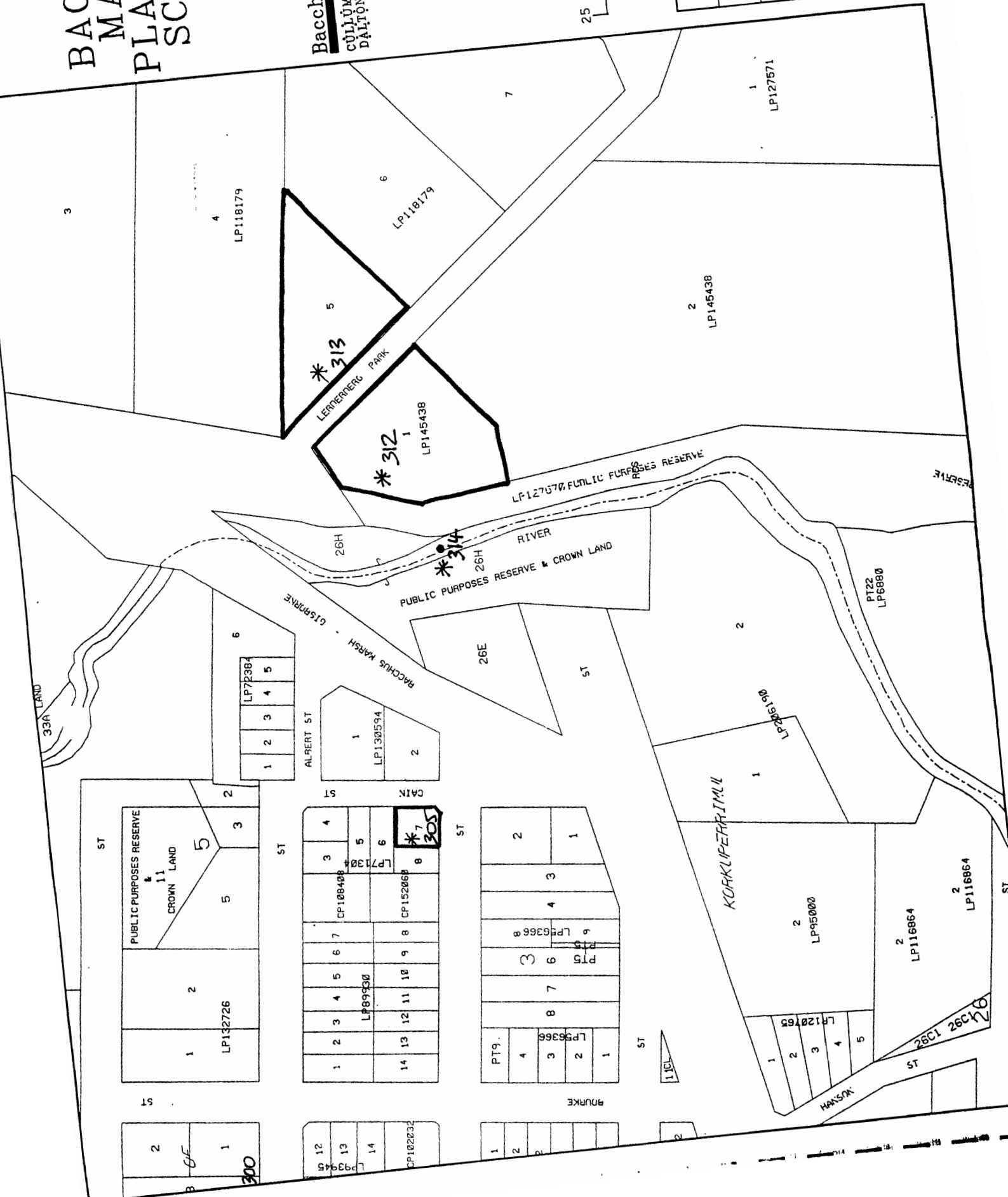


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U3.05	U4.05	U5.05

Map U5.04



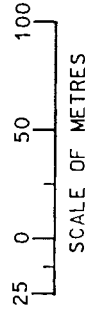
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BACCHUS MARSH PLANNING SCHEME



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U3.06	U4.06	U5.06

Map U5.05

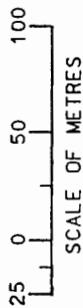


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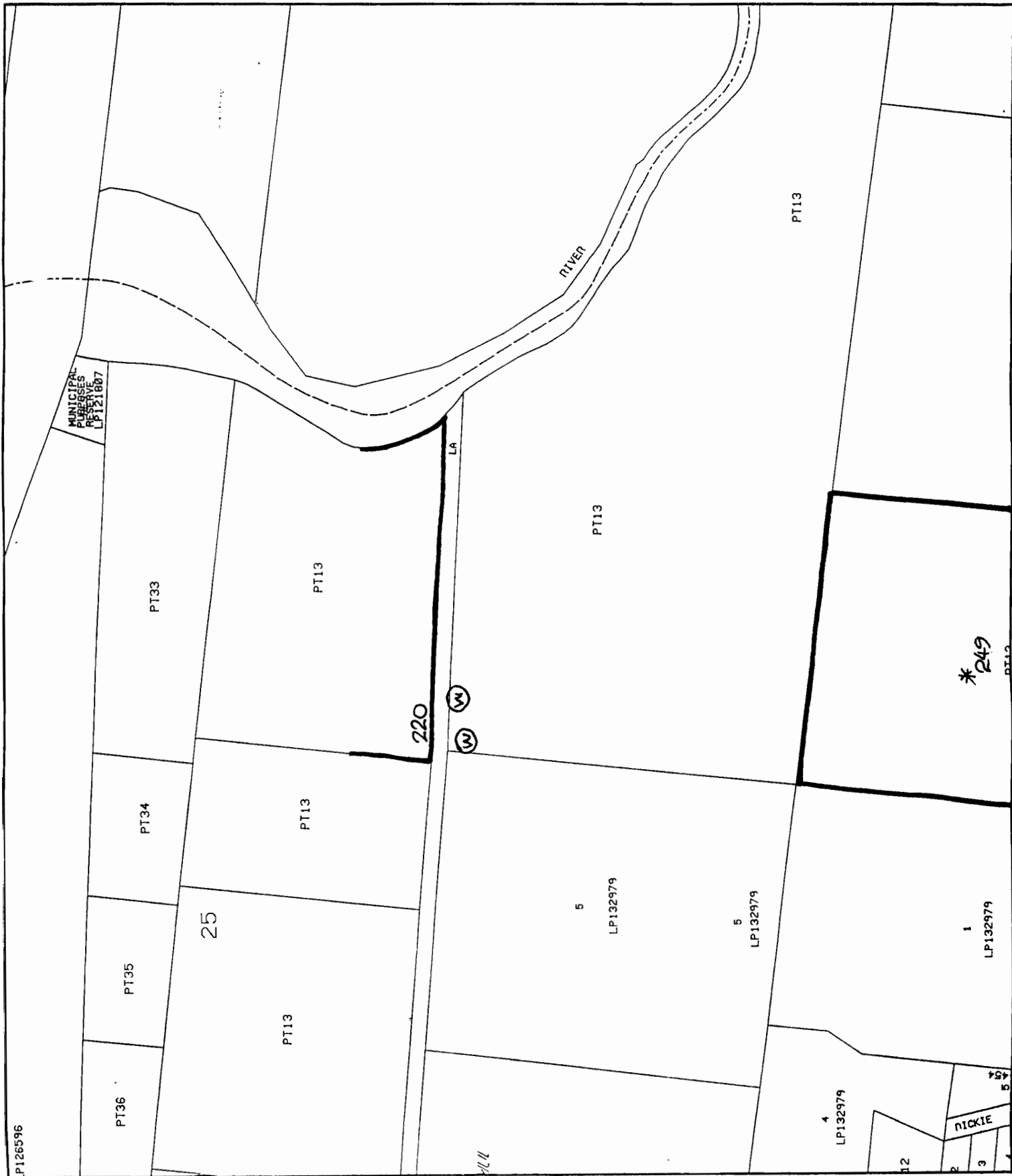
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U3.07	U4.07	U5.07

Map U5.06



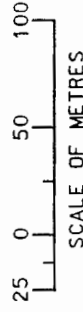


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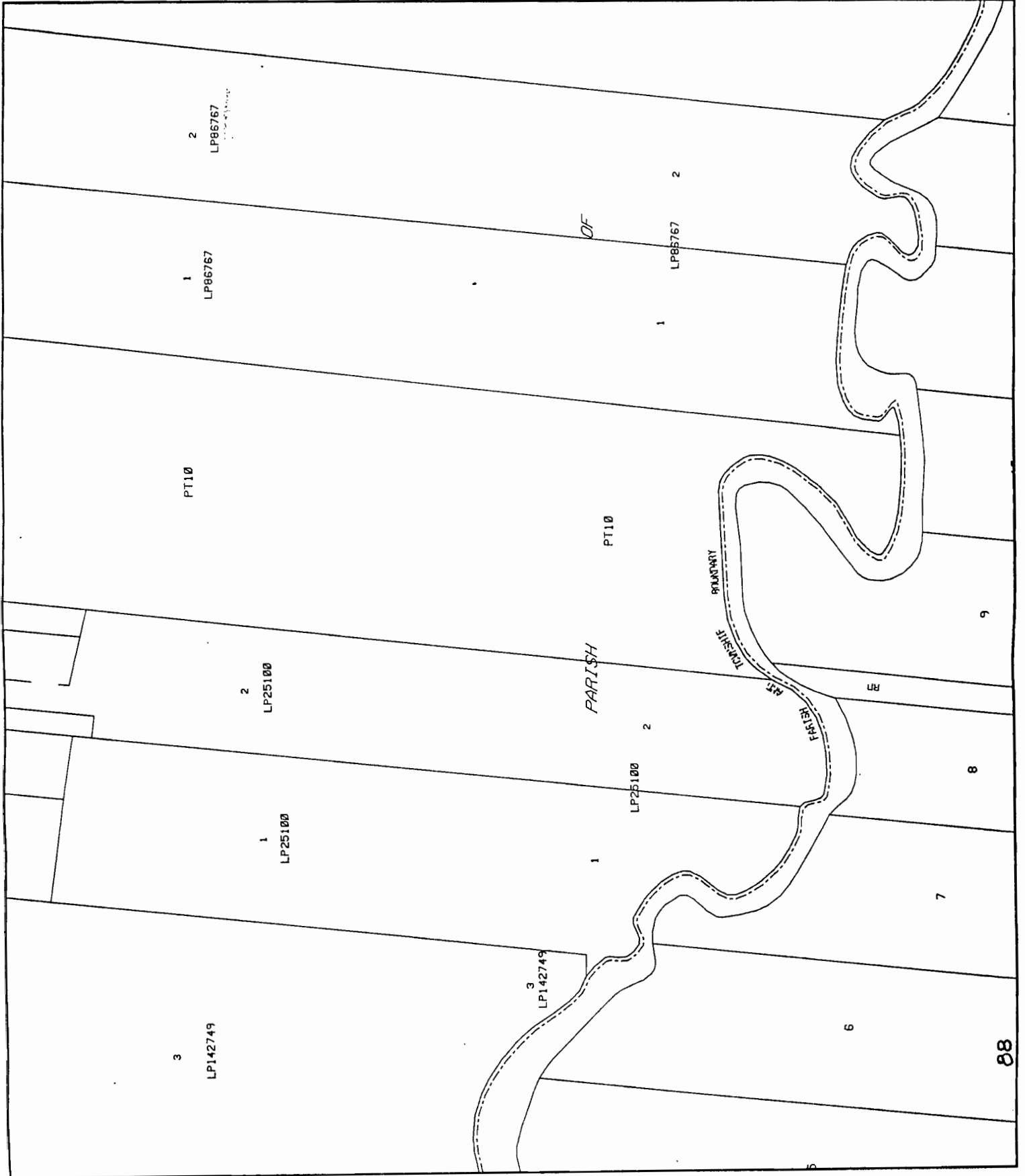
Bacchus Marsh

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U3.09	U4.09	U5.09

Map U5.08

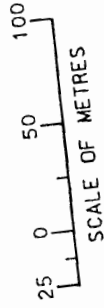


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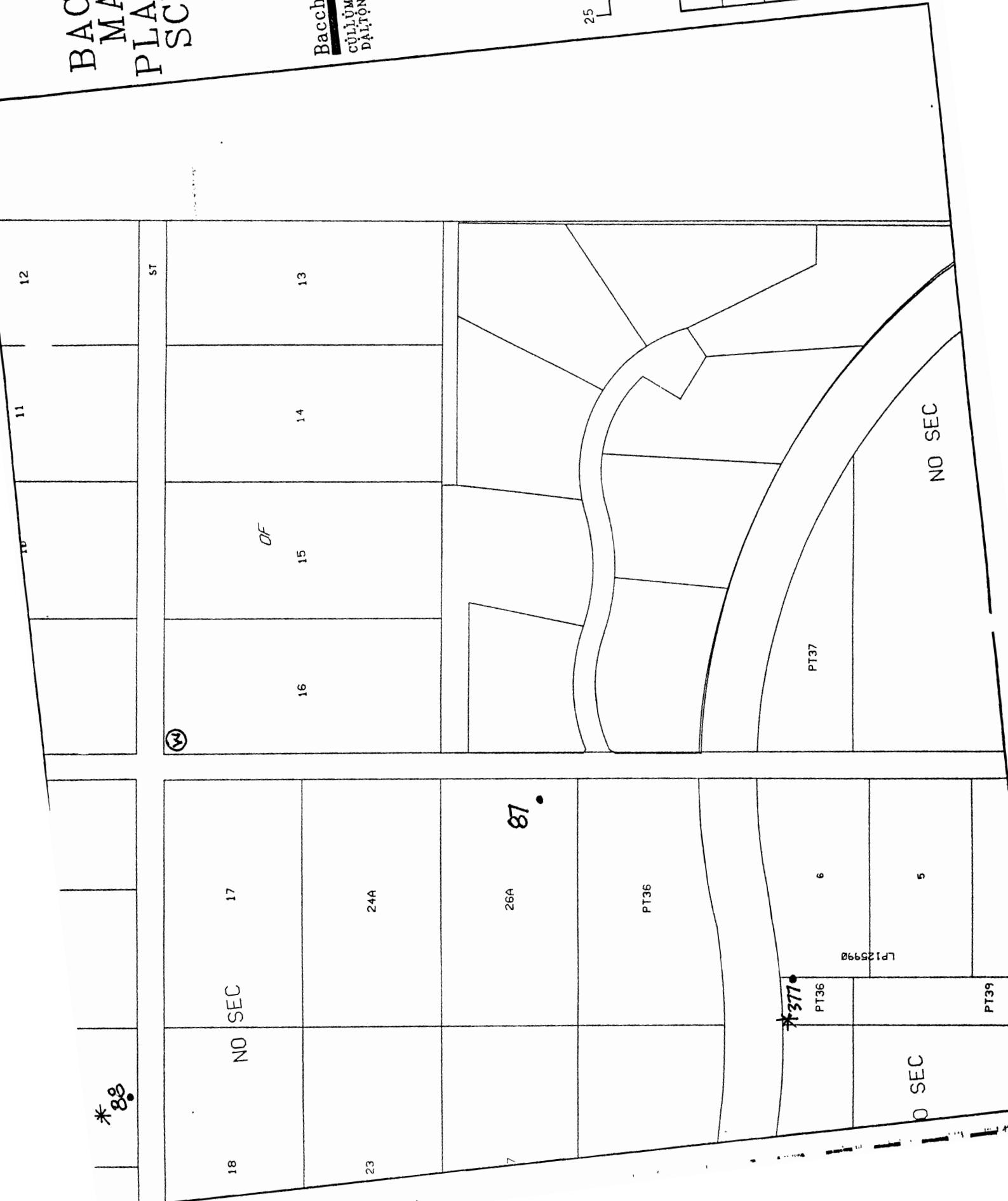
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Map U5.09

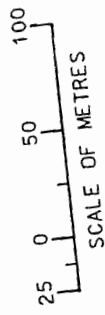




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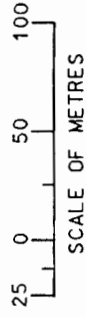
Map U5.10



BACCHUS MARSH PLANNING SCHEME



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U3.10	U4.10	U5.10
U3.11	U4.11	

Map U5.11



15. PLACE DOCUMENTATION SHEETS.

15. PLACE DOCUMENTATION SHEETS.

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.

Ref: 3

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

<u>NAME:</u> ---	
<u>ADDRESS:</u> RMB 67, Lees Road, Balliang.	
<u>TITLE DETAILS:</u>	
<u>USE:</u> Farmhouse.	
<u>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</u> 1909	<u>SOURCE:</u> 2
<u>ADDITION:</u>	<u>DATE:</u> 1912 <u>SOURCE:</u> 2
<u>CRITERIA:</u> H1, 2, 4; Ar 2,3	<u>HISTORIC THEME:</u> Agriculture
<u>DESCRIPTION:</u>	<u>STYLE:</u> Edwardian <u>STORIES:</u> 1 <u>DETACHED.</u>
<u>MATERIALS:</u>	<u>WALLS:</u> Timber <u>ROOF:</u> Iron <u>STRUCTURE:</u> Stud.
<u>CONDITION:</u> Good	<u>INTACTNESS:</u> Good <u>THREATS:</u> Nil.
<u>SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:</u>	
MATERIALS. FORM. USE.	
CHIMNEYS. PAINTWORK SCHEME?	
OUTBUILDINGS.	
FENCES.	
TREES.	
<u>SIGNIFICANCE:</u>	
<u>TYPE:</u> HISTORICAL.	
<u>LEVEL:</u> REGIONAL	
<u>DESIGNATION EXISTING:</u> Nil.	
<u>RECOMMENDED CONTROL:</u> PLANNING SCHEME.	
<u>MAP NO:</u> R1.07	<u>SURVEY:</u> RP <u>DATE:</u> 19.12.1993 <u>NEGS:</u> 1.2 & 1010.33



HISTORY: The Closer Settlement Board granted a conditional purchase lease for this allotment to Frank Lee on January 1, 1908.¹ The present farmhouse was erected in 1909 and extended in 1918. A 15 x 12' (4.5 x 3.6m) stone dairy was erected in 1912.² Following Lee's death in 1926, the lease for the 179 acre (72.5 ha) farm was transferred to his wife, Mary Ellen, who sublet the property to Elizabeth Vanston.³ In August 1940, the lease was transferred to John Joseph Vanston, husband to Elizabeth, and leaseholder of several allotments on the Staughton Vale Estate.⁴ In 1950, Vanston applied to the Closer Settlement Board to move the farmhouse, then described as a "nicely kept seven-roomed building", to a position approximately one half-mile (0.8km) north of its original location.⁵ The Board approved the application in March of the same year.⁶ The property was alienated from the Crown in February 1967.⁷

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: An Edwardian(?) farmhouse with early house adjacent to the south. The paintwork colour scheme appears to be appropriate. Set amongst pine trees. Nearer the road is an outbuilding with (blue?) stone random rubble walls to eaves height. The fence on the road boundary, north of the driveway is post and wire, with loose base stones. Sheds are said to be clad in hand-hewn palings.⁸

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are 26 Edwardian farmhouses identified in the Study. There are four stone dairies (also refs: 75, 105 and 132).

SIGNIFICANCE: An Edwardian farmhouse built in 1909 on a conditional purchase lease from the Closer Settlement Board with a stone dairy built in 1912.

The house is of local historical significance as evidence of the government action in establishing the Closer Settlement movement, the settlement pattern that ensued and the enterprise of the small farmers who took up the leases. The stone dairy is architecturally significant in representing a rare surviving building type, use of local materials and as a contextual element contemporary with the farmhouse.

INTACTNESS: Apparently good.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Apparently good.

¹ Application for Extension of Lease, 1916. Closer Settlement Files VPRS 5174 Box 183.

² Transfer of Leasehold, 2 August 1940.

³ Ibid. 10 January 1927.

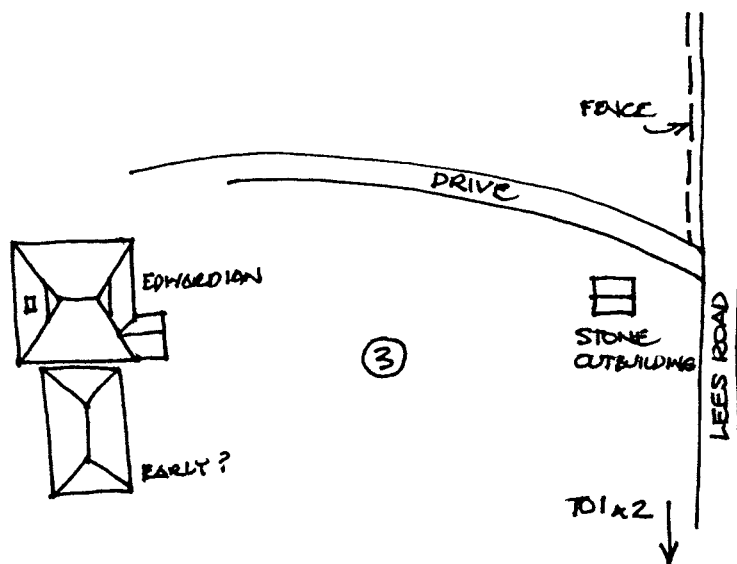
⁴ Plan of Staughton Vale Estate, BMDHS.

⁵ Letter. 14 March 1950. Closer Settlement Files.

⁶ Letter. 28 March 1950.

⁷ Approval of Issue of Crown Grant, 14 February 1967.

⁸ Landscape Advisory Service, Western Region Commission, *Bacchus Marsh Rural Landscape Assessment*, p.84.

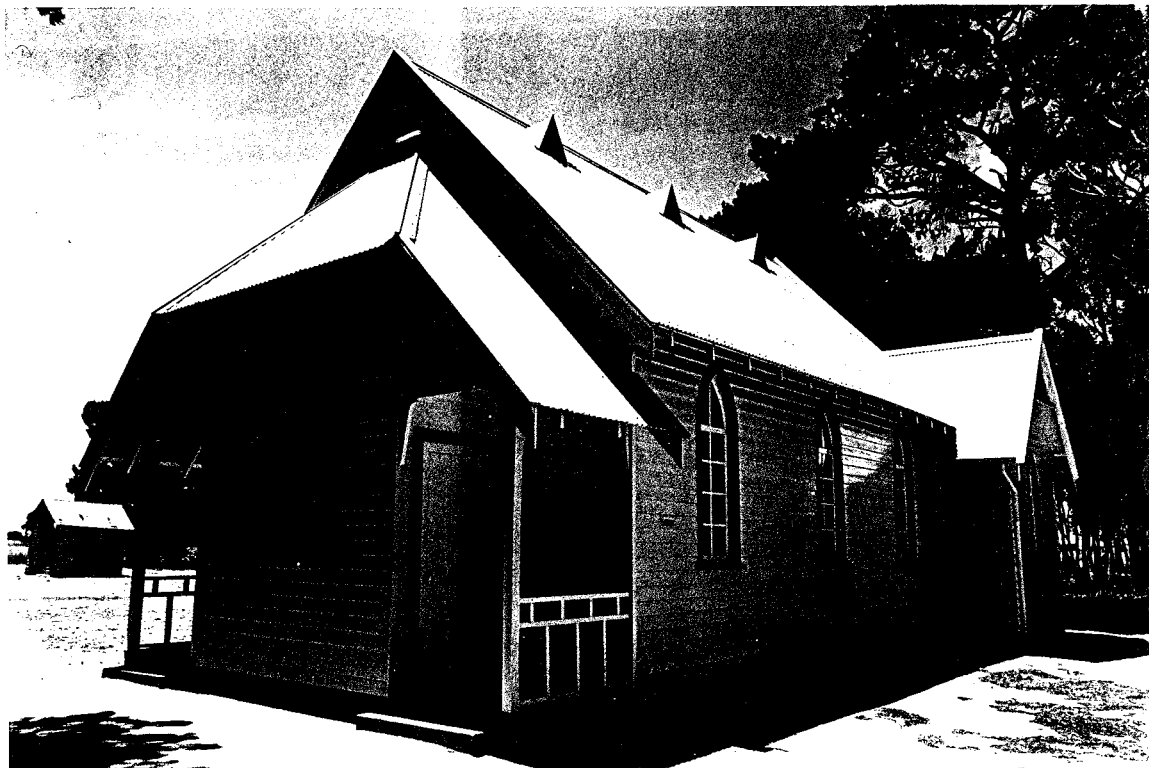


BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.

Ref: 5

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

<u>NAME:</u> St George's Balliang, Anglican Church.	
<u>PREVIOUS NAME:</u> St George's Church of England.	
<u>ADDRESS:</u> Balliang Road, Balliang.	
<u>TITLE DETAILS:</u>	
<u>USE:</u> Church.	
<u>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</u> 1912	<u>SOURCE:</u> 3
<u>DESIGNER:</u> Frank Lee	<u>SOURCE:</u> 3
<u>CRITERIA:</u> H1,2; So1, 2	<u>HISTORIC THEME:</u> Townships, Community Life
<u>DESCRIPTION:</u> <u>STYLE:</u> Early English Gothic. <u>STORIES:</u> 1 <u>DETACHED.</u>	
<u>MATERIALS:</u>	<u>WALLS</u> Timber <u>ROOF</u> Iron <u>STRUCTURE</u> Stud.
<u>CONDITION:</u> Excellent	<u>INTACTNESS:</u> Good <u>THREATS:</u>
<u>SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:</u> MATERIALS. FORM. FACADE. VERANDAH. ROOF FORM. USE. WINDOWS. INTERIORS.	
<u>SIGNIFICANCE:</u>	
<u>TYPE:</u> HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL.	
<u>LEVEL:</u> LOCAL.	
<u>DESIGNATION EXISTING:</u> Nil.	
<u>RECOMMENDED CONTROL:</u>	<u>PLANNING SCHEME.</u>
<u>MAP NO:</u> R1.07 <u>SURVEY:</u> RP <u>DATE:</u> 19.12.1993 <u>NEGS:</u> 1.4 & 5/1010.35 & 36	



HISTORY: The township of Staughton Vale (later Balliang), comprising eight allotments of one acre (0.4ha), a seven acre (2.8ha) recreation reserve, and a school reserve of three acres (1.2ha), was gazetted on April 29, 1908.¹ The Church of England acquired one of these township allotments in March 1910.² The church was erected in 1912 to the design of Frank Lee (ref: 3), a local farmer. Described as a 'humble wooden church', the building received favourable attention in the *Bacchus Marsh Express*:

Gothic pointed windows and Gothic filling to its four gables, give it a decidedly ecclesiastical appearance, and the outside walls being painted a dark blue, with white trimmings, have a solid appearance. Inside it is lined with narrow boarding, with a dado of Indian red, the upper half a terra cotta, and the ceiling varnished the wood's natural colour. Two principals, with heavy brackets, showing below ceiling, are stained oak, and varnished.³

St George's Church of England was dedicated by Archbishop Clarke in July 1912.

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: St George's Anglican Church, Balliang is an Early English Gothic timber church, with three bays to the nave and liturgically correct orientation. There is a 10-pane lancet window and a gablet roof vent to each bay. The east end has an incised semi-circular half round decoration over a jerkin-head roofed narthex and porches each side, with balustrades. Vestries form transepts, with a leadlight window in the chancel, north side. Rafters are exposed. Inside, two steps rise at the chancel which has a pseudo-four centred arch. Timber pews have cast-iron frames. The roof trusses are exposed, with a semi-circular pattern similar to the gable-ends.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: Ten churches have been identified in the Study. Of these, most (six) are Early English: this is the only freestanding timber Church.

SIGNIFICANCE: An Early English Gothic Anglican timber church designed by Frank Lee and built in Balliang (formerly Staughton Vale) township in 1912.

It is of local historical significance in embodying Balliang and its way of life, the aspirations of its residents and the religious development of its country life. Socially significant as central to the identity of Balliang, as a traditional meeting place and community focus.

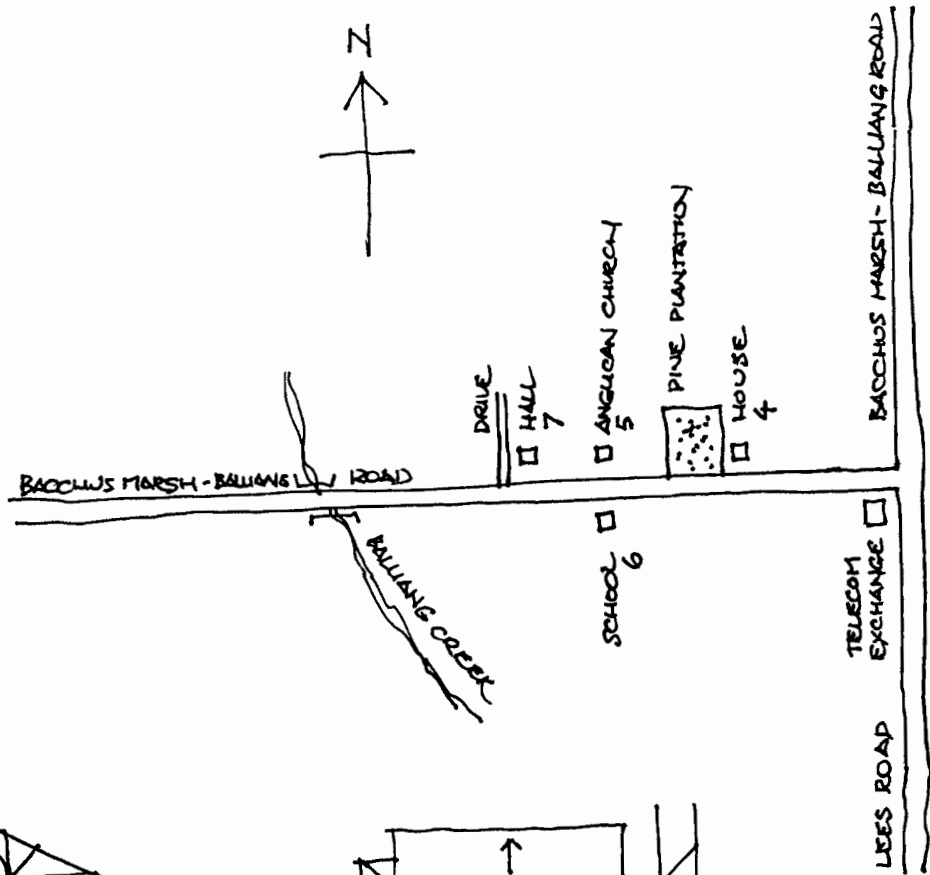
INTACTNESS: Excellent. Ogee spouting has been removed.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Excellent, despite the lack of spouting.

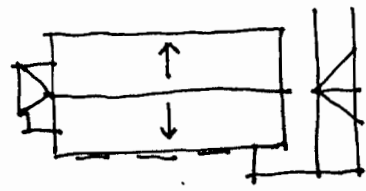
¹ Victoria, *Government Gazette* 1908, p.2580; *Back to Balliang, September 1958*, Official Souvenir.

² Department of Crown Lands and Survey. Township Plan B 27.4 (CPO).

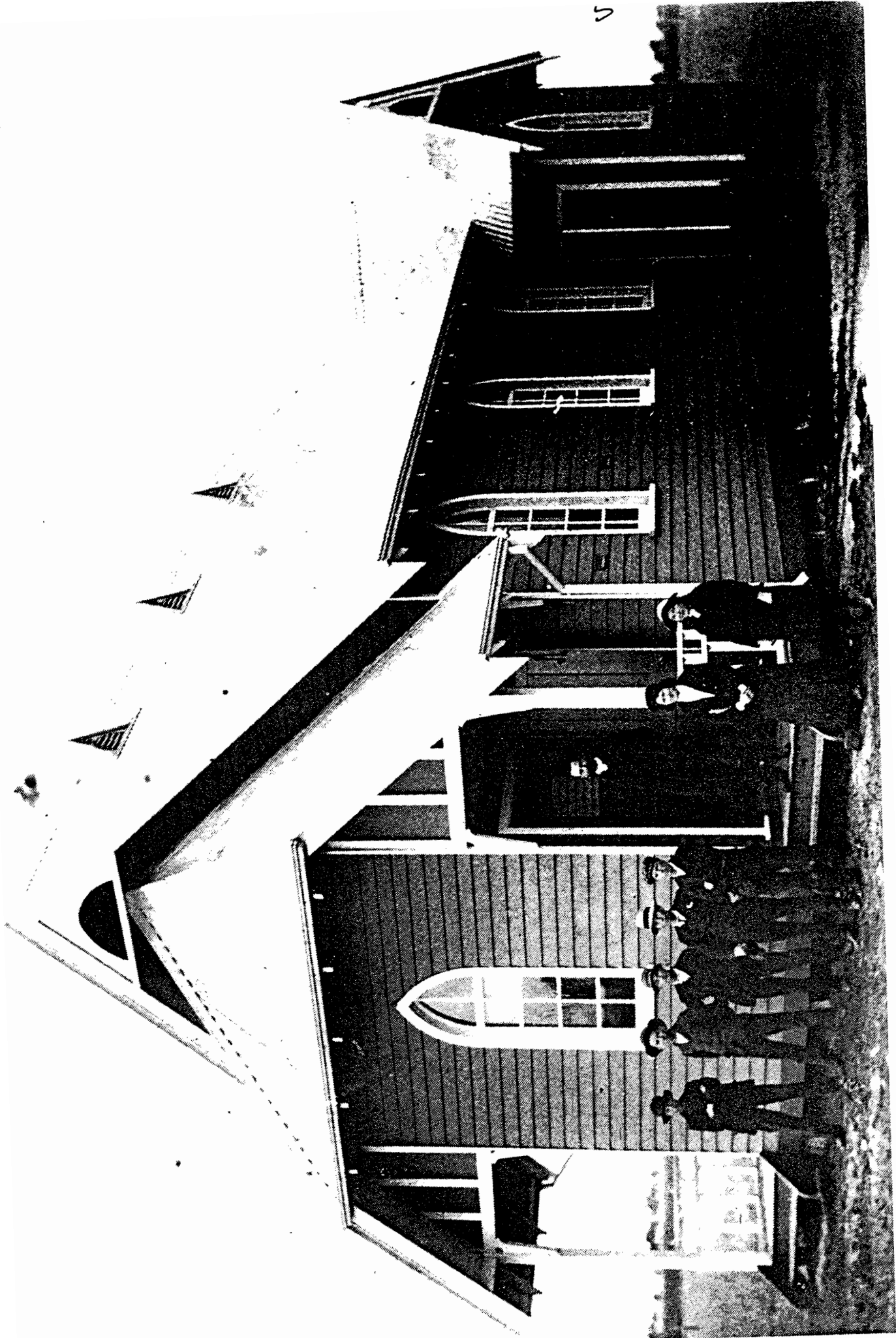
³ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 13 July, 1912.



ROOF TRUSS



ANGELICAN CHURCH . PLAN



5

MOORE & COMES, P. 75.

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.

Ref: 6

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

NAME: Balliang Primary School No.3630.

PREVIOUS NAME: Staughton Vale Estate State School.

ADDRESS: Balliang Road, Balliang.

TITLE DETAILS:

USE: School.

SIGNIFICANT DATE: 11.1910 **CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 10.5.1945 **SOURCE:** 1

CRITERIA: H1, 2; So 1,2 **HISTORIC THEME:** Townships, Community life.

DESCRIPTION: **STYLE:** Modern **STORIES:** 1 **DETACHED.**

MATERIALS: **WALLS** Timber **ROOF** Iron **STRUCTURE** Stud.

CONDITION: Very good **INTACTNESS:** Very good **THREATS:** Closure

SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:

MATERIALS. FORM. ROOF FORM.

CHIMNEYS.

OUTBUILDINGS.

PLANTING FORMATION.

SIGNIFICANCE:

TYPE: HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL. SOCIAL.

LEVEL: LOCAL.

DESIGNATION EXISTING: Nil.

RECOMMENDED CONTROL: PLANNING SCHEME.

MAP NO: R1.07 **SURVEY:** RP, JS **DATE:** 19.12.1993

NEGS: 1.6, 1010.37 & 1011.1 & 2



HISTORY: Balliang Primary School No.3630 proposed by the Balliang Progress Association and was opened in November 1910 to provide elementary education to the children of settlers on the Staughton Vale Estate.¹ The present school buildings, excluding the octagonal shelter pavilion, were built in 1945 to replace the original school, which had been destroyed by fire on 28 June of the previous year.² The reconstructed school was opened on 5 October 1945. The present building was erected for £607 (\$1,214), and opened by Hon. H. T. Holloway on 10 May 1945. The octagonal sheltershed presumably survives from 1910.³ An LTC classroom was added later.

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A timber rectangular gable-roofed schoolroom. It has deep eaves which are lined on an angle at the gable ends. There is a broad brick rendered chimney at the rear and a cupboard unit facing the road. It is lined with vertical timber cladding and asbestos cement over dado height. The timber windows have horizontal glazing bars and there are vents in the upper gables, but no wall vents. There is a concrete roughcast water tank adjacent. Nearby is an octagonal sheltershed, complete with coathooks, window shutters and finial. There is a bell on a metal stand, a flagpole, garden planting and a memorial stone to headteacher Ros Tansey, 1.2.83-31.5.89. There is a garden and the school plantation of eucalypts is opposite.

Landscape. A typical small bush school ground, surrounded with a windbreak of coppiced Sugar Gums. The site has been developed with the paths to the front of the building and hard play areas of asphalt and gravel around the perimeter of the building. New plantings of native trees are along the fence lines and specimen trees placed throughout the school ground and the grassy areas of the adventure playground to the west. A large pine tree identifies the entrance gate.

Plant species include:

Eucalyptus cladocalyx

Pinus Radiata

Eucalyptus spathulata

Eucalyptus Lenmanni

Acacia baileyana

Melaleuca armillaris

Sugar Gum

Monterey Pine

Swamp Mallet

Bushy Yate

Cootamundra Wattle

Bracelet Honey Myrtle.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: School: Glenmore No. 3688 (ref: 37) is also Early Modern. Sheltershed: Eddington PS, Tullaroop Shire; Dartmoor PS (assembled from the components of a portable school), Portland Shire, Footscray PS (larger) and Benalla(?).

¹ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 5 November 1910.

² Moore & Oomes, *Bacchus Marsh. A Pictorial Chronicle*, p.144.

³ L.J. Blake, *Vision and Realisation*, vol. 3, pp.119&120; Gwyn Moore & Jean Oomes, *Bacchus Marsh. A Pictorial Chronicle*, p.144 & NT File No. 2798. File only.

Plantation: The only one in the Shire (although the site of former Parwan PS, (ref: 178A), has pines).⁴

SIGNIFICANCE: Balliang Primary School No. 3630 is an early Modern timber school built in 1945 after a bushfire destroyed a previous building built for the Staughton Vale Estate. An unusual 1910 sheltershed survives.

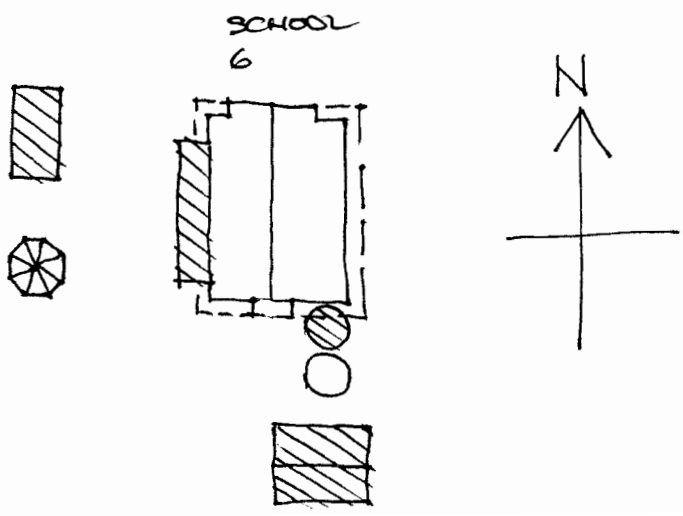
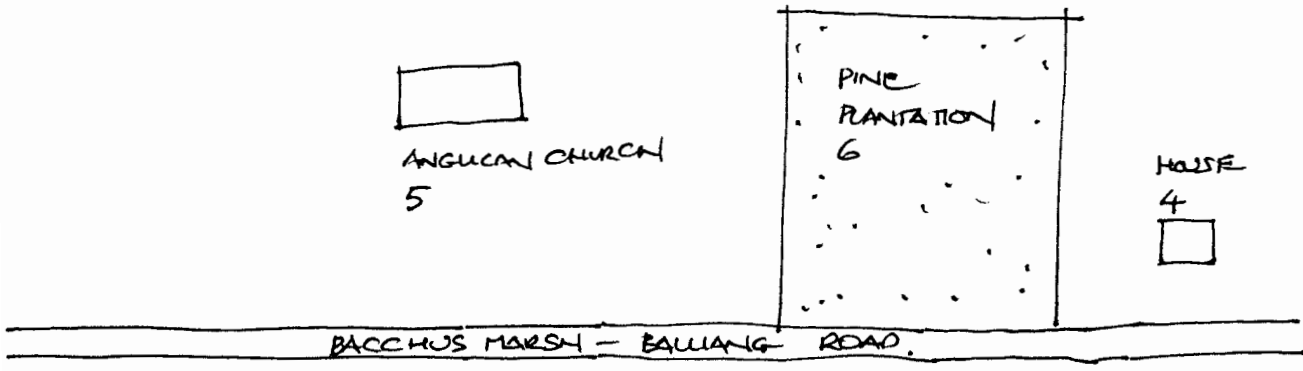
It is of local historical significance in embodying Balliang and its way of life, the aspirations of its residents and the educational development of its community life. The pine plantation demonstrates evidence of an educational movement in Victoria. The school is socially significant as central to the identity of Balliang, as a traditional meeting place and community focus.

The sheltershed has architectural significance as a rare intact survival of a building type.

INTACTNESS: Very good. The sheltershed is particularly intact.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Closure.

⁴ Laurie Wheelahan letter to RP, 20 April 1994 & Land Conservation council. *Melbourne District 1 Review. Final Recommendations*, pp. 46&47.





6





SCHOOL assembly: Balliang Primary pupils might have to find another school next year if more don't enrol.

School fights to stay open

3 AUG '94

□ Frustration grows in the Balliang district over the possibility that a local primary school will close

By John Reid

THE Balliang Primary school, 18 kilometres south of Bacchus Marsh, is in danger of closing at the end of the school year.

The one-teacher school managed to survive extinction last year in the savage round of school closures by being annexed to the Pentland Primary School in Bacchus Marsh.

The school, which began the year with 19 pupils, now has an enrolment of 12, the magical minimum number at which a school is viable.

The school principal, Mr Les Price, says that although the school has one extra enrolment for 1995, a family with two students at the school has indicated they will move next year, leaving the school with too few pupils to remain open.

The school, which is believed to be more than 80 years old, has been



THE protest continues ... little left if school closes.

advertising for students.

The teacher at the school for the past five years, Ms Wendy Bourquin, says the district will lose its main community focus if the school closes.

"All that would be left is the Anglican Church, the Balliang Hall and tennis courts. While I hope we can attract some more enrolments, I believe it is not a big chance," Ms Bourquin said.

Inquiries for enrolments should be directed to the Chairman of School Council, Mr Garry Heath (053) 694 325 or Ms Bourquin at the school (053) 694 281.

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.

Ref: 13

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

NAME: ---			
ADDRESS: Dukelows Road, Balliang.			
TITLE DETAILS:			
USE: Farmhouse.			
SIGNIFICANT DATE: 1900s	CONSTRUCTION DATE:	SOURCE:	
ALTERATIONS/ADDITIONS:	DATE:	SOURCE:	
DESIGNER:	BUILDER:	SOURCE:	
CRITERIA: H1, 2	HISTORIC THEME: Agriculture		
DESCRIPTION:	STYLE: Italianate	STORIES: 1	DETACHED.
MATERIALS:	WALLS: Timber	ROOF: Iron	STRUCTURE: Stud
CONDITION: Good	INTACTNESS: Good	THREATS: Nil	
SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:			
MATERIALS. FACADE. VERANDAH.			
VERANDAH DECORATION.			
CHIMNEYS. DOORS/WINDOWS.			
INTERIORS.			
SIGNIFICANCE:			
TYPE: ARCHITECTURAL.			
LEVEL: LOCAL			
DESIGNATION EXISTING: Nil.			
RECOMMENDED CONTROL:		PLANNING SCHEME.	
MAP NO: R1.07 SURVEY: RP DATE: 19.12.1993 NEGS: 1.16 & 1011.17 & 18			



HISTORY: Previously owned by an elderly lady who has just died. She kept pigs and chooks.¹

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A symmetrical, timber, Italianate house. It has a bull-nosed verandah with a cast-iron lace valance and brackets with two turned posts and Doric outer posts. Windows are tripartite double-hung sashes and there are side and fanlights to the four-panelled door, with pressed coloured glass. The interior is lined with horizontal beaded boards and there is no plaster lining. There is a timber Doric archway in the hall. The front left room has a pressed metal ceiling. There are outbuildings and double vehicular "Sunshine" cast-iron and tubular steel gates.

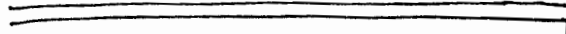
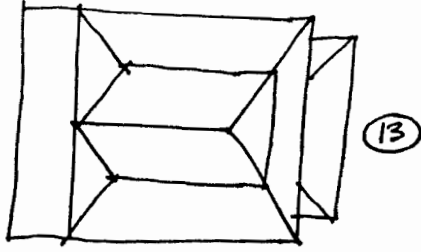
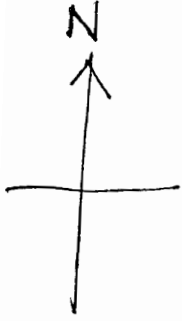
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: This is one of eleven late nineteenth century farmhouses identified in the study, of those, eight are timber. Rosehill (Ref: 292) is directly comparable.

SIGNIFICANCE: An Italianate timber farmhouse, particularly intact. The house is of local historical significance and of architectural significance as an intact surviving Italianate farmhouse.

INTACTNESS: Good. It lacks the right side chimney. One internal wall has been moved.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Good. It is being renovated.

¹ New owner (conversation with RP and invitation to inspect). No ratebook search was possible on the basis of current information available.



DUKELOWS ROAD

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.

Ref: 15

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

<u>NAME:</u> ---			
<u>PREVIOUS NAME:</u>			
<u>ADDRESS:</u> McMahons Road, Balliang, (north end).			
<u>TITLE DETAILS:</u>			
<u>USE:</u> Farmhouse.			
<u>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</u> 1913		<u>SOURCE:</u> 1	
1880s			
<u>ALTERATIONS/ADDITIONS:</u>		<u>DATE:</u> 1917-37	<u>SOURCE:</u> 1
<u>CRITERIA:</u> H1,2; Ar1.		<u>HISTORIC THEME:</u> Agriculture	
<u>DESCRIPTION:</u>	<u>STYLE:</u> Italianate	<u>STORIES:</u>	<u>DETACHED.</u>
<u>MATERIALS:</u>	<u>WALLS:</u> Timber	<u>ROOF:</u> Iron	<u>STRUCTURE:</u> Stud
<u>CONDITION:</u> Garden: dilapidated.	<u>INTACTNESS:</u>	<u>THREATS:</u> Sale.	
<u>SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:</u>			
VERANDAH.			
VERANDAH DECORATION. OUTBUILDINGS			
GARDEN.			
<u>SIGNIFICANCE:</u>			
<u>TYPE:</u> ARCHITECTURAL, HISTORICAL.			
<u>LEVEL:</u> LOCAL			
<u>DESIGNATION EXISTING:</u> Nil			
<u>RECOMMENDED CONTROL/NOMINATION:</u> PLANNING SCHEME.			
<u>MAP NO:</u> R1.07 <u>SURVEY:</u> RP, JS <u>DATE:</u> 19.12.1993 <u>NEGS:</u> 1.18 & 1011.20			



HISTORY: This allotment on the Staughton Vale Estate was leased to George Peters on 1 September, 1908. A farmer of Warracknabeal, Peters was twenty-seven years of age, with assets of £ 267 (\$534). He erected a small hut and stable, he built fences and constructed a water storage dam, but his first years were spent shearing to help make ends meet. His situation gradually improved, and in 1913, he erected (or relocated?) a 'substantial' weatherboard house of four rooms. A chaff house was built in 1917, and over the next decade, a dairy, a garage and implements shed were erected. By 1937, Peters had carried out improvements totalling £ 1,918 (\$3,836).

George Peters retired in 1944, and thereafter the property was worked by his sons. In 1947, the allotment, described as being 'in splendid order', was purchased by the family.¹

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A timber Italianate double-fronted farmhouse. It is symmetrical but with a wing projecting at the right hand side rear. The frieze has bracket pairs. The bull-nosed verandah returns on both sides. It has turned Doric posts. (Partly obscured by the mature garden).

Garden: A typical farmhouse garden, with a central concrete path from the gate to the front door, symmetrically leading to the east and west of the house.² Garden beds are located along the front fence and contain a mixture of roses and perennial plants. The edge of the garden beds are lined with scalloped terracotta tiles which can be barely seen above the concrete. An empty lily pond is in the centre of the lawn to the west, which is bounded by a coppiced hedge of Sugar Gums. Individual exotic and fruit trees are planted around the garden, the largest being an olive on the east side of the house. Later plantings of native trees are along the boundary fences.

Plant Species include:

<i>Schinus Molle</i>	Peppercorn Tree
<i>Fraxinus Excelsior</i>	English Ash
<i>Cupressus Sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress
<i>Cupressus Macrocarpa</i>	Monterey Cypress
<i>Grevillea Robusta</i>	Silky Oak
Fruit Trees, including apples	
<i>Olea Europaea</i>	Olive
<i>Melaleuca Armillaris</i>	Bracelet Honey Myrtle
<i>Cupressus Torulosa</i>	Himalayan Cypress
<i>Nerium Oleander</i>	Oleander
<i>Rosa Sp.</i> including "Cecille Brunner"	Roses
<i>Acacia Baileyana</i>	Cootamundra Wattle
Succulents, cacti species	
<i>Eucalyptus Cladocalyx</i>	Sugar Gum

¹ Land Selection File, VPRS 5114, Box 132 (PRO)

² Inspected by JS on 13 February 1995 with permission of the owner and after discussion with the earlier owner Mrs Rebe Peters (tel: 67 1973).

Geranium Sp.
Syringa Vulgaris

Geraniums
Lilac

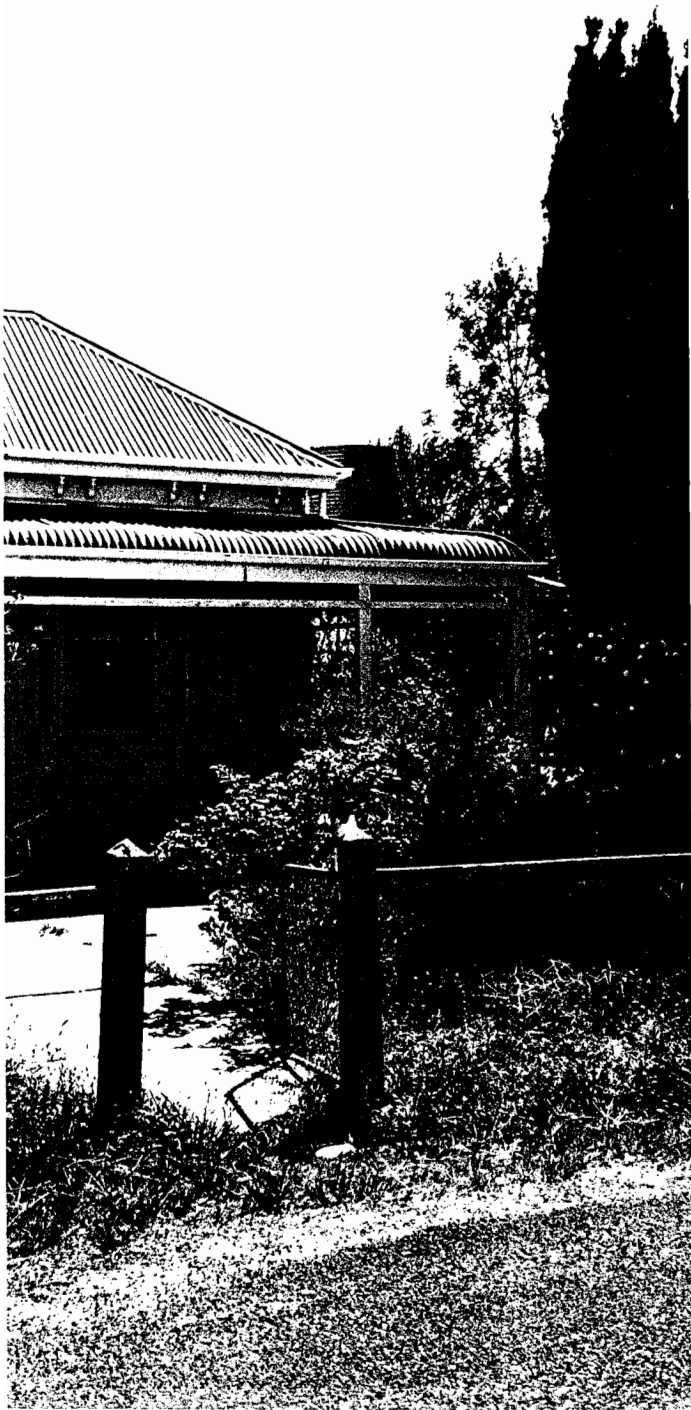
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are eleven late nineteenth century farmhouses identified in the Study. Some of these are on sites developed later, like this one and may have been re-located.

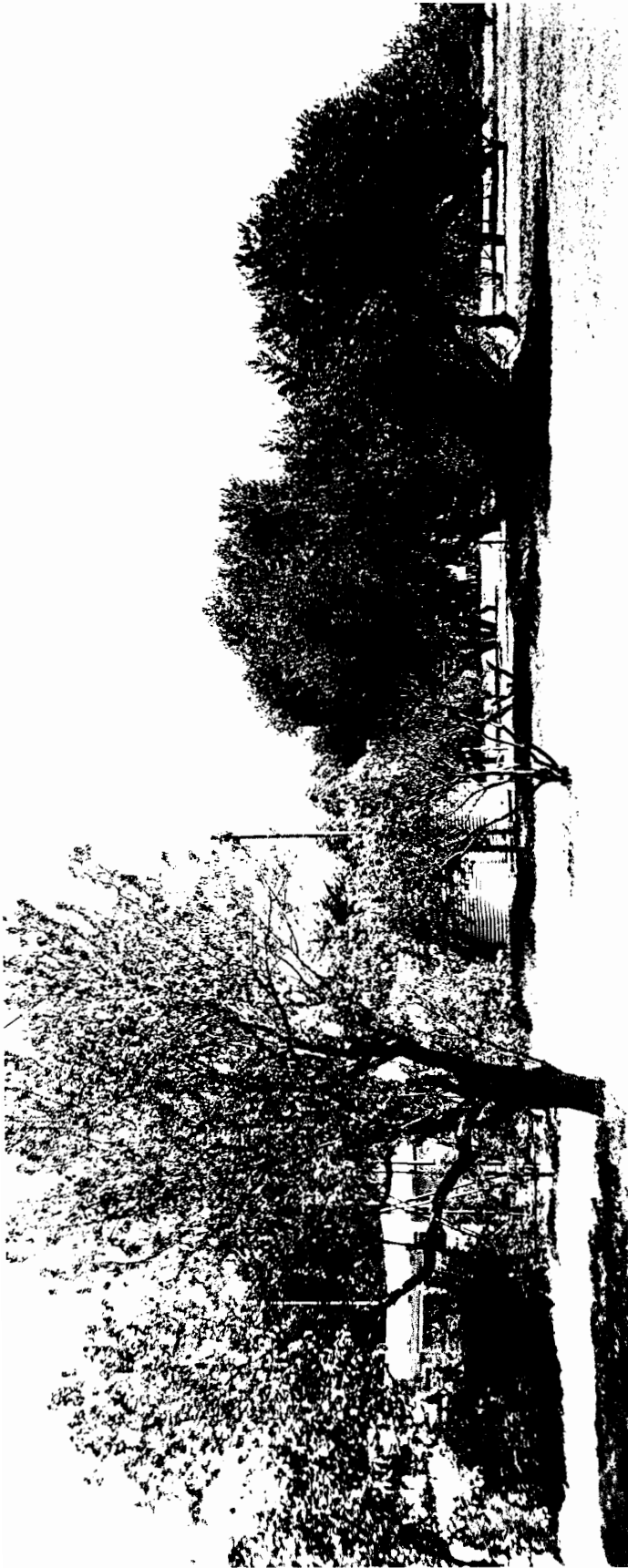
SIGNIFICANCE: An Italianate(?) farmhouse relocated(?) here in 1913 set in a well established characteristic farmhouse garden. With various outbuildings, formerly within the Staughton Vale Estate.

The house is of local historical significance in demonstrating the way of life of the leasehold small farmer, within its established context. It is of local architectural significance as a relatively intact Italianate farmhouse and a mature Edwardian garden.

INTACTNESS:

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Garden: The garden is in a reasonably dilapidated state as the property has recently been sold, after being in the one family for four generations.







BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.

Ref: 18

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

<u>NAME:</u> The Gables. (Ms Farruga).	
<u>ADDRESS:</u> Balliang Road, Balliang (west side, opp. Birds Road).	
<u>TITLE DETAILS:</u>	
<u>USE:</u> Farmhouse.	
<u>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</u> 1908	<u>SOURCE:</u> 1
<u>ALTERATIONS/ADDITIONS:</u> Various	<u>DATE:</u> 1912-37 <u>SOURCE:</u> 4
<u>DESIGNER:</u>	<u>BUILDER:</u> <u>SOURCE:</u>
<u>CRITERIA:</u>	<u>HISTORIC THEME:</u> Agriculture
<u>DESCRIPTION:</u>	<u>STYLE:</u> Late Victorian <u>STORIES:</u> 1 <u>DETACHED.</u>
<u>MATERIALS:</u>	<u>WALLS</u> Timber <u>ROOF</u> Iron <u>STRUCTURE</u> Stud
<u>CONDITION:</u> H1, 2	<u>INTACTNESS:</u> <u>THREATS:</u>
<u>SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:</u> VERANDAH. ROOF FORM. ROOF DECORATION. DOORS. WINDOWS. PAINTWORK SCHEME? GATES. OUTBUILDINGS.	
<u>SIGNIFICANCE:</u>	
<u>TYPE:</u> ARCHITECTURAL.	
<u>LEVEL:</u> LOCAL	
<u>DESIGNATION EXISTING:</u> Nil.	
<u>RECOMMENDED CONTROL:</u> PLANNING SCHEME.	
<u>MAP NO:</u> R1.07 <u>SURVEY:</u> RP <u>DATE:</u> 21.12.1993 <u>NEGS:</u> 1.21 & 1011.23	



HISTORY: The lease for this closer settlement block was granted to Samuel Charles Bird on February 1, 1908.¹ In the same year, Bird erected a weatherboard farmhouse 42 x 34' (12.8 x 10.4m), comprising six rooms and a bathroom, and a detached wash house 15 x 12' (4.5 x 3.6m).² In 1914, a verandah was added to the residence.³ Other improvements included a windmill (1912), a blacksmith's shop (1914), fences (1917-23), sheepyards (1934) and a garage (1937).⁴ Following Bird's death in 1933, the lease was transferred to a son, Lionel Edgar.⁵ L.E. Bird was granted freehold title to the property in April 1944.⁶

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A late Victorian double-fronted symmetrical timber farmhouse whose pair of gables face the road, with a timber skillion verandah across. There are turned finials with radiating timbers and rails both ends of the gables, tripartite windows, sidelights and fanlights to the entrance. Each gable has an internal chimney.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are 26 Edwardian farmhouses identified in the Study. This is a type unlike any other.

SIGNIFICANCE: A timber Edwardian farmhouse built in 1908 on a Closer Settlement Board lease with various outbuildings.

The complex is of local historical significance as evidence of the government action in establishing the Closer Settlement movement, the settlement pattern that ensued and the enterprise of the small farmers who took up the leases.

INTACTNESS:

CONDITIONS & THREATS:

¹ Memorandum. Closer Settlement Board. VPRS 5714 Box 262.

² Statement of Revaluation, 21 September 1937.

³ Report 16 March 1914.

⁴ Statement of Revaluation, n.d.

⁵ Transfer of Lease, 22 February 1936.

⁶ Department of Lands and Survey, Parish of Balliang, Schedule of Allotments (CPO).

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.

Ref: 19

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

NAME: Drystone fences.		
ADDRESS: Swamp Road & Riplay Road (cnr Geelong-Bacchus Marsh Road), Balliang.		
TITLE DETAILS:		
USE: Drystone fences.		
SIGNIFICANT DATE:	CONSTRUCTION DATE: c1860	SOURCE: 1
ALTERATIONS/ADDITIONS:	DATE: c1908	SOURCE:
CRITERIA: H1, 6; A2.	HISTORIC THEME: Pastoralism	
DESCRIPTION:		
MATERIALS:		
CONDITION: Very good	INTACTNESS: Very good	THREATS: -
SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:		
MATERIALS. FORM. LAYOUT. USE.		
FENCES.		
REMNANT VEGETATION.		
SIGNIFICANCE:		
TYPE: HISTORICAL.		
LEVEL: LOCAL.		
DESIGNATION EXISTING: Nil.		
RECOMMENDED CONTROL: PLANNING SCHEME.		
MAP NO: R2.07 SURVEY: RP DATE: 21.12.1993 NEGS: 1,22 & 23/1011.26-28		



NORTH-EAST, LOOKING NORTH.

HISTORY: Drystone walls were constructed extensively across the Keilor Melton Plain from the 1850s, when land tenure became more firmly established, until the 1880s, when cheap barbed wire became more commonly available. Circumstantial evidence suggests that this wall was erected around the late 1860s or early 1870s, and may have been part of the boundary wall of pastoralists Thomas Chirnside's Werribee Estate and Simon Staughton's Staughton Vale Estate. Both squatters had purchased freehold title to the allotments adjoining the Bacchus Marsh-Geelong Road in June 1860. The fences were constructed from the plentiful supply of stones which were strewn about the land. Thus, paddocks were cleared of stones and fenced simultaneously.¹ In Victoria, fences were typically erected following the purchase of freehold title. Furthermore, as wages increased during the gold rushes, these structures reduced operating costs, for several shepherds could then be replaced by a single boundary rider.² Records from Werribee Park indicate the employment of wallers, evidently from Scotland, in erecting or maintaining stone walls from as early as 1863.³

The post-and-wire sections of these drystone fences were erected after 1908, and in the case of that section of fence on the north side of Swamp Road, completed for the opening of the Staughton Vale Estate for closer settlement.⁴

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: The group of drystone walls at the junction of Ripley, Swamp and the Bacchus Marsh - Geelong Roads demonstrate a variety of construction styles. The largest section of a continuous style is that along the south side of Ripley Road.

It is a drystone wall between whole log posts, with two strands of heavy gauge black wire. The wall is built of battered boulders forming rubble fill, and topped and capped with wide flat boulders. It is located on the south side of Swamp Road and Ripley Road and on both sides of the Geelong-Bacchus Marsh Road. The south-east corner forms the boundary of Spring Park and the south-west corner has remnant vegetation.

This wall is 1.15 metres high with a regular cope of large flat stones set on their edges. The faces of the wall are smoothly finished, with considerable use of the knapping hammer to shape the stones to fit. Small broken pieces have been used to plug gaps. The wall has few through-stones and coursing is irregular or absent. The wall west of the Geelong Ballarat Road is similar, is probably contemporary, and may have been erected by the same waller. There is some variation to the western end where large flat stones have been used as through-stones about half way up the wall. These project from both sides of the wall and are at one to two metre intervals.

¹ Vines, *Built to Last: An Historical and Archaeological Survey of Dry Stone Walls in Melbourne's Western Region*, p.17.

² Dingle, *The Victorians: Settling*, pp. 80-81.

³ Allom Lovell Sanderson Pty Ltd., *Werribee Park Conservation Study*, pp.297-8; Parish Plans, Mouyung and Balliang.

⁴ Department of Lands and Survey, Parish of Balliang, PA B27C (CPO).

Another fence is on the north side of Swamp Road and the east side of the Geelong-Bacchus Marsh Road. At the base of the fence is a line of boulders. This is a split timber post and wire fence, with 5 strands of heavy gauge black wire and a top strand of barbed wire.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: Seven lengths of drystone fence or wall were identified in the Study. There are three other lengths of post and wire fence over a base of stones (ref: 19A, 43 & 282), however this is the only example of a post and wire fence embedded in a low drystone wall.

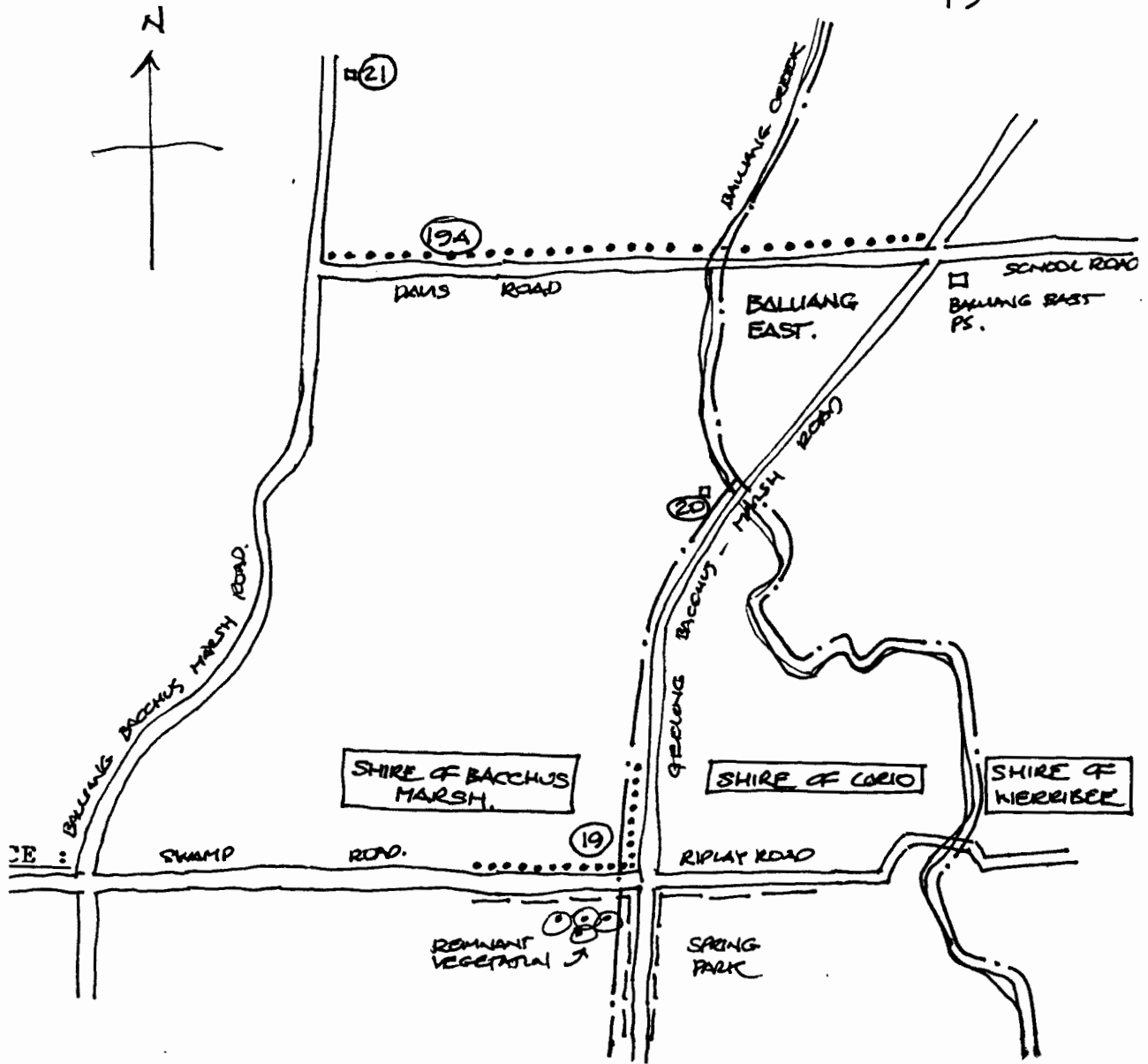
SIGNIFICANCE: Drystone fences, probably part of the boundary between the squatter-pastoralists Thomas Chirnside (Werribee Estate) and Simon Staughton (Staughton Vale Estate), built c1870, with post and wire added after 1908.

They are of local historical significance as early surviving examples of drystone fences and as evidence of the boundary between the early pastoral runs, indicating the earliest local settlement pattern.

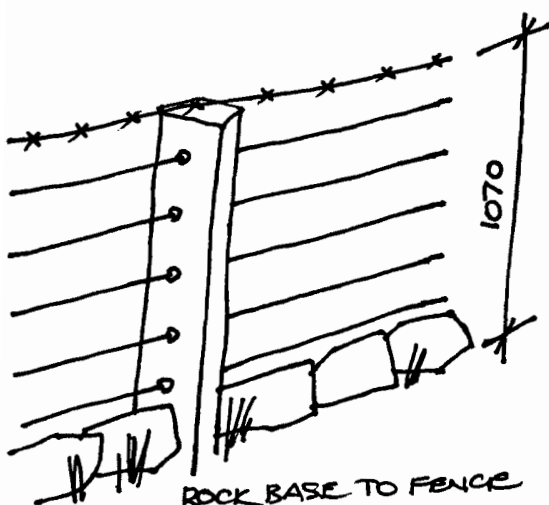
They are also of local architectural significance, in demonstrating the skilled craftsmanship and techniques of the stone-waller's trade, including their use of the knapping hammer.

INTACTNESS: On the south boundary of Ripley Road, the black wire has been replaced with barbed wire.

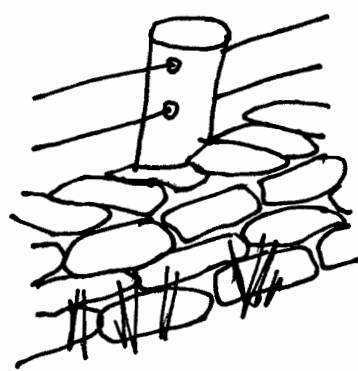
CONDITIONS & THREATS: Very good. Swamp Road is a dirt track. Ripley Road is an unformed fire access road only, un-named on site.



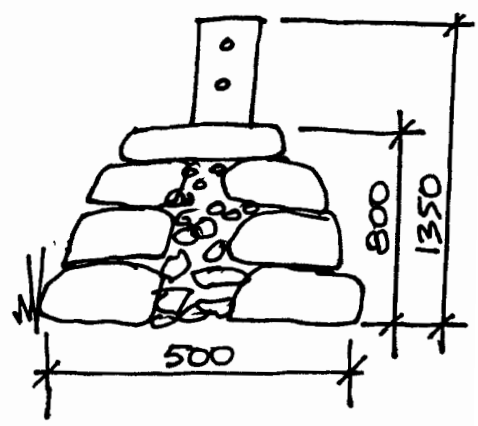
- SHIRE BOUNDARIES
- ROCK WALL
- ROCK BASE TO FENCE



ROCK BASE TO FENCE



ROCK WALL



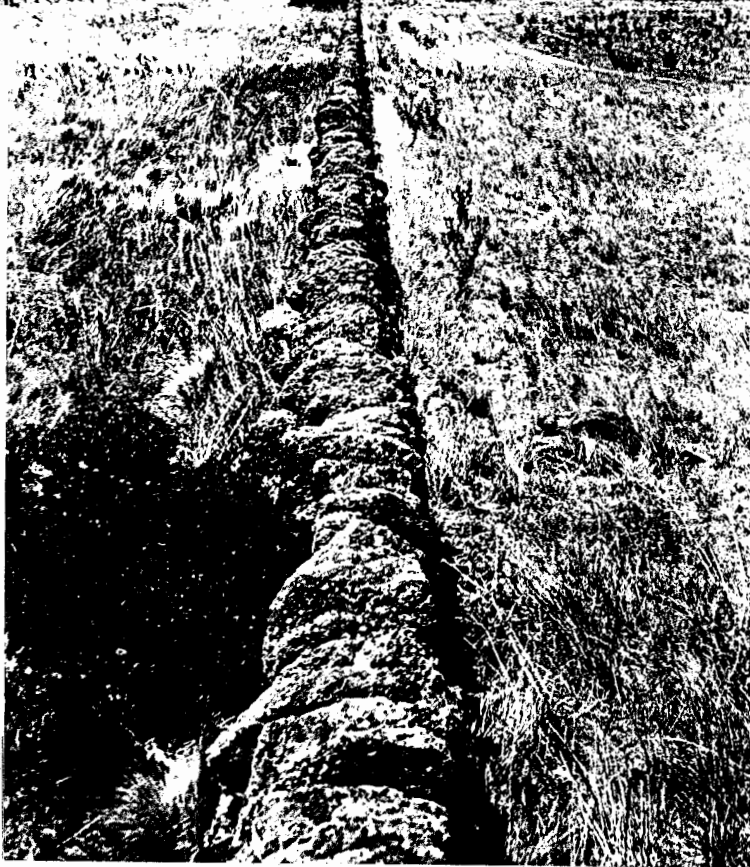
ROCK WALL, SECTION.



SOUTH - EAST
CORNER
LOOKING EAST



RIPLAY ROAD (SW)



SWAMP ROAD.
(G.V.).



BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.

Ref: 19A

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

NAME: Drystone fences.

ADDRESS: Davis Road, Balliang.

TITLE DETAILS:

USE: Fence.

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c1860

SOURCE: 1

ALTERATIONS/ADDITIONS:

DATE: 1908

SOURCE: 3

SOURCE:

CRITERIA: H1, 6; A 2.

HISTORIC THEME: Pastoralism

DESCRIPTION:

MATERIALS:

CONDITION: Good.

INTACTNESS: Good

THREATS: -

SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:

MATERIALS. FORM. LAYOUT. USE.

FENCES.

SIGNIFICANCE:

TYPE: HISTORICAL.

LEVEL: LOCAL.

DESIGNATION EXISTING: Nil.

RECOMMENDED CONTROL: PLANNING SCHEME.

MAP NO: R2.06 **SURVEY:** RP **DATE:** 21.12.93 **NEGS:** 1.24; 1011. 26-28



HISTORY: Drystone walls were constructed extensively across the Keilor Melton Plain from the 1850s, when land tenure became more firmly established until the 1880s, when cheap barbed wire became more commonly available.

Like the much more elaborate wall on Riplay Road (ref: 19) this drystone fence, built c1860, marked the boundary between the properties of Simon Staughton (Staughton Vale Estate) and the partners, Charles Griffith and Molesworth Greene (Glenmore Estate). Freehold title to the allotments adjoining Davis Road were purchased in June 1860, prompting the erection of perimeter fences to signify permanent settlement. Furthermore, as wages increased during the goldrushes, fences reduced operating costs, for several shepherds could then be replaced by a single boundary rider.¹ These fences were constructed from the plentiful supply of stones which were strewn about the land. Thus, paddocks could be cleared and fenced simultaneously.²

The post-and-wire section of the fence was completed by 1908, when the structure was described on parish plans as a "p[ost] w[ire] and netting fence [with] stone base".³

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: Extending between Balliang - Bacchus Marsh Road and Geelong - Bacchus Marsh Road on the north side of the road, is a post and 6 strand wire fence with stones as base.

This fence demonstrates some evidence of have been placed by a skilled waller. However, the wall is really only a consequence of paddock clearance and is typical of hundreds of kilometres of such fencing on the Keilor Werribee Plains.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: Seven lengths of drystone wall were identified in the Study, of these, four were of this type.

SIGNIFICANCE: Drystone fences, probably part of the boundary between the squatter-pastoralists Simon Staughton (Staughton Vale Estate) and the partners Charles Griffith and Molesworth Greene (Glenmore Estate), built c1860, with post and wire added after 1908.

They are of local historical significance as early surviving examples of drystone fences (probably the earliest in Bacchus Marsh) and as evidence of the boundary between the early pastoral runs, indicating the earliest local settlement pattern.

They are also of local architectural significance, in demonstrating the techniques of the stone-waller's trade.

¹ Dingle, *The Victorians: Settling*, pp. 80-81.

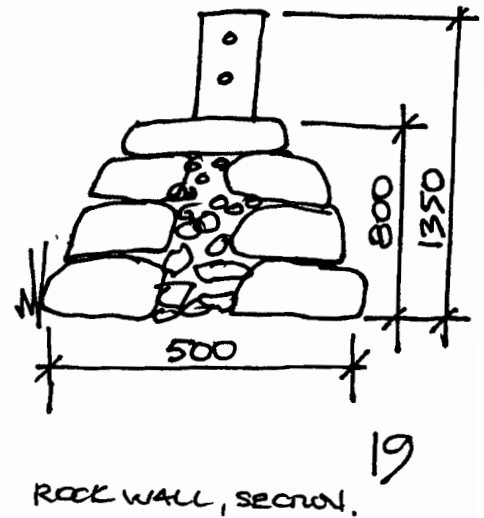
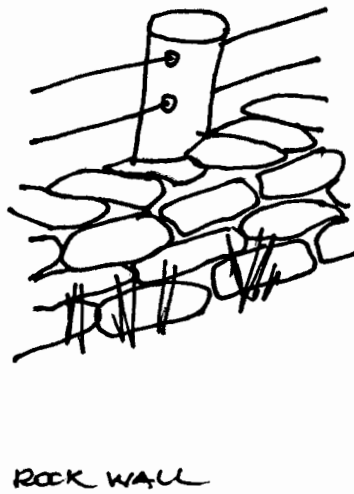
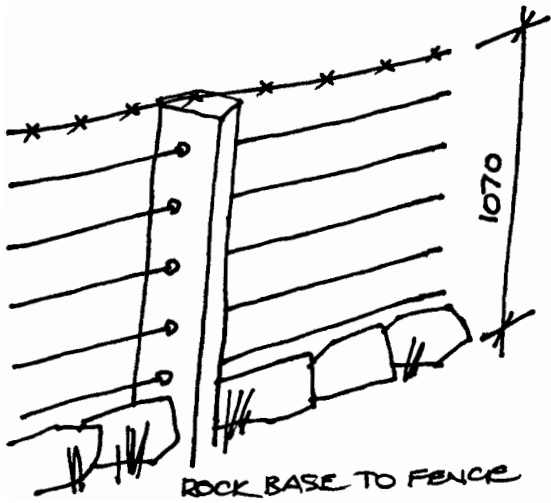
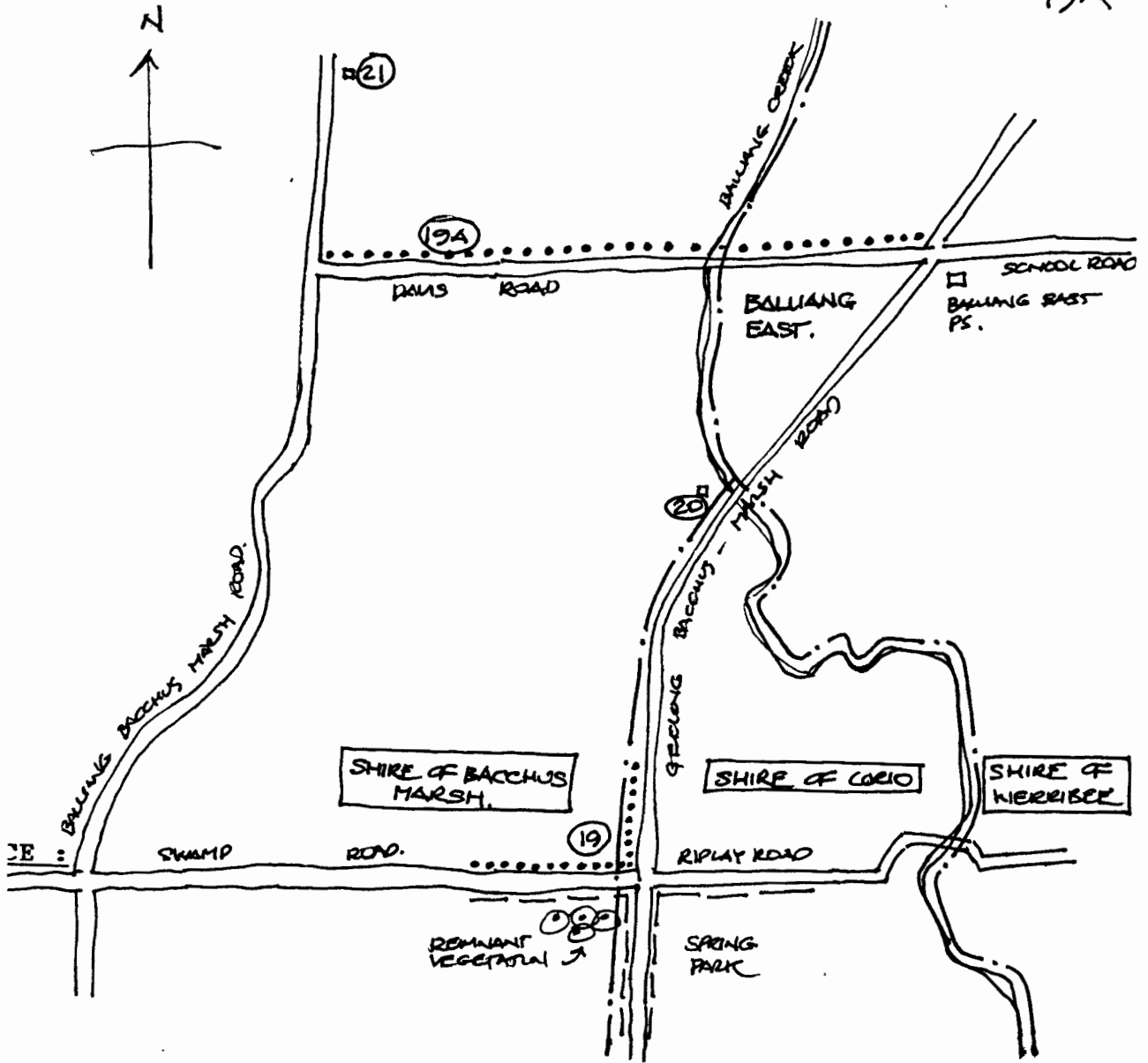
² Vines, *Built to Last: An Historical and Archaeological Survey of Dry Stone Walls in Melbourne's Western Region*, p.17.

³ Department of Lands and Survey PA B 27 C, F8 B (CPO).

Allom Lovell Sanderson Pty Ltd. *Werribee Park Conservation Study pp.297-8; Parish Plans, Mouyung and Balliang.*

INTACTNESS: Apparently, good. Lacks netting. The timber posts and the wire have almost certainly been replaced.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Apparently, good.



BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.

Ref: 20

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

NAME: ---

ADDRESS: Geelong-Bacchus Marsh Road.

TITLE DETAILS:

USE: House.

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1908-12

SOURCE: 1

ALTERATIONS/ADDITIONS:

DATE: 1912-14

SOURCE: 1

CRITERIA: H1; Ar 1.

HISTORIC THEME: Agriculture

DESCRIPTION:

STYLE: Edwardian

STORIES: 1

DETACHED.

MATERIALS: WALLS Timber & roughcast

ROOF: Iron

STRUCTURE: Stud

CONDITION: Good

INTACTNESS: Good

THREATS: -

SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:

VERANDAH. ROOF FORM.

VERANDAH DECORATION.

CHIMNEYS. DOORS. WINDOWS. PAINTWORK SCHEME.

FENCES.

GARDEN. TREES. ORCHARD.

SIGNIFICANCE:

TYPE: ARCHITECTURAL.

LEVEL: LOCAL

DESIGNATION EXISTING: Nil.

RECOMMENDED CONTROL: PLANNING SCHEME.

MAP NO: R2.07

SURVEY: RP

DATE: 21.12.1993

NEGS: 1011.29



HISTORY: This allotment on the Staughton Vale Estate was leased to George Davis on 1 January, 1908. Davis fared better than most lessees, erecting a three-room dwelling, stables and barn, and sowing 100 acres (40.5ha) with wheat, oats and barley, in the six months after taking possession of the allotment. In 1912 this dwelling was described as a weatherboard farmhouse of four rooms, with a hipped roof of corrugated iron. Two years later, the farmhouse, now five rooms was valued at £ 380 (\$760).

George Davis died on 12 February, 1930. The lease passed to the Ballarat Trustees Executive and Agency Co. Ltd., with Davis' sons farming the 188 acres (76.1ha) property. In 1951, Reginald Henry Davis purchased the allotment from the Fidelity Trustee Co. Ltd.¹

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A characteristic triple-fronted high hip-roofed Edwardian timber house. The left-hand and right side rear bays are set forward as gables, with their timbered upper sections jettied. Their windows are pairs, at left with a hood. The skillion verandah extends around the angle, with a catenary rail timber valance. Chimneys have rendered bands, not pots. There are outbuildings, in front is an orchard, v - profile picket fence and mature cypress at the entrance.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are 26 Edwardian farmhouses identified in the Study. (Refer: Typology Schedule).

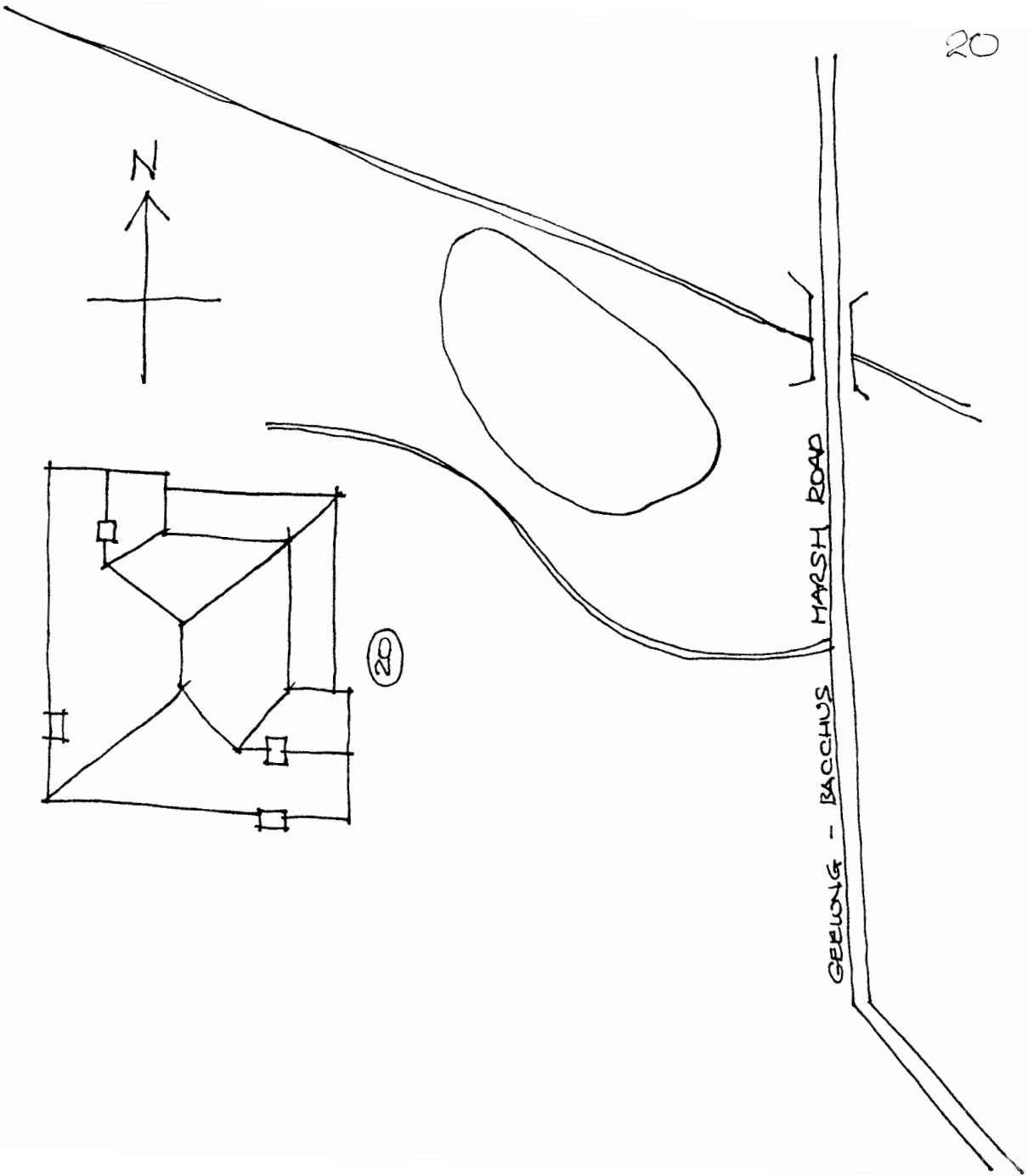
SIGNIFICANCE: An Edwardian timber farmhouse built in 1908 on land formerly leased from the Staughton Vale Estate.

It is of local historical significance as representing the way of life of a leasehold small farmer before the First World War. It is also of architectural significance as a relatively intact Edwardian farmhouse with some contextual elements, such as outbuildings, orchard and fence.

INTACTNESS: Apparently, good.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Apparently, good.

¹Land Selection File, VPRS 5714, Box 237 (PRO).



BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.

Ref: 26

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

NAME: Thelma Ross Memorial Church.

PREVIOUS NAME:

ADDRESS: Rowsley-Exford Road, Parwan South.

TITLE DETAILS:

USE: Church

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1940

SOURCE: 1

BUILDER: E.W. Jones

CRITERIA: H2; So3

HISTORIC THEME: Community life.

DESCRIPTION: **STYLE:** EE Gothic **STORIES:** 1 **DETACHED.**

MATERIALS: **WALLS** Brick **ROOF** Steel **STRUCTURE** Lb.

CONDITION: Excellent **INTACTNESS:** Good **THREATS:** -

SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:

SIGNIFICANCE:

TYPE: HISTORICAL. SOCIAL.

LEVEL: LOCAL.

DESIGNATION EXISTING: Nil

RECOMMENDED CONTROL: PLANNING SCHEME.

MAP NO: R2.06 **SURVEY:** RP **DATE:** 21.12.93 **NEGS:** 2.5; 1012.9



HISTORY: Thelma Ross Memorial Church was officially opened on 12 May, 1940.¹ The dedication ceremony was attended by the Shire Secretary and several councillors including the Shire President. Also in attendance, Alex Ross, who had donated money to build the church as a memorial to his late wife, Thelma. The builder was E.W. Jones.² The furnishings were gifts from members of the Parwan South congregation.³

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A 1940s Early English Gothic red brick church. It has three bays, a lancet to each bay. The porch has pointed doors at sides between lancets. There were chain-linked porch gates.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are a total of ten churches identified in the Study, of these, six are Early English in style. As an isolated twentieth century Early English Gothic Church, this is most comparable to St George's Balliang, which is architecturally more interesting.

SIGNIFICANCE: An Early English Gothic plain brick church built in 1940 as a memorial from Alex Ross to his wife.

It is of local significance for its association with the religious development of the Parwan South community and of local social significance as a local community meeting place and focus.

INTACTNESS: Good. There is a recent sympathetic addition at the rear and a gable-roofed timber outbuilding.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Excellent.

¹ *Bacchus Marsh Express* 18 May, 1940.

² *Ibid.*

³ Moore & Oomes, *Bacchus Marsh: A Pictorial Chronicle* p.159.

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.

Ref: 27

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

NAME: Buckler's Farm (Chouting?)

PREVIOUS NAME:

ADDRESS: Bucklers Road, Parwan South(?) (Shire of Werribee, on Shire Boundary).

TITLE DETAILS:

USE: Farmhouse.

SIGNIFICANT DATE: ? **CONSTRUCTION DATE:** ? **SOURCE:** 1900s

ALTERATIONS/ADDITIONS: ? **DATE:** ? **SOURCE:**

DESIGNER: **BUILDER:** **SOURCE:**

CRITERIA: H 1; Ar1, 2. **HISTORIC THEME:** Agricultural?

DESCRIPTION: **STYLE:** Edwardian **STORIES:** 1 **DETACHED.**

MATERIALS: **WALLS** Red brick **ROOF** Iron **STRUCTURE**

CONDITION: Fair **INTACTNESS:** Very good **THREATS:** Derelict?

SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:

FORM. VERANDAH. ROOF FORM.

ROOF DECORATION.

OUTBUILDINGS.

WALLS.

GARDEN.

AGRICULTURAL /BUILDING.

SIGNIFICANCE:

TYPE: HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL.

LEVEL: LOCAL.

DESIGNATION EXISTING: Nil.

RECOMMENDED CONTROL: **PLANNING SCHEME.**

MAP NO: R3.06 **SURVEY:** RP **DATE:** 21.12.1993

NEGS: 2.6, 2.7/1012.10,11



HISTORY: House. (History needed).

Wall. Drystone walls were constructed extensively across the Keilor Melton Plain from the 1850s, when land tenure became more firmly established, until the 1880s, when cheap barbed wire became more commonly available. Evidently, the land comprising Buckler's Farm was originally part of Simon Staughton's Exford Estate, (ref: 389), which was broken up following Staughton's death in 1863. The surviving section of wall probably relates to this later period, following the break up of Exford and the establishment of Eynesbury, comprising 21,322 acres (8,629 ha), by Samuel Thomas Staughton, in the early twentieth century. Much of the Staughtons' property was re-purchased by the Government for Closer Settlement.

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: House. A red brick Edwardian house with a T-shaped plan. The gable-ends have finials and cross-bars. There is a skillion verandah around on three sides. Chimneys are bi-chromatic brick. Two large outbuildings and a wooden pavilion appear to be a similar date, with corrugated iron cladding, timber latticework and finials. Bucklers Road is lined with a drystone wall for 200 metres and a further 200 metres of post and wire fence with a drystone base, one side only. The outbuildings are in Bacchus Marsh Shire, but the drystone walls and house are in Werribee Shire.

Wall. The substantial dry stone wall stands 1.2 metres high and demonstrates the considerable skill of the waller. Through stones are evenly placed about one third up the wall and coping is regular. The main stones are unevenly coursed, but carefully placed with extensive plugging. The wall evidently originally extended all the way to the Rowsley Exford Road, forming one side of the entrance drive to the present Buckler's farm property.

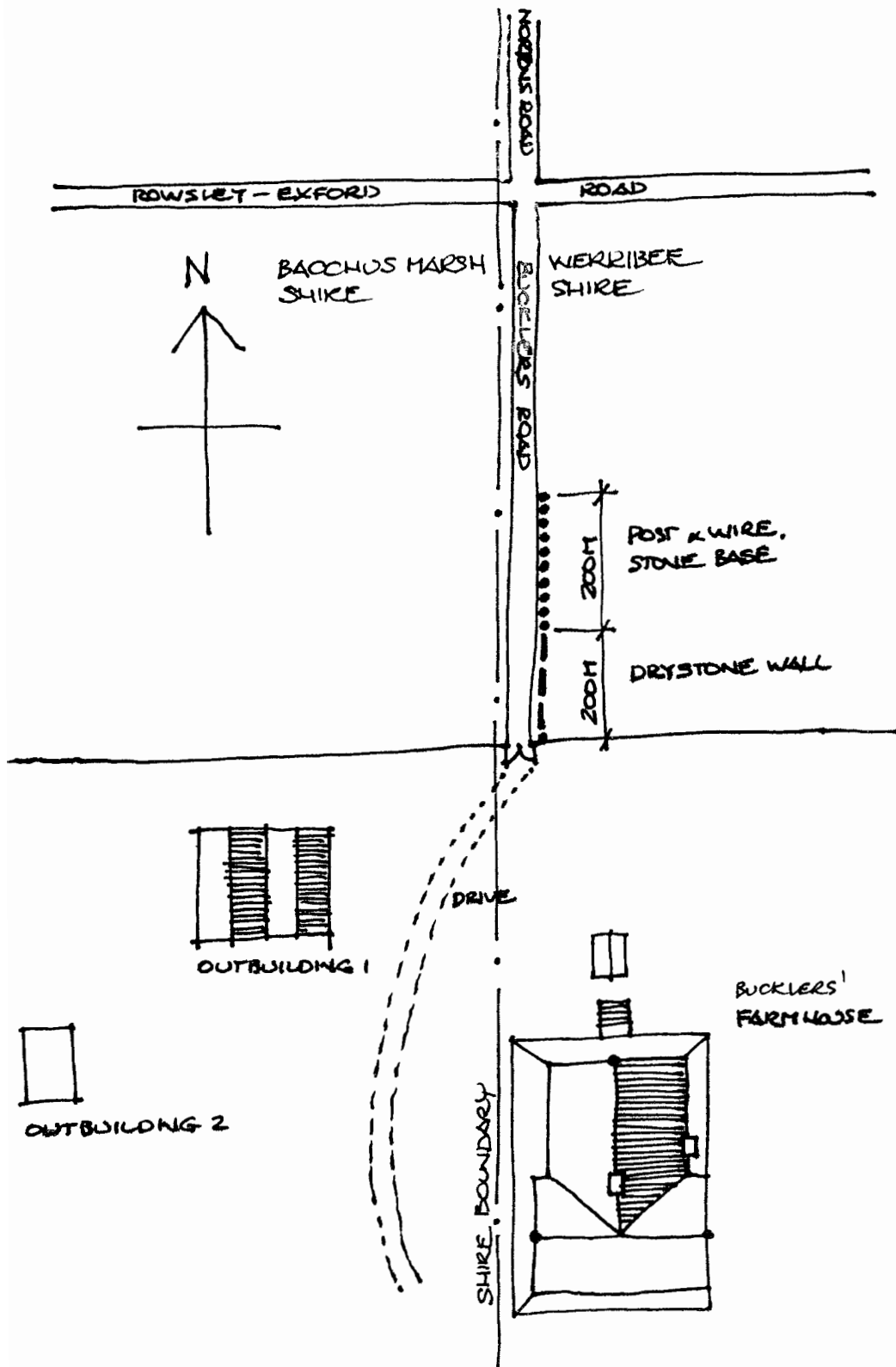
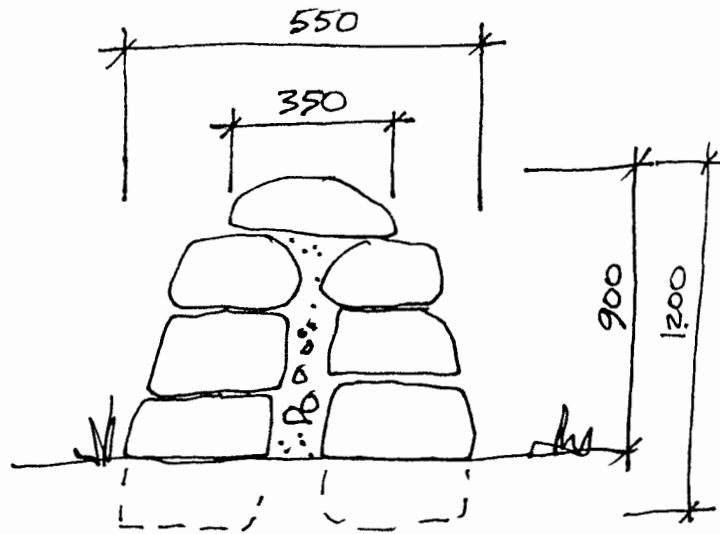
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are 26 Edwardian farmhouses identified in the Study (Refer: Typology Schedule). This house has an unusual plan and intact contextual elements including the walls. Seven lengths of drystone fence or wall were identified in the Study.

SIGNIFICANCE: An unusual Edwardian brick farmhouse with timber outbuildings and drystone walls, originally within Simon Staughton's Exford Estate.

The complex, including the walls is of local historical significance as representing the way of life of a small farmer before the First World War. It is also of architectural significance as a relatively intact Edwardian farmhouse with some contextual elements including outbuildings and drystone walls. These walls significantly demonstrate the techniques of the stone-waller's trade.

INTACTNESS: Very good.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Fair.





BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.

Ref: 28

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

NAME: ---

PREVIOUS NAME: Parwan South (Nerowie) State School No. 4175 & Mechanics' Institute.

ADDRESS: Parwan South Road, NE cnr Rowsley-Exford Road, Parwan South.

TITLE DETAILS:

USE: Derelict?

PREVIOUS USE: School & Mechanics' Institute Hall.

SIGNIFICANT DATE: **CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 8.1923 **SOURCE:** 1

ALTERATIONS/ADDITIONS: **DATE:** 7.1946 **SOURCE:** 3

DESIGNER: Dr Leach? **BUILDER:** I.H. Bennett & Simpson **SOURCE:** 1

CRITERIA: H 2,4; Ar3; Sol, 3 **HISTORIC THEME:** Community Life

DESCRIPTION: **STYLE:** Edwardian **STORIES:** 1 **DETACHED.**

MATERIALS: **WALLS** Timber **ROOF** Iron **STRUCTURE** Stud

CONDITION: Reasonable **INTACTNESS:** Good **THREATS:** Derelict?

SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:

FORM. PLAN.

DOORS. WINDOWS.

OUTBUILDINGS.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL.

TREES.

SIGNIFICANCE:

TYPE: HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL. SOCIAL.

LEVEL: LOCAL & REGIONAL.

DESIGNATION EXISTING: Nil.

RECOMMENDED CONTROL/NOMINATION: PLANNING SCHEME.

MAP NO: R3.06 **SURVEY:** RP **DATE:** 21.12.93 **NEGS:** 2.9-10, 1012.12-14



HISTORY: Parwan South (Nerowie) State School No 4175 was erected by local farmers under the supervision of Messrs. J.C. Bennett and Simpson, and from plans supplied by Dr. Leach, a school inspector for the Education Department, the Parwan South School opened on 23 September 1923 with an enrolment of twenty pupils.¹ The land of two 3 acres (1.2 ha) was donated by George Sutherland, a local farmer and a member of the first committee of trustees.² A teacher, supplied by the Education Department commenced duties on October 1, 1923.³ The building was leased to the Department⁴.

In April 1924, a sheltershed was erected and in July 1946, the schoolhouse was extended on its eastern side by the erection of two rooms which had been relocated from another site. Following the closure of the school in August 1949, the buildings were used by the local tennis club, and as a venue for meetings, dances and card parties, and known as the Parwan South Mechanics' Institute.⁵

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: Three timber buildings in a setting of eucalypts. The largest has a gable-roof. It is 26 x 16 feet (7.9 x 4.9m). A similar smaller gable-roofed building 10 x 8 feet (3 x 2.4m): has two flues, and a lower pitch roof. They are linked by a corrugated iron room 6 x 6 feet (1.8 x 1.8m.). The third building is a characteristic sheltershed, with a hip-roof, lattice-lined upper walls and an opening in one side 14 x 8 feet (4.3 x 2.4).

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are 12 schools identified in the Study. Two of these are from the 1920s (the other is Bacchus Marsh High School, ref. 70). At 7.9 x 4.9m, the schoolroom is small and non-standard size. The smallest government school size is 4.9 x 4.3m of which only three were built, none of which are known to survive. No schools as small as this had been built since 1926. It is also a very rare instance of the Department leasing a building for school purposes, particularly since it is so sub-standard.⁶

SIGNIFICANCE: A former state school, funded by the Parwan South community and leased by the Department of Education, operating 1923-1949. It was then used for community purposes and known as Parwan South Mechanics' Institute. There is a sheltershed and remnant vegetation.

Of regional significance for its association with an extraordinary movement toward provision of education in the local community of Parwan South and government action in

¹ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 4 August 1923; National Trust of Australia (Victoria) File No.5353. (Information from Mrs May Bingham who attended the school and Mrs Dorothy Bingham 14.4.83 and 27.5.83). Another potential source is Mrs Shirley Sutherland, Malcolm Street, Bacchus Marsh.

² National Trust of Australia (Victoria), *ibid.*; personal communication with Gwynne Moore.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ L.J. Blake, Ed., *Vision and Realisation. A Centenary History of State Education in Victoria*, Melbourne 1973, Vol. 3, p.137.

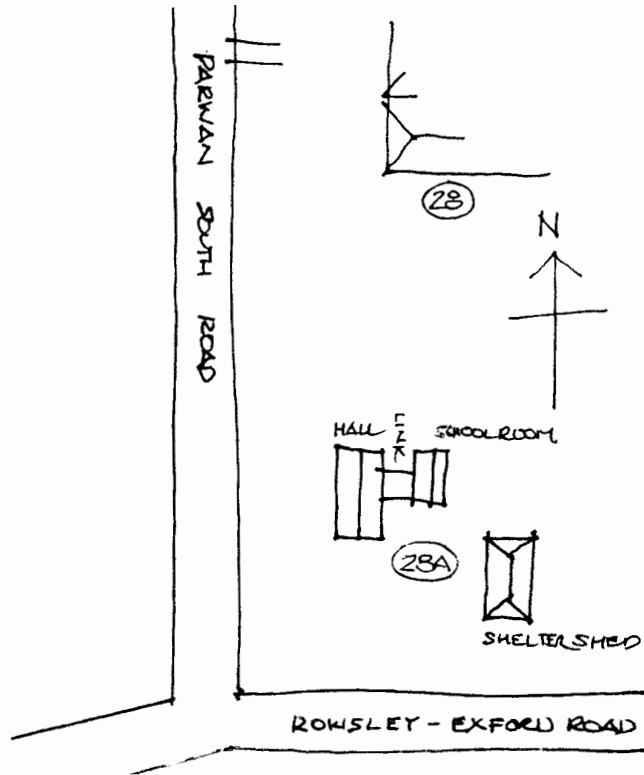
⁵ National Trust, *ibid.*

⁶ L.E. Burchell, *Survey of One-Room State Schools 1900-1940*, Melbourne 1989 pp ii,iv,v,vi. This survey does not include this school.

response. This is a rare instance of the Education Department being persuaded to lease a virtually sub-standard building erected by the community. Of interest also for its subsequent association with local sporting and social activities. Locally significant also as part of the identity of Parwan and as a traditional community focus and meeting place.

INTACTNESS: Fair. Windows are sealed with steel sheet.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Sheeting of one opening is coming away. Lining of sheltershed has been poorly removed. Neglect and lack of care for the past ten years. More detailed inspection is recommended.



BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.

Ref: 30

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

NAME: Maddingley No.2 Open Cut. ADDRESS: Cummings Road, East Maddingley Road (& Tilley's Road). TITLE DETAILS:
USE: Open Cut Coal Mine. CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1948 SOURCE: 1 DESIGNER:
CONDITION: Good INTACTNESS: Reasonable THREATS: -
SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS: MINING/EXTRACTION FORMATION. PLANT/EQUIPMENT
SIGNIFICANCE: TYPE: HISTORICAL. LEVEL: LOCAL.
DESIGNATION EXISTING: Nil. RECOMMENDED CONTROL: PLANNING SCHEME.
MAP NO: R2.05 SURVEY: RP, GV. DATE: 21.12.93 & 2.1.94 NEGS: 2.12, 13; 4.16, 17/1012.16,17



CUMMINGS ROAD, LOOKING WEST

HISTORY: The first coal mine was opened by APM during World War II to provide coal for powering their paper mills during a wartime coal shortage. Coal was first discovered at Bacchus Marsh in 1943 and underground mining began in the following year near the present coal handling plant. Open cut operations started in September 1943¹ at Open Cut No 1 at Wards Hill. Originally there were up to five mining companies in the Bacchus Marsh area including the Boxleigh Colliery at Parwan and the Star No. 1&2, and Lignite Collieries. Maddingly Brown Coal, a syndicate established by John Gardiner and Clarrie Hercules, merged with the APM coal mine in 1946 to form the Maddingly Brown Coal Company Pty Ltd.,² and progressively took over the other mines in the area, eventually closing them down.

The Maddingly Brown Coal Company commenced production at Open Cut No.2 in 1948. This new company acquired farmland at Parwan in 1948 and established its second open cut operation to replace Open Cut No.1, which had ceased production due to the increasing thickness of overburden.³ Other companies mining the Parwan coal field were Boxlea, established in 1944, and the Star and Lignite (later Lucifer) Collieries, both formed in 1946.⁴

These mines were progressively acquired by Maddingly Brown Coal Pty. Ltd. The Star No.1 and Lucifer mines were filled in, and the Boxlea and Star No.2 mines were flooded. The mines works area was split between the Wards Hill area and the railway siding at the foot of the hill. A number of buildings were erected on Wards Hill, (now the Bacchus Marsh Grammar School) to provide accommodation for workshops and stores. These buildings are believed to have originally been part of the chaff milling complex at Bacchus Marsh station dating to around 1900, which were moved to Darley for the WWII army camp and then back to Maddingly, after the war, for use by the coal mines. Another building, the former Pearce Brothers chaff mill which was originally located near the railway crossing on the west side of the South Maddingly Road, has also been moved to the grammar school.

Today Maddingly remains as one of only two privately owned coal mines in Victoria, the other being at Anglesea. The present owner is Maddingly Brown Coal Co. (a division of Calleja Nominees). Current operations involve a stack site to the west of this building and a modern clear-span processing building, both in what appears to be the only remaining part of the No. 1 Open Cut. The No. 2 Open Cut is being excavated using large earth moving machinery, and coal transported to the processing area by truck.⁵

¹ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 25 September 1943.

² *Ibid.* 14 September 1946

³ Bain, ABN, 'Brown Coal in Victoria'. *Mining and Geological Journal*, vol.4, no.4, September 1951.

⁴ Refer plan; *ibid.*

⁵ Vice Principal, Bacchus Marsh Grammar School, tel: 53 674744. 'Welcome to Maddingly Brown Coal Mine', promotional brochure, 1980. Rosengren, N.J., *Sites of Geological Significance in Melbourne's Western Region*, 1986, p.170.

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: The Maddingly coal mines were originally shaft mines, but were later opened up into open cut operations. The original shaft mines have long been closed and the No. 1 Open Cut on south Maddingly Road has been filled in. Coal loading facilities remain, as do several other works buildings. The main features of the site today, are the coal loading building, dating from the 1950s and the modern process building situated near the railway crossing off South Maddingly Road, and the still operating No. 2 Open cut which is situated to the south east between East Maddingly and Cummings Roads.

The coal loading building is of some local interest as a distinctive, and possibly unique structure, demonstrative of the processes involved in winning and transporting brown coal. The building is an elevated structure, with eight storage bins supported over the railway siding. These are surmounted by an enclosed structure housing a conveyor, screens and control facilities. This is lighted by steel framed windows, with a pitched roof and tall ventilators. A covered walkway along the north side provides for inspection and control of rail truck filling operations, while coal is loaded into the bins from either the elevator or tip truck dump chutes, both at the eastern end. The tipping chutes are located to provide access from the former mine access road which runs to the south east.

Several buildings associated with the former No. 1 Open Cut and works area appear to have been reused by the Bacchus Marsh Grammar School. These are corrugated iron buildings, some with ridge vents and oculus vents in the gable ends. The welding shop is now the school's main hall, the mechanics workshop has become the principles office and a store building has become the library. The staff rooms are also in a recycled building. New buildings have also been erected in a style sympathetic with the former mine buildings.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: The only other privately owned coal mine in Victoria is at Anglesea, a much larger operation. The government mines of Morwell and Yallourn also much larger, are operated by the former SEC.

SIGNIFICANCE: Maddingly No 2 Open Cut brown coal mine was developed by the Maddingly Brown Coal Company from 1948, originally with workshops and stores buildings on Ward's Hill (now Bacchus Marsh Grammar School), the site of the earlier Open Cut No 1 (1943). It continues to operate and produce coal.

It has historical significance as evidence of a local industrial extraction process and capital investment in the economic life of Bacchus Marsh. It is one of only two privately-owned coal mines in Victoria.

INTACTNESS: The operation is current.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Development continues.

30.

CUTTINGS ROAD
LOOKING WEST



EAST MADDINGLEY ROAD
(PUBLIC VIEWING AREA)
SEMPERAN ROAD
LOOKING EAST.

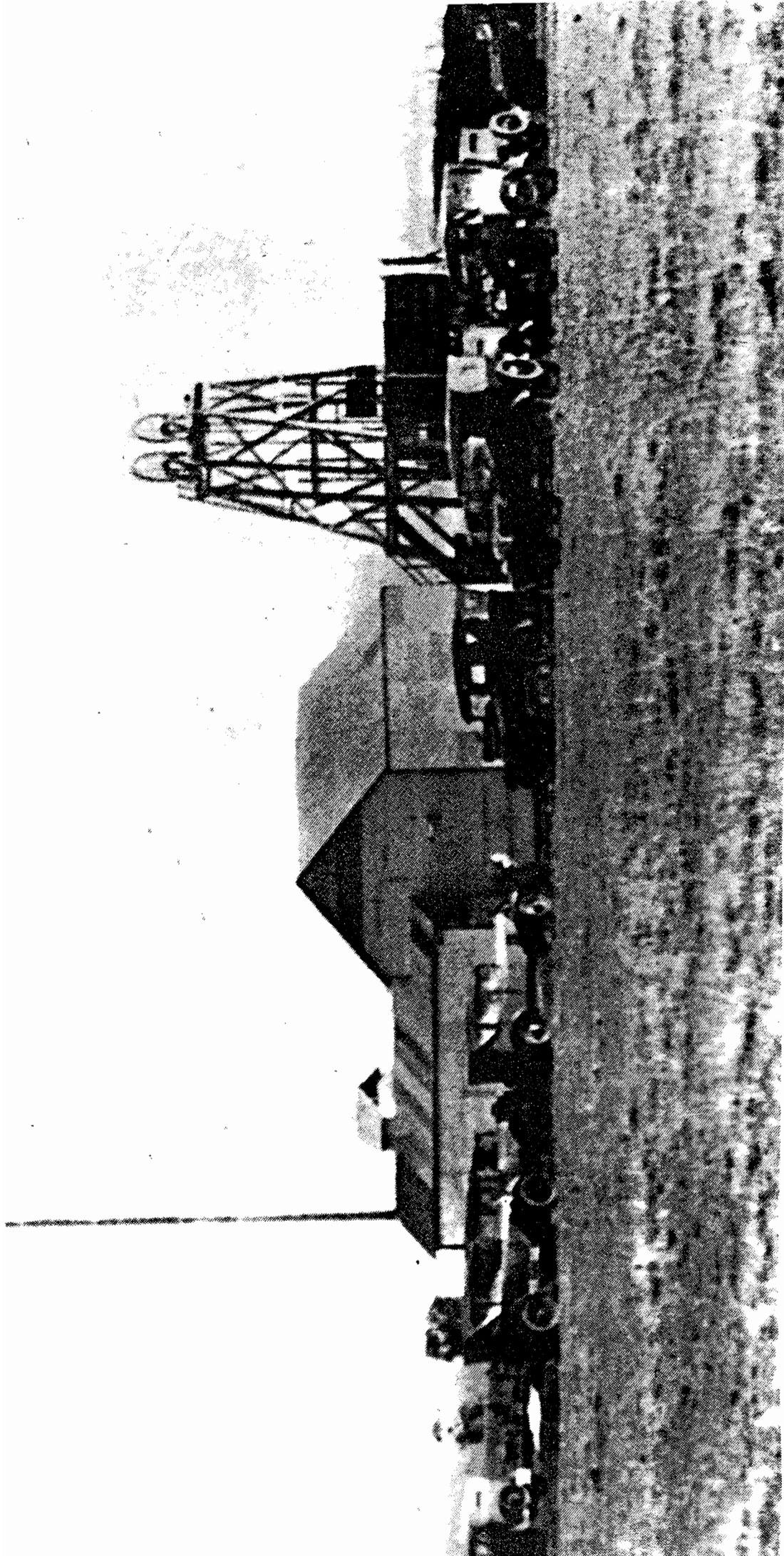


COAL
LOADING
BUILDING.

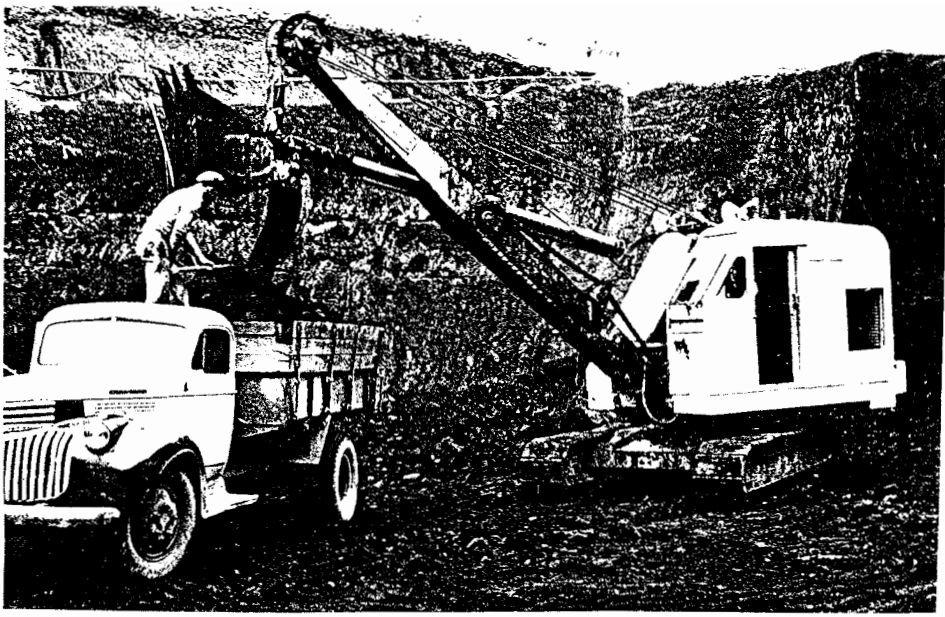


FORMER MINE
BUILDINGS AT
BACCHUS MARSH
GRAMMAR
SCHOOL.

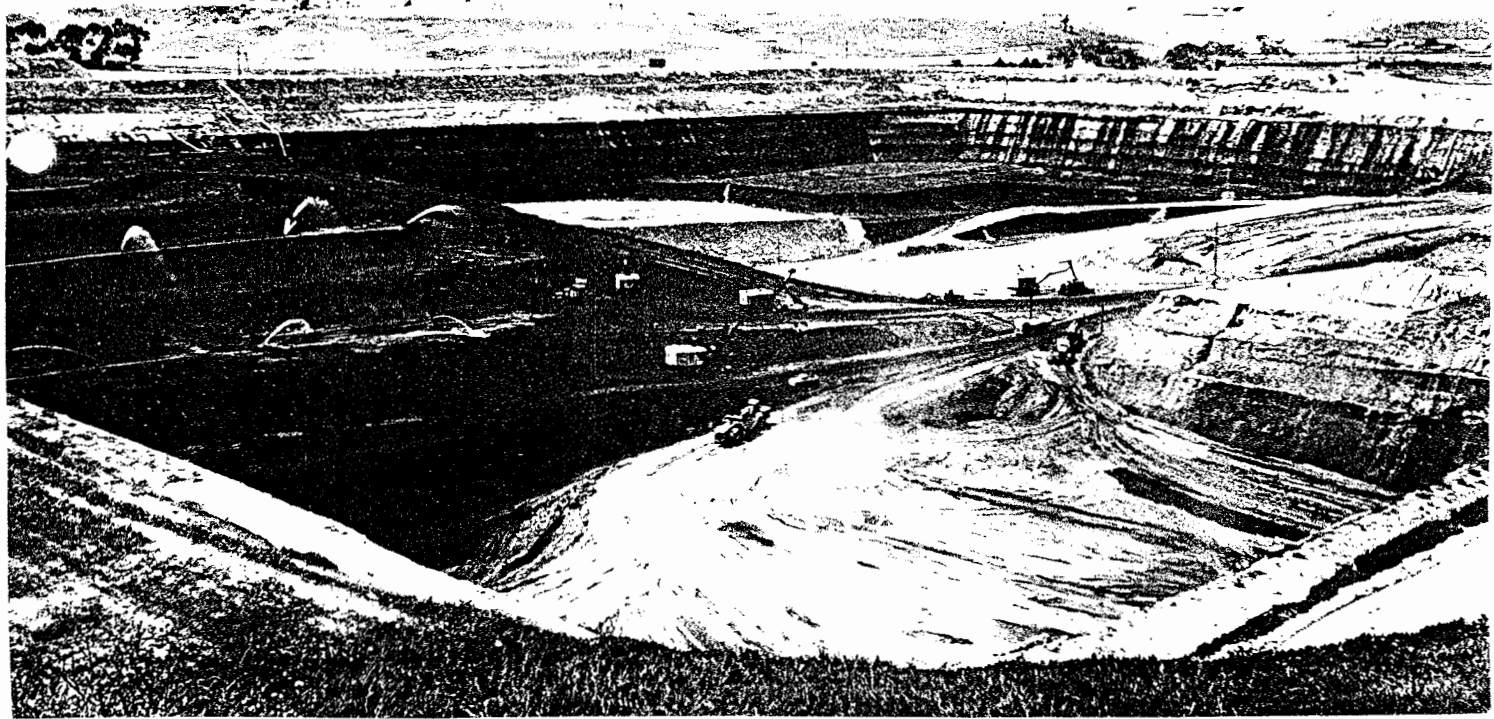




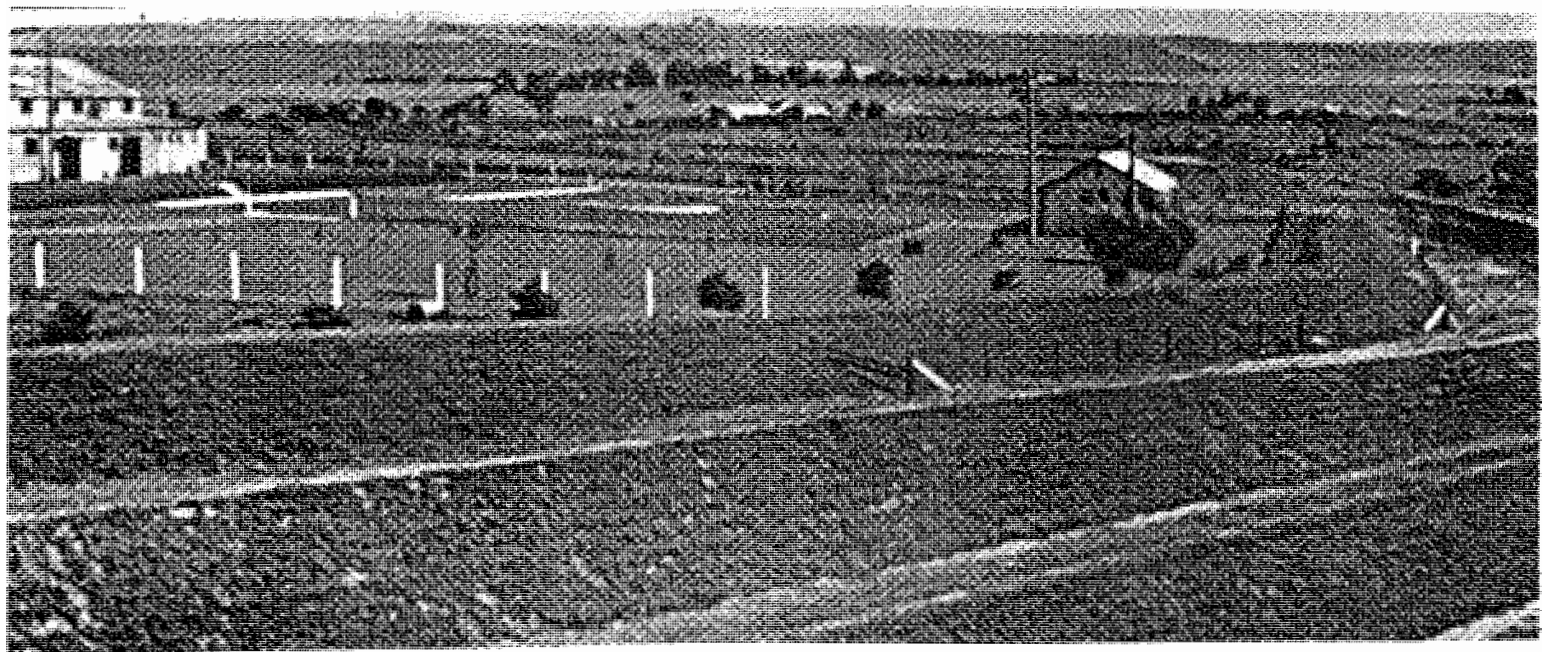
PARKMAN COUNTRY INN LTD
OPENING JUNE 1932
BROOK ROOMS, PLUS.



LUCIFER QUARRY
 NL. 1946.
 MOORE & COMES, P.122



OPEN CUT NO 2 1950'S. MOORE & COMES, P.23.



TERRACING OF THE OVERBURDEN
 MAPPING BY OPEN CUT NO 1
 BACK TO BACCHUS MARSH SCHOOL 1957, P.14.

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.

Ref: 31

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

<u>NAME:</u> Greystones.			
<u>ADDRESS:</u> Rowsley-Exford Road, Rowsley.			
<u>TITLE DETAILS:</u>			
<u>USE:</u> Estate homestead			
<u>SIGNIFICANT DATE:</u> 1875-1995	<u>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</u> 1875-6		
<u>SOURCE:</u> 1			
<u>ALTERATIONS/ADDITIONS:</u>	<u>DATE:</u> 1875-76	<u>SOURCE:</u> 3-7	
<u>DESIGNER:</u> Lloyd Tayler & Frederick Wyatt	<u>BUILDER:</u> G. Kirby	<u>SOURCE:</u> 5	
<u>CRITERIA:</u> H1, 3; A1,2.	<u>HISTORIC THEME:</u> Pastoralism		
<u>DESCRIPTION:</u>	<u>STYLE:</u> Gothic	<u>STORIES:</u> 2	<u>DETACHED.</u>
<u>MATERIALS:</u>	<u>WALLS</u> Stone	<u>ROOF</u> Slate	<u>STRUCTURE</u> Loadbearing
<u>CONDITION:</u> Very good	<u>INTACTNESS:</u> Good	<u>THREATS:</u> None	
<u>SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:</u> MATERIALS. FORM. FACADE. VERANDAH. ROOF FORM. PLAN/LAYOUT. USE. PARAPET DECORATION. VERANDAH DEC. CHIMNEYS. WALL DECORATION. DOORS. WINDOWS. UNPAINTED FINISH. INTERIORS. OUTBUILDINGS/GARDEN STRUCTURE. FENCES/GATES. GARDEN. TREES. PLANTING FORMATION. AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS.			
<u>SIGNIFICANCE:</u>			
<u>TYPE:</u> HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL.			
<u>LEVEL:</u> STATE			
<u>DESIGNATION EXISTING:</u> HBCR. RNE. PLANNING SCHEME. NT.			
<u>RECOMMENDED CONTROL/NOMINATION:</u> HBR. RNE. PLANNING SCHEME.			
<u>MAP NO:</u> R2.06 & R1.06. <u>SURVEY:</u> RP, JS <u>DATE:</u> 30.12.93, 20.3.95.			
<u>NEGS:</u> 2.14/X. 1-18/1012.33.			



HISTORY: Greystones was erected in 1875-76 for the pastoralist, Molesworth Greene. The homestead was originally part of the Glenmore estate, a 55,000 acre (22,259 ha) run established in December 1840 by the squatters Charles James Griffith and James Moore,¹ taking over from W McKenzie. The run covered 55,000 acres (22,258 ha) on Parwan Creek and Werribee River and carried 20,000 sheep. By the 1880s it was reduced to 11,508 acres (4,657 ha).

In 1848, Moore sold his interest in the property to Molesworth Greene, the eldest son of William Pommeroy Greene, and a nephew of Charles Griffith.² Griffith and Greene also leased the adjoining Mooradoranook. They also purchased crown land and established adjoining estates. The squatting licence was forfeited in 1869, but by this time much of the land was held in freehold. Griffith was a Member of the Legislative Council in 1851-2, 1853-6, Member of the Legislative Assembly in 1856 and Chairman of the Board of Education in 1862-3.

Drystone walls were constructed extensively across the Keilor Melton Plain from the 1850s, when land tenure became more firmly established; until the 1880s, when cheap barbed wire became more commonly available.

In 1875, Greene commissioned the architects Lloyd Tayler and Frederick Wyatt to design his residence on the Glenmore estate,³ to replace an earlier slab building. The architectural drawings were completed in June and according to one local source, promised "a very handsome appearance":

the internal accommodation of the house will consist of large dining and drawing rooms, splendid entrance hall and highly finished staircase in polished blackwood, with several other rooms on the ground floor, also a very complete set of servants' offices and other outbuildings. The upper floor will contain a large number of bed rooms, bath rooms, dressing rooms and closets, all in keeping with the style of the house. The fittings throughout being of the best kind, and including all the latest improvements, such as speaking tubes, to the servants offices, electric bells in all the best rooms and hot and cold water all over the house.⁴

The tender for its construction was awarded to a Melbourne builder, G. Kirby. The bluestone was excavated on the property, and the freestone, for the chimneys and the quoins, was obtained from the Darley quarry (Ref: 370).⁵ The bluestone for the buildings

¹ *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, vol.4 1851-90.

² *Ibid.* Peel pp. 131-2, Moore & Oomes, pp. 9, 47 & 167; Billis & Kenyon. Vines, G. *Built to Last, Dry Stone Walls in Melbourne's Western Region*, LMW 1990.

³ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 31 July 1875.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 31 July 1875.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 16 October 1875. *Australasian*, 2 July 1895. Valentine, *The House that Wool Built*, p.28 suggests that the bluestone came from the Hawkesbury, New South Wales. This is not possible as bluestone is a Victorian stone, but perhaps some Hawkesbury sandstone was used.

and garden wall would have had to be carted a considerable distance, as the site is located on the Rowsley Scarp, well above the basalt plains. In April 1876, the *Bacchus Marsh Express* reported that the residence was nearing completion, but that "a great deal of work remains to be done to the interior...and the stables and servants offices are not far above ground".⁶ These structures, including the drystone wall were completed by the end of the year.⁷

Greystones symbolised Greene's standing in the community. He represented the Parwan Riding on the Bacchus Marsh Shire Council, and was Shire President in 1886-87, 1897-98 and 1909-10.⁸ The role of landed proprietor was performed with authority and dignity:

while he has somewhat of the old English squire, and while he has somewhat of the exclusiveness of the lord of the manor, it is certainly not to be classed as hauteur.⁹

Griffith and Greene divided the estate about 1879, and worked the two properties, Glenmore and Greystones, separately.¹⁰ Greystones earned prominence in agricultural circles for animal husbandry, improvement to water conservation, fire breaks, cultivation of artificial grasses (lucerne) and tree plantation.¹¹

In 1888 Donald Mackinnon wrote to his father

I have been out of town from Saturday to Monday at Bacchus Marsh staying with Molesworth Greene's people. They have a handsome house in a good situation facing the You Yangs and Corio Bay and flanked by the Anakies and the Pentland Hills.... the Greenes live a good style. They don't have a butler but contemplate this addition to the establishment and you have to wear dress clothes. It is not nearly such a free place as Noorat in the same style. Greene makes his money out of cattle from the Bulloo. At the Greene's as much French as English is spoken.

Greystones can be identified as the home of Ada Cambridge's mysterious 'mistress of G...', who espoused Artistic things years before the International Exhibition of 1880 gave Melburnians some idea of 'the rudiments of modern art'. In 1916 when old Mr Molesworth Greene - in white linen jacket, dark trousers and scarlet cummerbund - welcomed Joan Weigall to Greystones the table was still in place. His young guest noted,

⁶ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 15 April 1876.

⁷ *Ibid*, 22 April 1876. Peel, pp. 131-2, Moore & Oomes, *Bacchus Marsh: A Pictorial Chronicle*, pp. 99, 47 & 167. Billis & Kenyon. Vines, G., *Built to Last, Dry Stone Walls in Melbourne's Western Region*, 1990.

⁸ Moore and Oomes, *op. cit*, p.9.

⁹ Cited in Williams, W., *A History of Bacchus Marsh*, p.153.

¹⁰ Osborn, *The Bacchus Story*, p.103.

¹¹ *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, vol.4 1851-1890.

Unlike most of the station owners, the Greene family were interested in a great many things besides their own sheep. they were the sort of people who bought expensive books about Art and Poetry, and had them lying about for a visitor to browse through and there were many paintings in heavy gold frames... the Italian lady with long black hair stabbing herself in a milk white bosom adorned with realistic trickle of scarlet blood - I think a genuine Guido Reni.¹²

Following Greene's death in 1916, the property was inherited by a son, W.P. Greene. In 1934, the pastoralist and meat industry leader, Sir William Angliss purchased Greystones and 579 acres (3,472 ha) from the estate of the late W.P. Greene.¹³ It is now held by his daughter, Mrs Diana Gibson and has 4,450 hectares.¹⁴

There have been minor contemporary alterations and additions including a separate art gallery by the architect Peter Clarke.¹⁵

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: Greystones stands on the lower slope of the Brisbane Ranges at the edge of the basalt plain near Rowsley at Grid Ref. BU684186. The two-story homestead is the centre of a pastoral establishment with stables, other outbuildings, garden with stone walls and gates. The house is bluestone with sandstone dressings and a slate roof, in a Romantic asymmetrical configuration and a loosely Gothic style. Generally it has a hip roof, but two wings (one single and the other double storey) have a more steeply pitched gable whose parapet-end is decorated with a ventilating slot. The double-story gable is the entrance, with a pointed arch opening to the recessed porch. The single-storey gable has a canted bay; another projecting wing has a double-storey bay, surrounded at ground level by a timber verandah. Windows all have pointed segmental heads, but may occur in singles or pairs. Sandstone dressings surround all openings and at corners, but not regularly as quoins. These are smooth, but the bluestone is rockfaced. The sandstone dressings have deep markings and the chimney flues are expressed. There is a sandstone string-course at first floor level.

Stables are white-painted brick. There is a central 2-storey hip-roofed block, with a ventilator lantern and single storey wings, beside a courtyard, one terminating in a further double-story block.

¹² Terence Lane & Jessie Serle, *Australians at Home. A Documentary History of Australian Domestic Interiors from 1788 to 191*, pp.229 & 230, quoting: D. McKinnon to Daniel McKinnon, 4 June 1888, McKinnon papers. MS 2415285, LaTrobe Collection, SLV; A. Cambridge, *Thirty Years in Australia*, p.135 and J. Lindsay, *Time Without Clocks*, p.126.

¹³ Osborne, *ibid.*, p.103, *Argus*, 26 May, 1934, and J.V. (Lady) Angliss, *Sir William Angliss, An Intimate Portrait*, pp.224-226, 229 & 230.

¹⁴ *Business Review Weekly*, May 23, 1994.

¹⁵ Gary, assistant gardener, to RP, 20.3.95.

Garden. The garden appears to be contemporary with the house, of 1 - 1.5 hectares. There is a long winding, densely planted driveway. It is surrounded by a substantial drystone wall. A large lawn extends in front of the house, but the main garden falls down a steep hill. A series of terraces incorporate two front rose gardens, one set in lawn and the other in paths of brickwork. The rockery is unusually large and a feature. The shrubbery is intersected by many interesting paths.¹⁵ There are two pairs of elegant wrought iron vehicular gates, with delicate scrolling patterns.

Wall. The wall is also a particularly fine example of the waller's craft. It has a distinctive cope of rounded boulders about 500x350mm and stands about 1.2 metres high, rising to nearly two metres at the entrance gates. The body of the wall varies in technique, having 50% quarried and shaped stone along the section near the entrance, and purely weathered fieldstone for the remainder. The entrance also features unusual regular sloping courses, a feature unique in the region and possibly in Victoria. Again however, the remainder of the wall is less elaborately finished, although it does have extensive plugging and regular throughstones. A number of sections have been rebuilt, some rather unprofessionally.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are no comparable estates, houses, gardens, stables or drystone walls in Bacchus Marsh. Staughton Vale (ref: 94), Bullengarok Park (ref: 325) and Exford (ref: 369) are outside the municipality and less substantial. Ellerslie (ref: 105) and Manor House (218) are earlier and less substantial. Comparable stables are refs: 31, 157, 174 & 268 and comparable drystone walls, refs. 27 & 41. In other walls the drystone forms the base only to a post and wire fence. Comparable estates so near to Melbourne are difficult to identify. Werribee Park, the Chirnside estate, is no longer in private hands. Stylistically, the house may be compared to the work of Davidson and Henderson such as Larra (1869), Barwon Park (1869) Narrapumelap (1873-8); also to Devon Park (1882-83).

SIGNIFICANCE: Greystones is a two-storey Gothic homestead designed by the architects Lloyd Tayler and Frederick Wyatt and built in 1875-76 for Molesworth Greene as the centre of his pastoral estate. It has an extensive mature garden with an important drystone wall around.

There are various outbuildings including two-storey stables and coach-house, strapper's rooms, butcher's shop and slaughterhouse (still both in weekly use), dairy, wells, staff dining room, household staff accommodation and shearing shed.

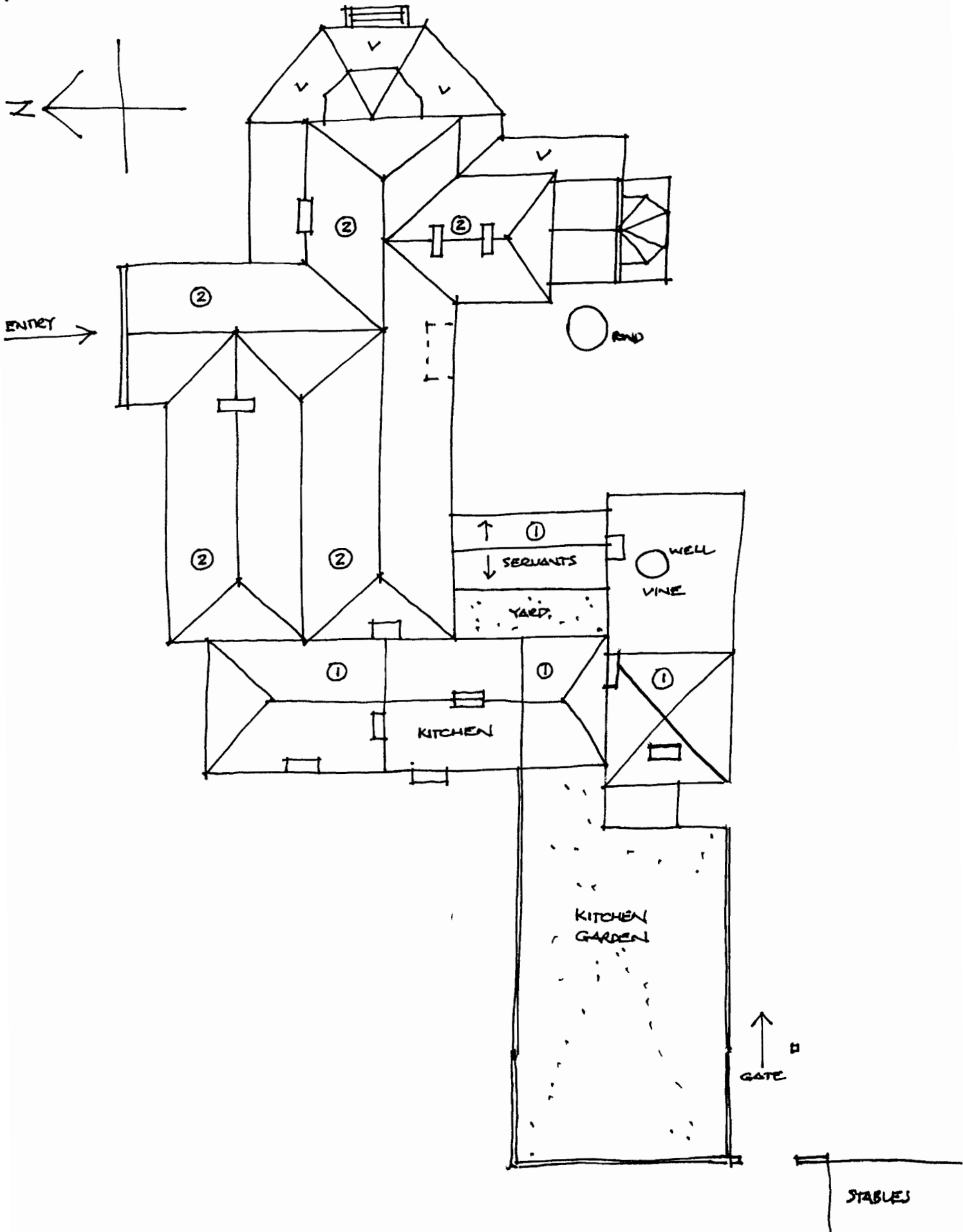
Greystones is of state historical significance as an extraordinary surviving embodiment of a way of the pastoral way of life and its values-structure at a place so near of Melbourne. This is expressed in the array of buildings still in use and their staffing arrangements, which demonstrate continuity of practice at least since the 1930s. It is also significant for its association with Molesworth Greene and later, Sir William Angliss.

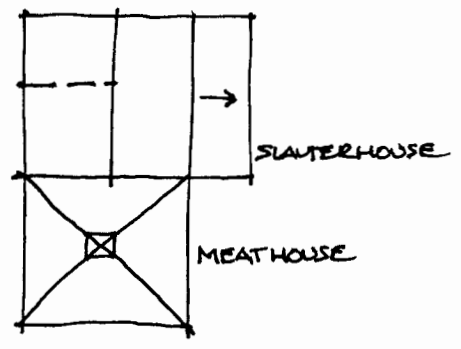
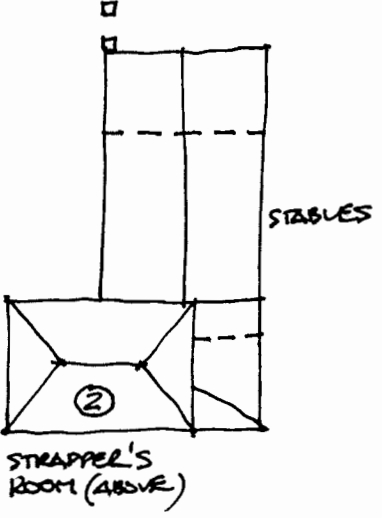
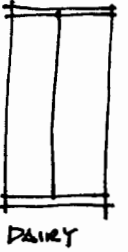
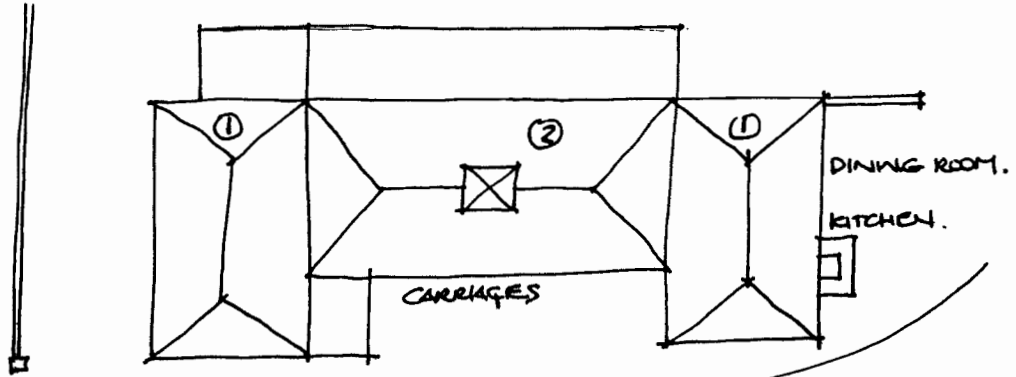
¹⁵ Peter Watts, Edited: Margaret Barratt, *Historic Gardens of Victoria. A Reconnaissance*, Oxford University Press, Melbourne 1983, pp. 132-133.

Greystones is also of architectural significance at state level as an important large Gothic homestead, set in an appropriately significant garden and outbuildings. It is an important domestic work by the Melbourne architects Lloyd Tayler and Frederick Wyatt, demonstrating workmanship in local stone. The drystone wall is a particularly fine example of the waller's craft, featuring unusual regular sloping courses, possibly unique in Victoria.

INTACTNESS: Very good.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Apparently, very good.





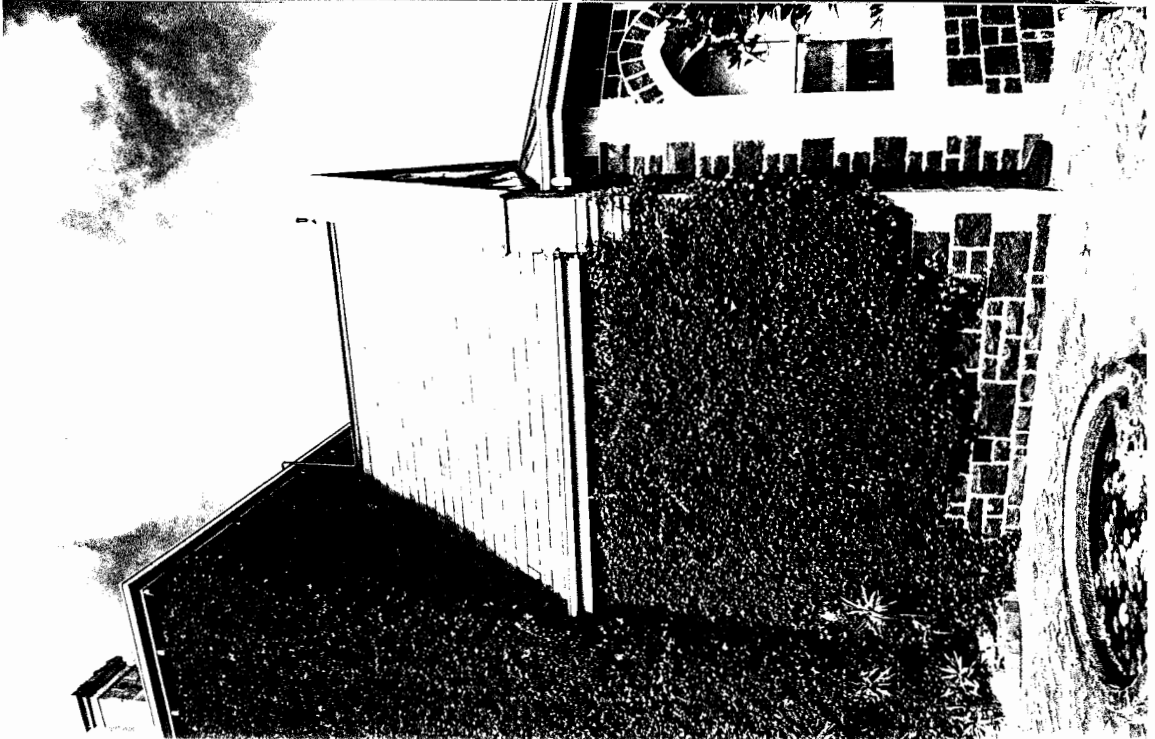
NOTE: MEATHOUSE, SLAUGHTERHOUSE
DAIRY, ETC STILL OPERATE.

← WOOLSHED.

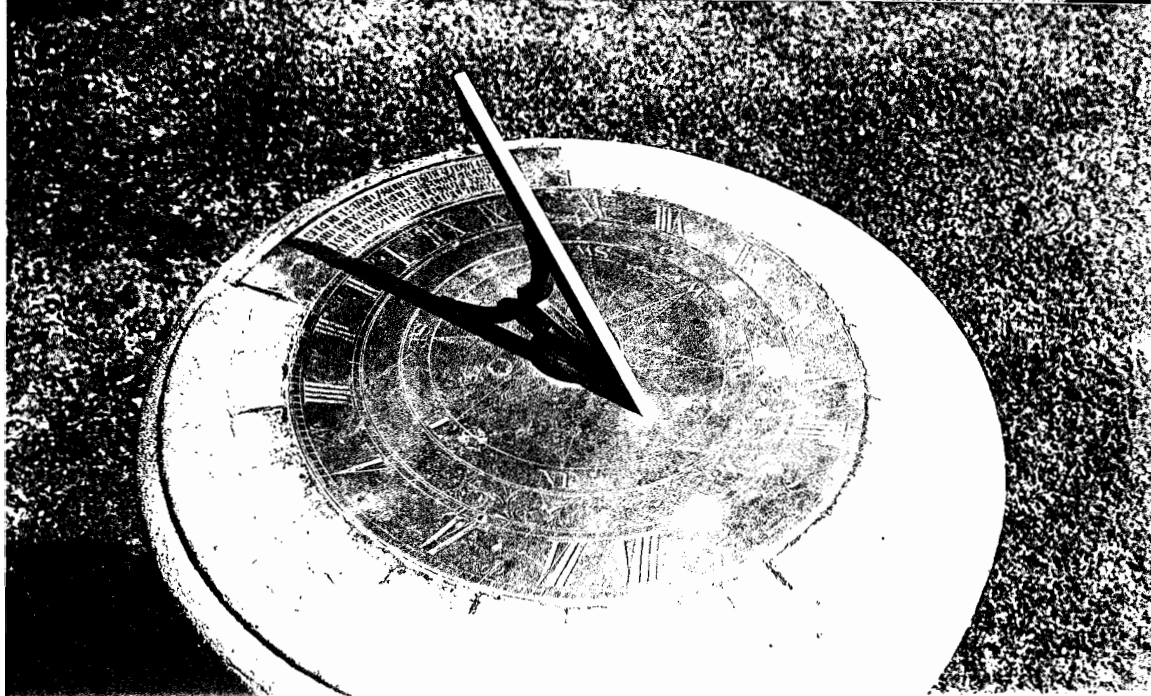
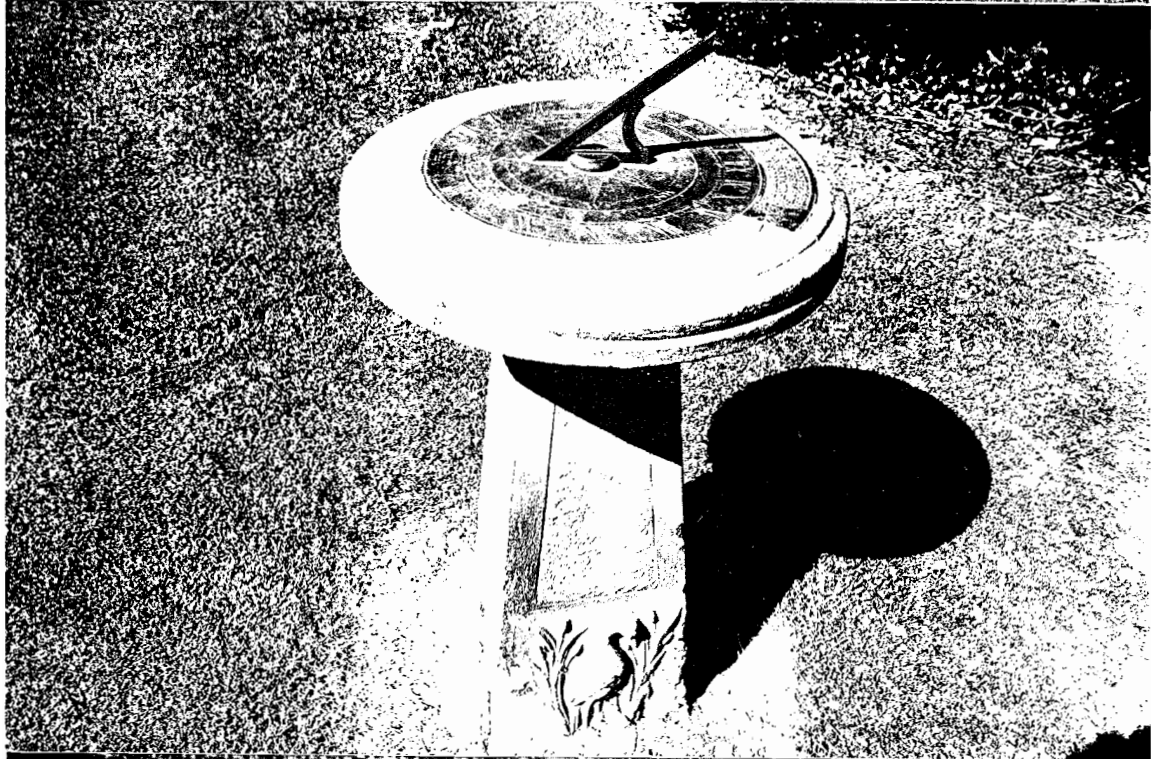


'Hall at Greystones', pencil sketch. Hester Lee Massie, 1889.
from Lane & Serle, p.230.











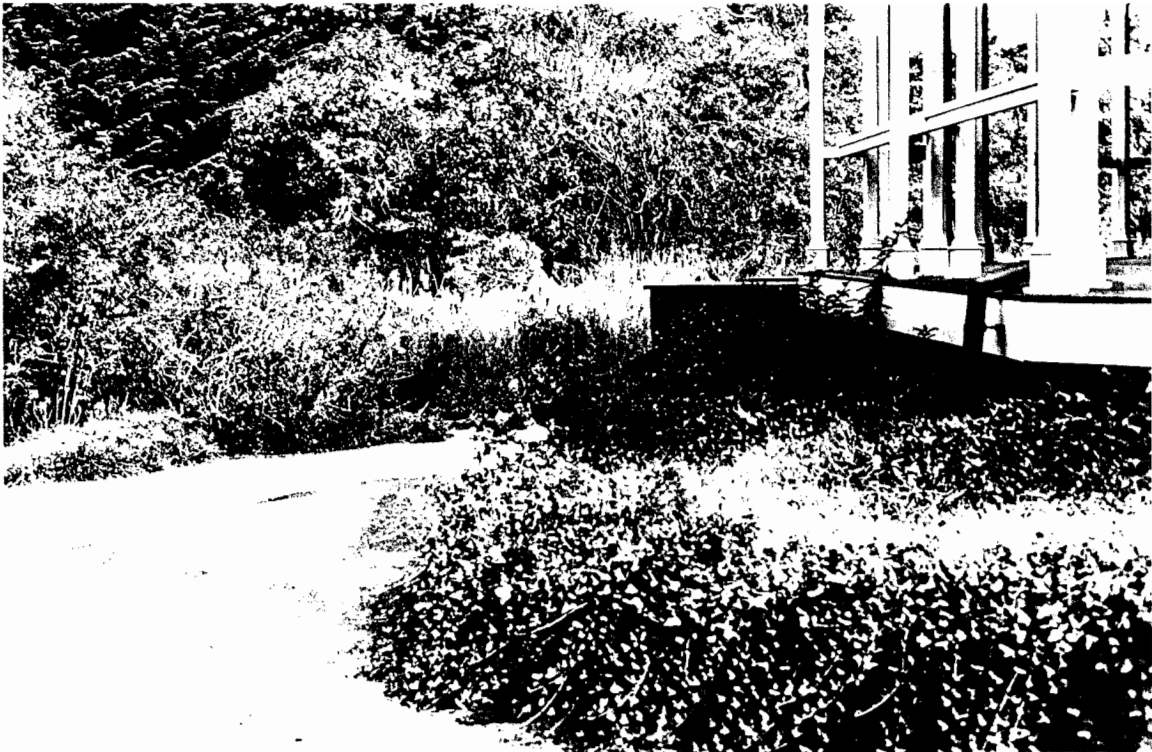


31
JS



DRY ONE
WALL



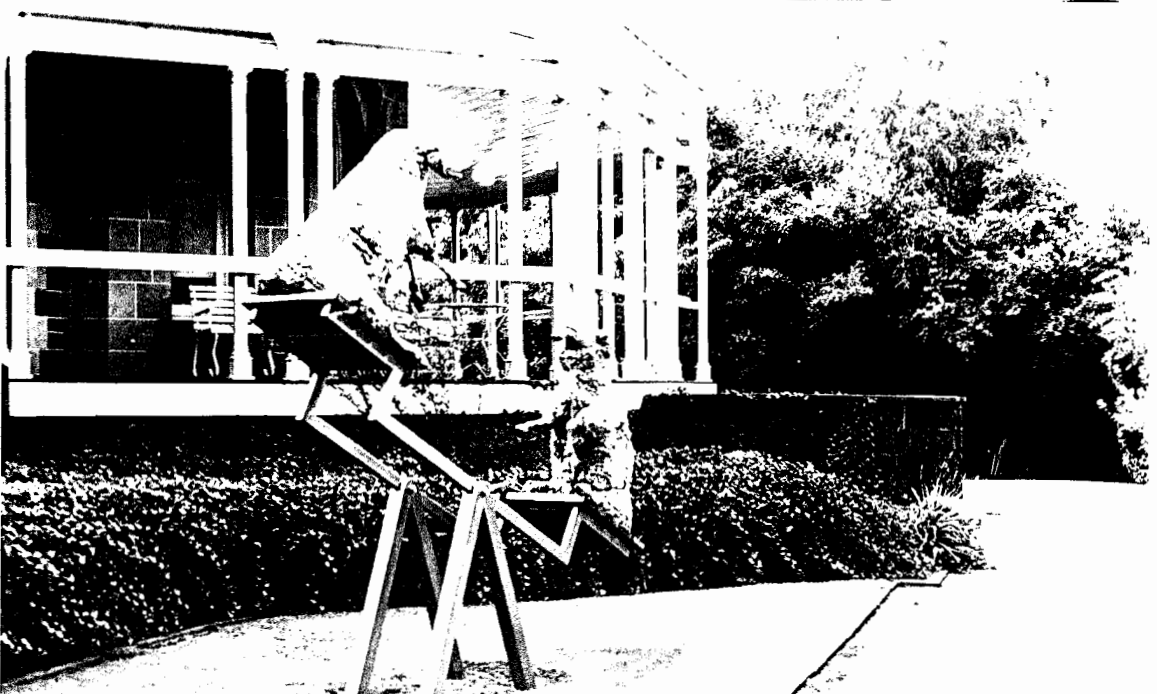


31
JS



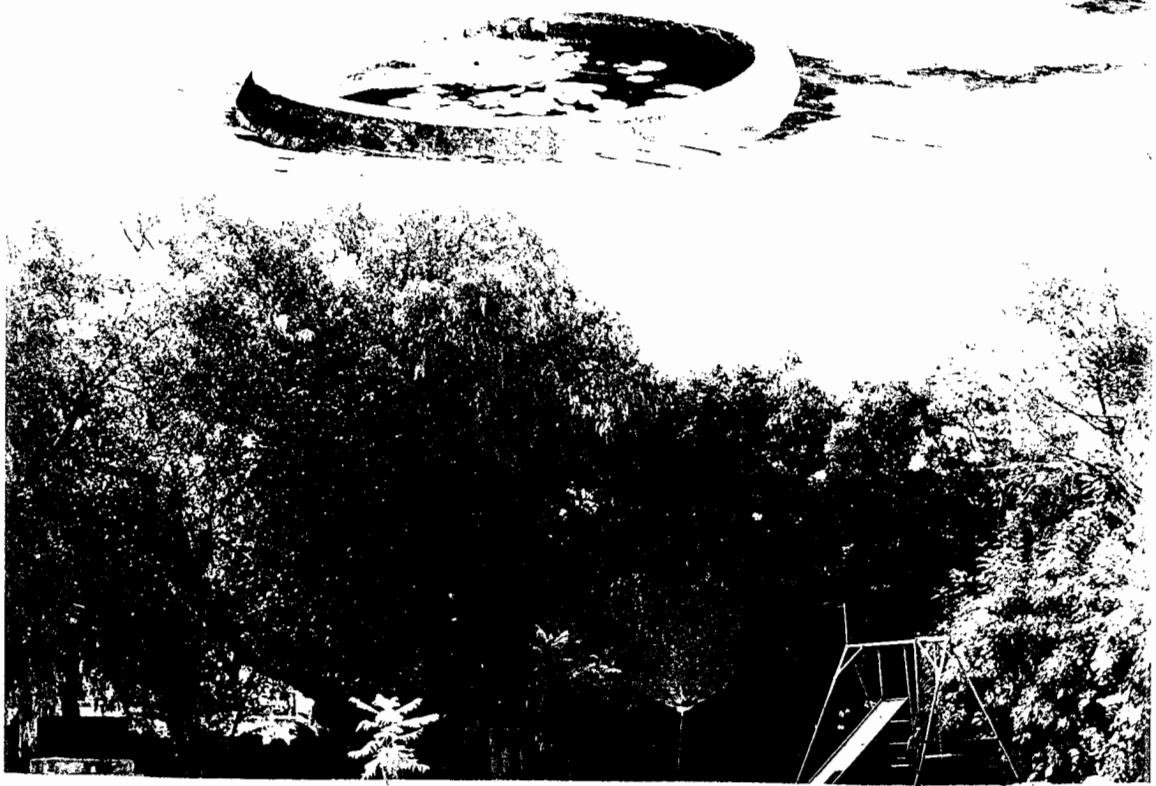
FRONT
LAWN







KITCHEN
YARD -
WELL.

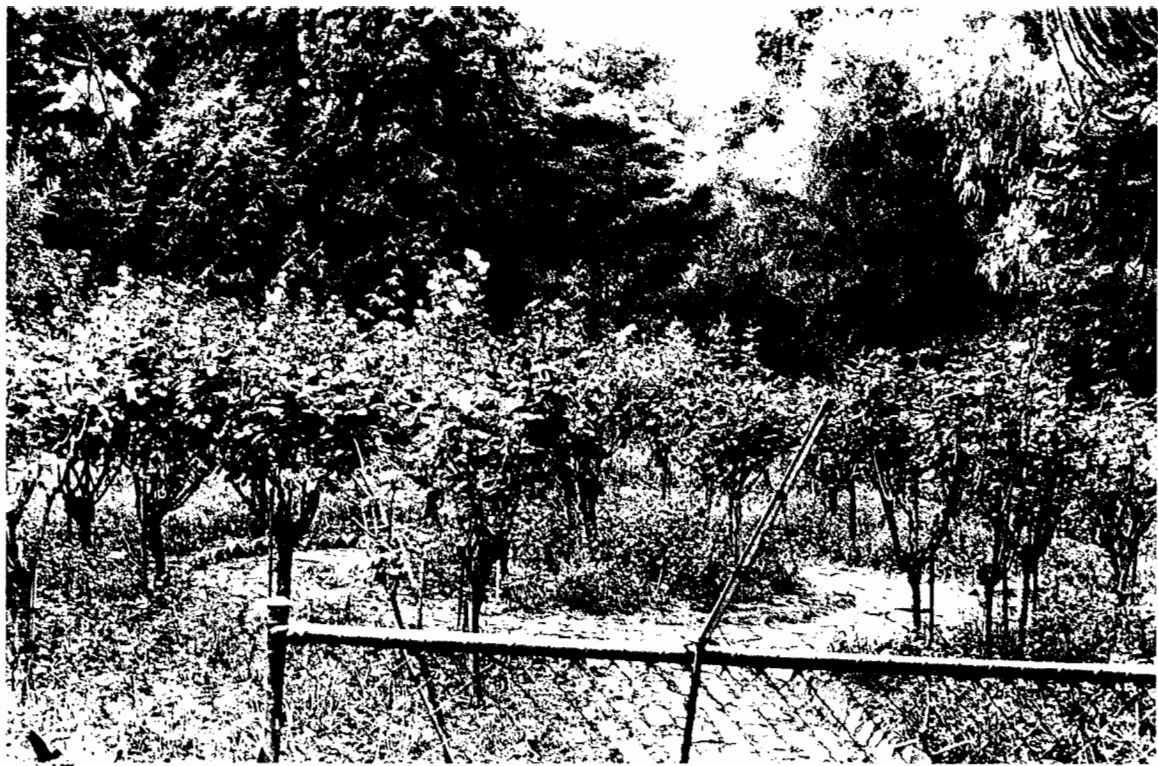


KITCHEN
GARDEN





31
JS.
ROSE
GARDEN

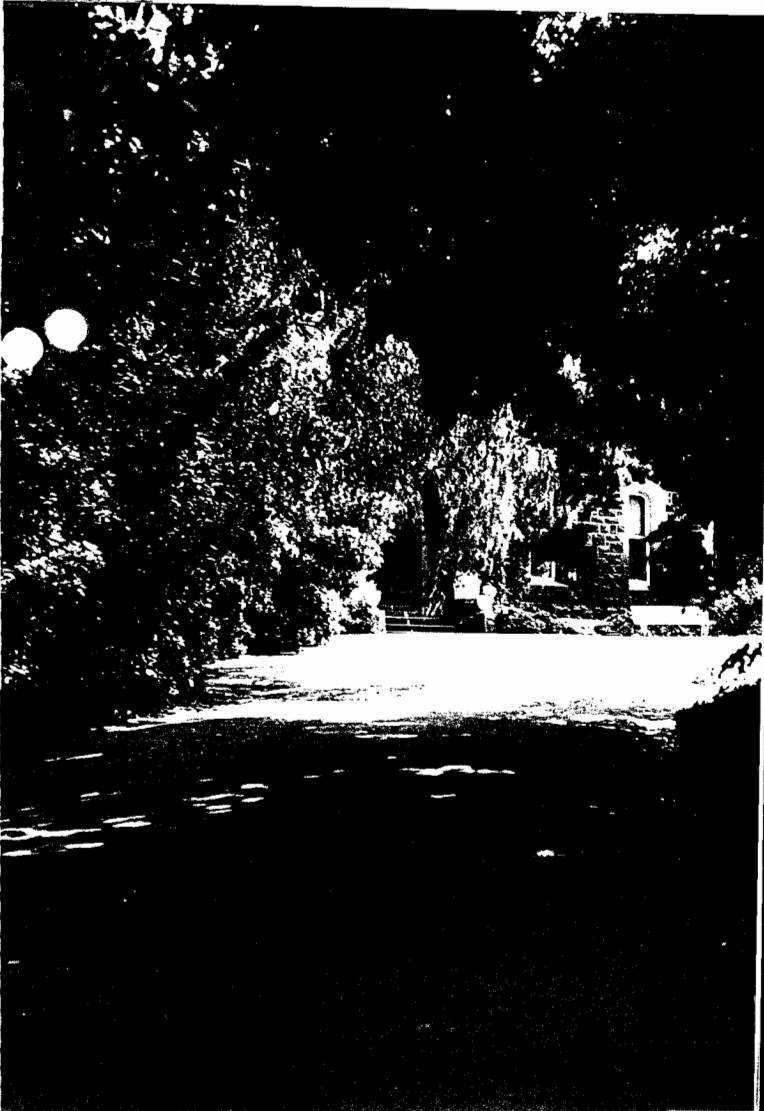


31
JS.

ROSE
GARDEN









31
JS

KITCHEN

KITCHEN
GARDEN.



ORCHARD.



STABLES.
REAR.



31
J.S.

STABLES.

KITCHEN
GARDEN.



BUTCHER'S SHOP
INTERIOR.

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 37

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

NAME: Glenmore School No. 3688.**PREVIOUS NAME:** Glenmore Special School No. 3688**ADDRESS:** Glenmore Road, Glenmore.**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** School.**SIGNIFICANT DATE:** 1939**CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 1911 **SOURCE:** 1**DESIGNER:** Percy Everett**SOURCE:** 3**CRITERIA:** H1,2, 5,6; Ar1; So1, 3.**HISTORIC THEME:** Community Life**DESCRIPTION:** **STYLE:** Moderne **STORIES:** 1 **DETACHED.****MATERIALS:** **WALLS** Timber & brick **ROOF** Iron **STRUCTURE** Stud**CONDITION:** Very good. **INTACTNESS:** Very good. **THREATS:** Closure?**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:**

FORM. FACADE. PLAN/LAYOUT. USE.

PARAPET DECORATION.

DOORS. WINDOWS. PAINTWORK SCHEME. SIGNS. NAME

UNPAINTED FINISH. OUTBUILDINGS.

MEMORIAL.

GARDEN.

SIGNIFICANCE:**TYPE:** HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL. SOCIAL.**LEVEL:** REGIONAL.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** Nil.**RECOMMENDED CONTROL/NOMINATION:** RNE. PLANNING SCHEME.**MAP NO:** R1.05**SURVEY:** RP**DATE:** 30.12.93**NEGS:** 2.21-24

HISTORY: Glenmore School No.3688 was opened in 1911.

To contain costs and number of small schools, the Education Department had set minimum enrolments for new schools and in lieu offered conveyance allowances or part-time operation. It agreed to very small schools if parents provided the building. A protest from a local member of Parliament against parents having to build a school led the Department to develop a school so small it could only contain twenty children. It was first used here (and still survives) at Glenmore and was called the "Glenmore type", being only 18 x 14 feet internally (5.5 x 4.3m). It was built in 1911 and cost £132/7/- (\$265).¹ The sheltersheds were probably built soon after.

After the establishment of the Lady Northcote Childrens' Farm School [ref: 38] in 1937, the school was given the status of "Special School". Thereafter, most of the pupils came from the farm settlement.² During the period that Percy Everett was Chief Architect of the Public Works Department, (1934-53) Modernist designs were usual for public buildings, including schools. A new five-room school was opened by Sir John Harris, MLC on 2nd November 1939.

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A Modernist timber gable-roofed school, with a symmetrical front. The entrance forms a strong central element. It is light brown brick and magnesium recessed facings, with a high parapet, a recessed concrete name-panel with metal Roman letters, and a flagpole attached over the recessed entry porch. Beside this are quadrant planter boxes. There are double-hung timber windows with horizontal glazing bars and similar french doors to the entrance. Walls are lined with bull-nosed ship-lapped boards. There are louvre ventilators in the gable-ends. The side bays are set back and the right hand bay has sloping eaves lining at the end. At rear, are various hip or gable-roofed additions and there is a detached timber gable-roofed classroom internally measuring 24 x 13 feet (7.3 x 5.5 m) with a skillion extension. This is probably a frequently-used 'Glenmore Type' (24 pupils, built 1910-13) rural school with a skillion extension. There are also two gable-roofed timber sheltersheds and a war memorial.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: This is the only school of the 1930s/40s period in the Shire. Comparable schools in Victoria are:

Macrobertson High School (1933-4, Dudok style), Woods Point (1938-9, Modern), Dartmoor (1930s? Modern with hip roof), Morwell (1936, Dudok), Upwey High and Primary Schools (1936-7 Dudok & Modern). With Upwey Primary School, the earliest purely Modern multi-classroom school identified in Victoria.³

¹ L.E. Burchell, *Survey of One-Room State Schools 1900-1940*, Melbourne 1989, pp. ii,iv,v,viii & 8; L.J. Blake (Ed.), *Visitation of Realisation. A Centenary History of State Education in Victoria*, Education Department of Victoria, Melbourne 1973. Vol. 1, pp. 270-1 & 396-401; vol 3. p. 121.

² Moore and Oomes, *Bacchus Marsh: A Pictorial Chronicle*, p.144.

³ Richard Peterson, "Historic Government Schools. A Comparative Study". Heritage Management Branch, Department of Planning & Development, Melbourne, June 1993. Section 5, Type 9, p.125.

The Glenmore type schoolroom was used 24 times (1910-13), but an "improved" slightly larger version was then used 156 times in Victoria.

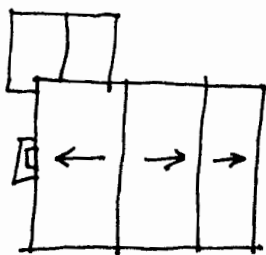
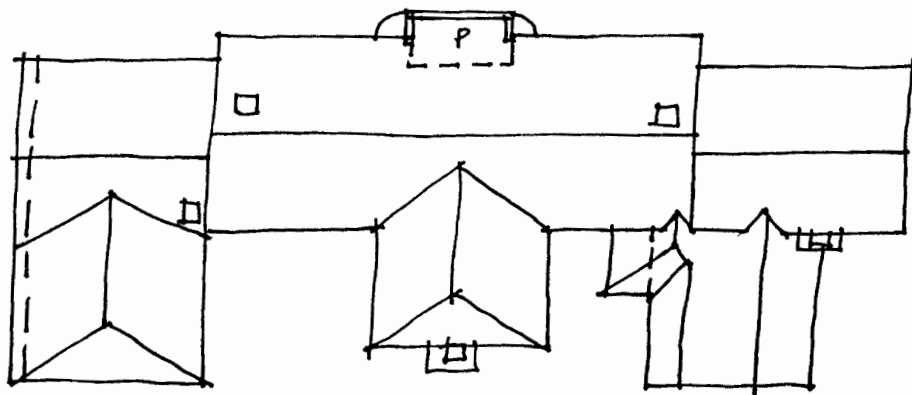
SIGNIFICANCE: A Moderne timber and brick school, built in 1939, when Percy Everett was Chief Architect of the Public Works Department, with a detached timber schoolroom and two sheltersheds of 1911.

Glenmore school is of regional historical significance, in that it embodies the rural way of life over two historical periods: the small rural school for twenty pupils and the later larger Special School associated with the Lady Northcote Children's Farm. It is associated with educational developments in the Glenmore community.

Glenmore is of regional architectural significance, as a good early Modernist small school design by Percy Everett (1939); also as the smallest school in the State, when it was built (1911) and the prototype for twenty-four (and when modified, another 156) other rural schools in Victoria. It is of social significance as known and valued by the Glenmore community as part of its identity and traditional community focus and meeting-place.

INTACTNESS: Very good from front.

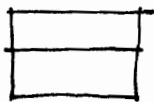
CONDITIONS & THREATS: Excellent



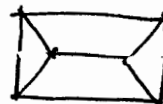
CLASSROOM 1.



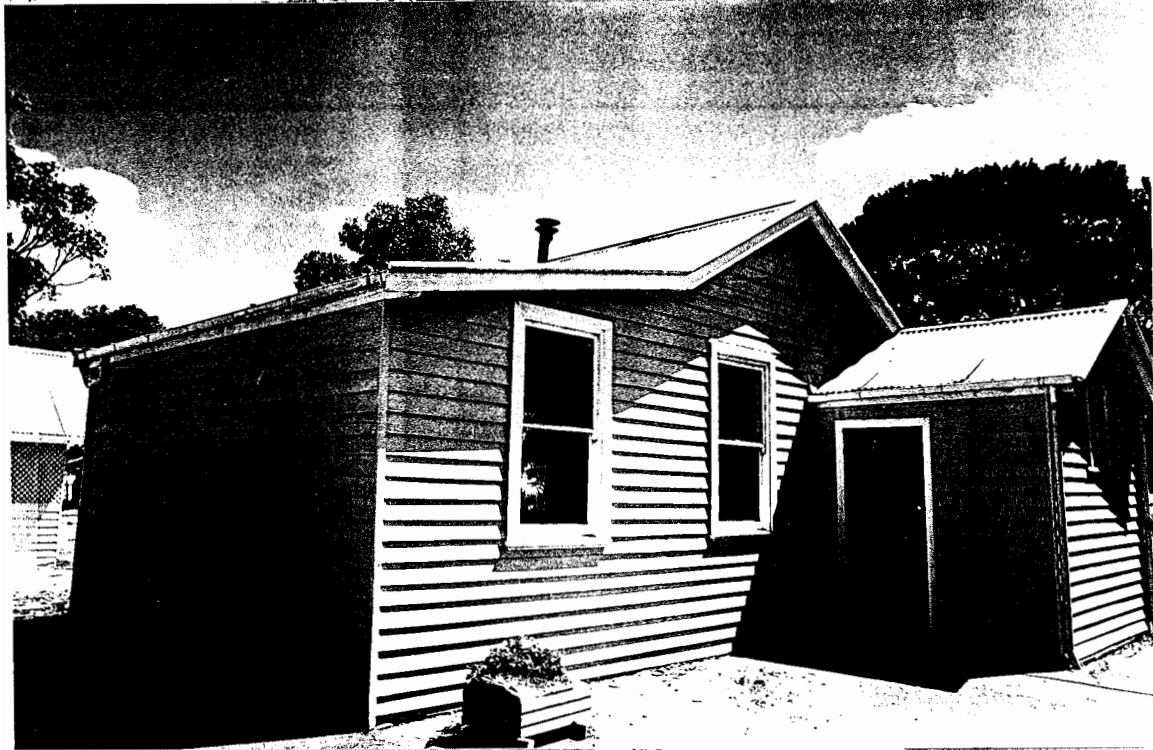
GLENMORE SCHOOL.



SHELTER SHED



SHELTER SHED.



BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.

Ref: 38

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

<u>NAME:</u> Lady Northcote Recreation Camp.			
<u>PREVIOUS NAME:</u> The Lady Northcote Childrens' Farm School.			
<u>ADDRESS:</u> Glenmore Road, Glenmore. (Partly in Ballan Shire).			
<u>TITLE DETAILS:</u> Sport & Recreation Victoria.			
<u>USE:</u> Children's Recreation Camp.			
<u>PREVIOUS USE:</u> Emigrant Children's Farm School.			
<u>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</u> 7.1937			<u>SOURCE:</u> 1
<u>ALTERATIONS/ADDITIONS:</u>		<u>DATE:</u> 1938-75	<u>SOURCE:</u> ?
<u>DESIGNER:</u> Percy Meldrum, Meldrum & Noad			<u>SOURCE:</u> ?
<u>CRITERIA:</u> H1, 5; Ar1.		<u>HISTORIC THEME:</u> Agriculture	
<u>DESCRIPTION:</u>	<u>STYLE:</u> Modern	<u>STORIES:</u> 1	<u>DETACHED.</u>
<u>MATERIALS:</u>	<u>WALLS:</u> Timber	<u>ROOF:</u> Iron	<u>STRUCTURE:</u> Stud
<u>CONDITION:</u> Good	<u>INTACTNESS:</u> Very good		<u>THREATS:</u> -
<u>SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:</u> FORM. LAYOUT. USE.			
<u>SIGNIFICANCE:</u>			
<u>TYPE:</u> HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL. SOCIAL			
<u>LEVEL:</u> REGIONAL			
<u>DESIGNATION EXISTING:</u> Nil.			
<u>RECOMMENDED CONTROL/NOMINATION:</u> RNE. PLANNING SCHEME.			
<u>MAP NO:</u> R1.05	<u>SURVEY:</u> RP	<u>DATE:</u> 30.12.93	<u>NEGS:</u> 2.25-27A, 3.1&2



HISTORY: The Lady Northcote Children's Farm School received its first pupils in July 1937. Based on a scheme devised by Kingsley Fairbridge, who established in 1912 a farm school in Western Australia for the care and training of British children, the Northcote Children's Farm was endowed by Lady Alice Northcote, the wife of Sir Henry Stafford Northcote, governor-general of Australia, 1904-08. A dignified consort, Lady Alice organised an Australian Exhibition of Women's Work in 1907, and a permanent orchestra trust in the following year.¹ After her death in England in 1934 a sizeable portion of the Northcote estate was used to open a fund "for the purpose of enabling and assisting poor children of either sex and in particular orphans to emigrate from any part of Great Britain to any part of the Commonwealth of Australia and there to establish and equip themselves for life". Grants were provided by the British and Australian governments, and in June 1936, approximately 3,000 acres (1215 ha), part of the Glenmore estate [ref: 31], was donated by the pastoralist Sir William Angliss.

The first buildings at the Northcote Farm School, designed by the architect Percy Meldrum, were erected in 1937. These included a dining hall and kitchen block, four cottages, a farm manager's cottage and a cook's cottage. A water treatment scheme was designed by the Shire Secretary and Engineer, Alec Bond. In 1938, contracts were let for staff quarters and a laundry, and in the following year, the construction of a hospital was commenced under the supervision of architects, Meldrum and Noad. By November 1939, the school could provide accommodation for 216 pupils.

The role of the Northcote Children's Farm changed dramatically in the post-war era. In November 1959, a meeting of Trustees approved a scheme to accept the children of English parents migrating to Australia, and in 1960, an Act of the Victorian parliament enabled Australian children to be admitted to the school as wards of the state. Further changes took place in 1975, when the village section of the property, comprising 62 acres (25 ha) was donated to the Social Welfare Department for use as a Children's Home. The farm section was sold and the proceeds used to establish a Northcote Trust Fund "to assist children and young people to further their education whether within or outside Australia".²

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: The Camp consists of an arc of timber cottages, arranged around the entire hillside, above the main building below. There is a tennis court, golf course, farm animals and dam, and a memorial granite plinth in front of the main building. Each cottage is double-fronted and hip roofed; with the right being set forward and a

¹ *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, vol.7 1891-1939.

² Northcote Children's Home: A Brief History. Typescript, held BMDHS, 1976.

Barry M. Coldrey, *The Scheme. Church Brothers and Child Care in Western Australia*. Anglo Pacific 1993. Chapter 5. British Child Migration.

P. Bean & J. McBeth, *Lost Children of the Empire*, Allen & Unwin, London 1987.

J.V. (Lady) Angliss, *Sir William Angliss. An Intimate Biography*, pp.222, 229 & 230.

verandah in the angle. Windows, including corners are double-hung and roof gutters are concealed behind fascias.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: Comparable to the YMCA Camp Buxton at Shoreham (1925)¹ as a youth camp, the Lord Mayor's Children's Camp, Portsea (c1940s)² and the Education Department's Children's Camp, Somers, School No 4647. This was preceded by the Department's Children's School Health and Recreation Camp, Crows Nest, Queenscliff (1947-52).³

SIGNIFICANCE: The Lady Northcote Children's Farm School was an idealistic philanthropic institution enabling poor and orphaned British children to come to Australia "to equip themselves for life". The early Modern buildings were designed in 1936-7 by Percy Meldrum of Meldrum and Noad.

The Northcote Farm School is of regional historic significance as an extraordinary embodiment of philanthropic social values, applied to an agricultural setting. It demonstrates adaptation to a changing pattern of occupancy as it evolved to a recreation camp.

It is also architecturally significant as early Modernist design and the work of Meldrum, an important eclectic architect of the period, not afraid to turn his hand to Modernism.

INTACTNESS: The main building has been altered over time, sympathetically. The cottages do not have apparent alterations.

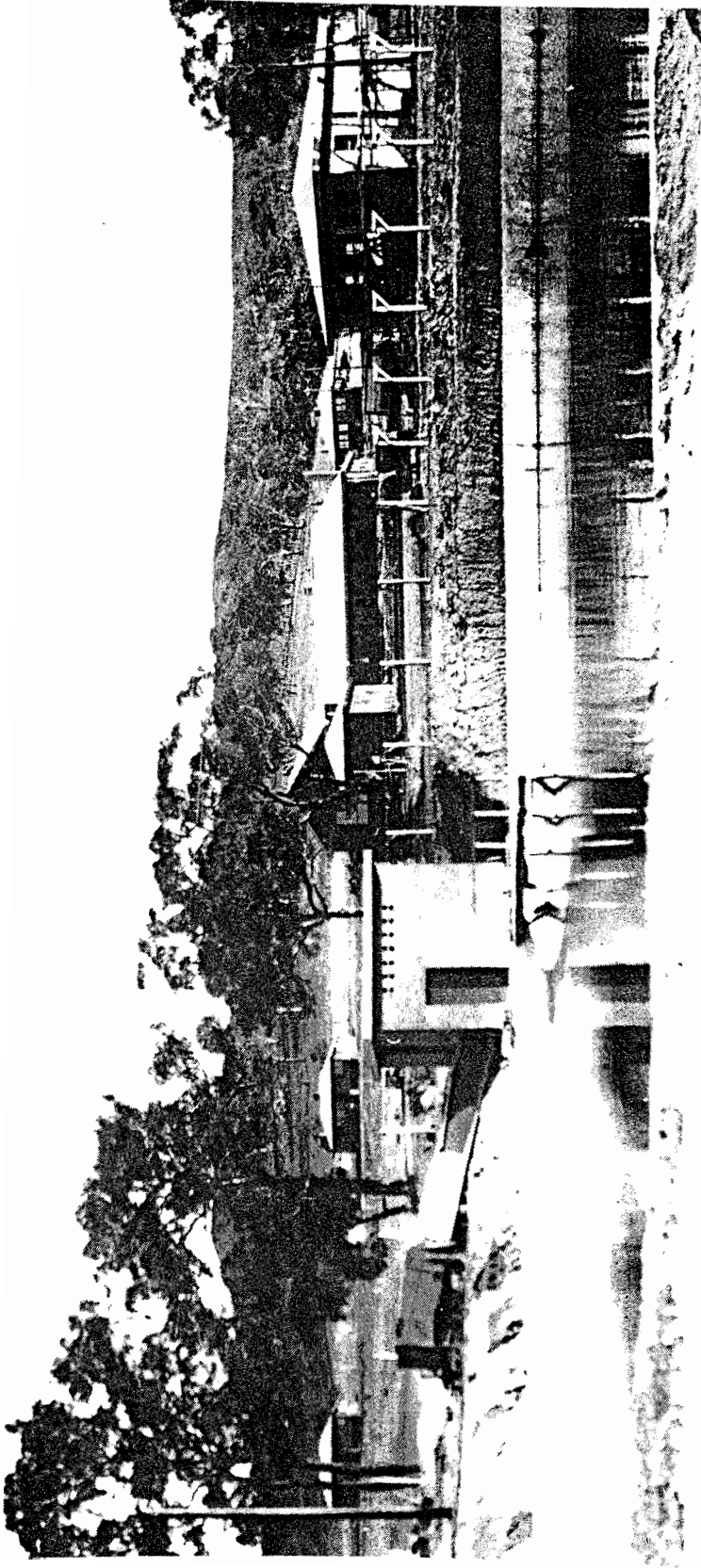
CONDITIONS & THREATS: Good

¹ Context Pty Ltd & Dr Carlotta Kellaway, Helen Lardner, *History and Heritage. Shire of Flinders Heritage Study*, Shire of Flinders, 1992, p.32.

² Ibid.

³ L.J. Blake, Ed., *Vision and Realisation. A Centenary History of State Education in Victoria*, Education Department of Victoria, Melbourne 1973, vol.3, p.478.





MOORE & OSBORNES, P114

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.

Ref: 40

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

<u>NAME:</u> Melbourne-Ballarat Railway Bridge.	
<u>ADDRESS:</u> Balliang-Bacchus Marsh Road.	
<u>TITLE DETAILS:</u>	
<u>USE:</u> Railway bridge over road.	
<u>SIGNIFICANT DATE:</u> 1887-89	<u>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</u> 1930 <u>SOURCE:</u> 4
<u>BUILDER:</u> Victorian Railways.	<u>SOURCE:</u> 5
<u>CRITERIA:</u> H7; Ar1; So2.	<u>HISTORIC THEME:</u> Transport.
<u>DESCRIPTION:</u>	
<u>MATERIALS:</u>	<u>STRUCTURE:</u> Steel frame
<u>CONDITION:</u> Good	<u>INTACTNESS:</u> Good <u>THREATS:</u> -
<u>SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:</u>	
<u>ENGINEERING STRUCTURE.</u>	
<u>SIGNIFICANCE:</u>	
<u>TYPE:</u> HISTORICAL, ARCHITECTURAL, SOCIAL	
<u>LEVEL:</u> LOCAL.	
<u>DESIGNATION EXISTING:</u> Nil.	
<u>RECOMMENDED CONTROL:</u> PLANNING SCHEME.	
<u>MAP NO:</u> R2.05	<u>SURVEY:</u> RP, GV. <u>DATE:</u> 30.12.93 <u>NEGS:</u> 3.4, 7



HISTORY: The Bacchus Marsh to Ballan section of the Melbourne-Ballarat railway was constructed in 1887-89 by a private contractor, Horace Bastings.¹ Work commenced on the seventeen mile (27.5 km) section in September 1887. The bridges and earthworks were completed by May 1889, with the final section, "the big cutting" [ref: 44] completed eight months later.² The Victorian government had taken over the contract on October 26 1889.³

The completion of this section was a major feat of engineering skill, requiring the construction of twenty-six bridges and thirty-three culverts and the excavation of 1.6 million cubic yards (1,223,360 m³) of earth. Over half of the track was on a gradient of one in forty-eight.⁴ The bridges alone required 15,700 lineal feet (4,785m) of piles, as all but one, the Werribee River (Melton Reservoir?) Viaduct, were constructed of timber. This bridge, and the bridge of Balliang-Bacchus Marsh Road (ref: 40) were rebuilt in fabricated steel in June 1936.⁵

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: The bridge consists of two parallel massive steel rsj girders supporting the railway tracks, between earth embankments. These are supported by two trestles. Each trestle is formed from 4 corner 'legs' supported by three levels of vertical and diagonal bracing. The legs are set in reinforced concrete pedestal pad footings. Connections are bolts.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: The Ironbark Road rail bridge (ref. 47) is almost identical, but has more remnants of the earlier timber bridge surviving.

SIGNIFICANCE: A steel girder and trestle railway bridge taking the Melbourne - Ballarat railway over the Balliang - Bacchus Marsh Road; it replaced the 1887 timber bridge in 1930.

The bridge has local historical significance in enabling the railway's crucial influence on development of the region. Its architectural significance derives from its achievement as engineering. It has social significance as a landmark used by the community for orientation.

INTACTNESS: Good. The earth embankments appear to have been rebuilt.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Some rusting is appearing on the steel members, which needs preparation and re-painting.

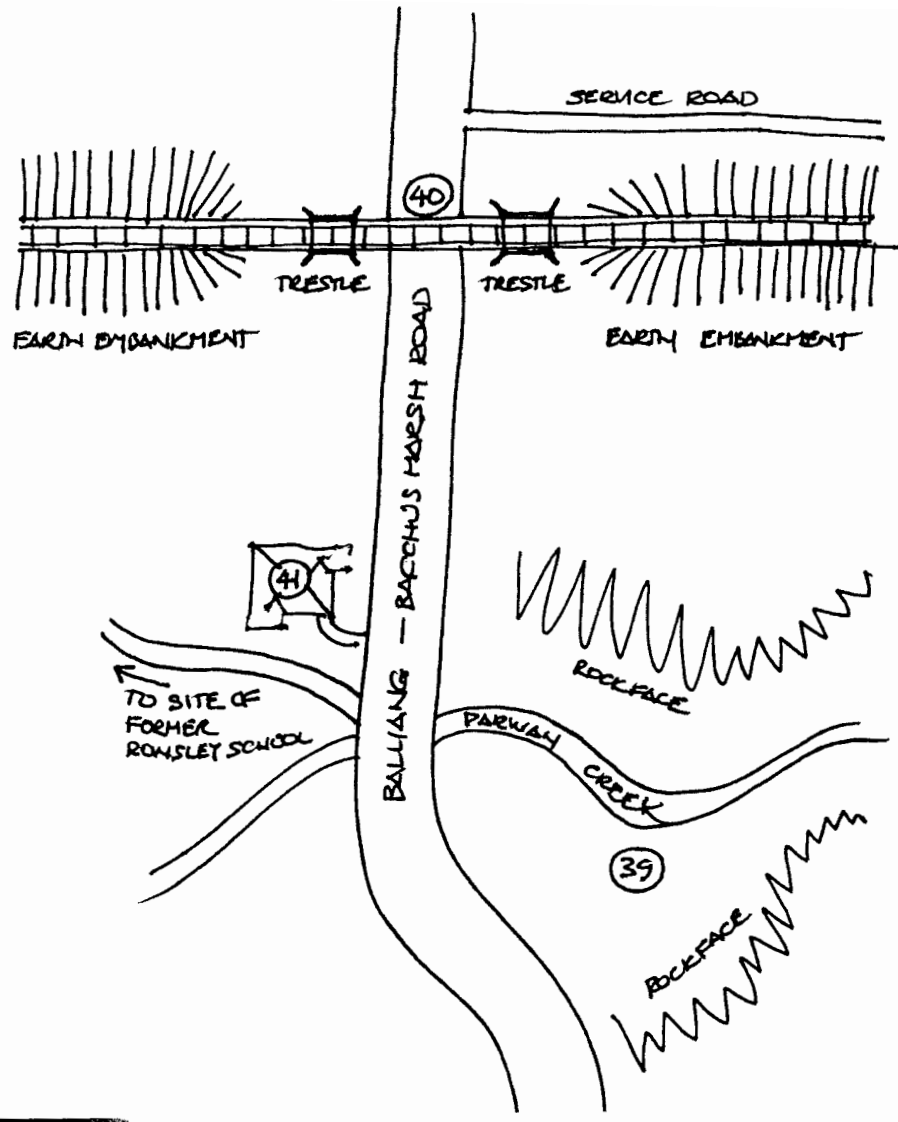
¹ Moore and Oomes, *Bacchus Marsh: A Pictorial Chronicle*, p.51.

² King and Dooley, *The Golden Steam of Ballarat*, p.19.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ ?



FORMER TIMBER BRIDGE &
 COAL MINE OVERBRIDGE
 AS EMBANKMENT, 1922
 MORE & COMES

40
av.



BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.

Ref: 42

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

<u>NAME:</u> ---	
<u>ADDRESS:</u> Page's Lane (NW cnr Bacchus Marsh-Balliang Road), Rowsley.	
<u>TITLE DETAILS:</u>	
<u>USE:</u> Derelict.	
<u>PREVIOUS USE:</u> Farmhouse.	
<u>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</u> 1929	<u>SOURCE:</u> 1
<u>CRITERIA:</u> Ar1.	<u>HISTORIC THEME:</u> Agriculture
<u>DESCRIPTION:</u> <u>STYLE:</u> Late Edwardian <u>STORIES:</u> <u>DETACHED.</u>	
<u>MATERIALS:</u> <u>WALLS</u> Red brick <u>ROOF</u> Iron <u>STRUCTURE</u> LB	
<u>CONDITION:</u> Poor <u>INTACTNESS:</u> Reasonable <u>THREATS:</u> Dereliction	
<u>SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:</u>	
FORM. VERANDAH. ROOF FORM. CHIMNEYS. UNPAINTED FINISH. RUIN.	
<u>SIGNIFICANCE:</u>	
<u>TYPE:</u> ARCHITECTURAL.	
<u>LEVEL:</u> LOCAL.	
<u>DESIGNATION EXISTING:</u> Nil.	
<u>RECOMMENDED CONTROL:</u> PLANNING SCHEME.	
<u>MAP NO:</u> R2.05	<u>SURVEY:</u> RP <u>DATE:</u> 30.12.93 <u>NEGS:</u> 3.8



HISTORY: This farmhouse was erected *circa* 1929 for George Bingham and his wife, Hilda May (née Cumming).

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A large, late Edwardian red brick house, with some elements transitional to the Bungalow style of the 1920s. It is triple-fronted with a high gambrel roof. Gables are set forward at left front and at right rear side. Upper gables are timbered. Windows are triple casements. There are large chimneys, stepped, with moulded tops, and one with a pot. Walls have string-course bands at window head and sill level. The verandah is set around the angle beneath the main roof pitch, supported on brick and render pylons. At left, windows have skillion hoods, performing no function other than decoration on this south elevation.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are 44 Edwardian farmhouses in the Shire.

SIGNIFICANCE: A large brick late Edwardian farmhouse, transitional to Bungalow style, built in 1929.

It is of local architectural significance as a developed example of this style.

INTACTNESS: Reasonable

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Derelict. Not secure, no glass in windows, roof rusted and open to the weather.

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.

Ref: 45

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

<u>NAME:</u> Drystone wall.		
<u>ADDRESS:</u> Dogtrap Gully Road, Rowsley.		
<u>TITLE DETAILS:</u>		
<u>USE:</u> Fence.		
<u>SIGNIFICANT DATE:</u>	<u>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</u> 1864	<u>SOURCE:</u> 1
<u>CRITERIA:</u> H1, 6; Ar 2.	<u>HISTORIC THEME:</u> Pastoralism	
<u>DESCRIPTION:</u>		
<u>MATERIALS:</u>	<u>STRUCTURE</u> Drystone	
<u>CONDITION:</u> Excellent	<u>INTACTNESS:</u> Excellent	<u>THREATS:</u> -
<u>SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:</u>		
WALLS.		
<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> R2.05	<u>SURVEY:</u> RP, GV	<u>DATE:</u> 30.12.93
		<u>NEGS:</u> 3.13, 14



HISTORY: Drystone walls were constructed extensively across the Keilor Melton Plain from the 1850s, when land tenure became more firmly established, until the 1880s, when cheap barbed wire became more commonly available. The original crown survey plans for the area around Dogtrap Gully Road, clearly indicate that the land in this area had no timber and was very stony, circumstances which probably led the first purchasers to build stone fences.

The land north of Dogtrap Gully Road down to Werribee Vale was purchased in 1864 by F Pratt and H. Vallence. The Vallence family subsequently farmed here for many years.

This drystone wall was erected by Henry Vallence to mark the southern boundary of his property on the Werribee Vale Road [refer: 75]. Vallence purchased the 127 acre (51.4 ha) farm in March 1864.¹ In Victoria, fences were typically erected following the purchase of freehold title.² This fence was constructed from the plentiful supply of stones strewn about the land; thus several paddocks were cleared and fenced simultaneously.

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A substantial and unusual drystone wall built along the north side of Dogtrap Gully Road, high above the golf course, for a length of 0.4 km, as it ascends the Rowsley escarpment. It consist of about three levels of stacked stones with wide capping stones. On the inside is an old post and wire fence, with three strands of wire, about the height of the wall. It is protected also on the post side with a recent steel dropper and barbed wire fence. While this is a fairly low (less than a metre) and roughly built wall, it is quite unusual, being made from very flat and angular slabs of basalt and having a cope of large flat slabs. Coursing is evident in some places and the necessary height for holding stock has been achieved through the use of timber posts and two strands of barbed wire on top of the wall. This vantage point has spectacular views to the north.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are 4 drystone walls in the Shire, (in addition to a further 4 which have a stone base beneath a post and wire fence). Apart from the private wall at Greystones, (ref. 31) this wall is the finest example.

SIGNIFICANCE: An early drystone wall marking the southern boundary of Henry Vallence's Werribee Vale property, built in 1864.

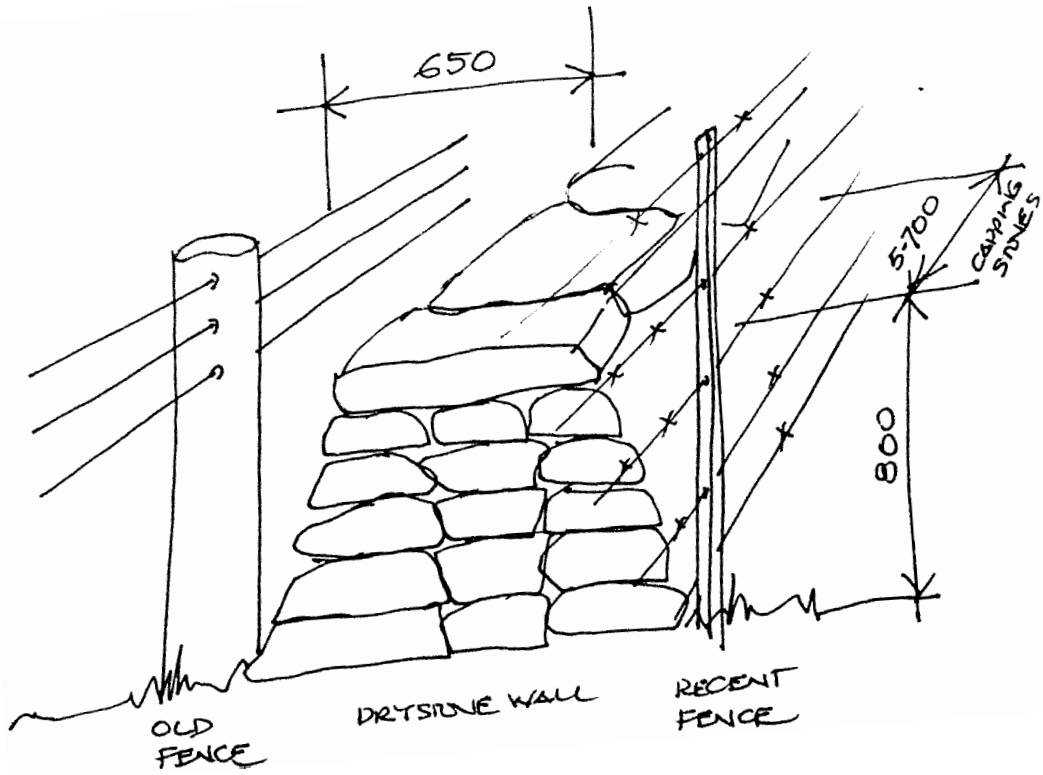
Of local historical significance as an early surviving wall, and as an indication of the earliest local settlement pattern. It is also of local architectural significance in demonstrating the skilled craftsmanship and techniques of the stone-waller's trade. This has been assessed as the finest drystone wall in Bacchus Marsh visible to the public.

¹ Department of Lands and Survey. Parish of Parwon. Parish of Gorrockburkghap, G 111 5 (CPO). Moore & Oomes, p.162.

² Vines, *Built to Last: An Historical and Archaeological Survey of Dry Stone Walls in Melbourne's Western Region*, p.117. Vines gives the length as 2km.

INTACTNESS: Apparently excellent, however the wall has recently been damaged by road works which have cut the earth away from its base in some places, and piled up soil against other sections.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Excellent.



BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.

Ref: 46

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

NAME: Ingliston Bank railway cutting and piles of remnant railway cutting construction basalt.**ADDRESS:** Ironbark Road, Rowsley.**TITLE DETAILS:****SIGNIFICANT DATE:** **CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 1887-9 **SOURCE:** 1**BUILDER:** Horace Bastings **SOURCE:** 1**CRITERIA:** H4; Ar 1 **HISTORIC THEME:** Transport.**DESCRIPTION:****MATERIALS:** **STRUCTURE** Pile**CONDITION:** Very good. **INTACTNESS:** Very good **THREATS:** -**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:**

MATERIALS.

EXTRACTION FORMATION.

REMNANT VEGETATION.

SIGNIFICANCE:**TYPE:** HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL. SCIENTIFIC**LEVEL:** REGIONAL.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** Nil.**RECOMMENDED CONTROL:** PLANNING SCHEME.**MAP NO:** R1.05 & R2.05 **SURVEY:** RP **DATE:** 2.1.94 **NEGS:** 3.15-18

HISTORY: The Ballarat Railway was only commenced in the 1880s, more than 20 years after Ballarat had been linked to Geelong by rail. Up to then much of the gold-rush traffic had gone via Geelong rather than Melbourne. The new line opened up Melbourne markets to the pastoral production of the Western District and brought Melbourne engineers in closer contact with the mines of the central goldfields.

This section of the Melbourne-Ballarat railway was constructed in 1887-89 by a private contractor, Horace Bastings.¹ Work commenced on the seventeen mile (27.5km) section in September 1887. The bridges and earthworks were completed by May 1889, with this section, known as "the big cutting", completed eight months later.² The line was officially opened on December 4 1889.

A major feature of this was the Inglestone Bank, a steep climb, infamous among railway men, where trains struggled up the incline, and were sometimes in fear of careering on the down hill run. Before the adoption of more powerful diesel locomotives, an extra engine was stationed at Bacchus Marsh just to assist trains up the Inglestone Bank.

A feat of engineering skill, "the big cutting" contained 495,000 cubic yards (378,477m³) of earth.³ The contract had been taken over by the Victorian government on October 26 1889, because of the delay associated with using crushed metal in place of gravel ballast.⁴

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: The railway construction works for elevating the Ballarat line to the top of the Pentland hills comprises an earth embankment on a 180° curve at Rowsley with a steel trestle bridge over the Bacchus Marsh-Balliang Road. The line runs into a cutting at the Pages Lane crossing and then crosses Dogtrap Gully on a high embankment before plunging into a deep cutting near Dogtrap Gully Road, where it turns westward. The line continues in a deep cutting for three more kilometres after which it runs a ground level to the two crossings of Ironbark Road, the first at grade, and the second on a steel trestle bridge over the road. The remainder of the line to Inglestone is generally at grade, with three or four small cuttings.

A prominent feature of the route are the massive spoil dumps of basalt from the cutting excavations piled on both sides of the railway line, over a distance of 1.75km. The Goroke trigonometric point is on top of the highest point, demonstrating its prominence in the local landscape. The spoil heaps still show clearly the formations of the horse tramways and wheelbarrow runs which were used to move the spoil. Other small level areas may indicate shed and accommodation for the hundreds of navvies employed on the work. Between the railway line service road and Ironbark Road, south of the Werribee George is Red Ironbark remnant *Eucalyptus sideroxylon* vegetation. (For location plan, refer: 47).

¹ Moore and Oomes, *Bacchus Marsh: A Pictorial Chronicle*, p.51.

² King and Dooley, *The Golden Steam of Ballarat*, p.19.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Ibid.*

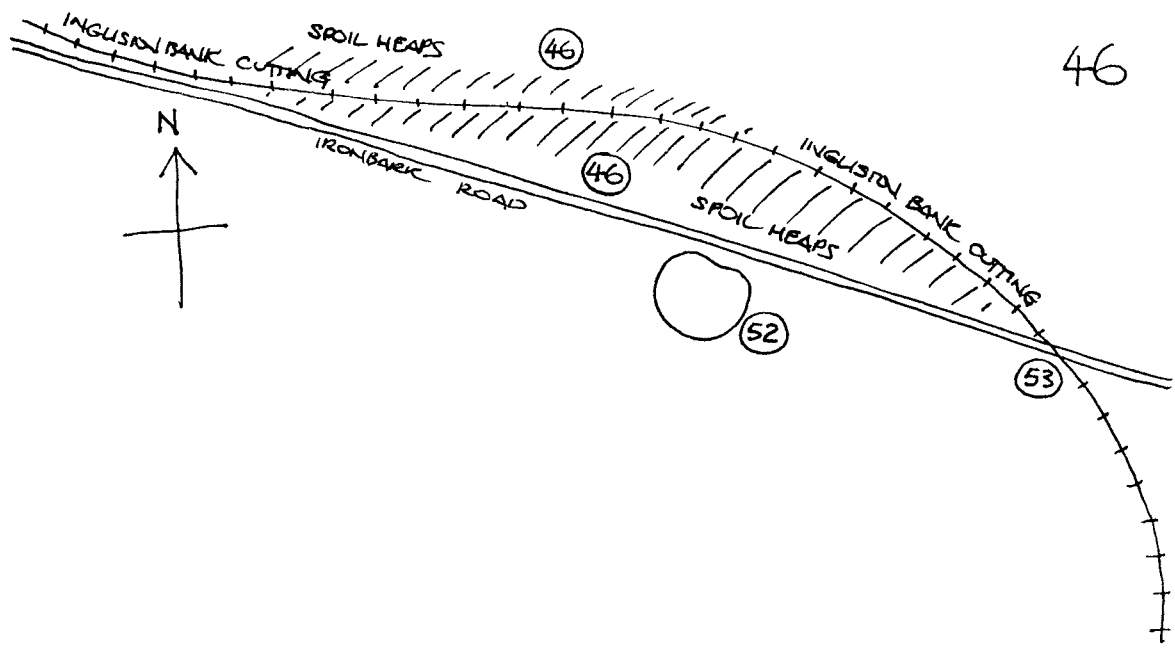
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: Dogtrap Gully Road cutting (44), Pages Lane cutting (49A) Woolpack Road (178) and Browns Road (61) Browns Cutting. No other excavated spoil has been identified, except possibly at Browns Lane. The railway works are comparable to much of the other lighter construction lines eg. Gippsland, North Eastern, etc. although there is probably no other deep cutting which is as long as that up the Ingliston Bank.

SIGNIFICANCE: Massive spoil heaps of basalt excavated from the Melbourne - Ballarat railway cutting when it was constructed in 1887-89.

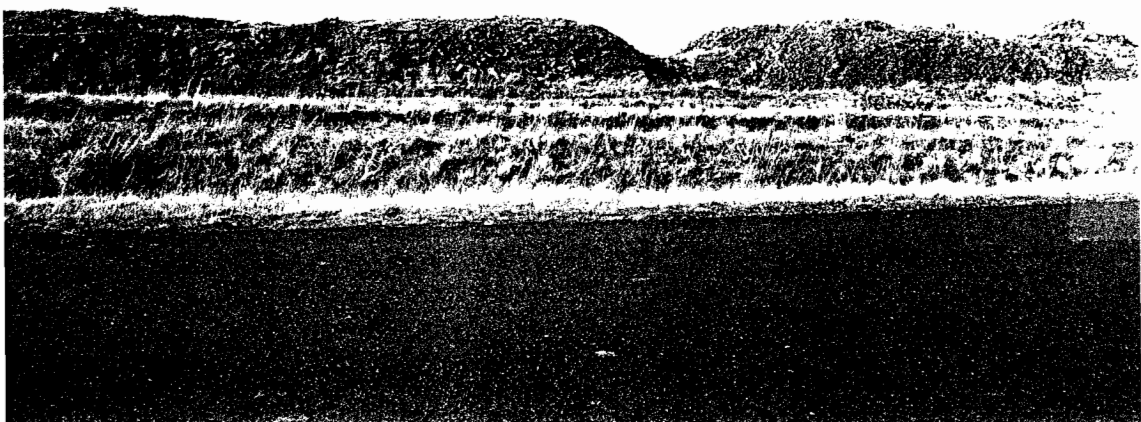
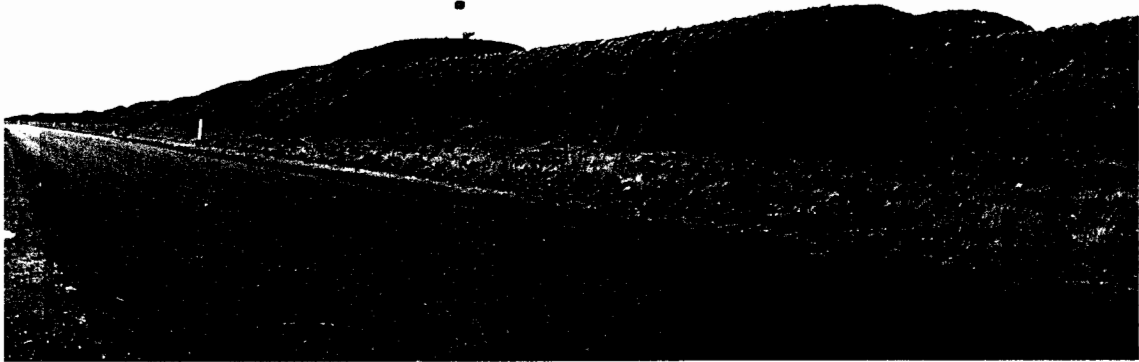
These heaps are of regional historical significance, as evidence demonstrating an action of the government in developing the line. They are also of local architectural significance as indications of the extraordinary engineering achievement the excavation the line necessitated. They are of scientific significance for their archaeological research potential.

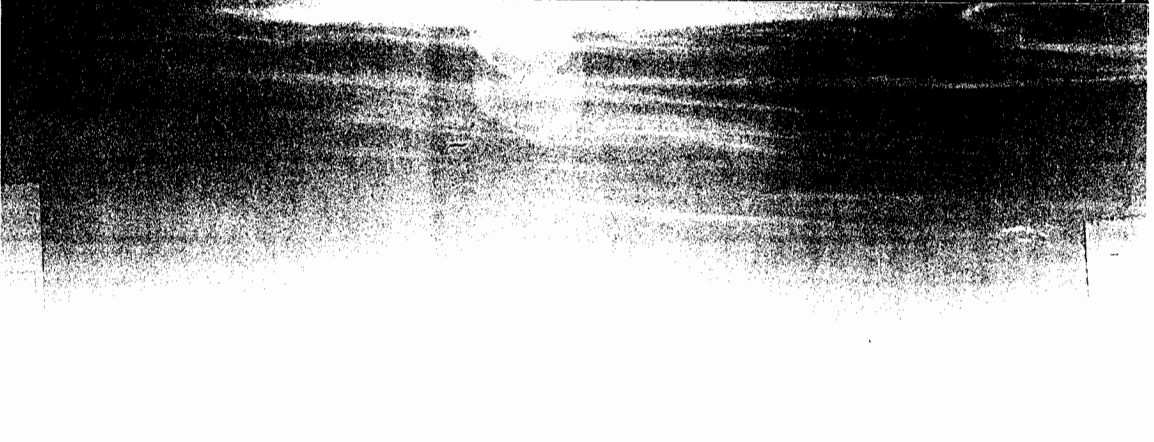
INTACTNESS: The spoil heaps and cuttings do not appear to have been disturbed.

CONDITIONS & THREATS:



46
av.





BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.

Ref: 47

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

<u>NAME:</u> Railway Viaduct, Bridge and Embankment.		
<u>ADDRESS:</u> Ironbark Road.		
<u>TITLE DETAILS:</u>		
<u>USE:</u> Railway bridge and Embankment.		
<u>SIGNIFICANT DATE:</u> 1887-89	<u>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</u> 1930	<u>SOURCE:</u> 1
<u>BUILDER:</u> Victorian Railways		<u>SOURCE:</u> 5
<u>CRITERIA:</u> H7, Ar1.	<u>HISTORIC THEME:</u> Transport.	
<u>DESCRIPTION:</u>		
<u>MATERIALS:</u>	<u>STRUCTURE:</u> Steel frame	
<u>CONDITION:</u> Good	<u>INTACTNESS:</u> Good	<u>THREATS:</u> -
<u>SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:</u>		
MATERIALS. FORM.		
ENGINEERING STRUCTURE.		
REMNANT VEGETATION.		
<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> R1.05	<u>SURVEY:</u> RP, GV.	<u>DATE:</u> 2.1.94
		<u>NEGS:</u> 3.19-24/1013



HISTORY: The Bacchus Marsh to Ballan section of the Melbourne-Ballarat railway was constructed in 1887-89 by a private contractor, Horace Bastings.¹ Work commenced on the seventeen mile (27.5 km) section in September 1887. The bridges and earthworks were completed by May 1889, with the final section, "the big cutting" [ref: 44] completed eight months later.² The Victorian government had taken over the contract on October 26 1889.³

The completion of this section was a major feat of engineering skill, requiring the construction of twenty-six bridges and thirty-three culverts, and the excavation of 1.6 million cubic yards (1,223,360 m³) of earth, over half of the track was on a gradient of one in forty-eight.⁴ The bridges alone required 15,700 lineal feet (4,785m) of piles as all but one, the Werribee River (Melton Reservoir?) Viaduct, were constructed of timber. This bridge, and the bridge over Balliang-Bacchus Marsh Road (ref: 40) were rebuilt in fabricated steel in June 1936.⁵

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: Beyond the Ingleston Bank, the Bacchus Marsh to Ballarat Railway takes a more conventional form with a few shallow cuttings. The only engineering problem here is the bridge and cutting on the saddle above Werribee Gorge. Here the railway runs through a small cutting and over a fabricated steel trestle bridge which crosses Ironbark Road.

The bridge consists of two parallel massive steel rsj girders supporting the railway tracks between earth embankments. These are supported by two trestles. East trestle is formed from 4 corner 'legs' supported by three levels of vertical and diagonal bracing. The legs are set in reinforced concrete pedestal pad footings. Connections are bolts.

The east side of the bridge is approached by a particularly high (and long) embankment which has single track line (further east is double track). West of the bridge is much she-oak (*Casuarina*) remnant vegetation. The embankments at both ends of the bridge have remnants of the timber trestle posts of the earlier bridge (c1880). On the eastern side there are remaining cross beams between the posts, also.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: The Balliang - Bacchus Marsh Road rail bridge (refer: 40) is almost identical, but this bridge (ref: 47) has more remnants of the earlier timber bridge remaining. The railworks are comparable to each of the other light construction lines in Victoria eg. Gippsland, North Eastern etc, but locally significant.

¹ Moore and Oomes, *Bacchus Marsh: A Pictorial Chronicle*, p.51.

² King and Dooley, *The Golden Steam of Ballarat*, p.19. Harrigan, *Victorian Railways to '62*.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

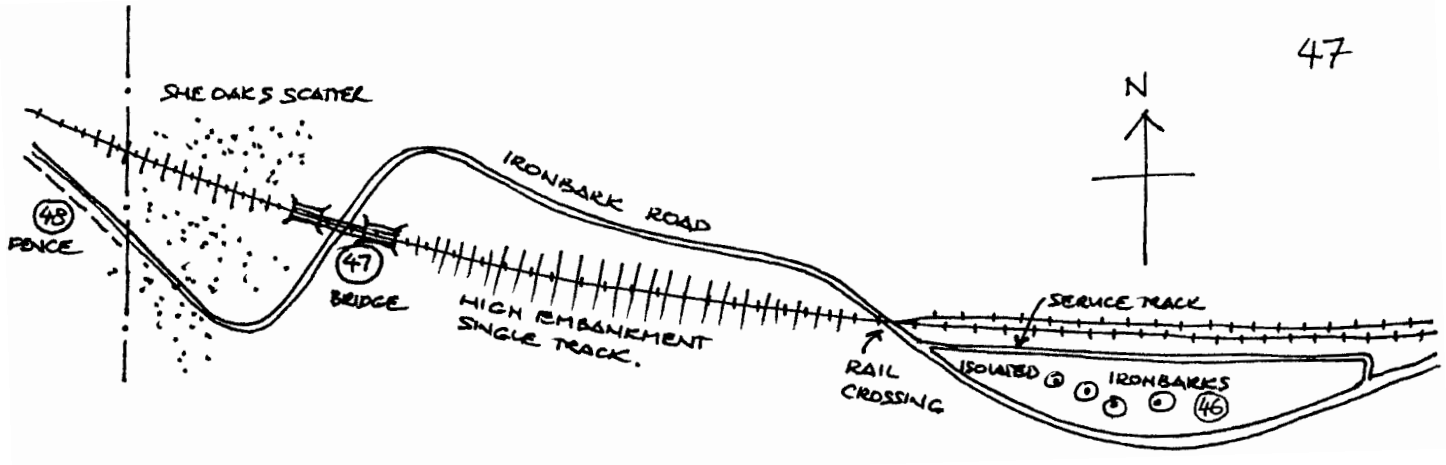
⁵ *Sun*, 1 June 1936.

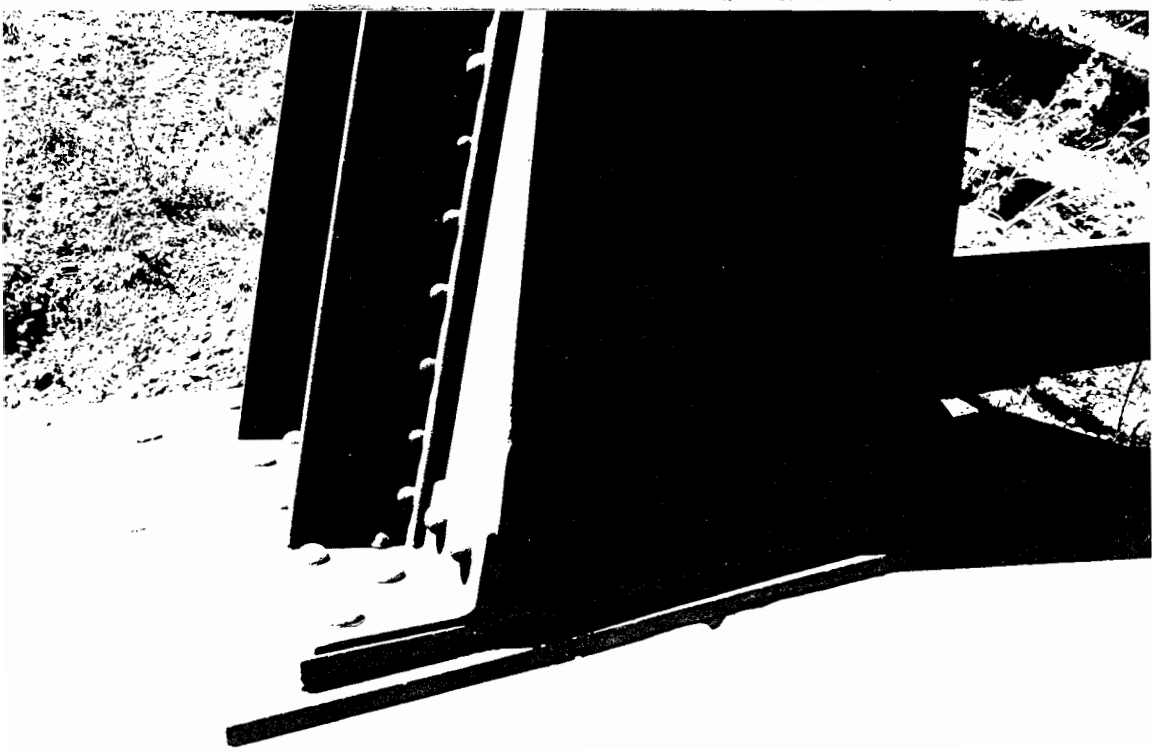
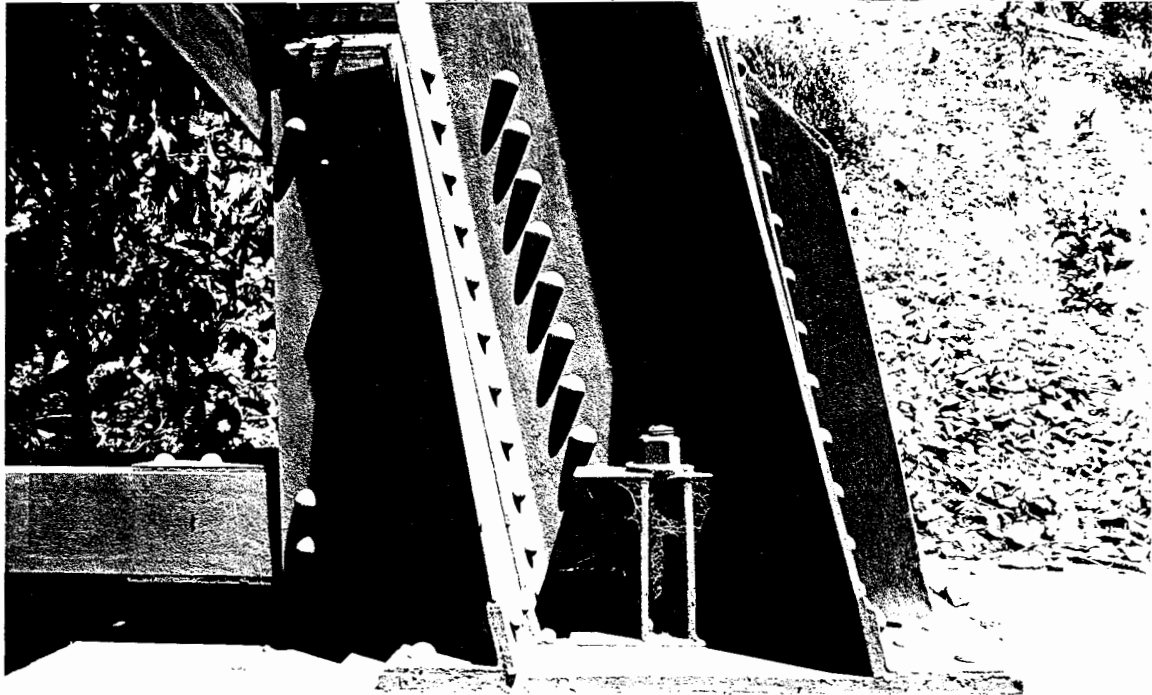
SIGNIFICANCE: A steel girder and trestle railway bridge and embankment taking the Melbourne - Ballarat railway over Ironbark Road; it replaced the 1887 timber bridge in 1930. There are some components of this bridge surviving amongst the remnant native vegetation of the vicinity.

The bridge has local historical significance in enabling the railway's crucial influence on development of the region. Its architectural significance derives from its achievement as engineering.

INTACTNESS: Apparently excellent.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Good. Some graffiti.







HISTORY: The Ballarat Railway was only commenced in the 1880s, more than 20 years after Ballarat had been linked to Geelong by rail. Up to then much of the gold-rush traffic had gone via Geelong rather than Melbourne. The new line opened up Melbourne markets to the pastoral production of the Western District and brought Melbourne engineers in closer contact with the mines of the central goldfields. A major feature of this was the Ingleston Bank, a steep climb, infamous among railway men where trains struggled up the incline, and were sometimes in fear of careering on the down hill run. Before the adoption of more powerful diesel locomotives. An extra engine was stationed at Bacchus Marsh just to assist trains up the Ingleston Bank.

The contract for the Bacchus Marsh to Ballan section of the line, constructed between 1887 and 1889, was awarded to Horace Bastings. This bridge was probably built in 1887-8. The reservoir near Dogtrap Gully was reputedly built in the 1880s to provide water for the railway crews. The dam burst in 1891 and was not repaired.¹

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A small concrete girder bridge probably replacing an original timber girder, supported on two brick piers in English bond, and spanning a stock passage. The brick piers reduce with height in three steps, while the uppermost part is of reinforced concrete. These concrete pads are constrained with a hoop iron strap tie, with a bolt tie buckle. The girders would be iron if they are original, (but have probably been replaced with steel), embossed with the manufacturer's name: "Dorman Long, Middlesborough, England". On the girders are timber joists.

Steel was generally not available until 1890. Dorman Long opened a branch in South Melbourne. They undertook such major engineering structures as the Sydney Harbour Bridge. Their banded steel (such as this) is probably pre-1914.²

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS:

SIGNIFICANCE: A steel (?) girder railway bridge with brick and concrete piers over a stock passage, built in 1887-88.

The bridge has local historical significance in enabling the railway's crucial influence on development of the region. It derives architectural significance from its representing railway technology.

INTACTNESS: Very good.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Excellent.

¹ Harrigan, *Victorian Railways to '62*. Moore & Oomes, p.51. This bridge is situated on the Hind property.

² Miles Lewis. *Physical Investigation of a Building. Technical Bulletin 9.1*. National Trust of Australia (Victoria) Melbourne 1985, p.46.

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.

Ref: 50

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

<u>NAME:</u> CSR Wood Panels Bacchus Marsh Mill.	
<u>PREVIOUS NAME:</u> Timbrock Hardboard Factory, The Colonial Sugar Refining Company Ltd., Materials Division.	
<u>ADDRESS:</u> Rowsley Station Road (NE cnr Balliang-Bacchus Marsh Road).	
<u>TITLE DETAILS:</u>	
<u>USE:</u> Hardboard Plant.	
<u>PREVIOUS USE:</u> Same.	
<u>SIGNIFICANT DATE:</u>	<u>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</u> 1959-4.1961 <u>SOURCE:</u> 1
<u>DESIGNER:</u> T.H. McConnell	<u>BUILDER:</u> Lewis Construction <u>SOURCE:</u> 1
<u>CRITERIA:</u> HI; Ar 1.	<u>HISTORIC THEME:</u> Industry.
<u>DESCRIPTION:</u>	<u>STYLE:</u> Modern <u>STORIES:</u> 1 <u>DETACHED.</u>
<u>MATERIALS:</u> WALLS Brick & a.c.	<u>ROOF:</u> Steel deck <u>STRUCTURE:</u> Steel frame
<u>CONDITION:</u> Reasonable	<u>INTACTNESS:</u> Good <u>THREATS:</u>
<u>SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:</u>	
FORM. LAYOUT. USE.	
WALL DECORATION. SIGNS.	
FENCE.	
ENGINEERING STRUCTURE.	
GARDEN.	
<u>SIGNIFICANCE:</u>	
<u>TYPE:</u> HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL.	
<u>LEVEL:</u> REGIONAL.	
<u>DESIGNATION EXISTING:</u> Nil.	
<u>RECOMMENDED CONTROL/NOMINATION:</u> RNE. PLANNING SCHEME.	
<u>MAP NO:</u> R2.05	<u>SURVEY:</u> RP, GV. <u>DATE:</u> 2.1.94 <u>NEGS:</u> 4.2, 5-8



HISTORY: The Colonial Sugar Refinery Co. Ltd. announced its intention to establish a "Timbrock" hardboard mill in 1959. Construction commenced in March 1960 to designs prepared by architect T.H. McConnell of Hassell & McConnell. C.S.R. engineers worked in association with a Swedish engineering firm, A/B Defribator. The contractor was Lewis Construction Co. Ltd.

The rural location of the factory is a consequence of the decentralisation policies of the then Liberal Government, and the factors of raw material sourced from the Wombat Forest sawmills, and brown coal for the boilers from the Maddingly coal mine. A siding from the Ballarat railway was originally intended, but never built. The hardboard mill was officially opened in May 1961 by the Premier, H.E. Bolte.¹ Bacchus Marsh was one of three locations in Australia where hardboard was produced.² Hardboard panels were compressed from wood waste from sawmills and hardwood chips. Other mills were located at Raymond Terrace (NSW) and Ipswich (Qld.).

Houses for middle management were erected by the Company in Gisborne Road (ref. 198).

CSR had experimented in about 1936-7 with a hardboard made from Australian hardwood fibre, but did not manufacture 'Timbrock' until 1947, due to competition from the Masonite Corporation of USA, who also built a factory at Newcastle, NSW³

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A manufacturing plant complex in the International Style Modern, consisting of rectangular blocks with flat steel deck roofs, salmon and red brick, steel-framed windows and asbestos-cement cladding. There are entire curtain walls of window over cill height, of great length. Decorative screens consist of cruciform pattern concrete breeze blocks. There are lighting standards with conical luminaries with dish caps. Signage is supported on a rolled hollow section steel frame. The buildings are set within lawns, with native planting at the entrance, a rock garden, pool and (possible) sculpture remnant. Opposite, survives a post and rail fence, which lacks most rails.

This factory complex is centred on a 250 metre long main processing building flanked by various storage and administration buildings. The whole complex demonstrates a unity of design in its use of a low brick wall surmounted by corrugated cement sheeting or steel-framed glazing. Most south-facing walls are completely glazed from the brick dado to the roof, while the north-facing walls and some south-facing ones, have a single strip of glazing along the top of the wall. The brick dado is evidently designed to prevent damage to the fragile cement sheeting, and so is used only at the lower level. However, as a stylistic feature, this has also been employed in the administrative buildings.

¹ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 13 May 1961.

² *Australian Encyclopaedia*, Vol.8, Australian Geographic Society, 1988, p.2857.

³ Miles Lewis, *Physical Investigation of a Building. Technical Bulletin 9.1*, National Trust, Melbourne 1989, p.44. Trevor Rasdell, C.S.R. Bacchus Marsh.

The production line is expressed by the long low main production building with the tall milling and mixing structure at the eastern end, where raw materials are prepared for processing, a small tower housing the steam accumulator a short distance along, and the large storage and dispatch buildings extending across the western end.

The administration block lies between the production building and Rowsley Station Road, with a gatehouse and openwork, concrete block wing walls identifying the main entrance.

The brown coal and wood waste fired boiler is a prominent feature at the eastern end of the site. This fully glazed wall to the north and south broken by strips of louvred venting, and with a probably accidental random checker pattern created by different coloured glass panes. The steel chimney stands just south of the boiler house.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: Derived from Bauhaus-influenced industrial or institutional complexes generally in the United States such as Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, Illinois (Mies van der Rohe, 1939-1956, etc) and General Motors Technical Institute, Warren, Michigan (Eliel and Eero Saarinen, 1946-55). Local comparisons include factories such as ETA Foods, Ballarat Road, Braybrook (Frederick Romberg, 1957-60), Australian Paper Mills, Fairfield; General Motors, Dandenong and various oil refinery complexes (Material?).

SIGNIFICANCE: A manufacturing plant complex in the International Style Modern, designed by T.H. McConnell of Hassell & McConnell architects and built 1960-61 for the manufacture of hardboard panels known as 'Timbrock'.

It has regional historic significance as the embodiment of an industrial process and capital investment in a semi-rural location. It has regional architectural significance as an early glass curtain wall Modern factory complex demonstrating a unity of design and in an apparently sound and intact condition. Its relationship to the company's management housing in the same style and date is also significant at regional level.

INTACTNESS: Good. There have been various additions, and the garden sculpture (?) appears to have been damaged. Most of the characteristic period elements remain intact.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Reasonable.

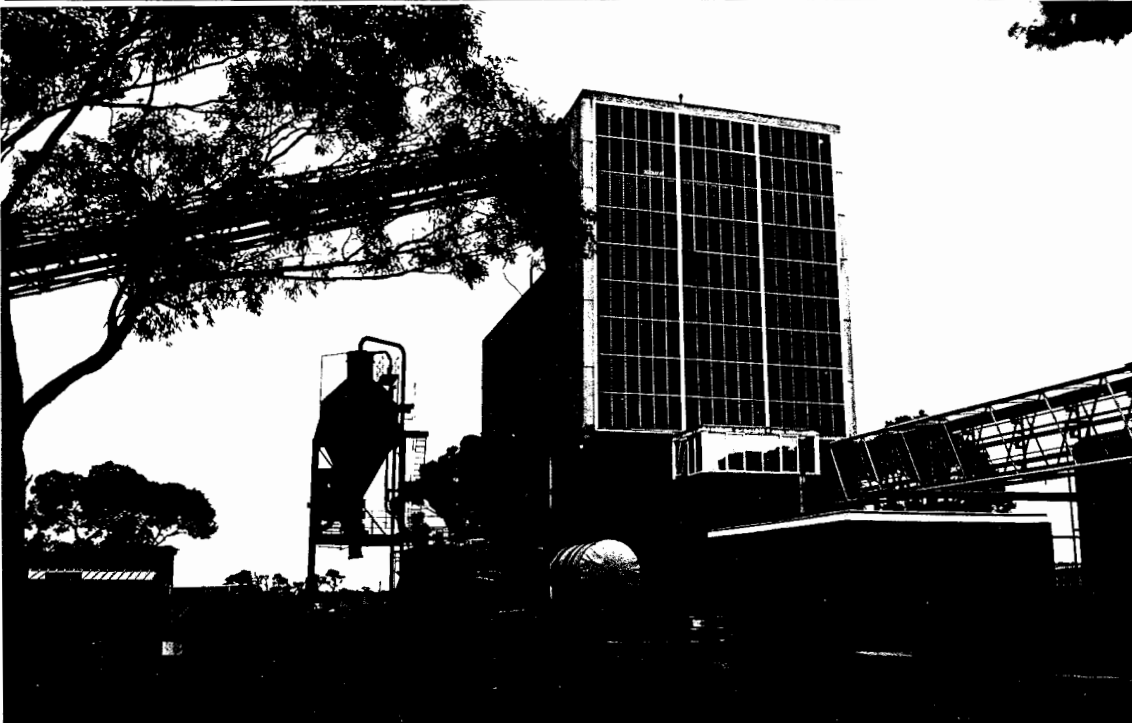


VIEW FROM RAILWAY AT 49.

50
ev.



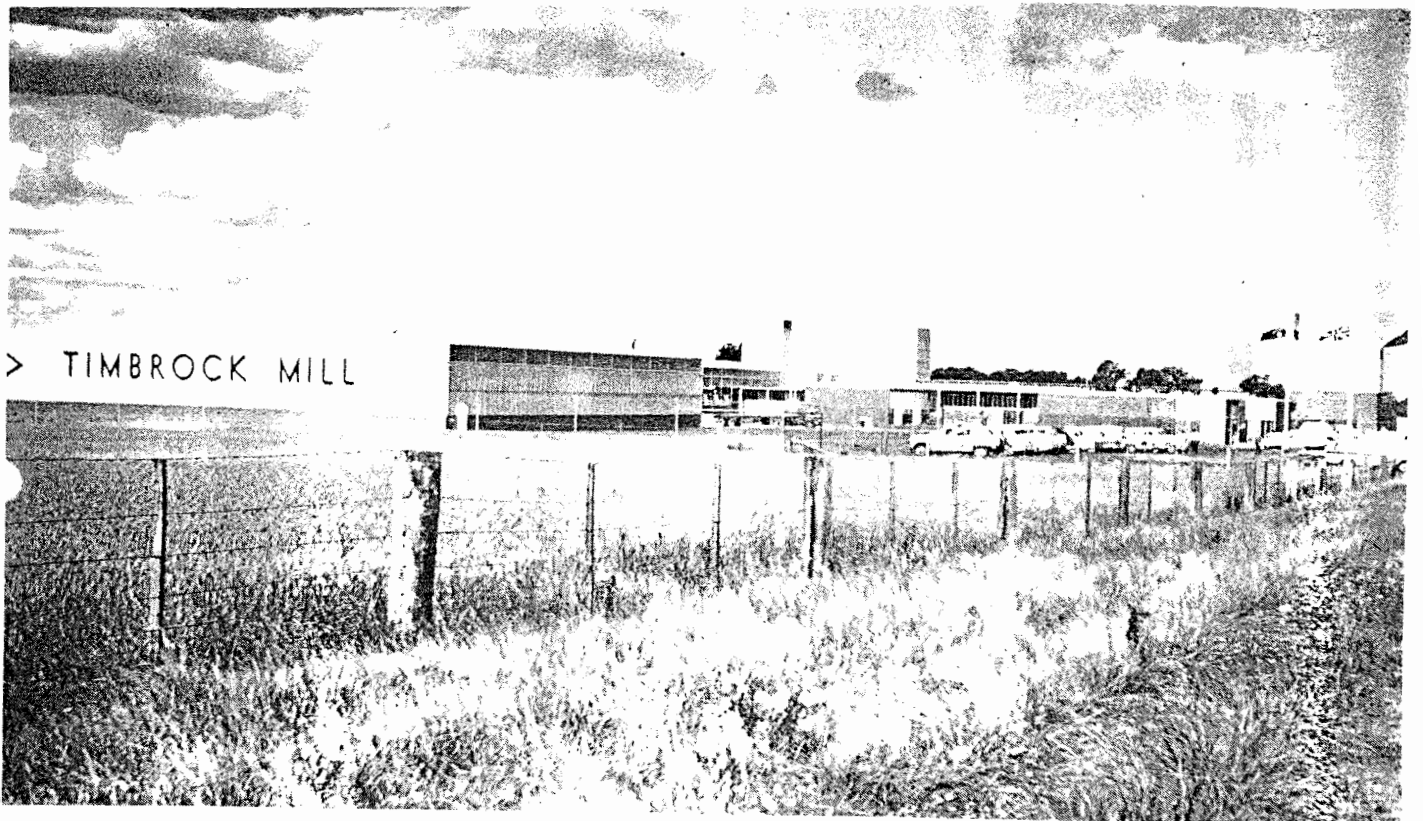
MILL
PROCESSING
BUILDING
SOUTH
ELEVATION.



BOILER
HOUSE
NORTH
ELEVATION

GV.





MORSE & COMES, P. 132.

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.

Ref: 54

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

<u>NAME:</u> Former Maddingley No.1. Open Cut & Bacchus Marsh Grammar School.		
<u>PREVIOUS NAME:</u> Maddingley Brown Coal.		
<u>ADDRESS:</u> South Maddingley Road (opp. Gaynor Street), East Maddingley Road (and from Griffith Street, Maddingley Grammar School), Wards Hill.		
<u>TITLE DETAILS:</u>		
<u>USE:</u> Stock site, Processing, Derelict areas(?), Grammar School.		
<u>PREVIOUS USE:</u> Coal mine.		
<u>SIGNIFICANT DATE:</u> 1943-8	<u>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</u> 1943-6	
<u>SOURCE:</u> 1 & 9		
<u>CRITERIA:</u> H 1	<u>HISTORIC THEME:</u> Mining & quarrying	
<u>CONDITION:</u> Good	<u>INTACTNESS:</u> Reasonable. <u>THREATS:</u> -	
<u>SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:</u> ENGINEERING STRUCTURE, MINING/EXTRACTION FORMATION		
<u>SIGNIFICANCE:</u>		
<u>TYPE:</u> HISTORICAL.		
<u>LEVEL:</u> LOCAL		
<u>DESIGNATION EXISTING:</u> Nil		
<u>RECOMMENDED CONTROL:</u> PLANNING SCHEME.		
<u>INTEREST. AREA.</u>		
<u>MAP NO:</u> U3.09 & U4.09	<u>SURVEY:</u> RP, GV, DC	<u>DATE:</u> 2.12.93
<u>NEGS:</u> 4.20,21.7.2,3,18.		



SOUTH MADDINGLEY ROAD, LOOKING WEST.

HISTORY: Maddingley Brown Coal commenced tunnelling operations at this site in September 1943.¹ The principals of the syndicate working the seam of brown coal, John Gardiner and Clarrie Hercules, operated collieries at Kilcunda (Vic.) and Newcastle (NSW).² At Maddingley, operations continued into November:

at present, half-a-dozen men are tunnelling down under the hill, working in two shifts from 8am to midnight. It is hoped to start another shift, and work around the clock, but at the present rate of progress the tunnel (*sic.*) will not reach the coal for another six weeks.³

In February 1944, a siding was constructed to carry coal trucks from the adit (horizontal entrance to the mine) to a crushing plant beside the railway.⁴ A coal crusher, to "render the coal more efficient as fuel and to hasten drying", was completed in the following year.⁵

Maddingley Brown Coal merged with Australian Paper Mills in 1946 to form Maddingley Brown Coal Co. Ltd. Pty.⁶ Several months later, the new company established open cut operations, and by 1947 were producing 1,500 tons (1,476 tonnes) per week.⁷ Maddingley Brown Coal Co. Pty. Ltd. established a second open cut mine at Parwan in 1948 [Maddingley No.2, ref. 30], prompting the closure of Open Cut No.1 at Maddingley, which was causing difficulties due to the increasing thickness of overburden.⁸ Work ceased in October 1948.⁹

The workshops at the mine on Wards Hill appear to have been owned by Maddingley Brown Coal until their site was acquired for Bacchus Marsh Grammar School, however they were at least partly disused and abandoned. They have now been renovated and altered for use by the school.

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: There is no signage and the site is not accessible.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There were four chaff mills in Bacchus Marsh: Austral Grain and Produce, (1908), Pearce Bros., (1886) Pearce Bros, Maddingley (1908), and Andrews/ F.C. Pearce Parwan (1889). Only this building survives, other than the brick footings and cellar extant at Parwan-Exford Road (cnr Wheelans Road) Parwan (ref: 62).¹⁰

¹ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 25 September 1943.

² Camm, *Bacchus Marsh by Bacchus Marsh*, p.94.

³ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 23 October 1943.

⁴ *Ibid*, 19 February 1944.

⁵ *Ibid*, 17 March 1945.

⁶ *Ibid*, 14 September 1946.

⁷ "Brown Coal at Bacchus Marsh", *Mining and Geological Journal*, vol.3 September 1947.

⁸ Bain, A.D.N. "Brown Coal in Victoria", *ibid.* vol.4, September 1951.

⁹ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 2 October 1948.

¹⁰ Gary Vines, *Chaff Mills in Melbourne's West. An Industrial Sites Study*, Melbourne's Living Museum of the West Incorporated, Melbourne 1987, p.34.

SIGNIFICANCE: Former Maddingley No 1 Open Cut brown coal mine was developed by the Maddingley Brown Coal Company from 1943 until 1948, with workshops and stores buildings including the former buildings on Wards Hill (now Bacchus Marsh Grammar School). Another mine building, the former Pearce Brothers Chaff Mill (1886) is also at the School. The open cut has now been filled in. Coal loading facilities and works buildings remain.

This site and the remaining buildings both in the South Maddingley road/railway line area and in the Grammar School are of historical significance as evidence of a local industrial extraction process and capital investment in the economic life of Bacchus Marsh. They represent both the brown coal mining and chaff milling industries. The latter is the only surviving mill building in Bacchus Marsh.

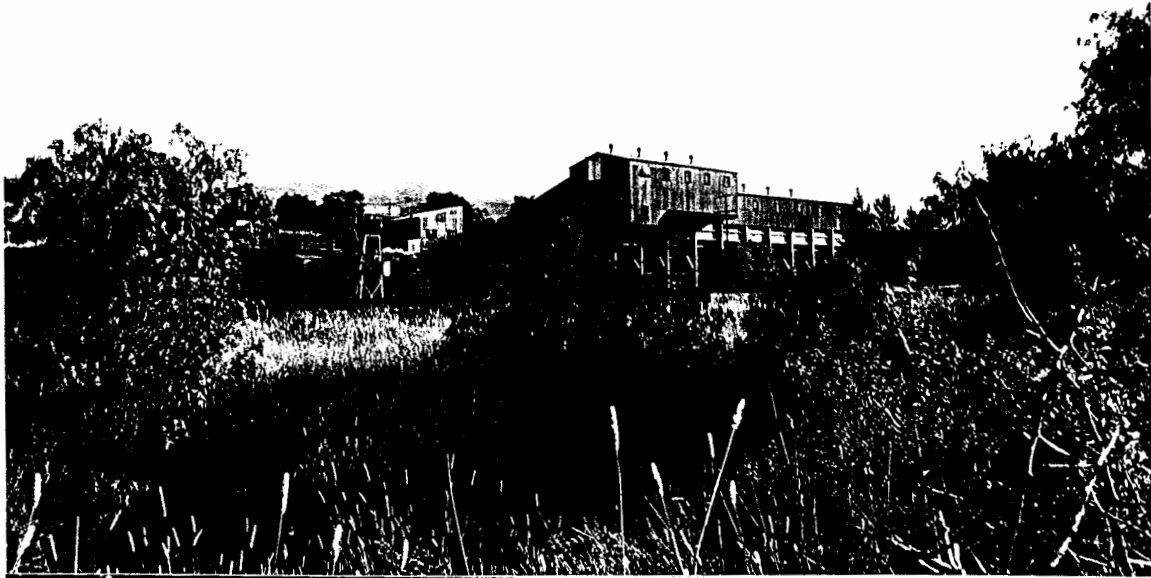
INTACTNESS: Reasonable.

CONDITIONS & THREATS:



GRAPPHIN STREET
LOOKING SOUTH

54



GRAPPHIN STREET
LOOKING SOUTH.



SOUTH
HADDINGLET
ROAD AT
RAILWAY CROSSING
LOOKING SOUTH
WEST
SHOWS RAIL
LINES.



54

EAST
MADDINGLEY
ROAD.
LOOKING WEST

