

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 152

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

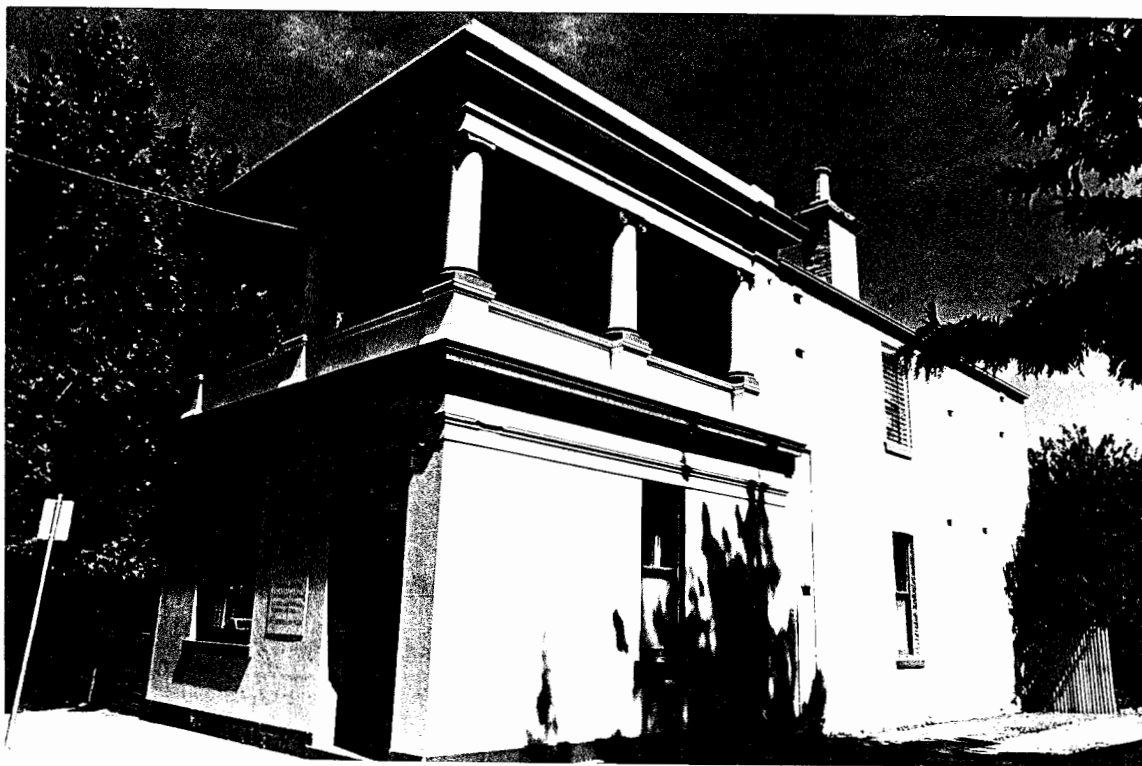
NAME: Madden & Bourke Pty. Ltd., Barristers and Solicitors.**PREVIOUS NAME:** National Bank of Australia.**ADDRESS:** 127 Main Street.**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** Office**PREVIOUS USE:** Bank**SIGNIFICANT DATE:** **CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 1865 **SOURCE:** ?**ALTERATIONS/ADDITIONS:** 1869 **DATE:** 1869; 1904 **SOURCE:** 1**DESIGNER:** Leonard Terry; Lloyd Tayler; Gibbs & Finlay.**BUILDER:** J.F. Taylor **SOURCE:** 1**CRITERIA:** H2, 5; Ar1. **HISTORIC THEME:** Townships.**DESCRIPTION:** **STYLE:** Renaissance Revival **STORIES:** 2**DETACHED.****MATERIALS:** **WALLS** Brick **ROOF** Iron **STRUCTURE** Lb.**CONDITION:** Good **INTACTNESS:** Good **THREATS:** -**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:**

FORM. FACADE. VERANDAH.

VERANDAH DECORATION.

DOORS. WINDOWS.

STREET FURNITURE.

SIGNIFICANCE:**TYPE:** HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL.**LEVEL:** LOCAL.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** PLANNING SCHEME.**RECOMMENDED CONTROL:** PLANNING SCHEME. AREA 1.**MAP NO:** U4.07 **SURVEY:** DC & RP **DATE:** 15.1.94 **NEGS:** 12.10 & 11

HISTORY: A branch of the National Bank of Australasia was established in Bacchus Marsh on November 1, 1862. The office, which adjoined the Royal Hotel (ref: 157), was vacated in 1865 when the present building was completed to the design of the architect, Leonard Terry. The contractor was the ubiquitous, J.F. Taylor.¹

In 1869, Lloyd Tayler called tenders for additions to the rear of the premises, and in 1904, a substantial two-storey frontispiece was completed to a design prepared by architects, Gibbs and Finlay.² The latter, a banking chamber, was described as "a grand idea":

in fact, an Emperor Augustus idea - as the pillared piazza forming the upper storey has quite a Roman villa appearance. It gives light to the upper windows of the dwelling portion of the bank, and can be made a sort of Omar Khayyam Persian summer garden.³

The National Bank of Australasia (now National Australia Bank) moved to new premises in Main Street in the mid - 1980s.

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A two storey, rendered brick, Renaissance Revival bank building. This was four bays and set well back from the street boundary. The 1904 addition which extends to the street in front of this, obscures most of the two right-hand bays, with a ground floor room and first floor belvedere. All is rendered and ruled as ashlar. The 1868 building has a parapet with deep cornice moulding and frieze.

At first floor level, there is also a cornice and frieze. Windows have architraves with crosettes and spandrel panels. The earlier mouldings are continued around the extension, which is otherwise plain. Its cornice is supported on squat Roman Ionic columns. Their pedestals are linked as a balustrade. The entrance has double doors and a fanlight. The courtyard formed by the extension is paved with diamond-shaped pavers.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are no comparable buildings in Bacchus Marsh. There are various Leonard Terry designed banks in Melbourne and rural Victoria between 1855, when he arrived in Melbourne and 1887 when he died. Examples are: ES&A corner Leveson & Queensberry Sts, North Melbourne (1869); Cnr Exhibition and Bourke Sts Melbourne (1870-2), 171 Smith Street, Fitzroy (1872-3), 170 Elgin Street, Carlton (1876) and 136 Gertrude Street, Fitzroy (1879). They are generally in academically correct Renaissance Revival style in rendered brick or stone. This bank is earlier than any of these.

¹ Building File, National Trust of Australia (Victoria), FN 1141.

² Lewis, M. (Ed.), *Australian Architect's Index* (School of Architecture and Building, University of Melbourne); *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 1 October 1904.

³ Ibid.

Henry Browse Gibbs (1858-1913) practised from 1882-97 alone and then with Finley until 1914. Later the firm became Gibbs, Finlay & Marsby. Gibbs had already designed the shop at 144 Main Street (ref: 154), in 1901.

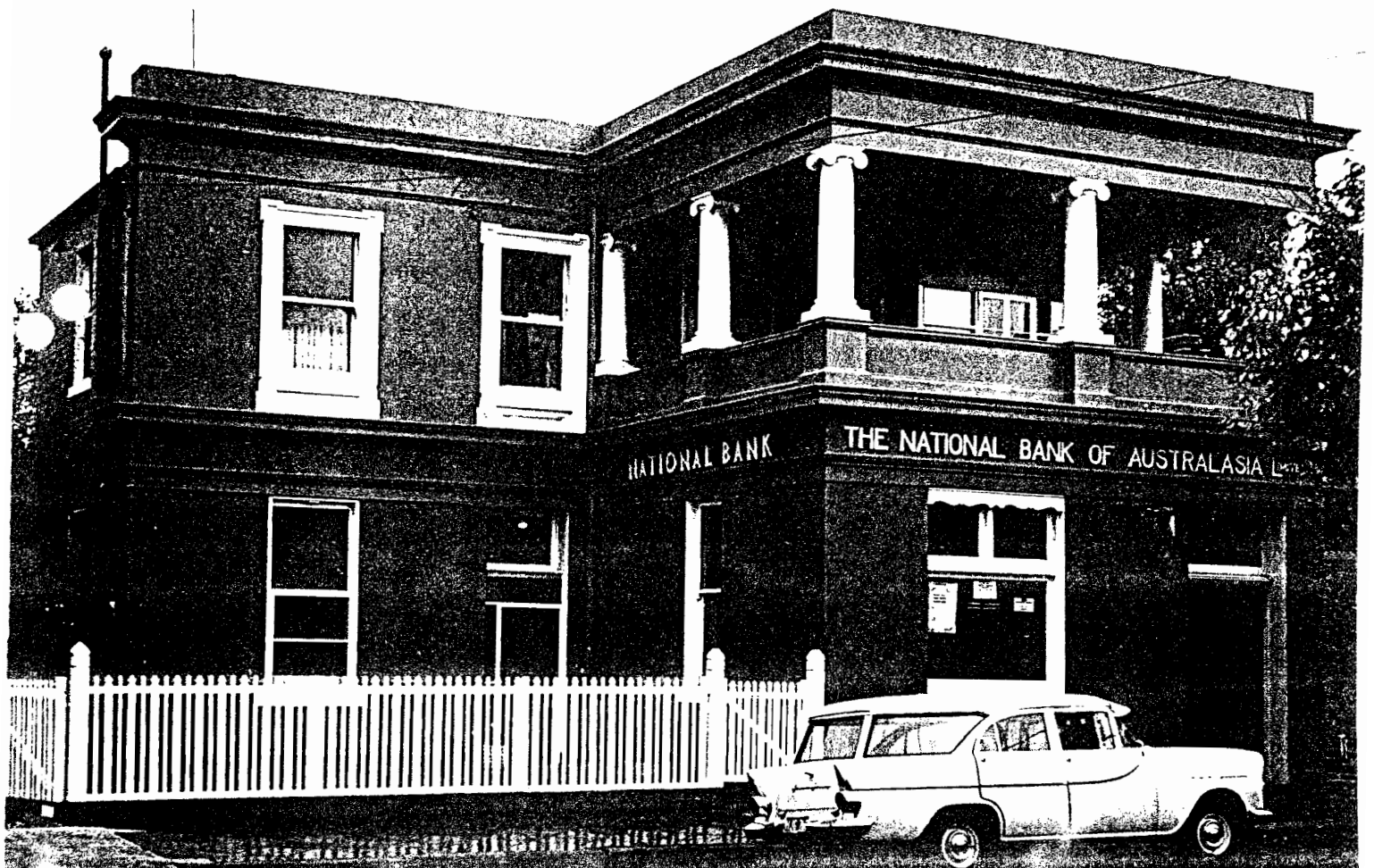
SIGNIFICANCE: A rendered brick two storey Renaissance Revival bank building, designed by the important Melbourne architect Leonard Terry in 1865. There are rear additions by a further important architect, Lloyd Tayler, then a new frontispiece in 1904 by Gibbs and Finlay. It was occupied by the bank for 120 years.

The former bank has local historical significance for its association with the development of business in the community life of Bacchus Marsh and its influence on the economic growth of the town. It also demonstrates a changing sequence of architectural styles.

It has architectural significance locally, as a representative example of an important architect's work, in Leonard Terry. This is now obscured, yet sufficient is visible on the eastern side to appreciate the design. The 1904 addition is an audacious and innovative design and a strong urban design contribution to Main Street.

INTACTNESS: Good. Doors have been replaced. There are partitions intruding into the belvedere space. Paint colours are not appropriate. The fence has been removed.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Good.



MAT 1965.
NF FN 2237

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 153

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

NAME: The Border Inn.**ADDRESS:** 141 Main Street (SW cnr Graham Street).**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** Hotel**SIGNIFICANT DATE:** 1856 **CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 1850 **SOURCE:** 1**ALTERATIONS/ADDITIONS:** **DATE:** 1863, c1866, c1883, 1904, 1911 & 1936**SOURCE:** 5.**DESIGNER:** -, John B Grut; Hughes & Orme**SOURCE:** 5**CRITERIA:** H2,3,5,6/ H4/ H1, So3.**HISTORIC THEME:** Townships. Transport. Community life.**DESCRIPTION:** **STYLE:** Medieval **STORIES:** 2 **DETACHED.****MATERIALS:** **WALLS** Masonry & timber **ROOF** Iron**STRUCTURE** Lb, stud.**CONDITION:** Reasonable **INTACTNESS:** 1F Good **THREATS:****SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:**

FORM. FACADE. VERANDAH. ROOF FORM. USE.

VERANDAH DECORATION.

WALL DECORATION. DOORS. 1F WINDOWS. 1F

STREET FURNITURE.

SIGNIFICANCE:**TYPE:** HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL. SOCIAL.**LEVEL:** STATE.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** Nil**RECOMMENDED CONTROL/NOMINATION:** HBR. RNE. PLANNING SCHEME.
AREA 1.**MAP NO:** U4.07 **SURVEY:** RP & DC **DATE:** 15.1.94 **NEGS:** 12.12-14, 8.15-1019

HISTORY: The Border Inn was built in 1850 by John Pilmer, native of the border district between England and Scotland.¹ A later photograph (before 1866) shows it as a central pavilion of five bays flanked by symmetrical pavilions of two bays each. Pilmer leased the premises to James Watt, a man of foresight and initiative, who in 1851 established the first coaching service in Victoria:

to the diggings twice a week. Mr James Watt of the Border Inn, Bacchus Marsh begs to notify the public that he has made arrangements to start a coach service twice a week from Melbourne to Ballarat.²

A favoured gathering place for residents also, the Border Inn hosted the first meeting of the Bacchus Marsh Road Board in September 1856 and the inauguration of the Ivy Lodge of Tree Gardeners.³

In 1863, John Pilmer added a second storey to the central section of the hotel with Italianate eaves bracket pairs and added parapets to the side wings. Three years later, when the premises was offered for sale after Pilmer's death, the building was described "as an old English looking Hostelry, of brick and stone with a slate roof. Admitted to be one of the best hotels within a days ride west of the Metropolis".⁴ By 1883, there is a central second storey wing extending at the rear. The hotel was purchased by Edward Jones, in whose family it remained until 1939 when sold to the Carlton and United Brewery. In 1904, a second storey was erected over the west section of the hotel, and in 1911, a verandah balcony was completed to the design of John B. Grut. Between 1886 and 1913, Mr Brut designed at least eighteen hotels and houses in Melbourne.⁵ A second storey was added to the east side of the hotel in 1936, designed by Hughes and Orme to cater for guests attending the Bacchus Marsh Centenary celebrations.⁶

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A two-storey hotel developed over almost 145 years, most recently in the Old English style. It presents 7 bays to Main Street: the end pairs of bays project, with a double-storied timber verandah between, and a splayed corner. The ground floor verandah has a latticed valance over curved transoms with drilled decoration (now obscured). The first floor has small timber brackets and balustrade.

The first floor of each end bay jettys forward some 750mm on joists and quadrant curved brackets in pairs and at the corner over the splay. These wings are timbered at first floor, with weatherboards and vent in the upper gables. First floor windows, of the centre bays

¹ "Border Inn", Local History File, BMDHS.

² *Argus*, 3 October 1851.

³ "Border Inn", Local History File, BMDHS; *Cole Collection of Hotel Records*, State Library of Victoria.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ Moore and Oomes, *Bacchus Marsh: A Pictorial Chronicle*, pp. 21 & 84; Lewis, M. (Ed.), *Australian Architects' Index* (School of Architecture and Building, University of Melbourne) & Lewis, M., *Architectural Survey Final Report*, University of Melbourne, Melbourne 1977, p.43.

⁶ *Ibid.*

have nineteenth century architrave moulds, with 12-pane double-hung sashes. All of the ground floor is masonry, rendered and ruled ashlar. The timbering returns along the Graham Street front with a skillion matching canopy over the entry on decorative brackets. The eaves generally have exposed rafters, except the two storey nineteenth century section, visible at rear, which has Italianate eaves bracket pairs, a deeply moulded chimney and a slate roof.⁷ One small outbuilding is also nineteenth century. No particular interiors survive, apparently.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are five old town hotels still trading in Bacchus Marsh (with ref: 71, 72, 149 and 157). All are significant in their own ways and of these, four developed gradually from smaller nineteenth century buildings. The Border Inn is easily the oldest and the largest operating hotel, still partly in its original 1850 building in Bacchus Marsh. This section is a rare (in Victoria) pre-gold rush building, and still is used for its original purpose.

Old English designs are now rare for hotels in Victoria. The best is the Riverside Inn, Richmond, Robert H. McIntyre (1857, 1939); also the Mitre Tavern, 1-3 Bank Place, Melbourne (1920s) and the Club Hotel, Ringwood, now altered. Also Toorak Village shops, Robert Hamilton (1930s).

The Old English style was developed in London by Norman Shaw, with W.E. Nesfield from 1865, by mixing Streetian Gothic and farmhouse vernacular, with a little Elizabethan. It had a revival in the 1920s with E.T. Hall's Liberty's store, London of 1924 as an example to the Empire.

There are seven pre-gold rush buildings in Bacchus Marsh (also ref: 172, 174, 191, 218, 249 and 354). Mr Grut was also architect for the Court House Hotel (ref: 149) in the same year, 1911.

SIGNIFICANCE: A two-storey early brick hotel, built in stages between 1850 and 1936, latterly in the Old English style. The 1850 section presumably still survives. It was from here that in 1851, James Watt established the first coaching service in Victoria, from Melbourne to Ballarat. The first meeting of municipal government in Bacchus Marsh, the Road Board, was held here in 1856.

The Border Inn is of state historical significance as a pioneering pre-gold rush building, on the route to the Ballarat goldfields. It is the representative embodiment of several historical periods and their way of life. It demonstrates a complex changing sequence of patterns of occupancy and architectural styles. Its development at this location, demonstrates the effect of a social movement, the gold rush, as a transport stopover. It is also historically significant for its association with the first rural public transport in Victoria.

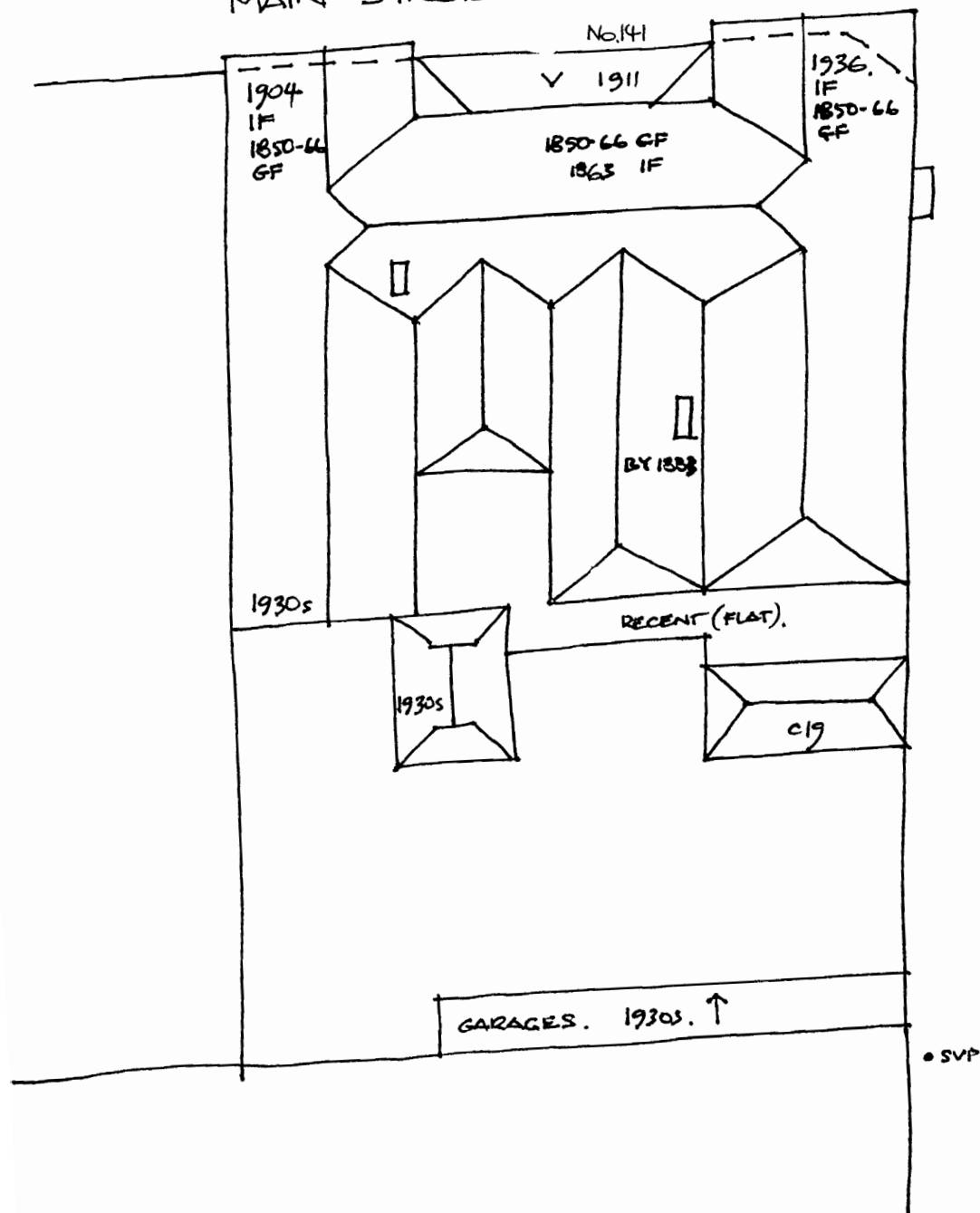
⁷ This is a remnant of how the front once appeared following the 1863 alterations.

Locally, the hotel is significance for its association with the first meeting of municipal government, and also for its social significance as a traditional community, visitor focus and meeting place.

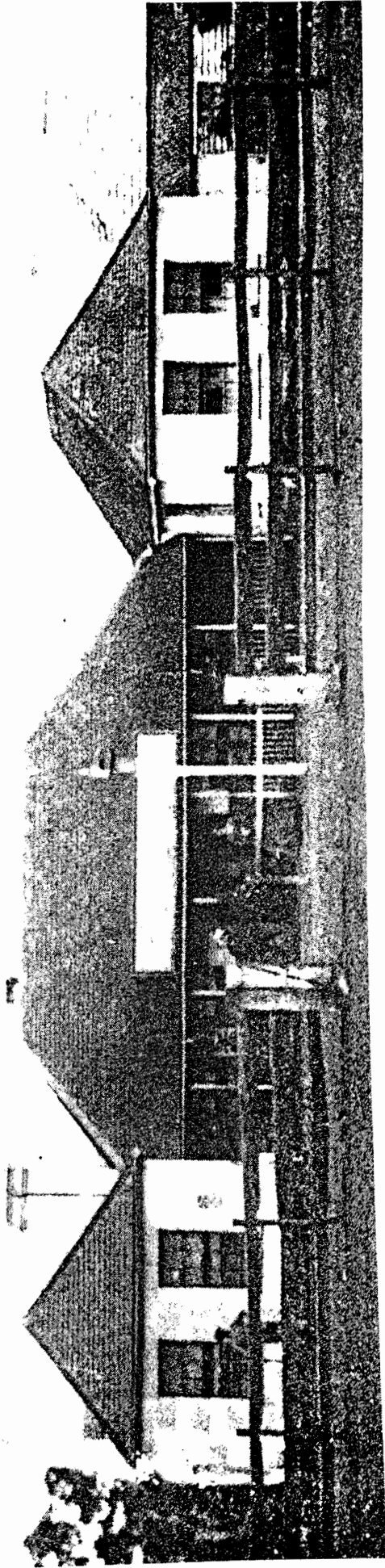
INTACTNESS: Good. The building continues to develop over time as needs change, but these are comparatively minor alterations. all Edwardian windows have been replaced and ground floor window openings lowered to floor level.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Reasonable.

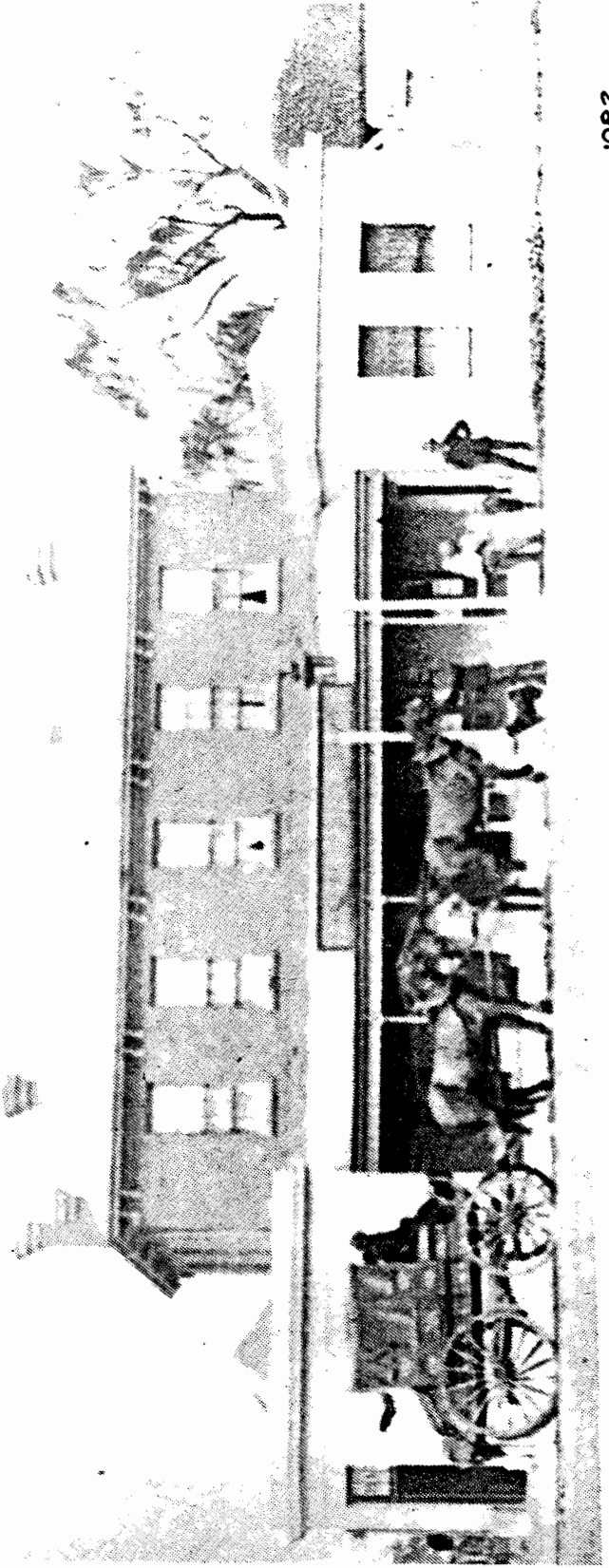
MAIN STREET



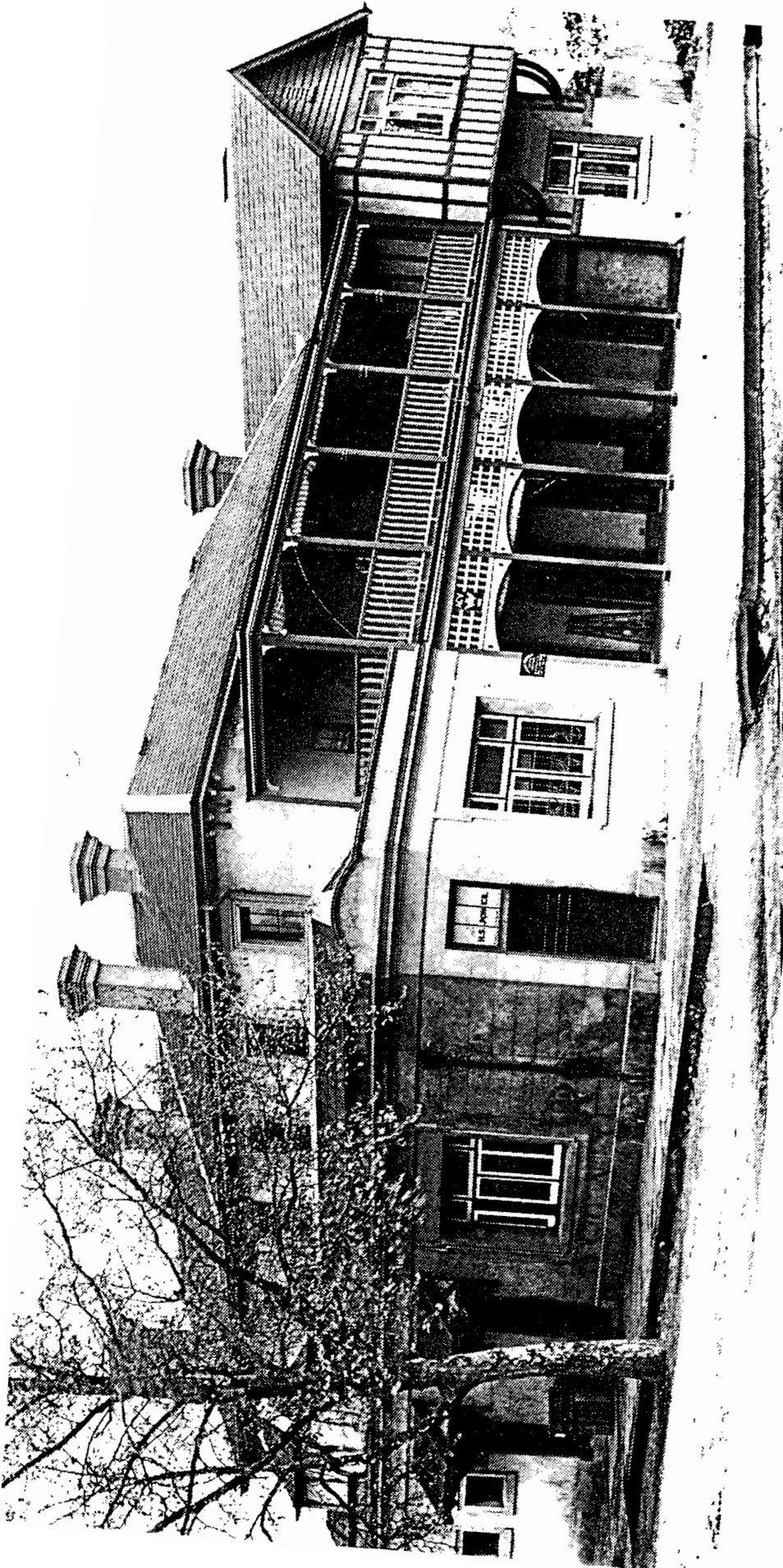




c-1850-66
Horne & Co., p. 21.



1883
Horne & Co., p. 40.



Morse & Jones, 1844.

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 154

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

NAME: North West Optical Clinic/The Camera Shop.**PREVIOUS NAME:** Jones & Western Boots; Drury Confectioner; Wattle Valley Café**ADDRESS:** 144 Main Street.**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** 2 shops.**PREVIOUS USE:** Shops, Café.**CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 1901 **SOURCE:** 1**DESIGNER:** Harry Gibbs**SOURCE:** 1**CRITERIA:** H2; Ar1**HISTORIC THEME:** Townships**DESCRIPTION:** **STYLE:** Baroque. **STORIES:** 1 **DETACHED.****MATERIALS:** **WALLS** Brick **ROOF** Iron **STRUCTURE** Lb.**CONDITION:** Good **INTACTNESS:** Reasonable **THREATS:** -**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:**

FACADE.

PARAPET DECORATION.

SIGNIFICANCE:**TYPE:** HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL.**LEVEL:** LOCAL.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** Nil**RECOMMENDED CONTROL:** PLANNING SCHEME.**MAP NO:** U4.07 **SURVEY:** RP & DC **DATE:** 15.1.94 **NEGS:** 12.15, 1020-

HISTORY: This brick shop, designed by architect Harry Gibbs, was erected in 1901 for Messrs. Jones and Weston.¹ Nearing completion in November of that year, the building was described briefly in the following terms:

double fronted, [one shop] 17' (5.2m.) wide by 21' (6.4m.) deep, the other 10' 5" (3.2m.)x 21' (6.4m.), 7 rooms [dwelling] at rear, the larger a boot shop for Jones and Weston.²

In 1905, the shops were offered for sale for £1,200 (\$2,400).³ Occupied for a time by a confectioner, Mr Drury, the building won greater public affection as the Wattle Valley Café.⁴

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: Two brick shops with a high parapet, rendered in the Baroque manner. There is a deep frieze with cornice mould between angled blocks on piers which are supported by brackets with guttae. The piers terminate with a gabled moulding. At the centre, set slightly forward is a pediment supported on Doric pilasters, inscribing a cartouche with scrolling foliage as *bas relief* decoration.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are eight nineteenth century shops in Bacchus Marsh and two Edwardian. This small shop has probably the most architectural pretension, borne out by it having a Melbourne architect. Gibbs also designed the forward addition to the National Bank (ref. 152), three years later.

SIGNIFICANCE: A brick shop in the Baroque manner designed by the architect Harry Gibbs in 1901.

It is of local architectural significance as an interesting representative example of a late nineteenth century Baroque manner and as a representative work of Gibbs.

INTACTNESS: Reasonable. Possibly lacks acroterion. All render has been painted. The shop fronts have been replaced in 1940, by metal and ceramic tile shop fronts which are themselves intact. The verandah canopy has been replaced by a cantilever canopy.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Good.

¹ Lewis, M.(Ed.), *Australian Architect's Index* (School of Architecture and Building, University of Melbourne).

² *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 2 November 1901.

³ *Ibid*, 4 February 1905.

⁴ Camm, *Bacchus Marsh by Bacchus Marsh*, p.351.

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 155

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

NAME: A.N.A. Hall. Branch 99.**ADDRESS:** 150? Main Street.**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** 2 Shops & hall.**CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 1896**SOURCE:** 4**ALTERATIONS/ADDITIONS:** **DATE:** 1904-5**DESIGNER:** Smith & Filler **BUILDER:** J.M. Battersby **SOURCE:** 5,6**CRITERIA:** H1,2; A3; So1,3/ H1,2,3; Ar3; So1.**HISTORIC THEME:** Community Life/ Townships.**DESCRIPTION:** **STYLE:** Edwardian **STORIES:** 2 **DETACHED.****MATERIALS:** **WALLS** Brick & Timber **ROOF** Iron **STRUCTURE** Lb**CONDITION:** Good **INTACTNESS:** Fair **THREATS:** Redevelopment**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:**

FACADE.

CHIMNEYS. WALL DECORATION. DOORS. WINDOWS.

SIGNIFICANCE:**TYPE:** HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL. SOCIAL.**LEVEL:** REGIONAL.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** Nil**RECOMMENDED CONTROL/NOMINATION:** RNE. PLANNING SCHEME.**MAP NO:** U4.07 **SURVEY:** RP & DC **DATE:** 15.1.94 **NEGS:** 12.16 & 17

HISTORY: The Australian Natives' Association, a friendly society dedicated to the patriotic ideal of promoting Australian welfare and advancement, was founded in Melbourne in 1871. Over the next decade eleven branches were formed, and by 1891, 129 branches were in existence.¹ The Association began to take a strong stand on matters of national importance, and on occasion, stimulated public thought along lines which ultimately became accepted as an Australian viewpoint, for example, the advocacy of federal union of Australian colonies.²

A branch of the A.N.A. was established in Bacchus Marsh on October 4 1889.³ S.T. Staughton MLA donated land for the erection of a hall, and in November 1896, a weatherboard structure was transported from Braybrook Junction.⁴ In 1904, the Ballarat firm of architects, Smith and Filler designed a two-storey brick addition for the front of the weatherboard hall.⁵ Tenders were advertised, and in October of the same year, J.M. Battersby was contracted to build the addition at a cost of £530 (\$1,060), including £10 (\$20) to move the existing hall further back on the allotment.⁶ A foundation stone was laid on December 2, 1904 by J.L. Purves, a founder of the A.N.A. and Chief President, 1888-89.⁷ Work was completed in March 1905, when the following description appeared in the *Bacchus Marsh Express*:

brick, two storeys, ornamental cement work, cornices, pediment, balconette, octagonal side towers, two turrets 18 feet (5.5m.) high above roof line - style described by [architects] as "classic" Early English or Elizabethan with Doric columns, bluestone cantilevers, stone balustrading and rail with Ionic columns. Cement ornaments or "labels" on the window openings, sashes filled with ?? glass, "dragon's blood colour" brick with black pointing.⁸

The completion of new premises inaugurated a period of vigorous growth. A sports meeting and street procession was organised as an annual event.⁹ In 1922, the A.N.A. presented iron gates to the trustees of Maddingley Park as a memorial to those who died in the Great War, 1914-1918 (ref: 356). This tradition of community service saw the creation of a club "with the object of keeping young fellows off the streets and out of the pubs".¹⁰ Membership, which was open to all, gave young males access to reading and writing rooms, and for those with sporting tastes, use of the Association's billiard tables.

¹ Menadue, J.E. *A Centenary History of the A.N.A. 1871-1971*, p.28.

² *Australian Encyclopaedia*, Vol.1 (Australian Geographic Society, Sydney 1988), pp. 312-313.

³ Williams, *A History of Bacchus Marsh and its Pioneers*, p.220.

⁴ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 7 November 1896.

⁵ *Ibid*, 25 March 1905.

⁶ *Ibid*, 8 October 1904.

⁷ *Ibid*, 10 December 1904.

⁸ *Ibid*, 25 March 1905.

⁹ Camm, *Bacchus Marsh by Bacchus Marsh*, p.210.

¹⁰ McIntyre, *Country Towns in Victoria*, p.188.

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A two-storey brick public building of very eclectic Edwardian Baroque design. There are four bays to Main Street with the fifth bay forming the splay of a corner octagonal tower. At ground floor level, the elevation is almost symmetrical: there are two segmental head shop windows, with small-pane upper sashes and a flat architrave with crosettes, keystone, cill and transom moulds. There is a triple window at the corner. At centre is a recessed porch with double-doors. There is a deep broken pediment over, supported by pilasters with ogee tops. Over this is a balconette supported on brackets. It has an arched canopy supported on Ionic columns on pedestals. Between these is a balustrade with square ballusters.

At first floor level is a stringcourse moulding and there is a frieze and deep cornice with a parapet. First floor windows have broken pediments supported on brackets with cills. The frontispiece continues up through the parapet as an embossed nameplate, surmounted by a broken pediment with the date embossed. This is supported on Doric pilasters with broad volutes. The parapet has recessed panels between piers. Chimneys have Classical mouldings.

This building is merely one room deep. At rear is a simple single storey timber hall with hip roof, gabled vents and external chimney.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: Not comparable to any other building in Bacchus Marsh: a truly eclectic design.

SIGNIFICANCE: An unpretentious timber hall with a grandiloquent and very eclectic Edwardian Baroque facade, designed by Smith and Filler architects of Ballarat and built in 1904-5.

It is of regional historical significance as an extraordinary embodiment of the ideals and social values of its period and for its long association with social and benevolent developments in community life.

It is regionally architecturally significant as an extraordinary expression of an architectural style and of the work of its architects. As a benevolent society meeting hall it is a relatively rare and splendid survival.

Finally, it is socially significant to Bacchus Marsh as being known and valued by the community as part of its sense of identity and as a focus for social occasions.

INTACTNESS: Reasonable. But the left-hand steep pyramidal roof and the right hand octagonal candle snuffer roof their finials and short towers have been removed. Brickwork has been all painted and a flagpole added at the corner. One internally illuminated sign and another cantilevered sign have been attached.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Good. Redevelopment?



MOORE & JONES.

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 156

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

NAME: South Africa War Memorial and Drinking Fountain.**ADDRESS:** (outside Post Office) Main Street.**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** Memorial Monument.**CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 1901 **SOURCE:** 1**DESIGNER:****BUILDER:** ?**SOURCE:****CRITERIA:** H3;/ H3; Ar1,3. **HISTORIC THEME:** Commemorating. Township.**DESCRIPTION:****STYLE:** Eclectic.**DETACHED.****CONDITION:** Excellent.**INTACTNESS:** Very good**THREATS:** -**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:**

MATERIALS. FORM.

MEMORIAL.

SIGNIFICANCE:**TYPE:** HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL. SOCIAL. ?**LEVEL:** STATE.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** HBR. RNE. PLANNING SCHEME. NT.**RECOMMENDED CONTROL/NOMINATION:** RNE. PLANNING SCHEME**MAP NO:** U4.07 **SURVEY:** RP & DC **DATE:** 19.1.94 **NEGS:** 12.18-20

HISTORY: The South African War Memorial Drinking Fountain was unveiled on November 1901, commemorating the local volunteers who fought in the Boer War, 1899-1902.¹ Designed and erected by Messrs Chambers and Cutten, the War Memorial Fountain, 'in imperishable granite', testified, in the words of S.T. Staughton, 'to the unity of the Empire and the determination and ability of the British race to uphold it'²

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: An abstracted and eclectic Gothic commemorative monument, erected of three colours of granite. There is a light grey square plinth of three levels. The uppermost level has chamfered corners. This is surmounted by a polished Indian red cylindrical granite base. Projecting from this is a drinking fountain basin moulded in the same material. The cylindrical shaft is dark grey polished granite. This is capped with red granite in the moulded and gabled form of a rook chess piece. Two reducing moulds follow, in dark grey, then red granite. The finial is reducing octagonal crystalline-shaped, terminating in a four-sided poppyhead. There are various inscriptions, inscribed with gold leaf, including:

To perpetuate the memory of those who were selected from this district to serve their Queen and Country in South Africa. 1st Contingent V.M.R.³ and perpetuate the memory of Captain Samuel Thomas Staughton D.S.O., M.L.A.⁴

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are numerous memorials of all kinds in Bacchus Marsh, but there are very few memorials to the Boer War in Victoria. Examples are in Benalla, Bairnsdale and the Domain, Melbourne.

SIGNIFICANCE: A granite monument in an abstracted and eclectic Gothic manner, commemorating Boer War volunteers (rather than casualties), erected in 1901, even before the war had ended.

It is of state historical significance as a rare example of a Boer War memorial and as the embodiment of an early expression by the community to unprecedentedly embrace an international engagement.

It is also of historical significance in the town for its association with an important and influential local figure. Finally, it has architectural significance as a striking design, which has endured as a presence in the streetscape for almost a century.

¹ Moore and Oomes, *Bacchus Marsh: A Pictorial Chronicle*, p.69.

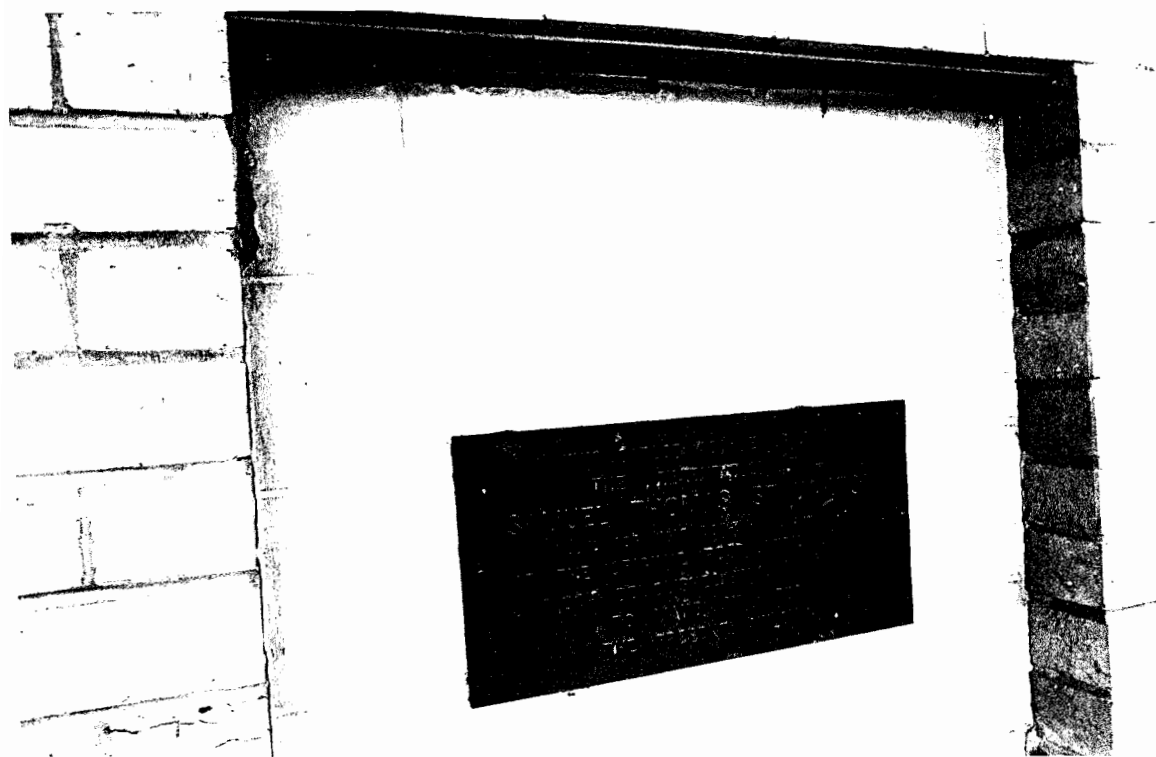
² *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 6 November 1901.

³ Victorian Military Rifles.

⁴ Staughton is acknowledged three times(!) on the monument.

INTACTNESS: Very good, except that drinking fountain has been removed and the connection sealed. This should be re-instated and made operable.

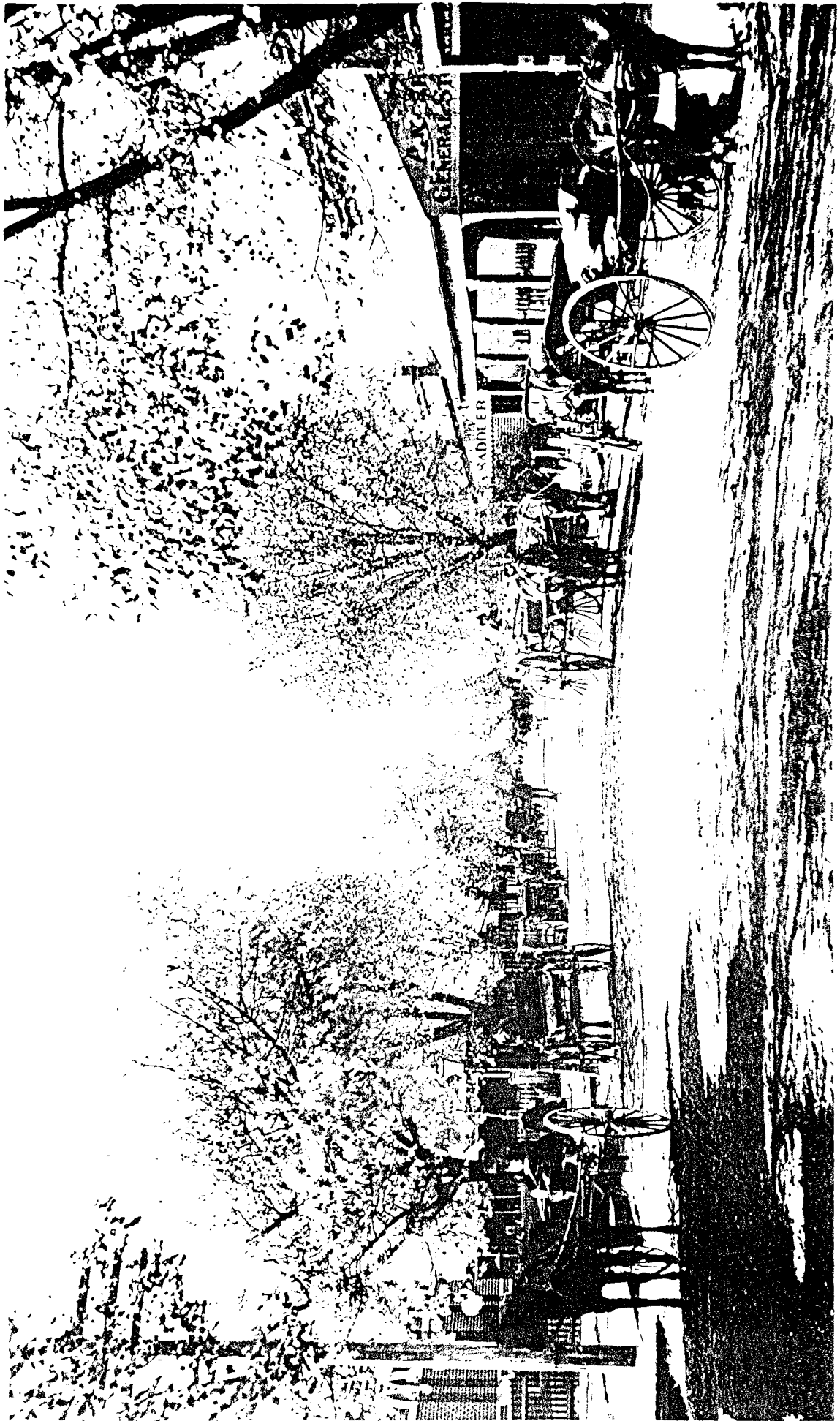
CONDITIONS & THREATS: Excellent.





NOVEMBER 1901
UNVEILING CEREMONY.
VICTORIAN MOUNTED RIFLES
& MARK KYLE (STANDING, BEARDED).
MORE & COMES.

156

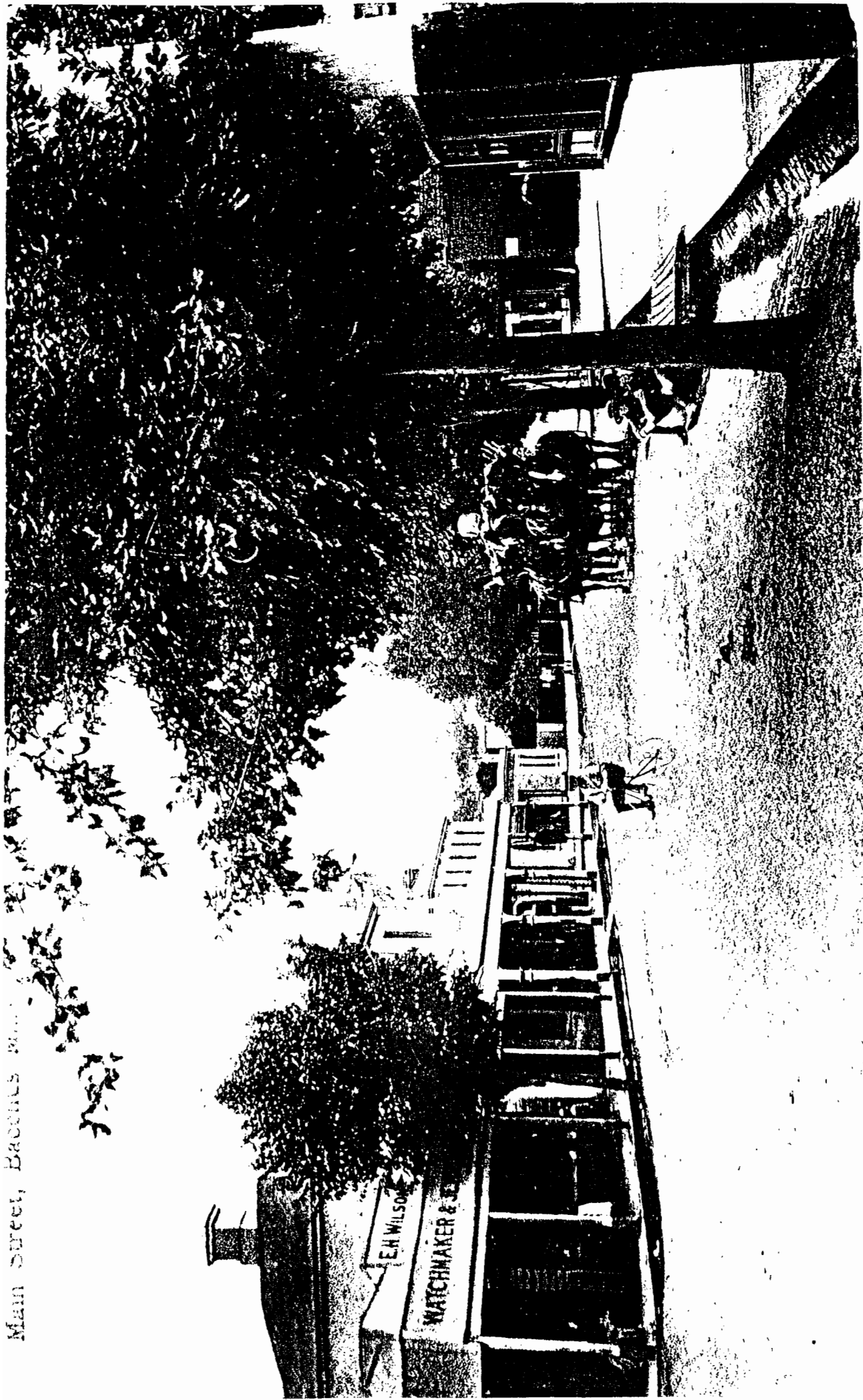


THE ROSE SERIES, P. 2839
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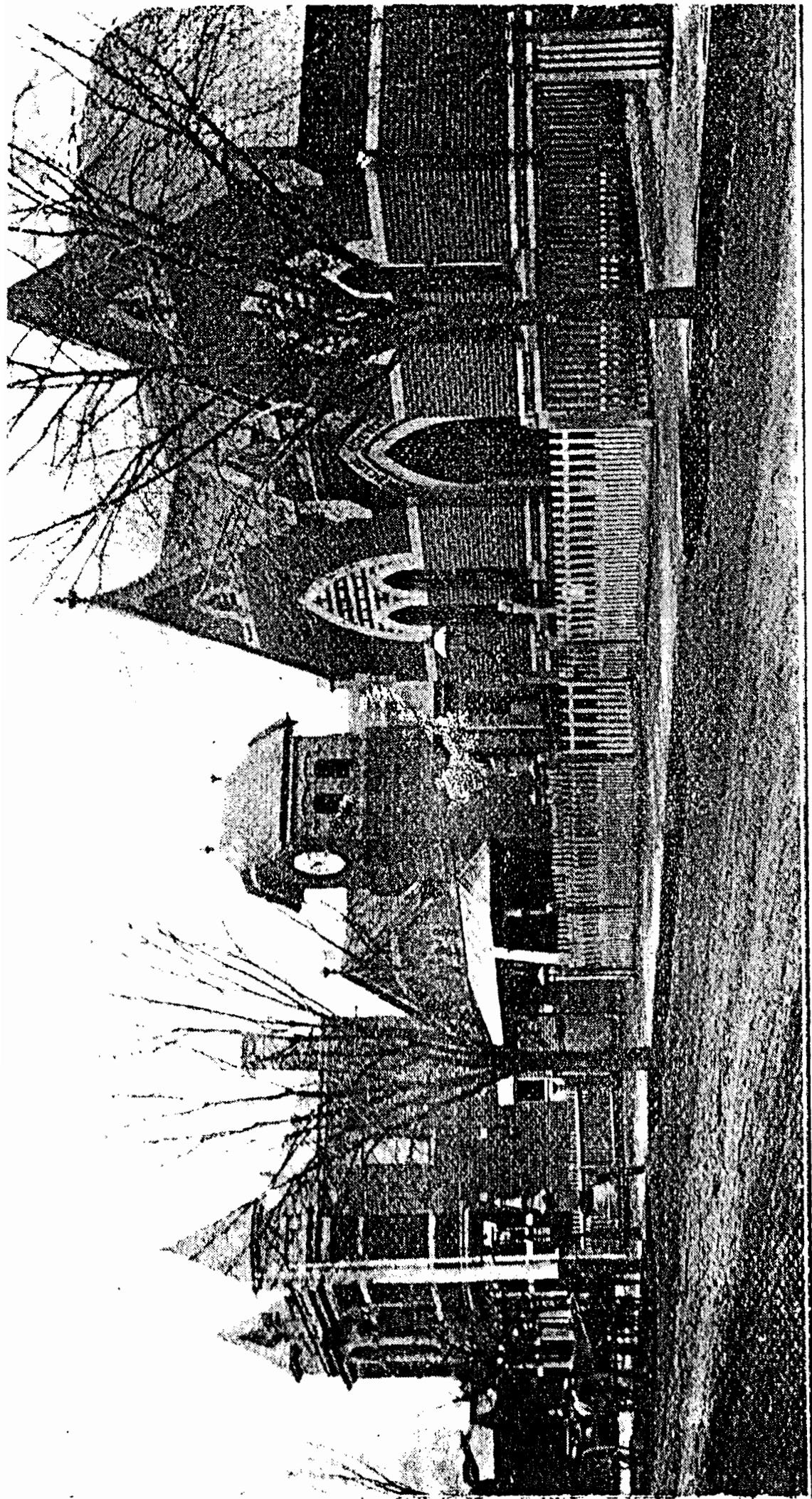
MAIN STREET, BACCHUS MARSH, VICTORIA

POSTCARD, HELD RP.

Main Street, Bacon's Mill



POSTCARD, HENDON RA



POST-OFFICE.

BAPTIST CHURCH, BACCHUS MARSH.

A.N.A. HALL.

POSTCARD, HELD R.P.

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 157

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

NAME: Royal Hotel.**PREVIOUS NAME:** Murray's Family Hotel; McCanny's Family Hotel; National Bank of Australia; Colonial Bank.**ADDRESS:** Main Street (NW cnr Young Street).**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** Hotel**PREVIOUS USE:** Hotel and bank.**SIGNIFICANT DATE:** **CONSTRUCTION DATE:** c1863 **SOURCE:** 1
1870s ?**ALTERATIONS/ADDITIONS:** **DATE:** c1874, 1888, 1891 (stables)**SOURCE:** 3,4.**DESIGNER:** 1888: Mr Adamson; 1891: D.R. Stewart **SOURCE:** 4,6**CRITERIA:** H1; So3./ H2; Ar1,3. **HISTORIC THEME:** Community life; Township**DESCRIPTION:** **STYLE:** Early **STORIES:** 2 **DETACHED.****MATERIALS:** **WALLS** Brick **ROOF** Iron **STRUCTURE** Lb.**CONDITION:** Fair **INTACTNESS:** Fair **THREATS:** -**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:**

FORM. FACADE. USE.

EAVES DECORATION.

WALL DECORATION. WINDOWS.

OUTBUILDINGS.

STREET FURNITURE.

SIGNIFICANCE:**TYPE:** HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL. SOCIAL.**LEVEL:** LOCAL.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** Nil**RECOMMENDED CONTROL:** PLANNING SCHEME.**MAP NO:** U4.07 **SURVEY:** RP **DATE:** 19.1.94 **NEGS:** 12.25, 13.1, 4 & 5

HISTORY: Built as Murray's Family Hotel for James Innes Murray, who purchased the site at the corner of Young Street on January 30, 1863.¹ Also purchased was an adjoining allotment, on August 29 1862, on which the National Bank of Australasia (ref: 152) was established several months later. This single-storey building was later occupied by the Colonial Bank, 1865-72, then incorporated into the hotel, which had since changed its name to the Royal.²

James Innes Murray leased the hotel to a brother-in-law, Sutherland Miller, who was granted the licence after Murray was drowned in a coaching accident in August 1863. Three years later, the licence was transferred to Thomas M'Canny, and the hotel operated for several years as M'Canny's Family Hotel, and from 1869, as the Royal Hotel. Richard Manning acquired the premises in 1874, placing his brother-in-law, William Kilpatrick, as licensee and proprietor.³ In 1888, a second two storey building was added to the Young Street frontage. This addition, designed by a Mr Adamson, provided an additional eleven bedrooms, a dining-room, billiard room, two bathrooms and a commodious kitchen and scullery with an underground cellar.⁴

Stables were erected in Young Street in 1891, for the hotel required a complex of outbuildings, including a buggy shed, horse stalls, fowl house and dairy.⁵ Designed by D.R. Stewart, the stables attracted favourable attention in the local press:

resembling more a two-storey military barracks in outward appearance, while inside the loose boxes with their sliding doors and windows, enamelled iron manger and hay racks, brick floors and overhead hay loft, are of a class only to be found in first-class training establishments. The overhanging eaves, depressed gables, iron finials, and round cornered bricks used in this building give it a finished and pleasing appearance, denoting the hand of an architect.⁶

Richard Manning died in 1896, leaving the hotel to a son, Frederick. The family sold the premises after the Second World War.⁷

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A two storey nineteenth century hotel of tuckpointed brick. It has 5 bays with a 3 bay single storey addition to Main Street and 2 bays with a 6 storey early addition to Young Street. It has hip roofs with rock-face stone quoins at corners, and at the Main Street entrance, which has a label-mould over an expressed flat lintel. Other openings have rock-faced stone lintels. There is a dado of 1930s ceramic tiles on Main Street. The corner bar has two Edwardian leadlight decorative windows inscribed "Bar" on a scroll.

¹ "Murray's Family Hotel", Local History File, BMDHS.

² Moore and Oomes, *Bacchus Marsh: A Pictorial Chronicle*, p.44.

³ Williams, *A History of Bacchus Marsh and its Pioneers*, p.239.

⁴ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 4 August 1888.

⁵ *Ibid*, 16 May 1891.

⁶ *Ibid*.

⁷ "Murray's Family Hotel", Local History File, BMDHS.

The Young Street addition is entirely brick on a rock-faced ashlar base. Its double-hung sash windows have single vertical glazing bars. The Young Street door has sidelights and an annular fanlight, with a guilloche moulding on the doorhead. Eaves have timber brackets in pairs over the windows. There are two chimneys here, with mouldings. There never appears to have been a verandah.

On the Main Street footpath, which is paved with pre-cast concrete diamond *pavers*, is a reinforced concrete *horsetrough* "Donated by Annis & George Gills. Australia".

At the rear is a two-storey *stables*. This has a half-hipped roof with finials, an attic gable with gantry, doors, gable vents and a pendant barge. Generally there is quadrant spouting which oddly extends across the gable ends, on a false 'eaves' and fascia, and ogee spouting on the barges giving the effect of a truncated pediment. Below the line of the quadrant gutter around the building is a brick band, 5 courses deep. Gable-end openings have fine tuckpointed voussoir brick-heads. Brickwork is Flemish bond. There are cast-iron vents over the windows on the northern side. The building is surrounded by a recent single-storey skillion roofed store. The interior was not inspected.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are five operating old town hotels in Bacchus Mars, four of these, including the Royal, have developed and expanded over time (refs: 71, 72 and 153). The Royal is the second earliest (1863) after the Bridge Inn (1850), but the earliest two-storey hotel in the town. Three have stables surviving (also ref: 72 and 174). However the stables at the Royal are architect-designed and the most impressive.

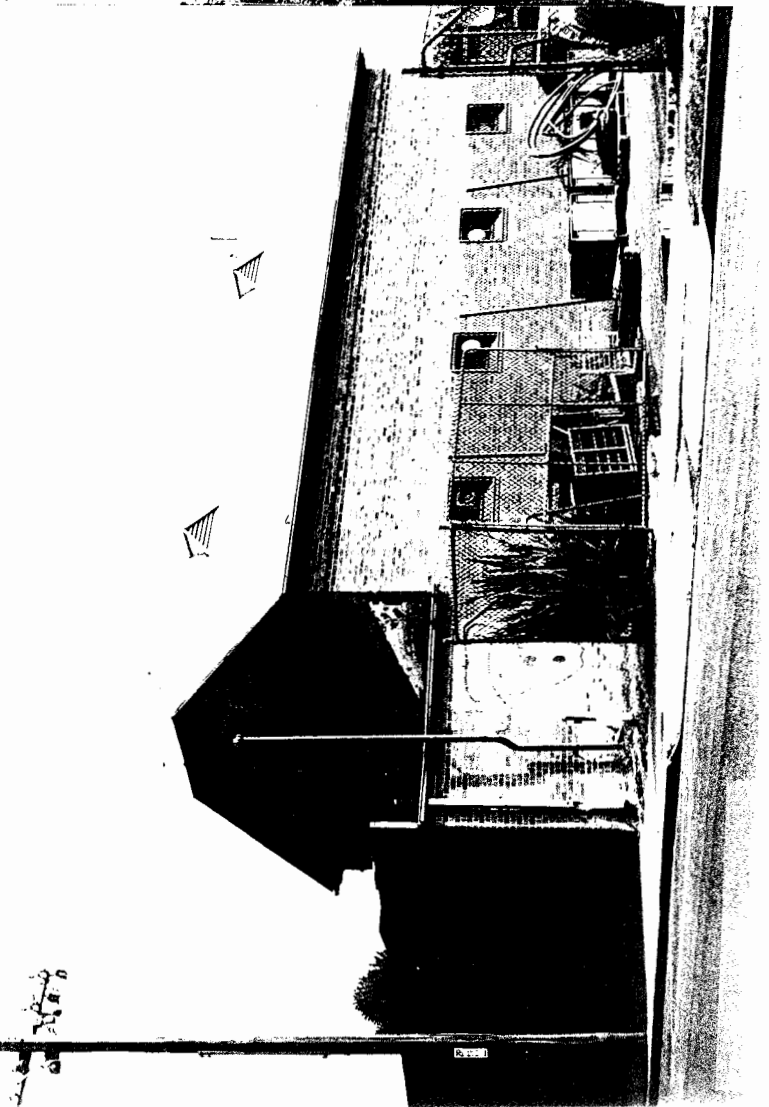
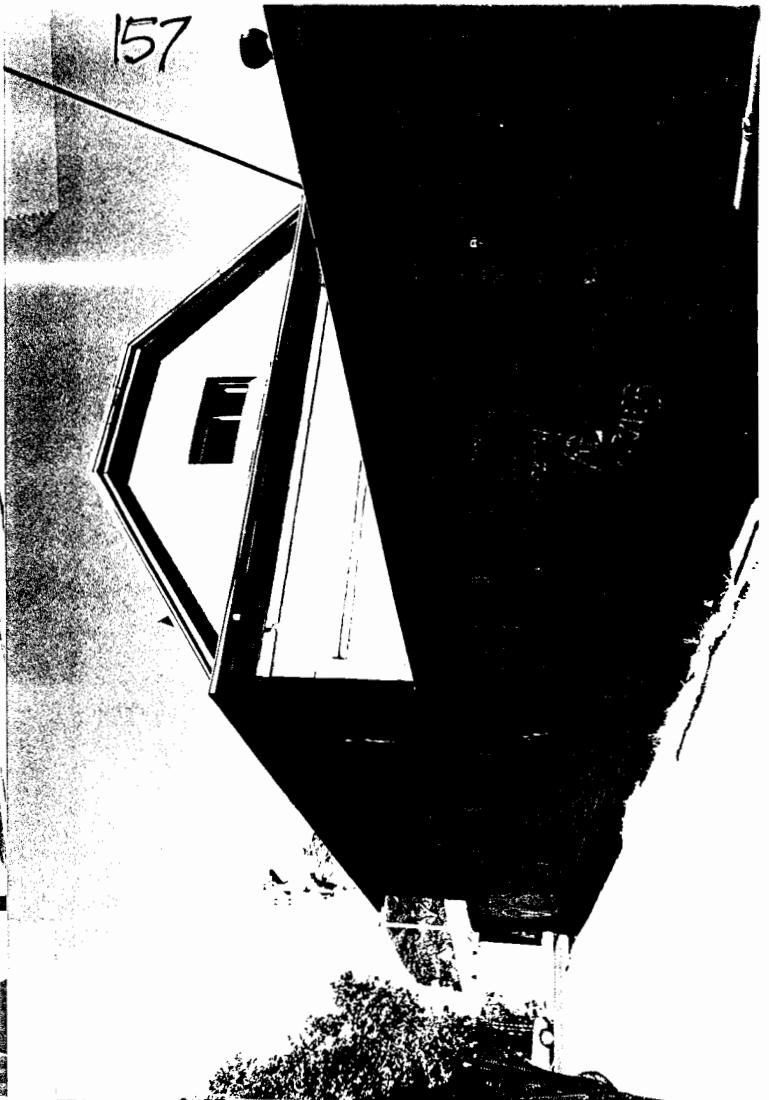
SIGNIFICANCE: An early two-storey corner brick hotel built in about 1863, part of which was once used as banks. It has splendid two-storey architect-designed stables (1891).

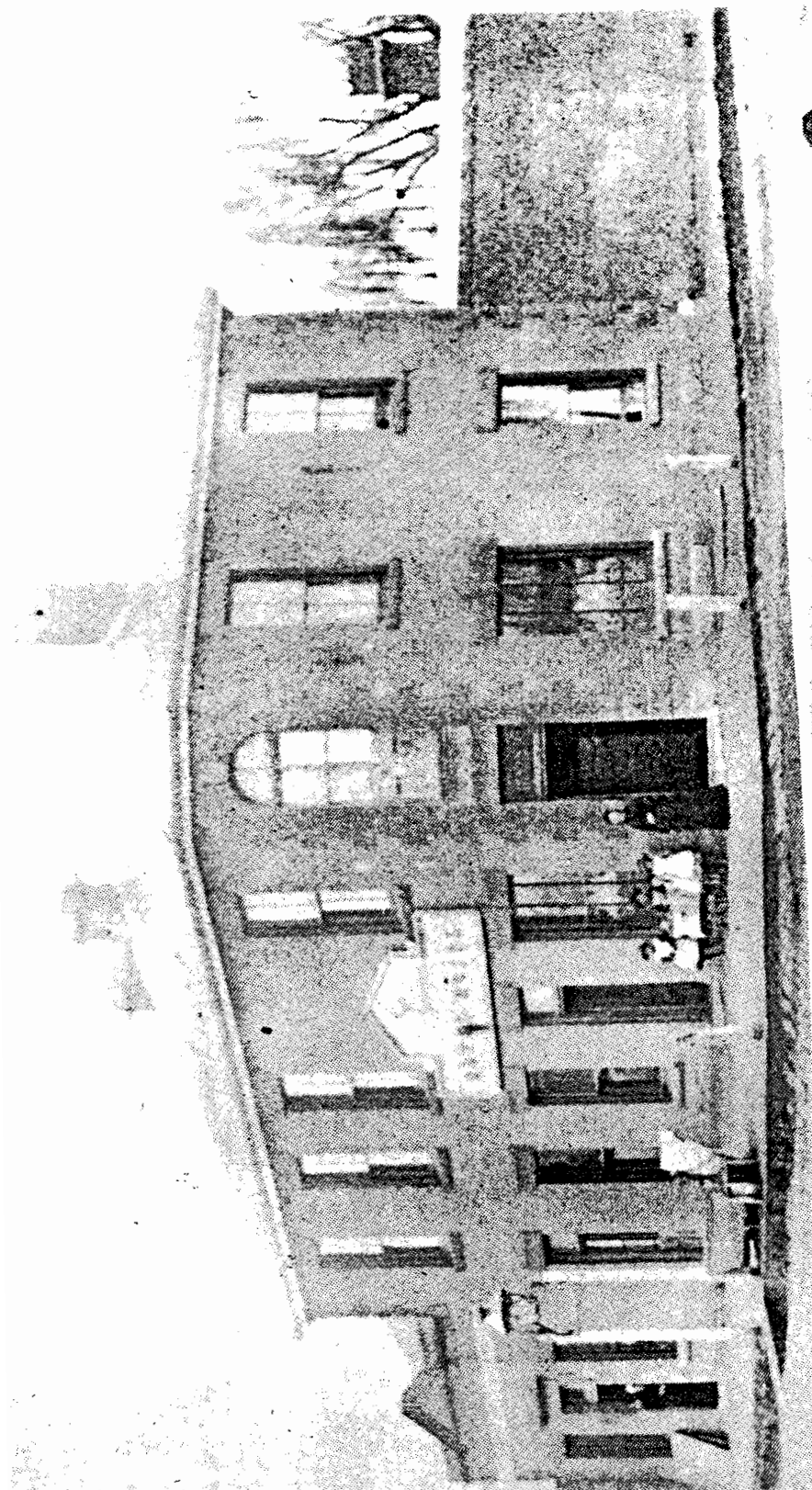
The Royal has local historical significance for its association with developments in the community life of the town, as a business on the Ballarat Road, for its hospitality and as a representative embodiment of the community's life for over 130 years.

It is of local architectural significance as a representative example of a relatively intact early hotel and for the survival of its stables, as a building type. Finally it is of social significance as a traditional focus and meeting place for the community and for travellers.

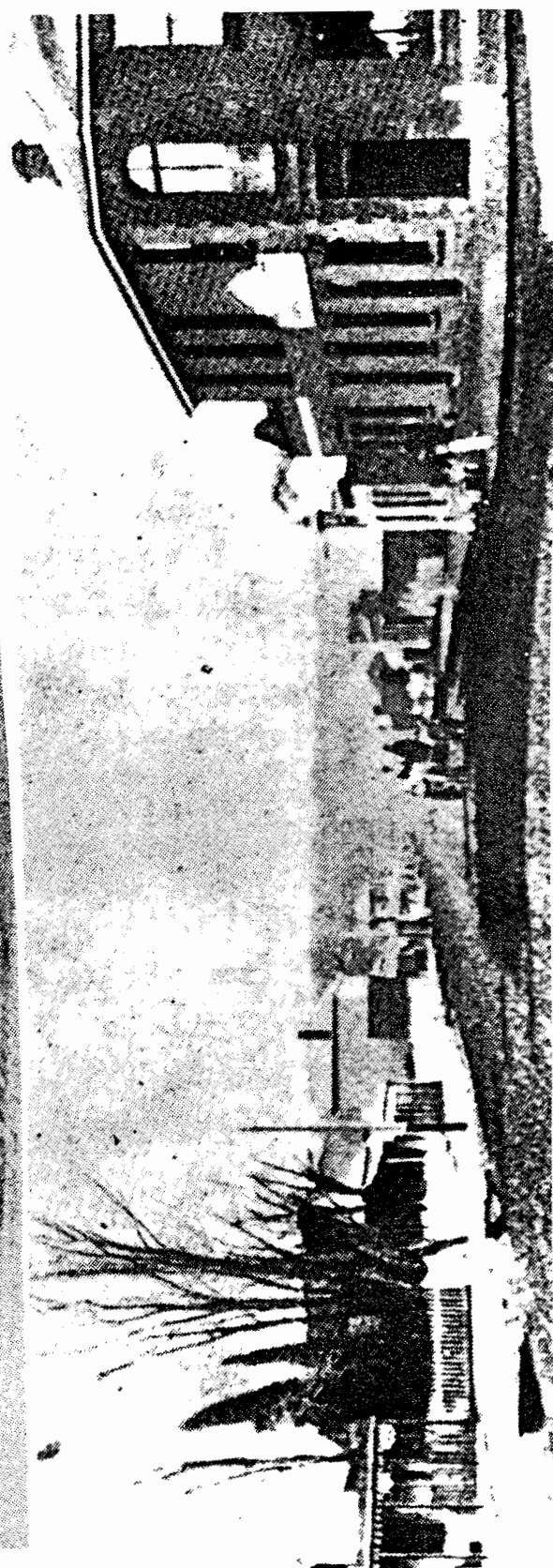
INTACTNESS: Hotel: fair. Stables: good. The hotel corner first floor window has been sealed. Various doors have become windows and windows, doors. The horsetrough appears to have replaced an earlier one. It is now filled in. The single storey front has been altered. Chimneys have been removed. The stables windows have been altered and probably there are ground level alterations, now obscured. Finials are truncated.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Good.

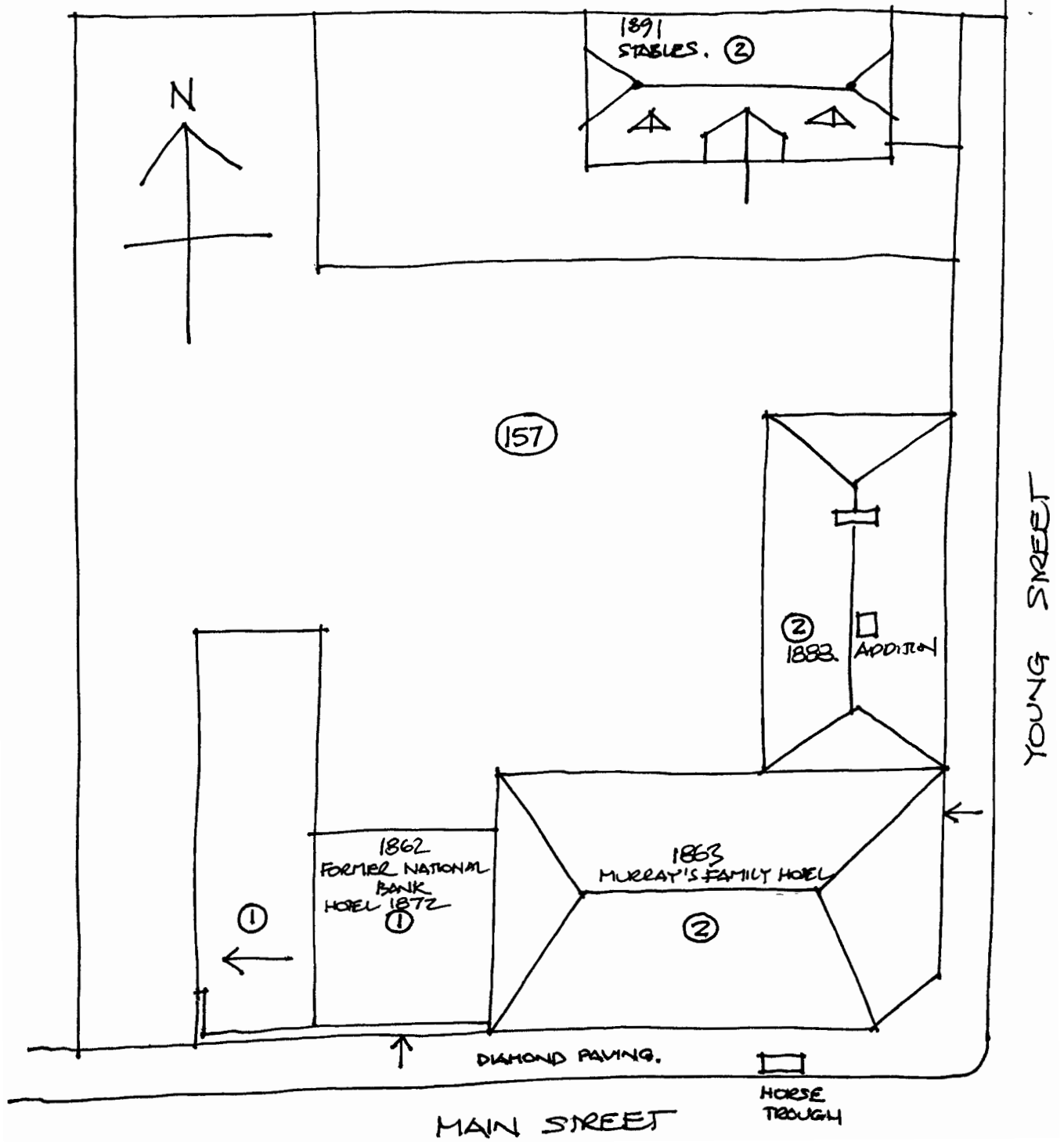




1883
MOORE & COMES, P44.

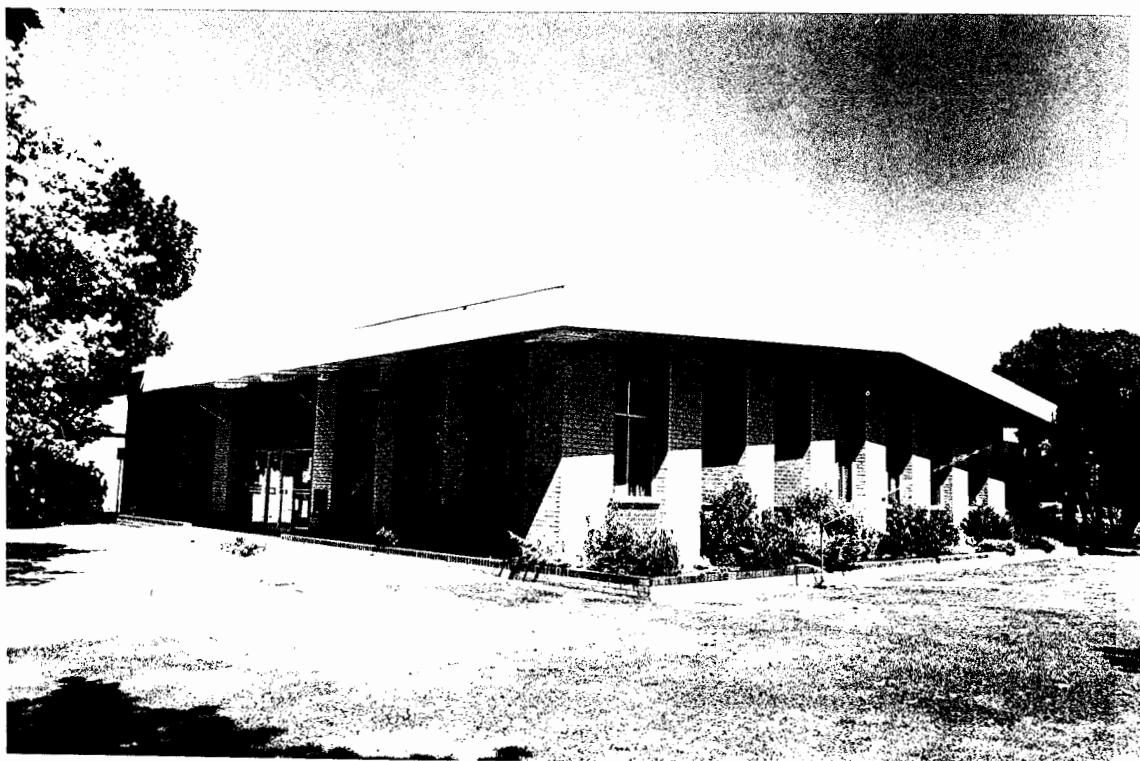


c1882
MOORE & COMES, P32



BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 158

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

NAME: Shire of Bacchus Marsh, Offices.**ADDRESS:** Main Street (opposite Young Street).**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** Municipal and sewerage authority offices.**SIGNIFICANT DATE:** 1994 **CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 1968 **SOURCE:** 1**DESIGNER:** Alec Bond.**CRITERIA:** H2/ H2,4; So1, 3. **HISTORIC THEME:** Governing; Community life.**DESCRIPTION:** **STYLE:** Modern **STORIES:** 1**MATERIALS:** **WALLS** Brick **ROOF** Steel deck **STRUCTURE** Frame**CONDITION:** Very good **INTACTNESS:** Very good. **THREATS:** Amalgamation**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:****FORM.** **VERANDAH.** **USE.****SIGNIFICANCE:****TYPE:** HISTORICAL. SOCIAL.**LEVEL:** LOCAL.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:****RECOMMENDED CONTROL/NOMINATION:** PLANNING SCHEME.**MAP NO:** U4.07**SURVEY:** RP, DC**DATE:** 19.1.94**NEGS:** 12.26, 27 & 27A; 13.2, 6-10; 29.13

HISTORY: The offices of the Shire of Bacchus Marsh, the Shire Council, and the Bacchus Marsh Sewerage Authority were officially opened on August 16, 1968 by the Minister of Local Government, R.J. Hamer MLC. Designed by Alec Bond, Shire Secretary and Engineer, 1924-1968, the building replaced the first Shire Hall, demolished in 1971 for the Bacchus Marsh Public Library (ref: 158A).¹ Shire engineers have frequently also designed buildings in Bacchus Marsh.

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A characteristic institutional building of the period, but entirely without architectural pretension. Rectangular, with a low pitched roof and a very deep metal deck clad fascia. Walls are wire-cut chocolate brown bricks with cream brick piers. Glazing is natural finish aluminium frame. There are lawns in front, with a time capsule. There is also a plaque commemorating the opening, fixed to the wall.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are a number of buildings designed by Alec Bond in the Shire. This is the largest.

SIGNIFICANCE: The Shire Offices is a Modern brick building built in 1968, designed by Alec Bond, Shire Engineer and without architectural pretension.

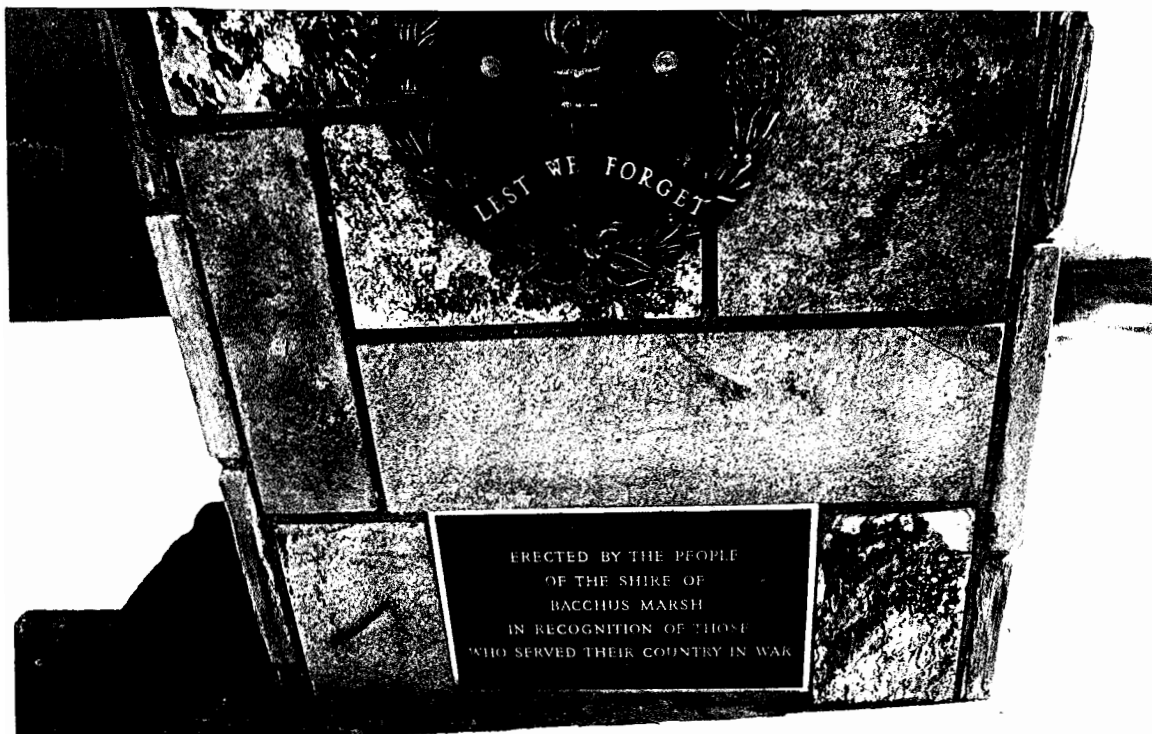
It is of historical local significance for its association with numerous initiatives in local government and in community life. Its presence signifies the effect of local government action on the community.

It is of local social significance as known and valued by the community as part of its sense of identity, as a community focus and meeting place.

INTACTNESS: Very good.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Very good. Municipal amalgamation threatens its historic role.

¹ Moore and Oomes, *Bacchus Marsh: A Pictorial Chronicle*, p.143.



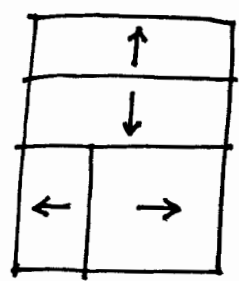
(157)

YOUNG STREET

(159)

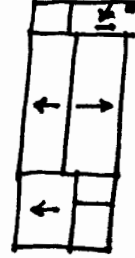
MAIN STREET

CAPSULE (158)

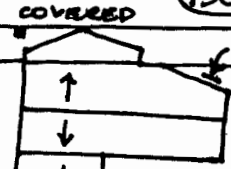


SHIRE OF BACCHUS MARSH

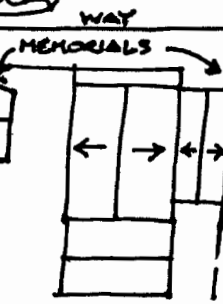
MEMORIAL (158A)



RSL

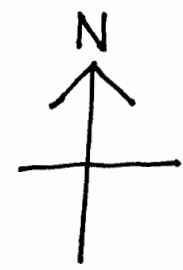


LIBRARY



MECHANICS INSTITUTE

KINDER-GARTEN



BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 158A

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

NAME: RSL, Public Library and Hall.**PREVIOUS NAME:** Soldiers' Memorial Hall and Mechanics' Institute Hall.**ADDRESS:** Main Street.**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** Hall and library**CONSTRUCTION DATE:** RSL: 1921; Library: 1971; Hall: 1883 **SOURCE:** 2**ALTERATIONS/ADDITIONS:** **DATE:** 1971 **SOURCE:** 1**DESIGNER:** 1883, D.R. Stewart **BUILDER:** 1883: J.F. Taylor**SOURCE:** 1**CRITERIA:** H3./ H2./ H4. **HISTORIC THEME:** Commemorating. Community life.**DESCRIPTION:** **STYLE:** Late Victorian/Modern **STORIES:** 1**MATERIALS:** **WALLS** Brick **ROOF** Steel **STRUCTURE** Lb**CONDITION:** Good **INTACTNESS:** Poor. 1971: Excellent.**THREATS:** Amalgamation.**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:**

FORM. VERANDAH. USE.

SIGNIFICANCE:**TYPE:** HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL. SOCIAL.**LEVEL:** LOCAL.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** Nil**RECOMMENDED CONTROL:** PLANNING SCHEME.**MAP NO:** U4.07 **SURVEY:** RP, DC. **DATE:** 19.1.94**NEGS:** 12.26,27,27A; 13.2, 6-10, 29.13.

HISTORY: This group of buildings comprises three separate structures linked, physically and stylistically, by a verandah, erected in 1971, when renovations were completed to the design of Peter Burns.¹

The first building in the group, the RSL (former **Soldiers' Memorial Hall**), was built in 1921 to commemorate those who volunteered for active service in the Great War of 1914-1919(*sic*). Two decades later, a recreation room was built as an addition to the soldiers' clubrooms. Funded by the Shire Council and RSL. War Services Fund, and officially opened on March 16, 1941, the room provided recreation facilities for soldiers on leave from Darley Camp (ref: 361).²

The **Bacchus Marsh Public Library** was built in 1971 on the site of the Shire Hall, built in 1896, but made redundant by the completion of the Shire Offices in 1968. The Library was officially opened on 12 August 1971. The opening ceremony was attended by Hon. Vance Dickie MLC, Mr. W. Stephen MLA, Sir Arthur Nicholson, Chairman of the Library Division of the Library Council of Victoria, and Ken Home, the State Librarian. The Library was erected at a cost of \$64,000 by J.A.W. Nicholson Pty. Ltd., Builders.³

The **Public Hall** was built in 1883 as the Mechanics' Institute. Designed by D.R. Stewart, and erected by local builder, J.F. Taylor, the Mechanics' Institute was the second to be built in Bacchus Marsh.⁴ In 1858, a Mechanics' Institute was established in Young Street (demolished, 1993). This building was offered as a prize in an Art Union to raise funds for the erection of a new Mechanics' Institute in Main Street.⁵ Robert Manning, proprietor of the Royal Hotel (ref: 157), donated the land, and on November 21, 1883, the new Institute was officially opened by Sir William Clarke.⁶

In 1971, the front rooms of the Mechanics' Institute and R.S.L. clubrooms were demolished. The external walls of these buildings were bagged and painted, and a verandah was erected, embracing the Mechanics' Institute, now the Public Hall, the R.S.L. clubrooms, and the new Public Library.

VISUAL DESCRIPTION:

RSL A small brick hall with a gable roof facing Main Street. The brickwork is bagged and painted.

There is a porch in front to right. In front is a *memorial*: a cuboid clad in Castlemaine slate, with bronze plaques. "Erected by the people of the Shire of Bacchus Marsh in recognition of those who served their Country in war". another bluestone *memorial panel* fixed to the

¹ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 19 August 1971.

² *Back to Bacchus Marsh, 12-20 October 1957. Souvenir*, p.19.

³ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, op.cit.

⁴ "Bacchus Marsh Library", Local History File, BMDHS

⁵ Moore and Oomes, *Bacchus Marsh: A Pictorial Chronicle*, p.38.

⁶ Williams, *A History of Bacchus Marsh and its Pioneers*, p.184.

building commemorates the erection of the building in memory of "... soldiers who fought and died for King and Country in the Great War..."

Public Library A modern (or "contemporary") building with cemented and battered walls, bagged and painted. It has a low pitched steel deck roof across, a contradiction to the roof pitch of the halls which flank it. Its right hand bay thrusts forward in a v-shape. This has useful seating fixed to it. It is linked to the halls by the heavy mission brown stained fascia and battered timber posts of a covered way, which it interrupts. It is lit by a clerestory across. The covered way is also un-related to the footpath which is well forward of it, so its function is really only as a visual link. Fixed to the wall is another *bluestone panel* commemorating a building erected in January 1856. (The construction date of a building which presumably preceded the 1856 Shire Hall, demolished to build the library).

Mechanics' Institute Hall. A brick hall with two parallel gable roofs facing Main Street, that at left is smaller and set back. They are linked with a window-wall lobby, dark glazed. These are also bagged and painted. The covered way, by now with vertical posts, extends across their front. At left is a further *memorial bluestone panel* dated 20 July 1883.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are 14 public halls in the Shire, but these would have been the finest, before alteration. The Modern design is characteristic of a strain of Melbourne architecture of the period, remotely influenced by English "neo-Brutalism" and Frank Lloyd Wright. The best exponents were Enrico Taglietti (St Kilda Public Library) and Charles Duncan. Robin Boyd's Baker House (ref: 344) is the only directly comparable building in the Shire.

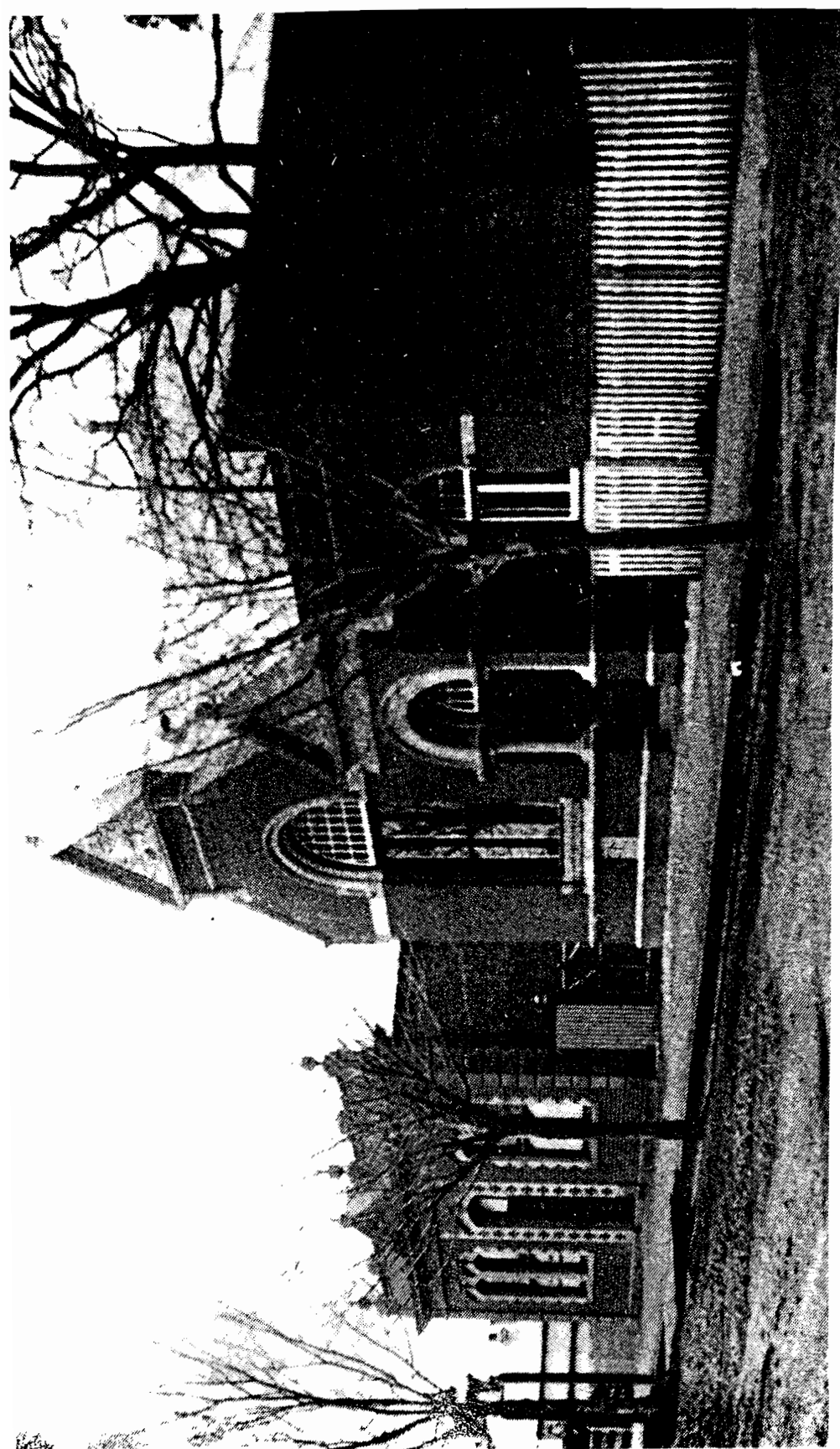
SIGNIFICANCE: A group of three brick public buildings: the RSL (former Soldiers' Memorial Hall, 1921), the Public library (architect Peter Burns, 1971), and the Public Hall (former Mechanics' Institute, architect D.R. Stewart, 1883). Any stylistic characteristics of the halls have been erased and they have been linked to the library by a verandah, also by Burns in 1971, in a Modern, neo-Brutalist style.

The group has local historical significance for its association with cultural, educational and social developments in the community life of Bacchus Marsh. The four memorial stones commemorate commitments by the community to international engagement (rather than casualties) and also the commencement of construction of the Mechanics Institute and an unknown earlier building.

Finally the 1971 construction has local historical significance in demonstrating the effect of local government initiative and as evidence of the approach adopted at that time to conserving the two historic buildings.

INTACTNESS: Poor. The alterations have severely reduced the integrity of these historic buildings, in cr^eating a new design of its own period. This design is intact.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Generally good. There is at least one structural crack between the two gables of the Mechanics Institute Hall in front. The timber needs staining.



MUSEE & COMES, 1961.



FORMER SHURE
OFFICES.

HAN STREET LOOKING WEST
MORE ~ OONES, P. 55.

THIS BUILDING WAS ERECTED
 BY THE CITIZENS IN MEMORY OF SOLDIERS
 OF THE SHUTE OF BACCHUS MARSH
 WHO FIGHT AND DIED
 FOR KING AND COUNTRY
 IN THE GREAT WAR OF 1914-1918
 THE FOUNDATION STONE
 WAS LAID BY
 HERBERT ST. STAUGHTON
 M.P. FOR BACCHUS MARSH
 ON THE 20TH JULY 1913

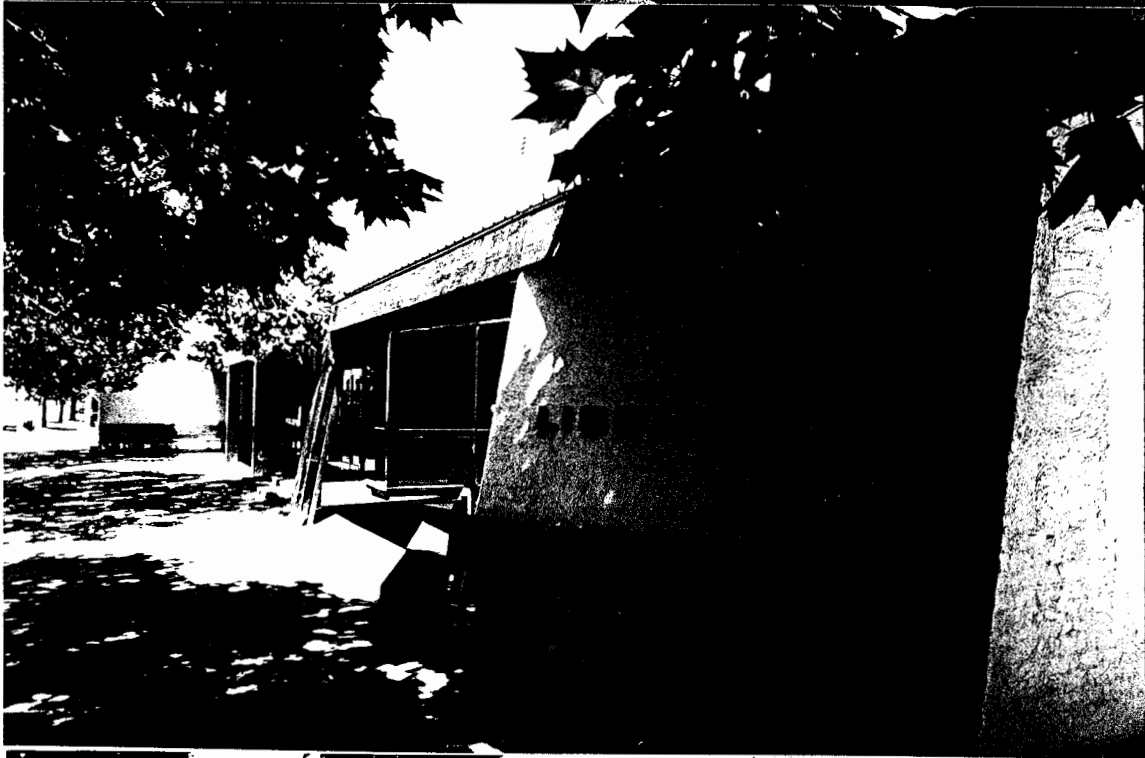
SHUTE OF BACCHUS MARSH
 COUNCIL OF
 C. D. CRIS J. P. J. BOURNE
 W. CRANE J. W. H. M. CRANE
 F. B. HIZELY J. B. BOURNE
 M. P. ERENE J. P. CRANE
 C. SUMMERS J. P. CRANE
 J. W. CRANE J. P. CRANE
 HUGH MEYER J. P. CRANE
 D. LITTLE J. P. CRANE
 JANUARY 1906

THIS
 MEMORIAL STONE
 WAS LAID BY
 S. T. STAUGHTON ESQ M.L.A.
 20TH JULY 1913

158A



REAR,
FROM
LORD STREET



(157)

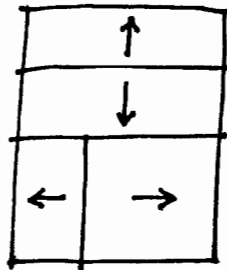
YOUNG STREET

158A

(159)

MAIN STREET

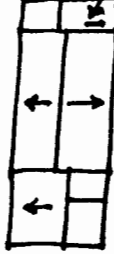
CAPSULE (158)



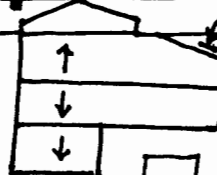
SHIRE OF BACCHUS MARSH

MEMORIAL (158A)

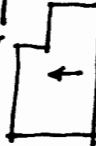
COVERED



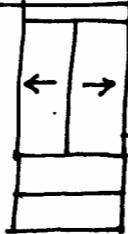
RSL



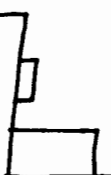
LIBRARY



WAY MEMORIALS



MECHANICS INSTITUTE



KINDER-GARTEN

(160)



BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 160

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

NAME: Bacchus Marsh Adult Education Centre.**PREVIOUS NAME:** Lauriston. The Laurels.**ADDRESS:** 215 Main Street.**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** Adult education classrooms & office.**PREVIOUS USE:** House; Community Centre.**SIGNIFICANT DATE:** c1933 **CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 1900 **SOURCE:** 1**CRITERIA:** H1,3; Ar1 **HISTORIC THEME:** Townships**DESCRIPTION:** **STYLE:** Italianate **STORIES:** 1 **DETACHED.****MATERIALS:** **WALLS** Timber **ROOF** Iron **STRUCTURE** Stud.**CONDITION:** Very good **INTACTNESS:** Fair **THREATS:** -**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:**

FACADE. VERANDAH.

EAVES DECORATION.

CHIMNEYS. DOORS. WINDOWS.

SIGNIFICANCE:**TYPE:** HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL.**LEVEL:** LOCAL.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** Nil**RECOMMENDED CONTROL:** PLANNING SCHEME.**MAP NO:** U4.07**SURVEY:** RP**DATE:** 19.1.94**NEGS:** 13.11

HISTORY: This weatherboard house, originally known as Lauriston, was built *circa* 1900 for Richard K. Rogers. Following Rogers' death in 1914, Lauriston was purchased by Walter Mitchell, who sold the house to a Mrs Humphreys in October 1931.¹ During the Depression, Joan and Sir Daryl Lindsay rented the house, which they renamed The Laurels.

Having left Mulberry Hill, the Lindsay residence at Baxter, the four-roomed cottage at Bacchus Marsh was less than prepossessing:

It was a house devoid of character except for the fact that all its main lines were slightly out of plumb including a sagging six-foot verandah in front and a picket fence onto the street.²

Joan Lindsay is the author of the famous *Picnic at Hanging Rock*, (1967) later filmed by Peter Weir (1975) and various other short stories and "reminiscences", including *Pondelayo*, *Facts, Soft and Hard* (1964) as well as *Time without Clocks* (1962) and an author of *Early Melbourne Architecture* (1953). Sir Daryl Lindsay was director of the National Gallery of Victoria for fifteen years. Both he and Joan were painters and sketchers and part of the Lindsay family, with the Boyds, Australia's greatest artistic dynasties. A number of Sir Daryl's works depict the countryside of the Shire. "In the peace of the country I had got down to painting seriously. The bald hills around Bacchus Marsh... (was) my hunting ground..."³

"Some of these landscapes, painted in the Bacchus Marsh country when I was preoccupied with form rather than the effects of light, were the best thing I did at that time."⁴

The Lindsays occupied the house for several years, but the name The Laurels held firm, even as a Community Centre, and presently, as an Adult Education Centre.

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A double-fronted symmetrical timber Italianate house, with a hip roof. There is a hip-roofed timber verandah with a central gablet. This has timber lattice infill. The verandah has a cast-iron valance and brackets. Generally there is a frieze mould with turned spindle timber brackets. There are tripartite windows, a four panel door with sidelights, with blue glass squares top and bottom, and a fanlight. There is a pressed copper nameplate.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: This is one of three buildings in the shire significant for their literary associations: P.J. Carey Motors with Peter Carey, (refs: 146 & 147), and 46 Lerderderg Street (ref: 246) with Frank and Mary Hardy.

¹ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 31 October 1931.

² Joan Lindsay, *Time Without Clocks*, p.112.

³ Daryl Lindsay, *The Leafy Tree. My Family*, p.136.

⁴ *Ibid*, p.168. Future research should include identifying the Lindsays' landscapes of the Bacchus Marsh district in the 1930s.

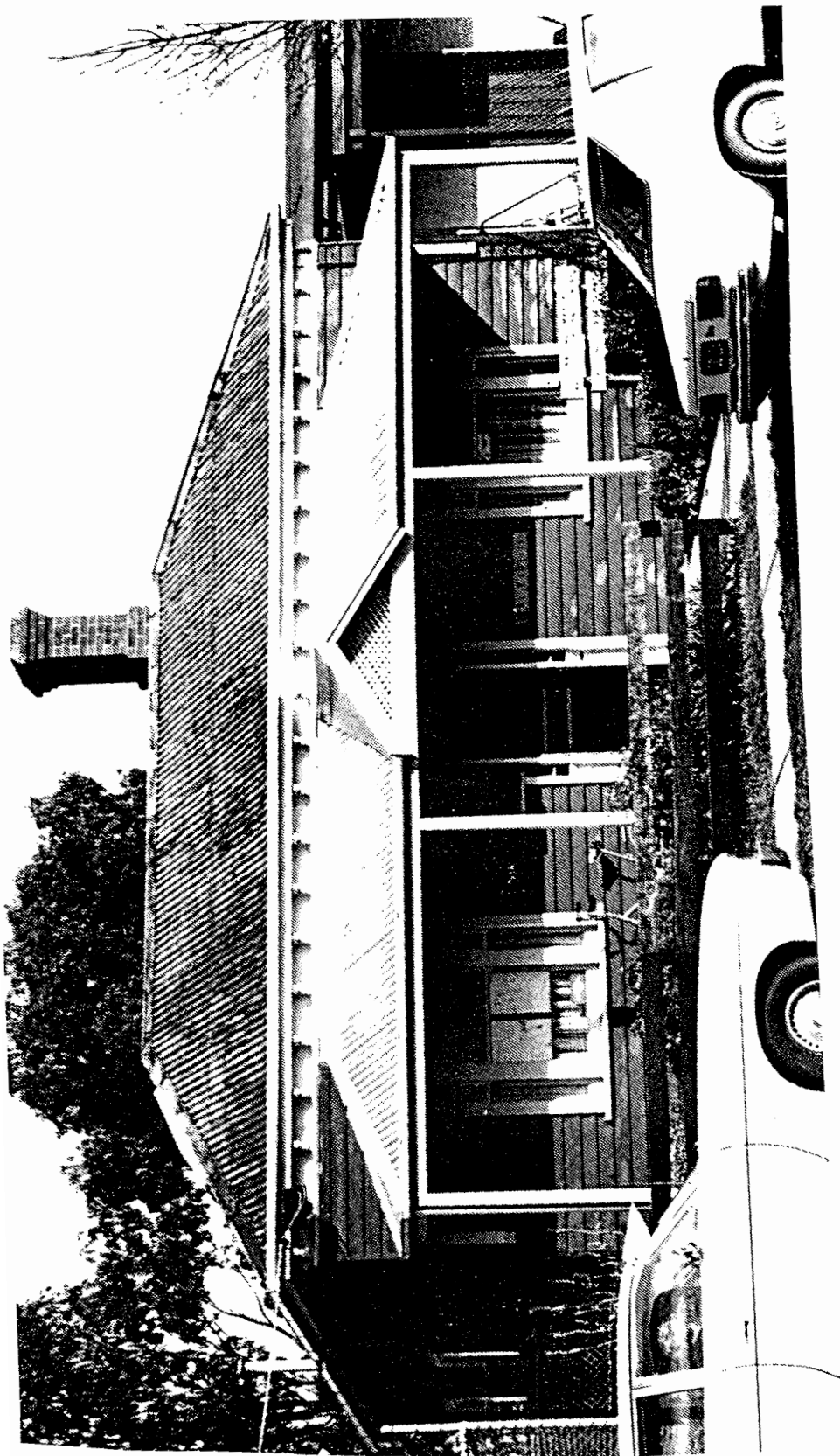
SIGNIFICANCE: A characteristic timber Italianate house built about 1900. In the 1930s Depression, Joan Lindsay the famous author and her husband Sir Daryl Lindsay, artist and later director of the National Gallery of Victoria lived here.

It is of local historical significance for its association with the famous and influential literary and artistic couple and their depictions of the district.

It is also of local historical significance as a representative embodiment of a way of life almost a hundred years ago in Bacchus Marsh and of the late nineteenth century Italianate architectural style.

INTACTNESS: Fair. The verandah floor has been replaced with a concrete slab. The verandah has been rebuilt. It is not clear if any of its material is early. The cast iron lace is not shown on earlier photographs and may be recent. The picket fence is recent and lacks a gate.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Very good.

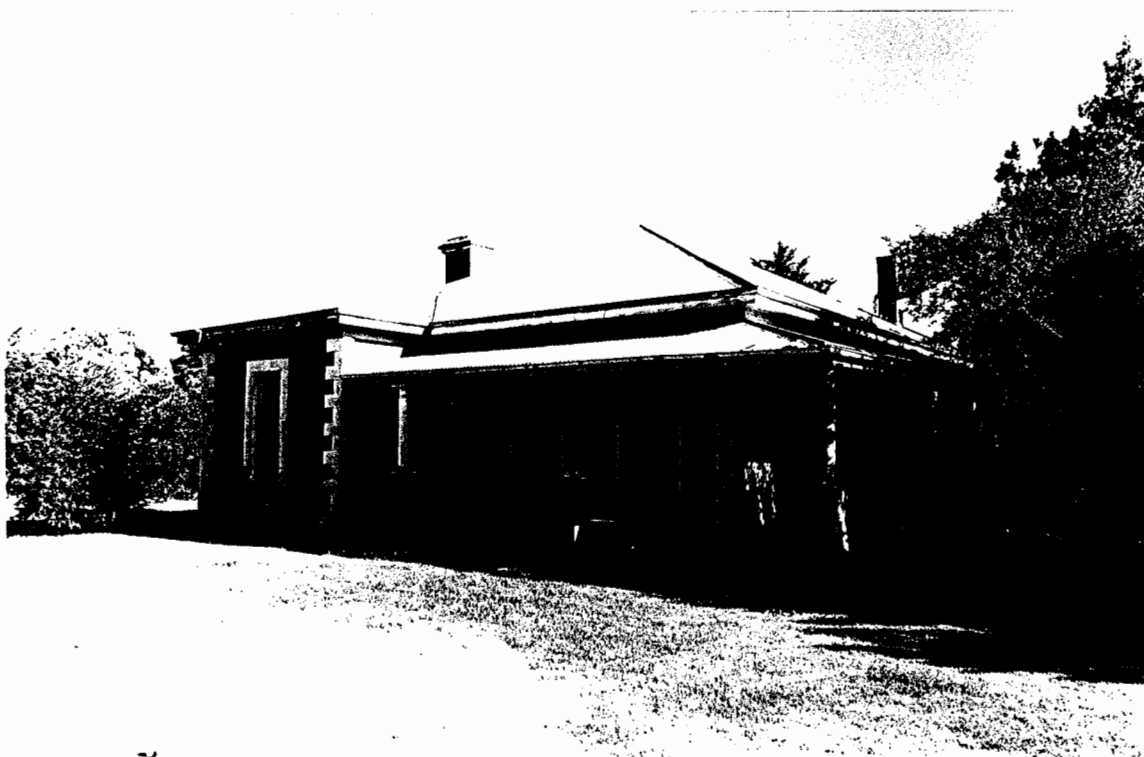


House - Jones, P 165

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 162

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

<u>NAME:</u> Dunglass.			
<u>PREVIOUS NAME:</u>			
<u>ADDRESS:</u> 229 Main Street.			
<u>TITLE DETAILS:</u>			
<u>USE:</u> House			
<u>PREVIOUS USE:</u> Doctor's residence.			
<u>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</u> 1865-6		<u>SOURCE:</u> 1	
<u>CRITERIA:</u> H1,3,6; Ar1,2		<u>HISTORIC THEME:</u> Townships	
<u>DESCRIPTION:</u>	<u>STYLE:</u> Classical	<u>STORIES:</u> 1	<u>DETACHED.</u>
<u>MATERIALS:</u>	<u>WALLS</u> Brick	<u>ROOF</u> Iron	<u>STRUCTURE</u> Lb
<u>CONDITION:</u> Fair	<u>INTACTNESS:</u> Very good	<u>THREATS:</u> Townships	
<u>SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:</u>			
MATERIALS. FORM. FACADE. VERANDAH.			
CHIMNEY. WALL DECORATION. DOORS. WINDOWS.			
HEDGES.			
<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> U4.07	<u>SURVEY:</u> RP	<u>DATE:</u> 19.1.94	<u>NEGS:</u> 13.13



HISTORY: This brick residence was built in 1865-66, as a house and surgery for Dr Rae, a medical practitioner in Bacchus Marsh between 1863 and 1874.¹ Dr Rae was influential in community affairs, acting as a Justice of the Peace, as assistant surgeon to the local militia, as a member of the Board of Advice for the Bacchus Marsh Common School (ref: 251), and as president of the Mechanics' Institute (ref: 158A). Ill health forced Dr Rae to resign his practice in 1874. In 1880 he built the Bungalow (ref: 197) where he lived until his death.² The house was then occupied by Thomas Taubman, and from 1876, by Rev. A.J. M' Clausland. Later, the house was purchased by a grocer and draper, William Anderson, who named it "Dunglass".

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: Double-fronted brick Classical nineteenth century house with a high hip roof. The left-hand bay is set forward, with a skillion verandah in the angle, returning around the right hand side, terminating in a second entry lobby under the verandah roof. The verandah is supported by concrete Tuscan columns on brick pedestals, with a brick dwarf wall between, as balustrade.

There are quoins and architraves of flat dressed buff-coloured stone and stone recessed panels under windows. It is on a rock-face base and there is a flat cornice band. Chimneys have render mouldings. There is a 4-panel door and cast-iron sub-floor vents. There is a Melaleuca hedge.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: The stone and the technique of its working in the drafting of the ashlar blocks are comparable to the Court House (1858-59 ref: 151), and contemporary with it. The Classical style is unlike any other house in Bacchus Marsh, although cottages such as in Graham Street (ref: 98-100) and the Manor House (ref: 218) have quoins and string courses, etc.

SIGNIFICANCE: An early Classical brick and stone doctor's residence, built in 1865 for Dr Rae, an influential figure in the town.

It is of local historical significance as a representative embodiment of the way of life experienced by an influential figure in Bacchus Marsh 130 years ago and for its association with Dr Rae.

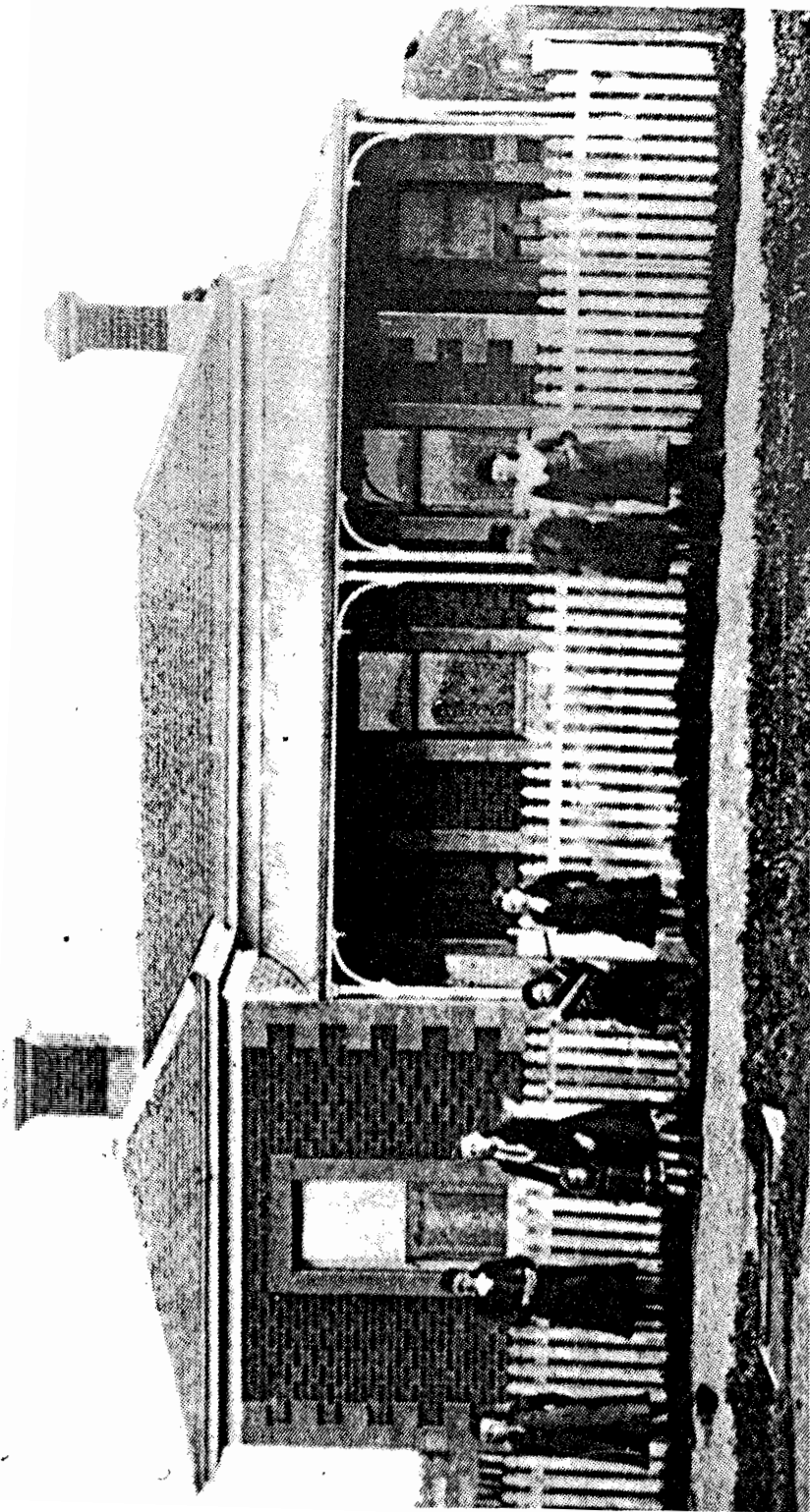
Architecturally it is locally significant as a representative example of the domestic Classical style in the early Victorian period, although there is no comparable example on this scale in Bacchus Marsh. It also demonstrates skilful stonemason's craftsmanship in the drafting of the ashlar blocks.

INTACTNESS: Very Good. One verandah post is missing. It not known if the verandah posts and brick balustrade are early. The hedge is recent.

¹ "Residence, 229 Main Street", Local History File, BMDHS.

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

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Fair. The roof is corroding, the spouting blocked and inoperative. The paintwork is deteriorating.



1883.
MORRIS JONES, P46

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 163

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

NAME: Ivison.**ADDRESS:** 239 Main Street.**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** House**CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 1908**SOURCE:** 1**CRITERIA:** H1,3; Ar 1**HISTORIC THEME:** Townships.**DESCRIPTION:** **STYLE:** Edwardian **STORIES:** 1 **DETACHED.****MATERIALS:** **WALLS** Brick **ROOF** Iron **STRUCTURE** Lb**CONDITION:** Excellent. **INTACTNESS:** Very good **THREATS:** -**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:**

FACADE. VERANDAH. ROOF FORM. PLAN.

WALL DECORATION. DOORS. WINDOWS. PAINTWORK SCHEME.

SIGNIFICANCE:**TYPE:** HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL.**LEVEL:** LOCAL.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** Nil.**RECOMMENDED CONTROL:** PLANNING SCHEME.**MAP NO:** U4.07**SURVEY:** RP**DATE:** 19.1.94**NEGS:** 13.14

HISTORY: This house was erected in 1908 for T.H. Pearce, son of the farmer and businessman, Thomas George.¹ T.H. Pearce conducted the Pearce Bros. Store, which Thomas George and his brother, Ebenezer (refs: 167 & 168), established in 1881 alongside the Court House Hotel.² T.H. Pearce retired in October 1936. He died here, aged 63 on January 17, 1940.

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A most compact triple-fronted Edwardian asymmetrically brick house. It has a high hip roof, with the centre bay set forward as a gable. The hip descends break-pitch over verandahs in the angle on each side. At left, this is at the side and extends back to a side gable roof. The upper gable is timbered roughcast and projects on timber brackets. Beneath is a canted bay window, with a scale pattern pressed metal curved hood supported by curved quadrant timber brackets. Verandahs have shallow curved rail valances on Doric timber posts. That at left has an oculus window. There are flat render bands at cill, base level and over the bay. There is a segmental head over the window pairs and two metal hoods over the right hand side windows. Next to these, is an early slotted side fence. There are terra-cotta pots to the front chimney.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are 44 Edwardian houses identified in the Study, but this compact and complex design is unique. It is most similar to 48A Graham Street (ref: 130) and 165 Main Street (ref: 165).

SIGNIFICANCE: A most compact Edwardian brick house of an interesting design built for T.H. Pearce, the storekeeper, 1908.

It is of local historical significance as a representative embodiment of the way of life in the Edwardian period and for its association with Pearce, an important local figure. With the other two Pearce houses (refs: 167 & 168) it forms a group associated with the family.

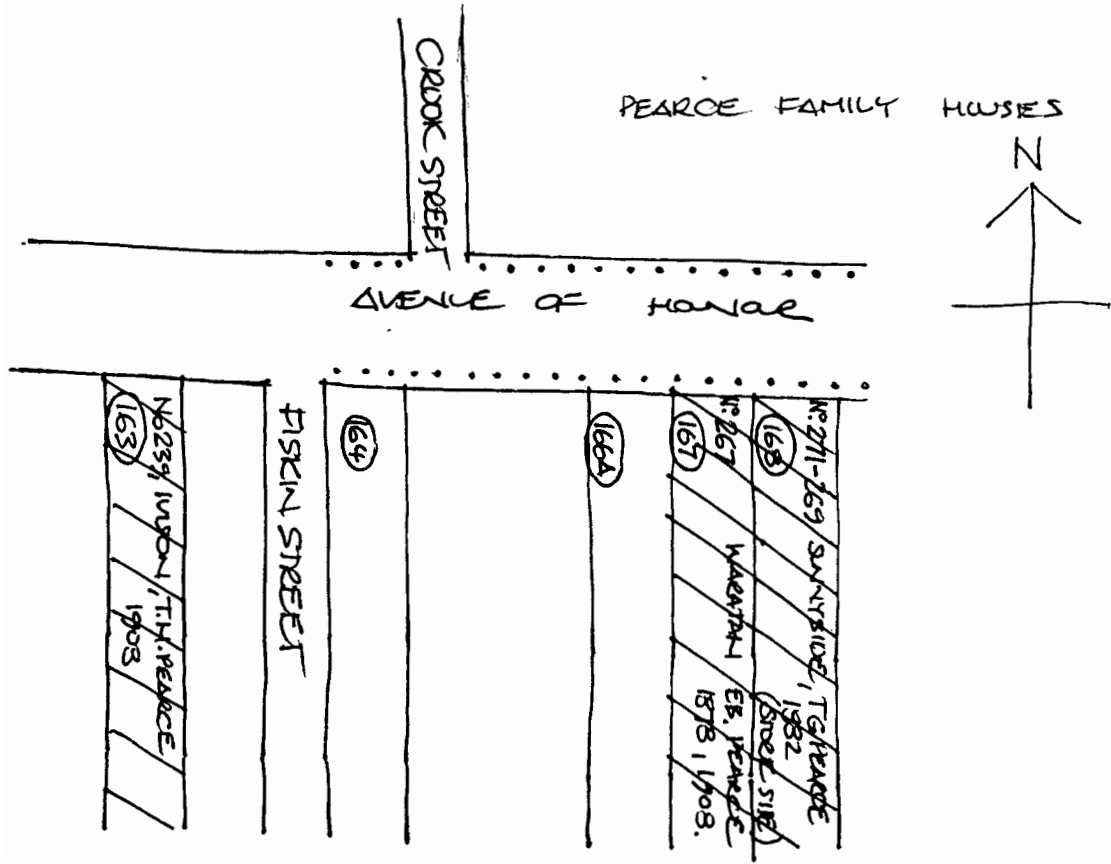
It is also of local architectural significance as an interesting and intact representative example of the Edwardian domestic style.

INTACTNESS: Very good. The verandah floor has been replaced with a concrete slab. The fence was replaced in the 1950s.

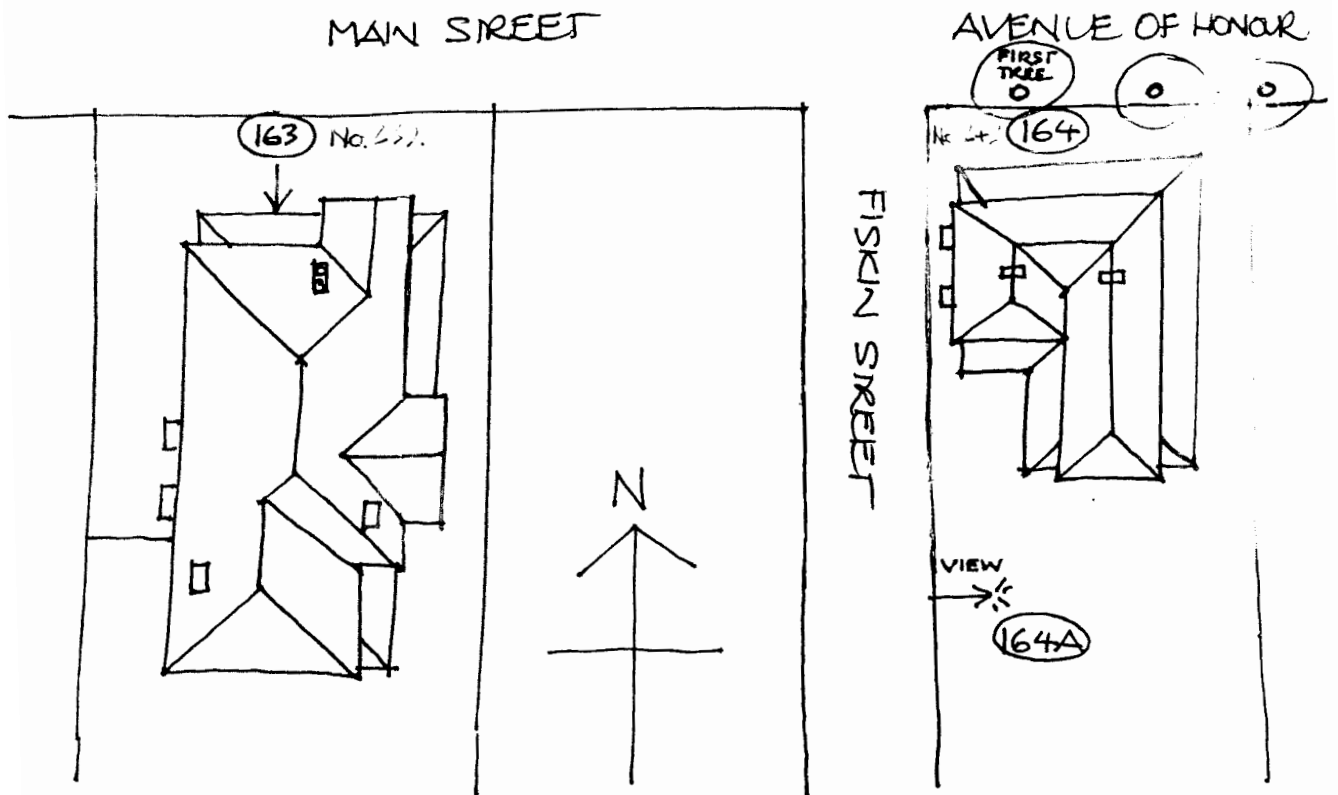
CONDITIONS & THREATS: Excellent.

¹ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 14 November 1908.

² Moore and Oomes, *Bacchus Marsh: A Pictorial Chronicle*, p.39.



163, 164.



164
(INTEREST)

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 166

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

NAME: Avenue of Honour.**PREVIOUS NAME:** Soldiers' Avenue of Honour.**CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 1918**SOURCE:** 1**CRITERIA:** Ar3; So1,2; Ae1; H4/ H3.**HISTORIC THEME:** Townships/

Commemorating

CONDITION: Very good **INTACTNESS:** Very good**THREATS:** Dutch Elm Beetle. Traffic speed. Reduced maintenance funding.**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:**

STREET FURNITURE.

PLANTING FORMATION.

SIGNIFICANCE:**TYPE:** HISTORICAL. AESTHETIC.**LEVEL:** STATE.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** Nil**RECOMMENDED CONTROL/NOMINATION:** HBR. RNE. PLANNING SCHEME.**MAP NO:** R2.05, R3.05 & U5.07**SURVEY:** RP, JS**DATE:** 19 & 24.1.94**NEGS:** 13.22 & 27, 14.4

HISTORY: The Avenue of Honour was planted on August 10, 1918 as "a memorial to the brave soldier lads who have left their homes to go and fight for their King and Country".¹ Two hundred and eighty-one Canadian Elms (*sic.*), each representing one volunteer, were planted simultaneously, and in alphabetical order, by relatives of the soldiers. The ceremony, which attracted one thousand spectators, was a community effort, with workers from the Darley Firebrick Company digging the holes and erecting tree guards, and the local branch of the Red Cross providing refreshments. Proceedings commenced with a bugle call, followed by the National Anthem. The trees were planted, speeches were delivered, the National Anthem sung, then a stirring rendition of "God Bless Our Splendid Men". Three hearty cheers for the "Boys at the Front" closed a notable occasion.²

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A memorial avenue of about 390 mature trees, about 3.3 km in length, on the Bacchus Marsh Road, extending from Fiskin Street to about 0.5 km before the Lerderderg River road bridge. The trees vary in species and spacing (10-15m). There are lengths of pre-cast concrete diamond pavers footpath, particularly on the south side. Kerbs and channels are formed from bricks (there are three profile types), bluestone pitchers and pre-cast concrete, and pre-cast concrete spoon drains. There are a few recently planted trees at the west end on the north side.

Landscape. The approach to the town of Bacchus Marsh, along a curvaceous tree-lined avenue, is one of the most distinctive in Victoria. The trees provide a towering tunnel of cool dappled light during the summer, with glimpses of farmland and orchards on either side.

Plant Species:

<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm (Dominant)
<i>Ulmus porcera 'Variegata'</i>	Silver Elm
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	English Ash

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: Other significant avenues of honour in Victoria are: Ballarat (4,000 trees, planted 1920, over 23km of Elms, Oaks and Poplars); Lysterfield (silky oaks), others?? There are three other road avenues of trees in the Shire (refs: 260, 265, 357) including Myrniong Avenue of Honour, and the Pioneer Womans Avenue of Honour. This is the most significant of these.

SIGNIFICANCE: A memorial avenue of about 390 mature English Elms (*Ulmus procera*) over 3.3km in length on the Bacchus Marsh Road in its approach to the town from Melbourne, was planted on August 10, 1918. (This was well before the armistice, not signed until November 11, 1918).

¹ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 17 August 1918.

² *Ibid.*

The Avenue is of state historical significance in demonstrating a commemorative association with a nationally important and influential phenomenon, said to signify the coming-of-age of the nation.

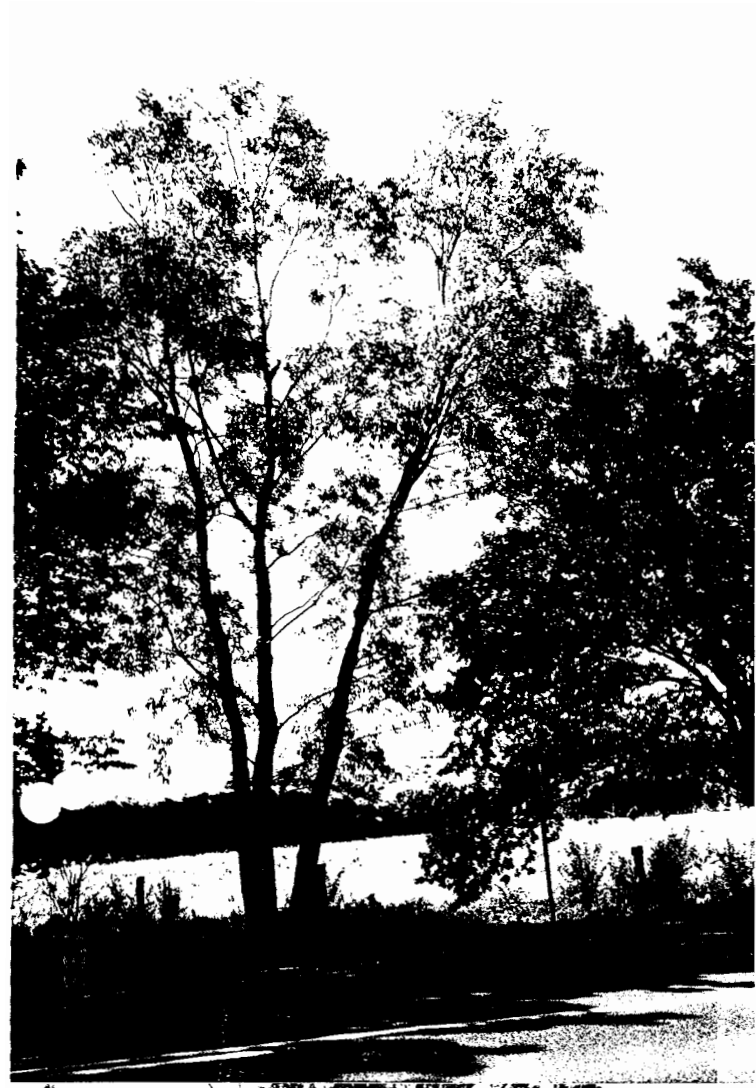
The Avenue is also historically significant in demonstrating the effect on a close rural community and its response and sacrifice in support of government action. It is significant also as an intact survival of a major memorial avenue, and of state aesthetic significance in the quality of its scenic beauty, as a continuous vaulted form and of the views on either side.

Finally, it is of social significance, as a landmark used by travellers to Ballarat for orientation and illustrated in representative views (postcards, tourist literature, horticultural handbooks). It is one of those landscape elements known and valued by the community as part of its sense of identity in the Garden State.

INTACTNESS: Very good. There appear to be virtually no trees missing.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Apparently very good.

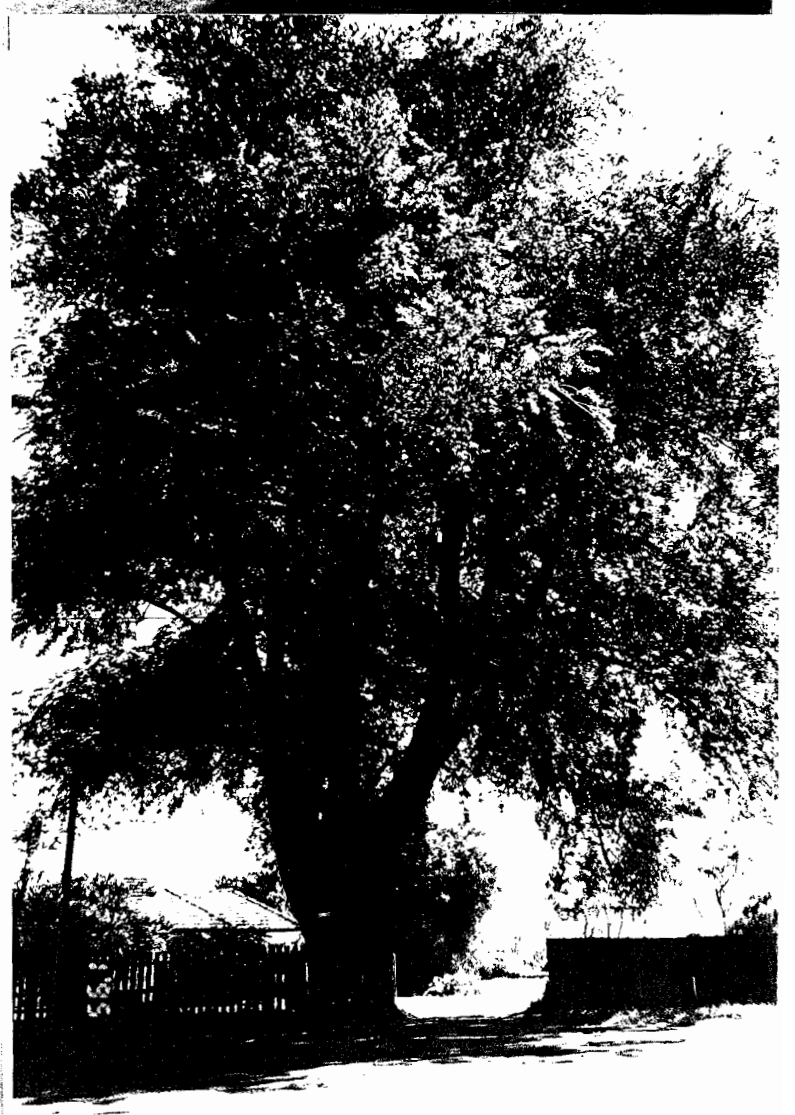
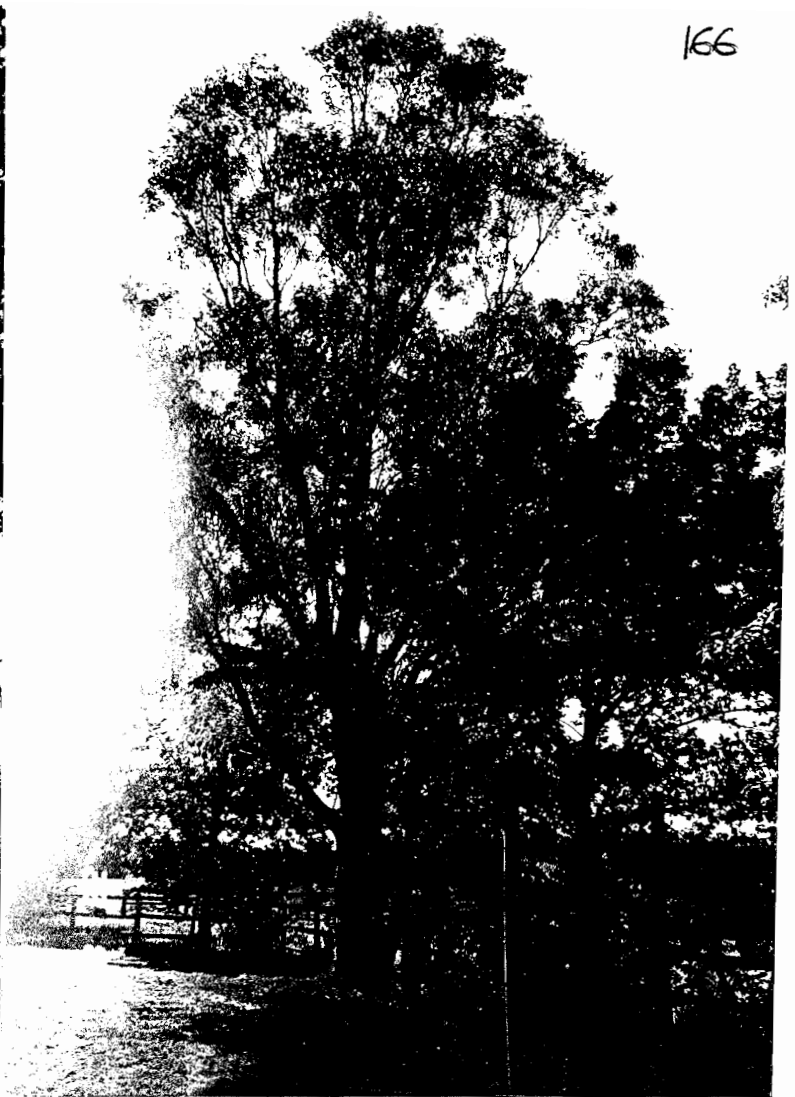
Landscape. At more than 70 years of age, the trees appear to be healthy and well formed, although there is at least one replacement with a Silver Elm. Future access to the town should ensure that the roadway is not subject to any further road widening which could harm the roots of the trees, nor should they be subject to any major pruning, except where required to maintain minimum height over the road or to correct storm damage. The trees should also be regularly checked for any signs of infestation of Dutch Elm Beetle. The trees should be retained at all cost as a tourist attraction to Bacchus Marsh and, if possible, the speed limit lowered to 70kph so that their beauty can be enjoyed!



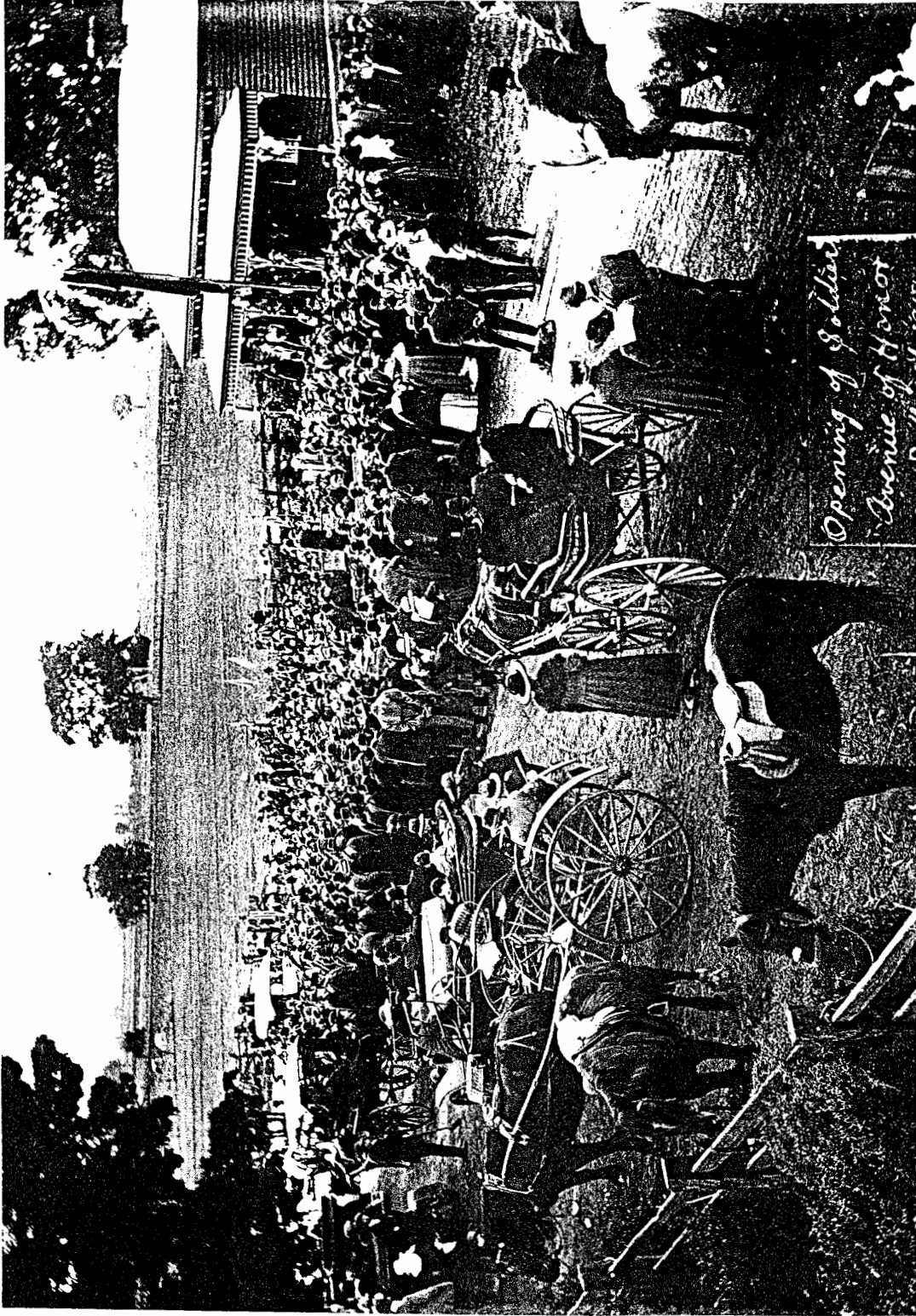


166









13. MARCH 1918
MADE A COMES, 1922.
HOUSE NOT IDENTIFIED

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:166A**

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

NAME:**ADDRESS:** 263 Avenue of Honour**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** Windbreak & hedge.**SIGNIFICANT DATE:** ?**SOURCE:****CRITERIA:** Ar1; H1**HISTORIC THEME:** Agriculture**CONDITION:** Very good **INTACTNESS:** Very good **THREATS:** -**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:**

FORM. TREES. SCENIC VALUE, PLANTING FORMATION.

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

AREA.

MAP NO: U5.07**SURVEY:** RP, JS**DATE:** 19.1.94**NEGS:** 9.17

HISTORY: No planting data is known.

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A large evergreen conifer hedge and wind break consisting of a combination of two species, forming enclosure to the western boundary of the property.

Hedge species:

Cupressus macrocarpa

Monterey Cypress

Cupressus macrocarpa var. *aurea*

Golden Monterey Cypress

Coprosma repens to front edge of hedge near road.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: Other windbreaks include refs: 202, 260, 271, 276, 277, 282, 307, 308, 324 and 333. A total of eleven windbreak sites have been identified in the Shire.

SIGNIFICANCE: A windbreak of about thirty(?) Field Maple (*Acer coampestre*) trees(?), lining the west boundary of a paddock and a large conifer hedge of Monterey Cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa*) on a pastoral boundary adjoining the house.

Of local historical significance as a representative embodiment of a place, its landscape and vegetation and of an agricultural practice.

Of "architectural" significance locally as a representative example of a planting configuration.

INTACTNESS: Very good.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Very good.

166A.



BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 167

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

NAME: Waratah.			
ADDRESS: 267 Avenue of Honour.			
TITLE DETAILS:			
USE: House			
SIGNIFICANT DATE:		CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1878	SOURCE: 1
ALTERATIONS/ADDITIONS:		DATE: 1908	SOURCE: 1
DESIGNER: 1908: A.S. Eggleston			
CRITERIA: H1,3,5; Ar 1		HISTORIC THEME: Townships	
DESCRIPTION:		STYLE: Victorian/Californian Bungalow	STORIES: 1
DETACHED.			
MATERIALS:		WALLS Roughcast brick	ROOF Iron
			STRUCTURE Lb
CONDITION: Excellent		INTACTNESS: Good	THREATS: -
SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:			
FORM. FACADE. VERANDAH. ROOF FORM.			
EAVES DECORATION. ROOF DECORATION. VERANDAH DECORATION.			
CHIMNEYS. DOORS. WINDOWS. PAINTWORK SCHEME.			
STREET FURNITURE. HEDGES.			
SIGNIFICANCE:			
TYPE: HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL.			
LEVEL: LOCAL.			
DESIGNATION EXISTING: Nil			
RECOMMENDED CONTROL: PLANNING SCHEME.			
MAP NO: U5.07		SURVEY: RP, JS	DATE: 19.1.94
		NEGS: 13.19	



HISTORY: This brick house was erected in two stages for the local entrepreneur, Ebenezer Pearce. The rear section was built about 1878, the front section, "an adaptation of Baronial English architecture"(!)¹ was completed in 1908 (In the same year, T.H. Pearce son of Thomas George, built No. 239, ref: 163). Designed by Alec Stanley Eggleston, the front portion of the house received favourable attention in the local press: "spacious arches, bow windows, galleried verandah, rough stucco work, and stained glass windows" combined to create a residence of great distinction.² Eggleston was an important domestic architect practising in Melbourne from 1903 until 1937. He practised with Percy Oakley, then J.D. Overend and finally his son, Robert who founded the present firm, Eggleston McDonald.³

Ebenezer Pearce, and his brother Thomas George (ref: 168), entered the family business, a general store and bakery, which their father had established in the 1850s. The entrepreneurial brothers opened a branch store in 1881, and over the succeeding decade, established a brickworks, a chaff mill and a chicory drying kiln (ref: 88). The memorial gates at Maddingley Park (ref: 356), erected by family members in 1922, acknowledge the personal and professional gains made by the brothers in Bacchus Marsh.

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A late Victorian Picturesque Gothic villa, rectangular in plan and rendered brick. The chimneys (unpainted) have Classical mouldings. Gable ends have curved Gothic decoration and finials and at right is a canted bay.

In front of this is a roughcast Californian Bungalow addition. It has a half-hip roof, and is triple-fronted. The centre bay is set forward as a gable. The upper section has timbered rails. There are roughcast pylon chimneys with pots. The verandah at right is an angle to the side entrance, which projects as a gable. The timber verandah has a curved valance of vertical rails and Doric posts. The entry is arched red tuck-pointed bricks with label-moulds.

The Garden. The garden has elements remnant of the periods of the house. The property is enclosed with a well clipped and maintained evergreen coniferous hedge, behind a closed picket fence. The height of the hedge is maintained to 3.0 to 3.5 metres.

Hedge species:

Cupressus torulosa

Bhutan Cypress

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: This house forms a pair with Pearce's brother's house built four years later, next door (ref: 169). Of the 44 late nineteenth century houses identified in Bacchus Marsh in the Study, there are several in this broad stylistic category including Stone Villa (ref: 212). There are 26 Californian Bungalows identified. This work

¹ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, ?? September 1908.

² *Ibid.*

³ Miles Lewis, *Architectural Survey. First Report* University of Melbourne, Melbourne 1977 pp33 & 34.

is very early as a Bungalow. Comparable Eggleston houses are 17 Dudley Street, Brighton (1915, with Oakley) and for T.S. Pritchett at Balwyn, (1910).⁴ Eggleston also designed 105 Main Street (1913, ref: 147) in the same year.

SIGNIFICANCE: A brick late Victorian Picturesque Gothic villa built in 1878 for Ebenezer Pearce, now one of three houses for this family in this vicinity. In front is a roughcast brick, particularly early, Californian Bungalow addition, an early design by the important Melbourne domestic architect, Alec Stanley Eggleston. There is a good Bhutan Cypress (*Cupressus torulosa*) hedge.

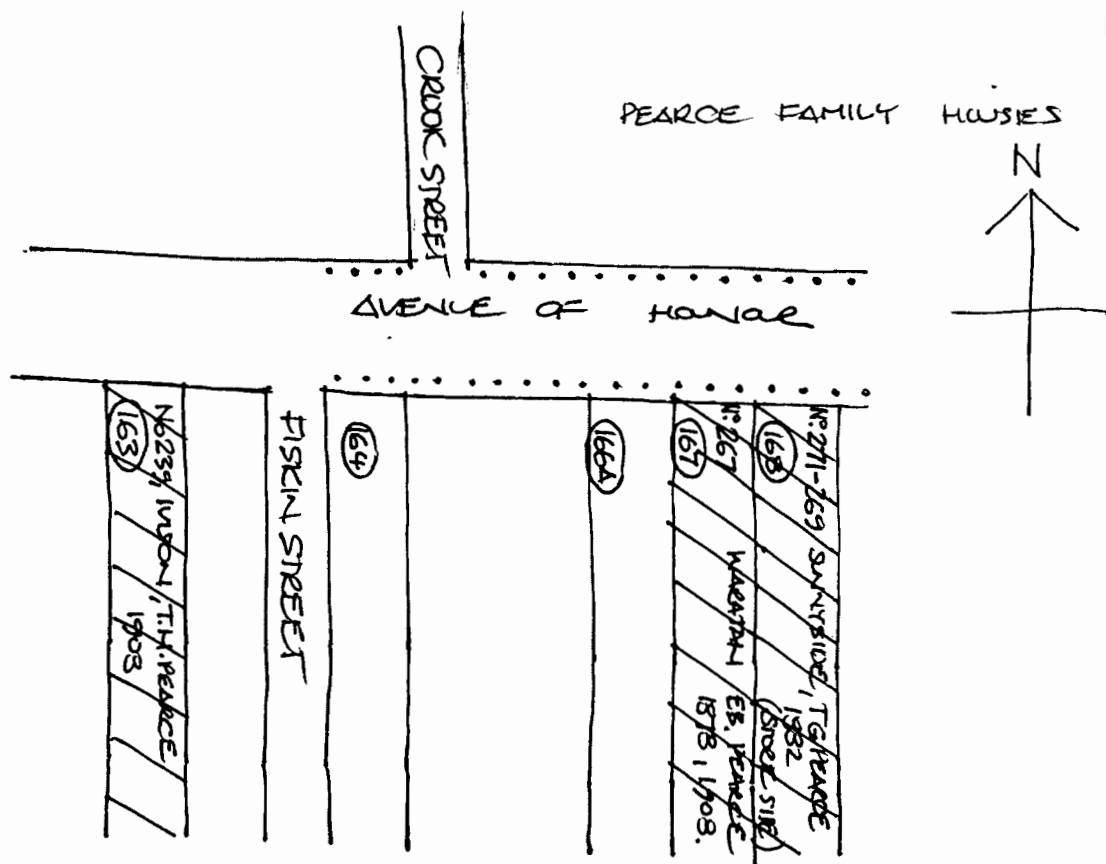
It is of local historical significance as an interesting, yet still representative embodiment of the way of life and social values of two historical periods: the late Victorian and late Edwardian. It demonstrates association with the important and influential figure of Ebenezer Pearce and also a changing sequence of architectural styles. With the other two Pearce houses (refs: 163 & 168), it forms a group associated with the family (see map).

Architecturally it is significant as both an early work of Eggleston and a particularly early Californian Bungalow style work.

INTACTNESS: The render is generally painted. Garden, gates and fence are generally recent, but very good and sympathetic.

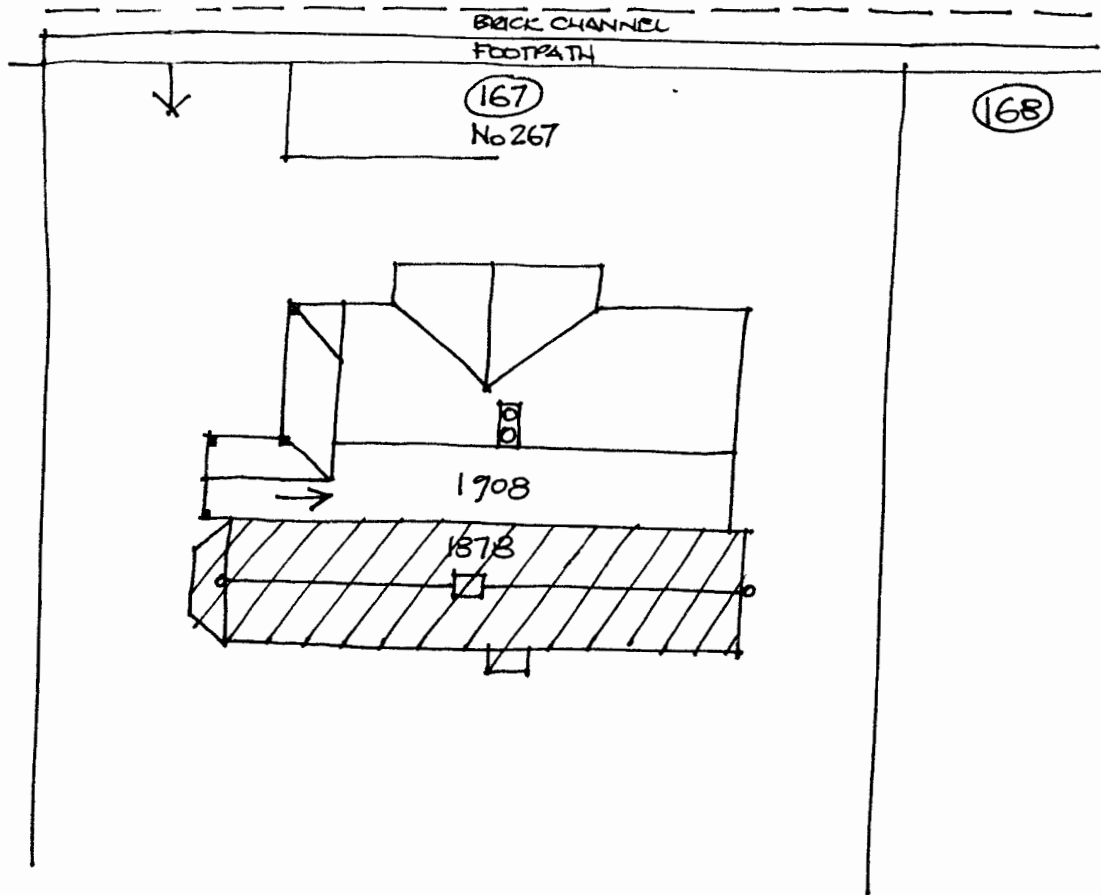
CONDITIONS & THREATS: Excellent.

⁴ John Clare, "The Post Federation House in Melbourne, Bungalow and Vernacular Revival Styles 1900-1930", University of Melbourne, Melbourne 1984, p.50.



AVENUE OF HONOUR

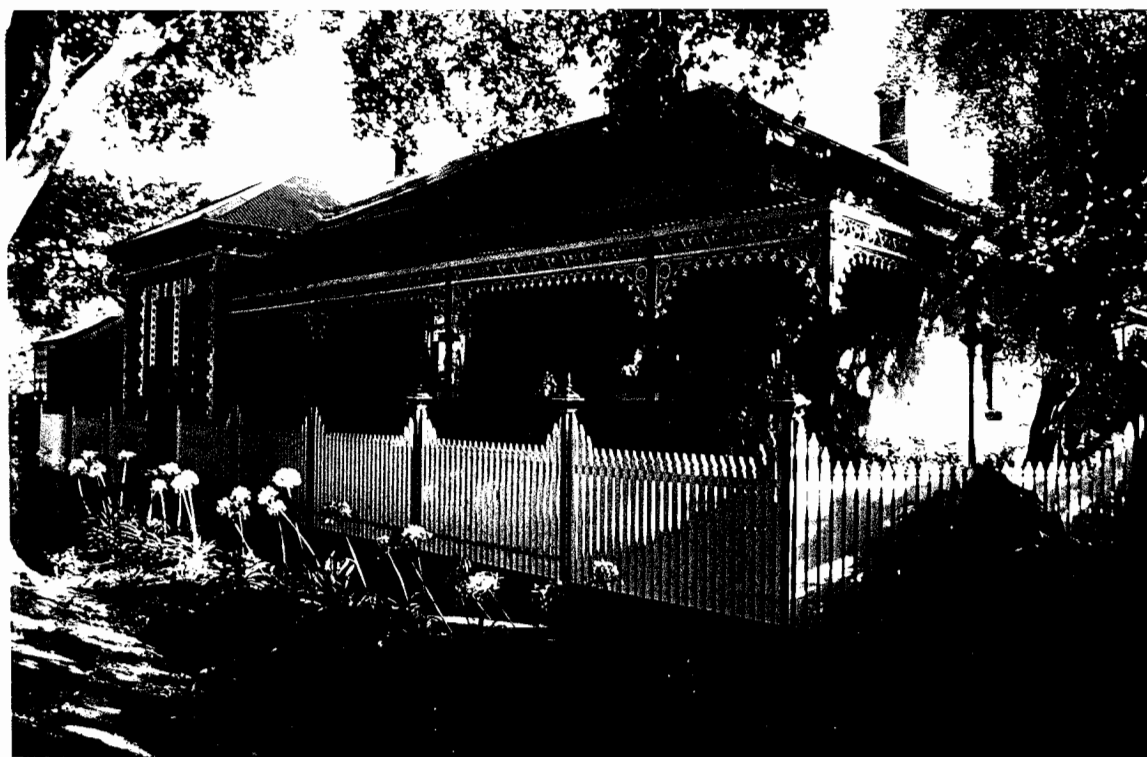
167



BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 168

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

NAME: Sunnyside.		
PREVIOUS NAME: Pearce Bros. Store.		
ADDRESS: 269-271 Avenue of Honour.		
TITLE DETAILS:		
USE: House.		
PREVIOUS USE: Store (part?)		
CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1882		SOURCE: 1
CRITERIA: H1,3/ Ar 1	HISTORIC THEME: Townships	
DESCRIPTION:	STYLE: Italianate	STORIES: 1 DETACHED.
MATERIALS:	WALLS Brick	ROOF Iron STRUCTURE Lb
CONDITION: Good	INTACTNESS: Very good	THREATS: -
SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS: FACADE. VERANDAH. ROOF FORM. CHIMNEYS. WALL DECORATION. DOORS. WINDOWS. PAINTWORK SCHEME. STREET FURNITURE.		
SIGNIFICANCE:		
TYPE: HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL.		
LEVEL: LOCAL.		
DESIGNATION EXISTING: Nil		
RECOMMENDED CONTROL: PLANNING SCHEME.		
MAP NO: U5.07	SURVEY: RP	DATE: 19.1.94
NEGS: 13.20, 21/13.22 (kerb & gutter)		



HISTORY: This house was built in 1882 for the farmer, businessman, and town worthy, Thomas George Pearce.¹ It is on the site of the original Pearce Bros. store, opened by Thomas Snr. in the 1850s. T.G. Pearce, and his brother, Ebenezer, entered the family business, establishing a branch store near the Court House Hotel in 1881. By the close of the decade, the entrepreneurial brothers had opened a brickworks, a chaff mill, and a chicory drying kiln.

T.G. Pearce was a founder of the Baptist Church in Bacchus Marsh, a trustee of the Mechanics' Institute and Chairman of Trustees of Maddingley Park, a member of the Water Trust, the Captain of the Bacchus Marsh Troop, and a leading light in the United Churches Literary and Debating Society.²

This house may incorporate some of the 1850s store building.

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: An Italianate triple-fronted brick house with a hip roof. It is red brick in Flemish bond, with cream dressings (painted?) and the base rendered. The left-hand and side rear bays are set forward and the verandah extends around the angle between them. It has a cast-iron valance, brackets and posts. The left-hand bay ends in a canted bay window, reflected in the roof shape. All windows are tripartite; those in the projections have sashes separated by brickwork. Cills are expressed and supported on brackets. Doors are 4-panel, with cut ruby glass, side-lights and fanlight. There are decorative cast-iron wall vents. Chimneys have Classical mouldings with brackets and dividers. There is a brickwork street channel and a diamond shaped pre-cast concrete paved footpath. The shaded area may have been built earlier.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: This house forms a pair with Pearce's brother's house, built four years earlier, next door (ref: 167) and a link with T.H. Pearce's house built in 1908 at No 239 (ref: 163). There are 44 late Victorian houses identified in the Study.

SIGNIFICANCE: A characteristic bichromatic Italianate brick house built in 1882, for Thomas George Pearce on the site of and possibly incorporating, Pearce Bros. original store, built in the 1850s by Thomas Snr.

It is historically, locally significant as a representative embodiment of the way of life of the 1880s, for its association with George Pearce, an important local figure and for marking the site of the well known Pearce Bros. original store. With the other two Pearce family houses (ref: 163 & 167) it forms a group associated with the family (see map).

It is also of local architectural significance as a representative Italianate house.

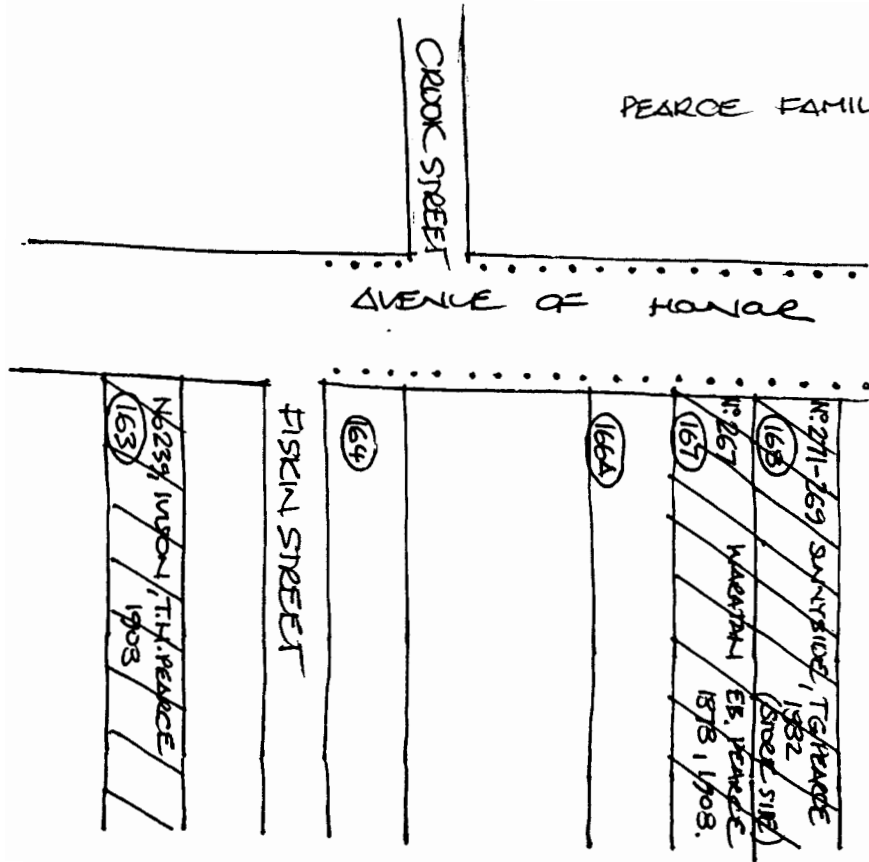
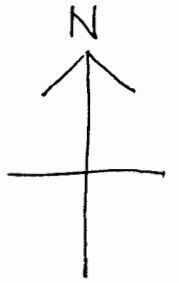
¹ "Pearce Bros. Store", Local History File, BMDHS.

² Williams, *A History of Bacchus Marsh and its Pioneers*, p.16.

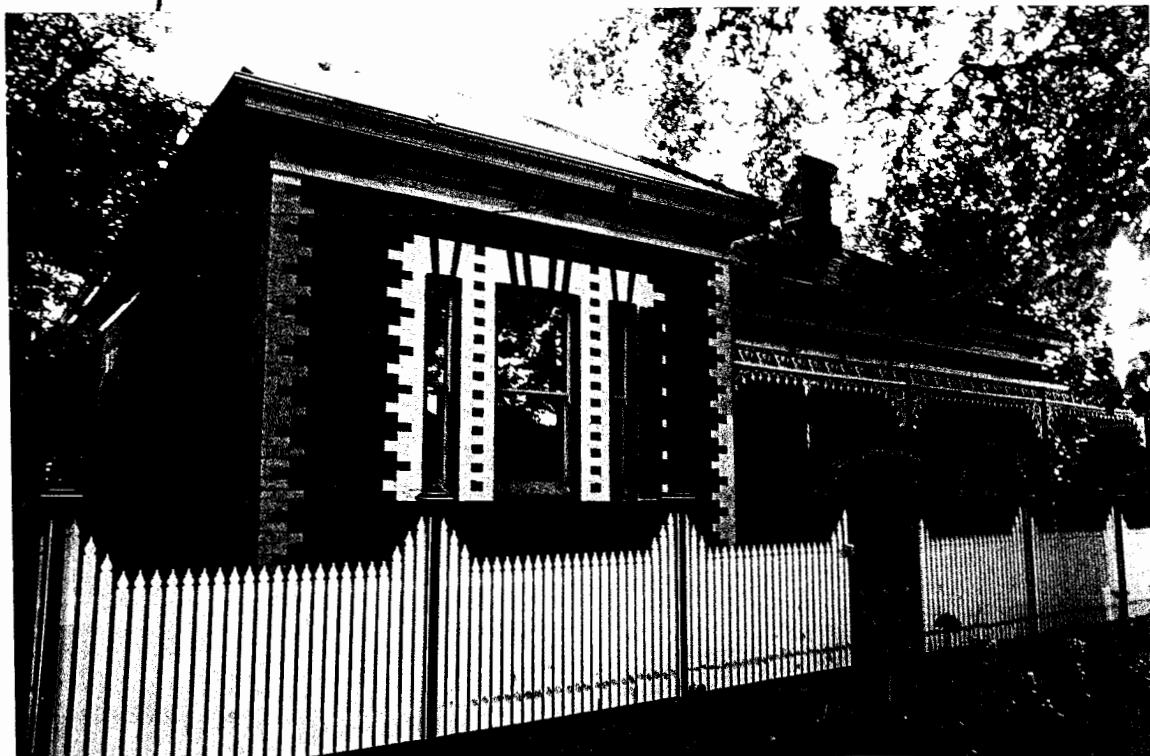
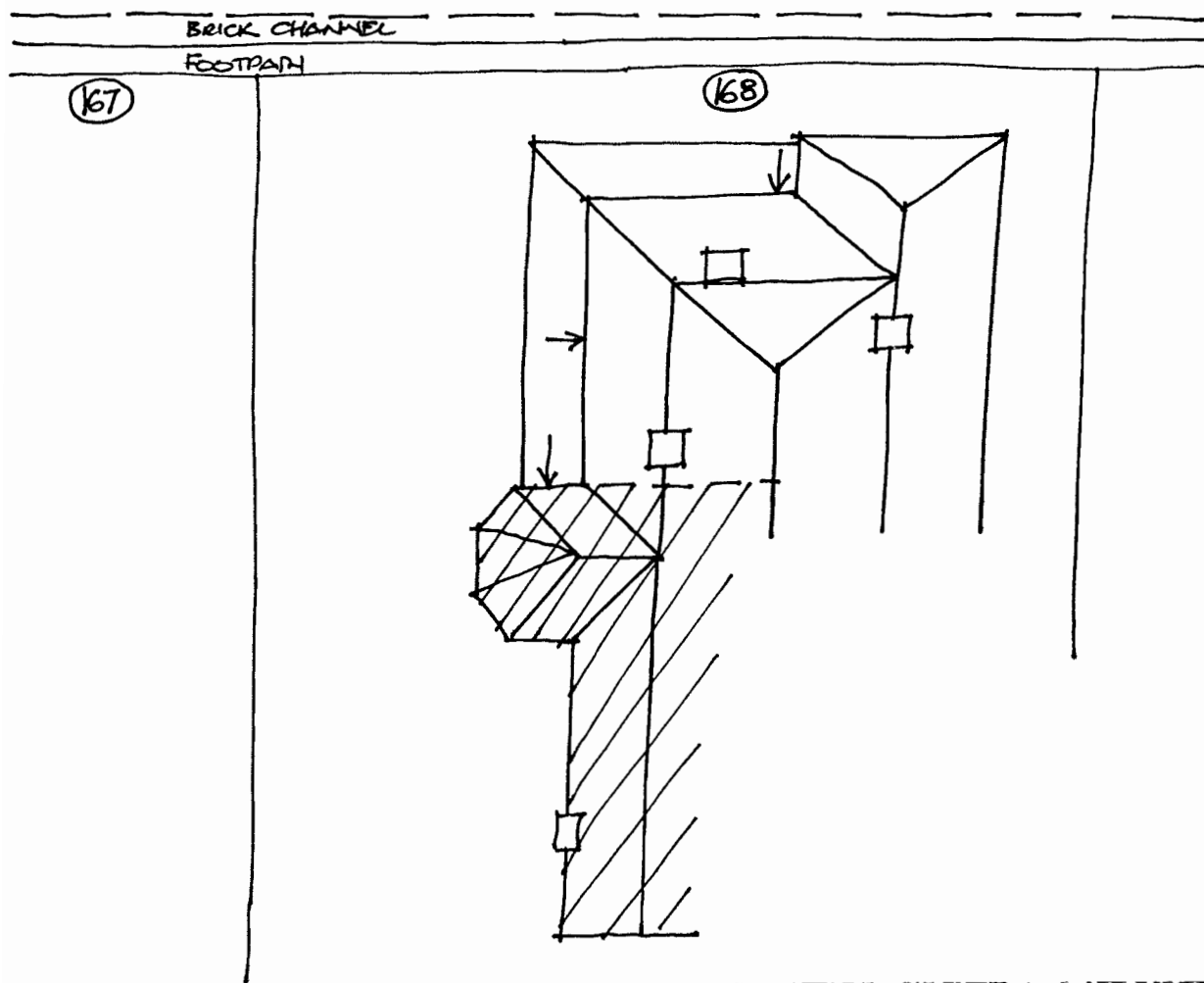
INTACTNESS: The side verandah's floor has been replaced with reinforced concrete. The fence and gates, whilst impressive, are recent. The side wall under the verandah has been painted.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: The timber verandah floor is deteriorating. The rendered wall is deteriorating, due to damp.

PEAROE FAMILY HOUSES



AVENUE OF HONOUR.



BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 172

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

NAME: ---**ADDRESS:** 304(?) Avenue of Honour.**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** Derelict.**PREVIOUS USE:** House.**SIGNIFICANT DATE:** 1848-1995**CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 1848-9**SOURCE:****BUILDER:** James Mahoney**SOURCE:** 1,2.**CRITERIA:** H1,3,6/ Ar 1**HISTORIC THEME:** Agriculture**DESCRIPTION:****STYLE:** Early**STORIES:** 1**DETACHED.****MATERIALS:****WALLS** Render and stone**ROOF** Iron**STRUCTURE** Lb**CONDITION:** Fair**INTACTNESS:** Reasonable**THREATS:** Neglect**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:****FACADE.****CHIMNEYS. WALL DECORATION. WINDOWS. PAINTWORK SCHEME. GARDEN.****SIGNIFICANCE:****TYPE:** HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL.**LEVEL:** STATE.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** Nil**RECOMMENDED CONTROL/NOMINATION:** HBR. RNE. PLANNING SCHEME.**MAP NO:** U5.07 & R2.05**SURVEY:** RP, JS.**DATE:** 24.1.94**NEGS:** 13.27A & 14.1/1021-

HISTORY: This farmhouse was erected in 1848-49 by James Mahoney. A native of Killarney, County Kerry, Ireland, Mahoney emigrated to Van Diemen's Land in 1837, with his wife, Ellen and their sons, Cornelius, James and William.¹ The family arrived in Melbourne on 24 May 1838. James Snr., a stonemason and bricklayer by trade, worked on the construction of Cole's Wharf, in Flinders Street.

As part payment, he was given land at Bacchus Marsh that Alexander McCrae had purchased when Captain Bacchus' "Lardedark" run was opened for preselection. McCrae, a nephew of George Ward Cole, purchased two portions of land, 103 and 101 acres (40.5 & 41.7ha), in 1842 following his remission as a captain of Her Majesty's 84th Regiment of Foot.² In 1844, Mahoney took possession of the 101 acre allotment on the north side of the Portland Road (Main Street). The family lived in a stone hut south of the Portland Road, then a slab hut further east, and from 1848-49, in the brick and stone house erected by builder-turned-farmer, Mahoney.³

The property has remained in this family's ownership since 1844. James Mahoney died in 1887, leaving the property to his son, Cornelius. A member of the first Road Board, Chairman and Correspondent of the School Board of Advice, and Captain of the Bacchus Marsh Troop, Cornelius rose to a position of influence in the social and political life of the township.⁴ Cornelius died, aged 94, in 1914. The property passed to his wife, Mary (née Hogan), and following her death in 1925, to Cornelius James McFarlane.⁵ The farmhouse has been vacant since McFarlane's death in ??.

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: An asymmetrically four-bay rendered masonry cottage, with a hip roof across. It has the entrance porch in the second bay, a gable facing supported on masonry piers. It has (brown) basalt quoins, three brick chimneys (two symmetrically on the ridge and one in the rear, right corner), and four 12-pane double-hung early windows. There is a skillion extension at the rear. An open shed at right, rear, is constructed on unsawn pole timbers with a low pitch roof.

The Garden.

This is a now-derelict garden, with a variety of older exotic plant species and younger native trees. The majority of the plants are shrubs with some trees towards the rear of the house.

Older plant species include:

Ilex aquifolium

Holly

Schimus molle

Peppercorn Tree

Abelia x grandiflora

Glossy Abelia

Olea europaea

Olive

¹ Osborn, *The Bacchus Story*, p.36.

² Crisp, F. (Ed.), *Bacchus Marsh Centenary Celebrations*, p.11.

³ Osborne, op.cit, p.36.

⁴ Moore and Oomes, *Bacchus Marsh: A Pictorial Chronicle*, p.28.

⁵ Crisp, F. (Ed.), op. cit, p.11.

<i>Coprosma repens</i>	Mirror Bush
<i>Acmena sinithii</i>	Lilly Pilly
<i>Agave sp.</i>	
<i>Citrus limon</i>	Lemon
<i>Pittosporum sp.</i>	
<i>Wistaria chinensis</i>	Chinese Wisteria
<i>Camellia japonica hybrids</i>	Camellia

Newer plant species include:

<i>Ulmus procera</i> -	English Elm (suckers or self seeded from street trees).
<i>Eucalyptus sp.</i> -	(possibly plantings in last 20 years).
Reeds -	completely invaded throughout the garden, due to lack of maintenance.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are an extraordinary total of seven pre-gold rush buildings in Bacchus Marsh, (refs: 153, 174, 191, 218, 249 & 354) with others surviving as archaeological sites. However amongst these this house is remarkable for having been in the ownership of the one family for 150 years. This is very rare statewide.

SIGNIFICANCE: A characteristic early rendered stone cottage, built by the stonemason and bricklayer, James Mahoney in 1848-9. The family had settled there in 1844 and the property has remained in their ownership for the 150 years since.

It has state historical significance as a pioneering cottage and one of the very few pre-gold rush buildings in Victoria. It represents an embodiment of the way of life of 150 years ago. It also represents a remarkably long and unbroken association with the pioneering Mahoney (McFarlane) family.

Finally, it has state architectural significance as a representative early settler's cottage, only the basalt quoins perhaps indicating its construction by a stonemason for himself.

INTACTNESS: Reasonable. The porch and rear addition appear to be 1920s.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Fair, although neglected and derelict. The garden is overgrown.



BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 173A

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

NAME: St Patrick's House, Broadlands Estate. (No access).

[Ref: 173B, Former Bacchus Marsh Church of England (non-vested) Denominational School ("Iron School") No 53. (No access). Ref: 173C. Former Bacchus Marsh National School, No. 28, site.]

ADDRESS: Avenue of Honour (off, north).**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** Farm manager's residence**PREVIOUS USE:** Farmhouse**SIGNIFICANT DATE:** **CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 1864 **SOURCE:** 1**ADDITIONS:** **DATE:** 1877, 1920s **SOURCE:** 1**CRITERIA:** H1,3,5; Ar 1. **HISTORIC THEME:** Agriculture**DESCRIPTION:** **STYLE:** Early **STORIES:** 1 **DETACHED.****MATERIALS:** **WALLS** Brick **ROOF** Iron **STRUCTURE** Lb**CONDITION:** Not assessed **INTACTNESS:** Not assessed **THREATS:** -**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:****FORM. FACADE. VERANDAH. ROOF FORM. USE. VERANDAH DEC. CHIMNEYS. DOORS. WINDOWS.****SIGNIFICANCE:****TYPE:** HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL. SCIENTIFIC.**LEVEL:** LOCAL.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** NTC**RECOMMENDED CONTROL/NOMINATION:** PLANNING SCHEME.**MAP NO:** R2.05**SURVEY:** RP**DATE:** 24.1.94**NEGS:** 14.20

HISTORY: St. Patrick's House, a brick house on the Broadlands estate, was erected in 1864 by Jeremiah Ryan, a native of County Tipperary, Ireland. This house replaced an earlier timber house erected by Denis McMahon McNamara in the 1840s. he died about 1850 and his widow, Bridgett (née Hogan) then married Jerimiah Ryan, a worker on the property. In 1864, Ryan built a timber house St. Patrick's Cottage, which forms the kitchen area of the present farmhouse. The cottage was extended in 1877, drawing favourable comment from the *Bacchus Marsh Express*:

It is a very neat structure, built of brick with a slate roof, it contains eleven rooms, the whole being fitted up very conveniently. The outbuildings being in keeping with the residence, all being substantial and a fine range of brick stabling, attached is a good sized garden.¹

St. Patrick's House, was decorated with effigies of St Patrick, which peered benignly from the lintels over the two front doors.

In 1881, the farmhouse and property of 1,200 acres (486 ha), was sold to Henry 'Money' Miller. Miller had purchased several adjoining properties, including Henry James' Broadlands, which gave its name to the new estate. Thereafter, St. Patrick's House was the manager's residence for the 2,000 acre (809ha) grazing property.

VISUAL DESCRIPTION:

173A. *St Patrick's House*. Not inspected. (Private property. Only visible in distance). From photographs, the house appears to be a six-bay gable-roofed brick house facing the drive with parapets at each gable-end. This is slate-roofed, with three chimneys with terra-cotta pots on the ridge. It is in the form of a semi-detached pair of cottages, each symmetrical around its entry the lintels are decorated with two carved stone *bas-reliefs* of a male head. To this has now been added two projecting minor gables with a skillion roof between and beyond at each end, in the Bungalow style of the 1920s. This is supported on square section concrete Tuscan columns on brick plinths with very shallow-arched transoms. There are various garden remnants.

Note (refer separately):

¹ Cited in "St. Patrick's House, Broadlands", typescript, Building File No.3400, National Trust of Australia (Victoria).

173B. *Former Bacchus Marsh Church of England (non-vested) Denominational School "Iron School" No 53* (site). Erected December 1855. Closed 1864.² Confirmed demolished.

173C. *Former Bacchus Marsh National School No 28* (1851. Closed 1855).³ (site). One post set into the ground survives, on the south-east corner of the Lerderberg River bridge (between the river and the Avenue of Honour).

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are 17 early farmhouses in Bacchus Marsh identified in the Study. Of these there are eleven (double fronted and symmetrical) with gable roofs, seven built without verandahs and four of brick or stone. However none is in the form of two adjoining double-fronted cottages, as is St Patrick's House. Probably ref: 76 in Werribee Vale Road is nearest. The carved heads are comparable to the animal head at ref: 174, the Woolpack Inn (1850) opposite.

SIGNIFICANCE: An early, unpretentious brick farmhouse, built in 1864, with a 1920s Bungalow front.

It is of local historical significance as a representative embodiment of an agricultural way of life in the 1860s. It demonstrates an association with Henry 'Money' Miller and earlier, Jeremiah Ryan. Further, it demonstrates a sequence of architectural styles.

It is of local architectural significance as a representative (although unique in form) example of an early farmhouse. The sites of the early buildings are of scientific significance for its archaeological research potential.

INTACTNESS: Not accessible.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Not accessible.

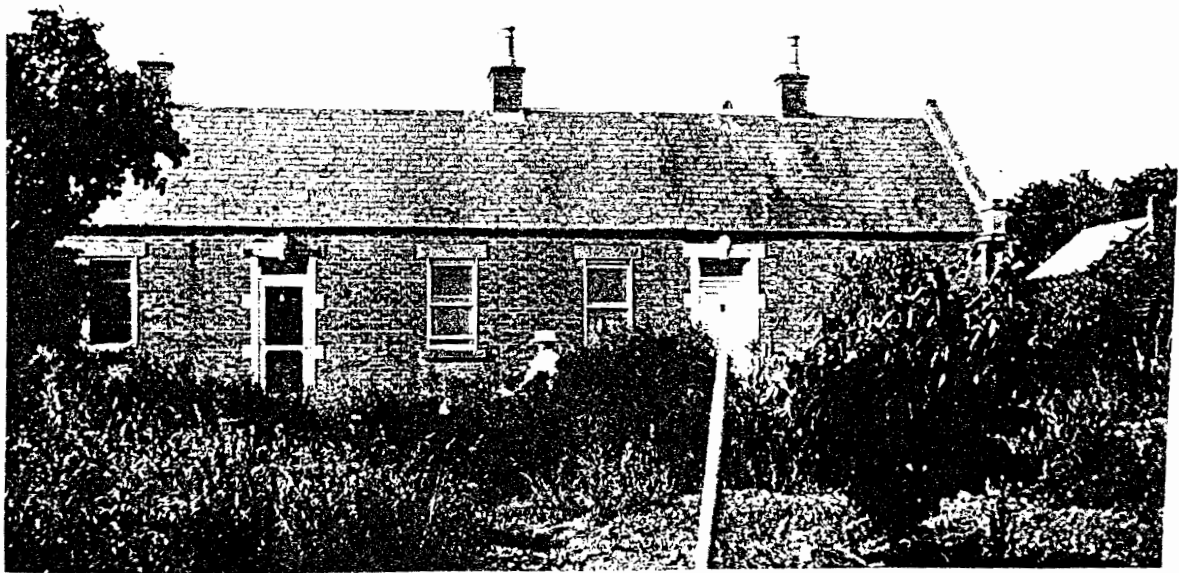
² L.J. Blake, *Vision & Realisation. A Centenary History of State Education in Victoria*. Education Department of Victoria, Melbourne 1973, vol.3, p.13.

³ Ibid, p.15



173A-B.

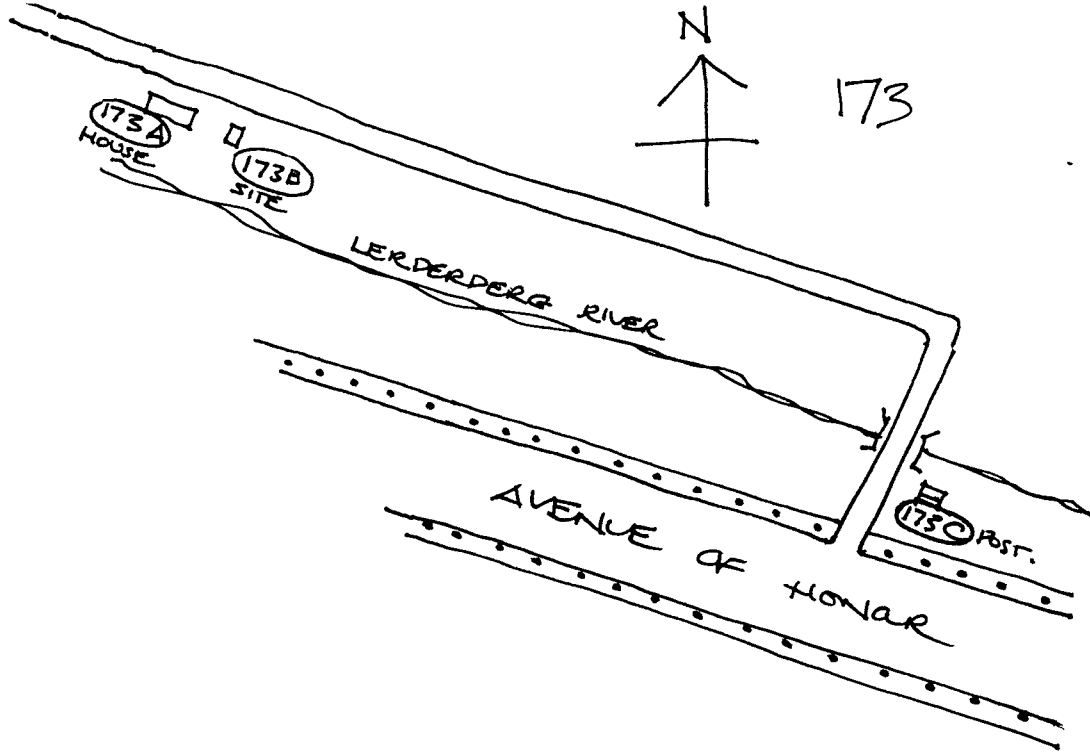
ST PATRICKS HOME
1977, NTFUE.



ST PATRICKS HOME



1201 SOWBORN
1977
NTFUE NO 4014



BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 174

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

NAME: Bacchus Marsh Abattoirs and Meats Pty. Ltd.**PREVIOUS NAME:** Woolpack Inn.**ADDRESS:** Avenue of Honour (SW cnr Woolpack Road).**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** Abattoir.**PREVIOUS USE:** Hotel and stables.**SIGNIFICANT DATE:** **CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 1850 **SOURCE:** 4 & 7**ALTERATIONS/ADDITIONS:** **DATE:** **SOURCE:****DESIGNER:** ? **BUILDER:** **SOURCE:****CRITERIA:** H1; H6; H1, So3.**HISTORIC THEME:** Industry; transport; community life.**DESCRIPTION:** **STYLE:** Colonial Regency. **STORIES:** 1 **DETACHED.****MATERIALS:** **WALLS** Brick & Sandstone **ROOF** Iron **STRUCTURE** Lb.**CONDITION:** Reasonable. **INTACTNESS:** Stables: good. **THREATS:** Demolition.**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:****MATERIALS.** **FORM.****OUTBUILDINGS.** **WALL DECORATION.** **SIGNS.** **EQUIPMENT.** **WINDOW.****ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE/RUIN.****TREES.****SIGNIFICANCE:****TYPE:** HISTORICAL. SCIENTIFIC.**LEVEL:** STATE.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** NIL.**RECOMMENDED CONTROL/NOMINATION:** HBR. RNE. PLANNING SCHEME.**MAP NO:** R2.05 **SURVEY:** RP, GV, AR. **DATE:** 24.1. & 27.8.94**NEGS:** 14.5-7, 32.2-24.

HISTORY: James Elijah Crook, first proprietor of the Woolpack Inn, settled in Bacchus Marsh in 1841, and soon after, held a licence for a lodging house on the Portland Road.¹ About 1845, Crook built the first Woolpack Inn, a slab building of eight rooms. Here, from 1846, members of the Werribee Hunt would gather to toast the hounds before setting off in pursuit of the native wildlife.² Here, also, from 1847, was Bacchus Marsh's first post office, with J.E. Crook, Postmaster.³ He also became auctioneer, then farmer, and established a coach service to the gold fields.

In 1850, a new Woolpack Inn was erected for J.E. Crook. Built of brick and stone, the Inn was said to be more like a "stately country villa" than a public house.⁴ A travelling correspondent for the *Argus* agreed, describing the establishment as "a magnificent house for a country village - the stables, unequalled in the colony".⁵ The stables, also built in 1850, accommodated twenty horses. A small moulded effigy of Crook's face peered benignly at these equine lodgers, and in the hotel proper, the real J.E. Crook dispensed fiery colonial liquors to thirsty patrons. The Inn was noted for its cellarage and the comfort of its rooms. Door and window frames were made of cedar, and some of the walls featured murals of landscapes and castles.⁶

J.E. Crook resided at the Woolpack Inn for several years, then leased the premises to various licensees, including Robert Pyke, George Galpen Reeves, Henry Living, and Alfred Ottoway.⁷ In 1851, Crook established a coach service to the goldfields, and between 1851 and 1853, his hotel was used as a Court of Petty Sessions.⁸ Business gradually moved from the east end of Bacchus Marsh, and in 1862, the Woolpack Inn lost its licence and closed.⁹

After 1862, Crook pursued an interest in horse-breeding. The stables, now part of the Woolpack Estate, were used to accommodate his horses, the most notable of which was Saladin, a winner of the Australian Cup. By 1880, additional stables were erected with boxes for sixty horses (demolished).¹⁰ James Elijah Crook died in 1889. The former Woolpack Inn and stables, and two and three-quarter acres (1ha) of land, were sold to Albert Miller in 1896. Miller let the stables as a hay and corn store.¹¹ In 1910, the property was leased to Edward Simpson for use as an abattoir. After 1927, the abattoir was owned by W.R. Vigor. The disused Woolpack Inn was (mostly) demolished in 1931, after it had

¹ Moore and Oomes, *Bacchus Marsh: A Pictorial Chronicle*, p.12.

² *Ibid.*, p.6.

³ Williams, *A History of Bacchus Marsh and its Pioneers*, p.79.

⁴ Osborn, *The Bacchus Story*, p.37.

⁵ *Argus*, ?? March 1853.

⁶ Osborn, *op.cit.*, p.37.

⁷ *Cole Collection of Hotel Records*, State Library of Victoria.

⁸ Paynting and Grant, *Wheels in Victoria*, p.33; *Back to Bacchus Marsh*, 1957, p.7.

⁹ Moore and Oomes, *op.cit.*, p.12.

¹⁰ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 18 September 1880.

¹¹ Williams, *op.cit.*, p.79.

become "unofficial doss house" for itinerants.¹ Bacchus Marsh Meat Supply have been here for over twenty years.

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A gable-roofed brick commercial stables building of three bays, parallel to the Avenue of Honour, with a skillion extension to the south-west corner. There is a timber roof structure, mezzanine floor joists and dressed and tooled sandstone quoins to corners and openings, which also have dressed sandstone cills. There are four(?) wrought iron cross tie rods terminating in 'S' stays. Some posts are in their original position, others are evident from the foundation stones, and mortices cut in the underside of the upper joist.

At the west end is a dovecote, within the roof structure, with a timber structure forming part of the floor and boxes. In the south-west corner is a gablet over a gallows. This has a crab winch and pulley, certainly used for raising carcasses for butchering. Opposite, near the north-east corner is another winch over an iron-clad, firebrick lined boiling down vat in the north west corner, bearing the inscription "MARTIN'S DREADNAUGHT PATENT YARRAVILLE".

The surviving timber posts, supporting part of the roof structure, and evidence, from the early illustrations, suggest that this section was probably originally the strappers room. An early etching,¹³ appears to show this part as the full extent of the building, the stables possibly being a later addition.

The sub-floor structure (ie. under the relatively recently installed raised floor in the western two thirds of the building, while the eastern third has cement rendered walls) has morticed and tenoned joints. It reveals the layout of the stalls. There were ten on each side, twenty in total, indicated by the posts separating them. The bricks are handmade and original: 220 x 105 x 60mm. There is one original louvred window.

The roof springs from an irregular dressed sandstone stringcourse on the south wall. Some of these stones on the south elevation have traces of signwriting ("LIQUORS, SPIRITS, PORTS", and scrolling). This may be the string course visible in illustrations of the Woolpack Inn itself.

External walls are rendered to half way up and formerly whitewashed. Over the north door is a sandstone bas-relief carved keystone of a bull's head with the date '1850' and indistinct letters 'J.E. Crook'. Other doors are in the east and west ends with two large windows and a smaller window in the north wall. One of these has been blocked up. The skillion-roofed section contains two stalls each with separate entrances, possibly horse boxes.

¹ Osborn, op.cit., p.37.

¹³ Moore & Oomes. p.13.

A two-bay section of (the hotel?) brick wall survives in front of the north-east corner of the stables. This has brick quoins. Another masonry remnant survives south-east of the stables, about a 1m cube. There is a grindstone lying near the Avenue of Honour boundary. There is therefore, a high probability of the survival of other archaeological evidence relating to the Woolpack Inn.

There are various mature trees and a cypress hedge along Woolpack Road. (North of the Avenue of Honour is a timber Italianate house).

(*Note:* The Woolpack Inn itself, was a charming Colonial Regency five-bay, double-storey, hip-roofed town house, with an impressive round-headed doorcase with fan and side lights. It had a stringcourse at first floor level and quoins at corners. A gable-roofed outbuilding is shown at the west side rear and a simple double-fronted, hip-roofed cottage is linked to the hotel with a crenellated wall).

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: Point Cook Homestead stables, 1853. There are an extraordinary seven known pre-gold rush buildings in Bacchus Marsh. (refs: 153, 172, 191, 218, 249 & 354). Comparable stables buildings in Victoria are:

- Point Cooke Homestead, stables (1853), basalt.
- 37 Walsh Street, South Yarra, stables (c1857)
- Rosedale Hotel, stables (1858?)
- Merino Downs, near Casterton, stables (date??) brick.
- Cobb & Co staging stable, Buangor (c1860)
- Guildford Hotel, stables (1860s).
- Plough Inn, Tarrawingee, stables (c1864)
- Werribee Park, stables (1867).

These stables are earlier than any of these.

SIGNIFICANCE: Built in 1850, of state level historical significance as rare pre-gold rush industrial building. (Potentially) the earliest surviving commercial stables in the state.

The stables are historically significant in providing evidence of the early development of commercial stables in Victoria, and locally of the abattoir industry. They illustrate early transport facilities in Victoria, on the route to the goldfields. They embody the earliest settlement of Bacchus Marsh and its way of life. They are also socially significant to Bacchus Marsh as a well known focal point and early meeting place at the junction of the Geelong and Ballarat Roads.

INTACTNESS: Good. The building has had considerable alteration at different times, however the entire form of the stables, most of original roof frame, a window and various

items of equipment and decorative elements survive. There is nothing to suggest these elements are necessarily later than 1850. Surviving elements include: west gable end (except a blocked former opening, wall apex and a small timber perch for the birds to roost) and dovecote, winch and boiling batt, winch, pulley, gallows, sub-floor structure (morticed & tenoned joints), whitewashed render (to half way up) to walls, louvred window, signwritten sandstone blocks, carved and dated keystone. The roof structure has been partly rebuilt over stringcourse level. Bargeboards have been removed. The stalls have been altered, parts of the walls reconstructed and a section converted for use as an abattoirs. The yard is on fill, possibly debris of the former hotel.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Potential demolition due to expansion of the abattoir. A structural survey by an appropriate expert structural engineer is needed urgently, to assess the structural cracking. The keystone has been defaced and relaid.

174

1.10



174

BM 32.2-24

27.8.94 RP.

2.6

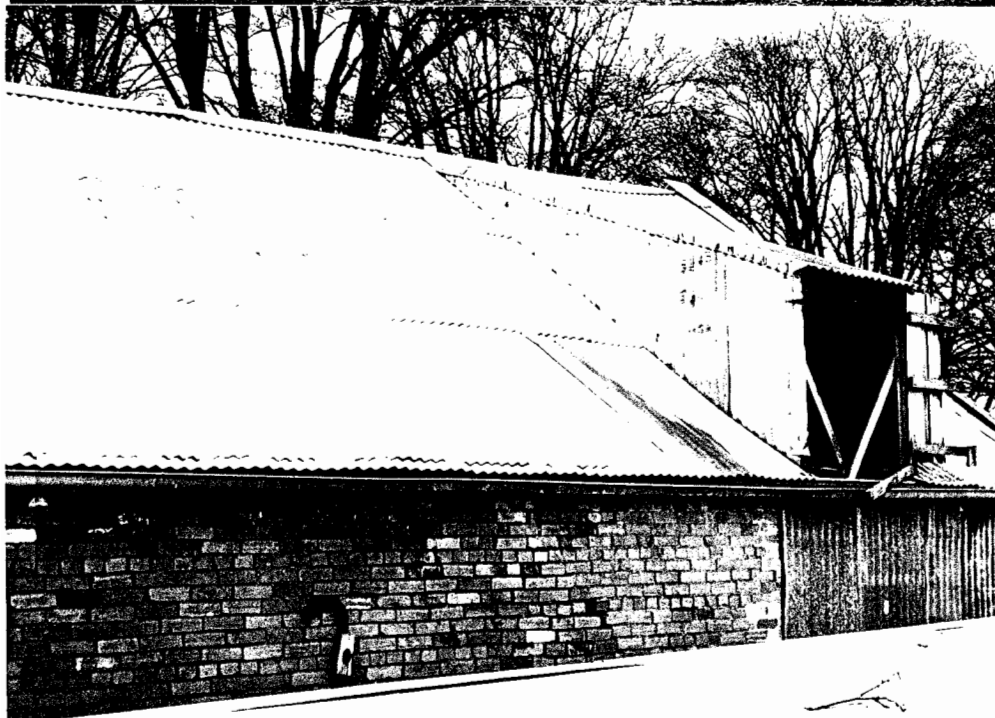


174
ev.

3.10



NOTE BRICKED
LOFT WITH A
REBUILT
GABLE END



ROOF
EXTENSION
FIRE HOSE



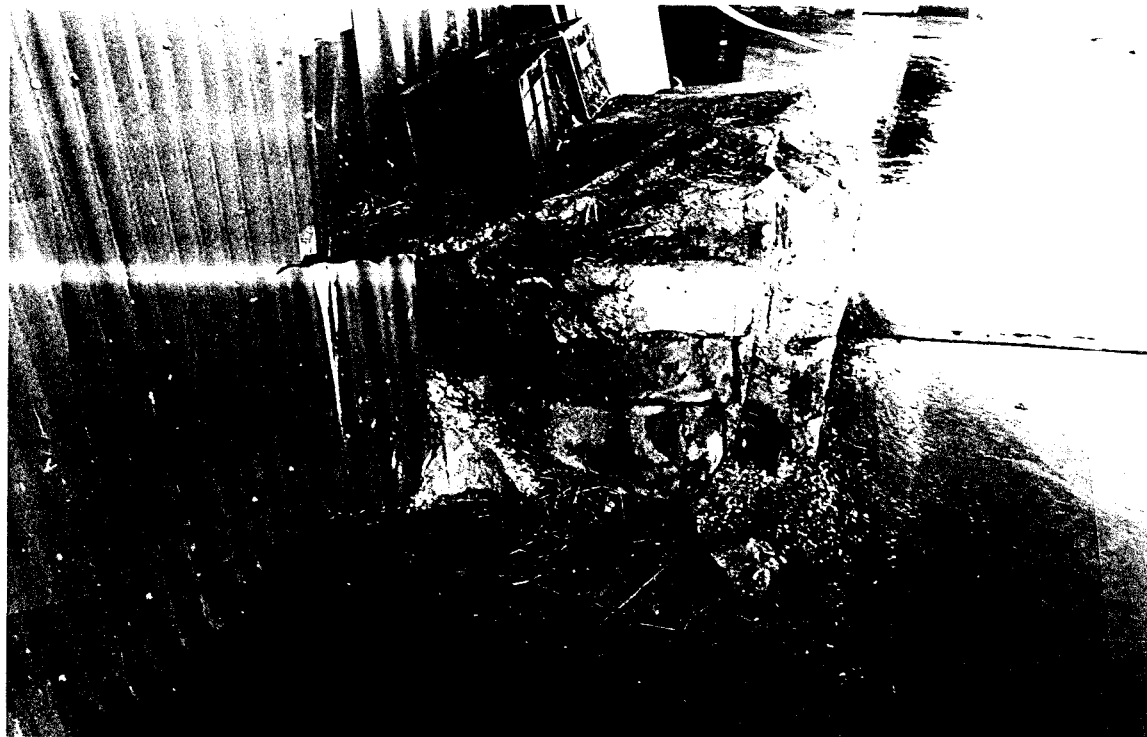
174.

4.10

174
5.10



174
6.10





174.
8.10



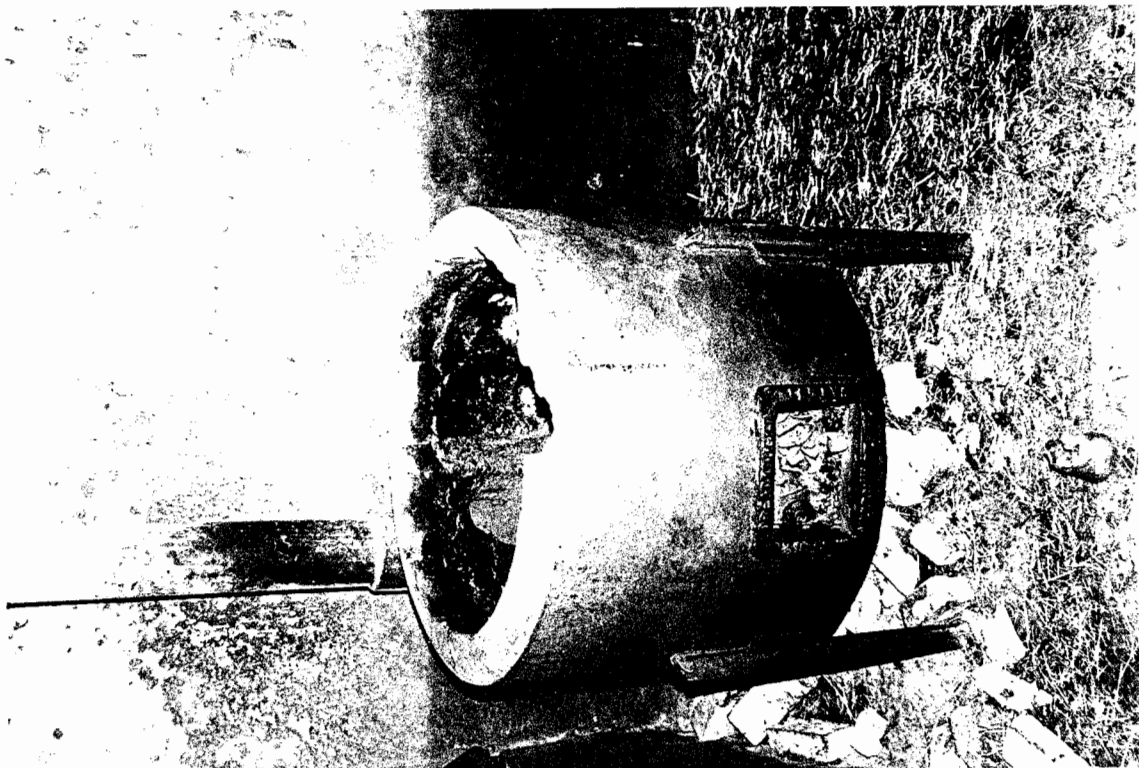
174

9.10

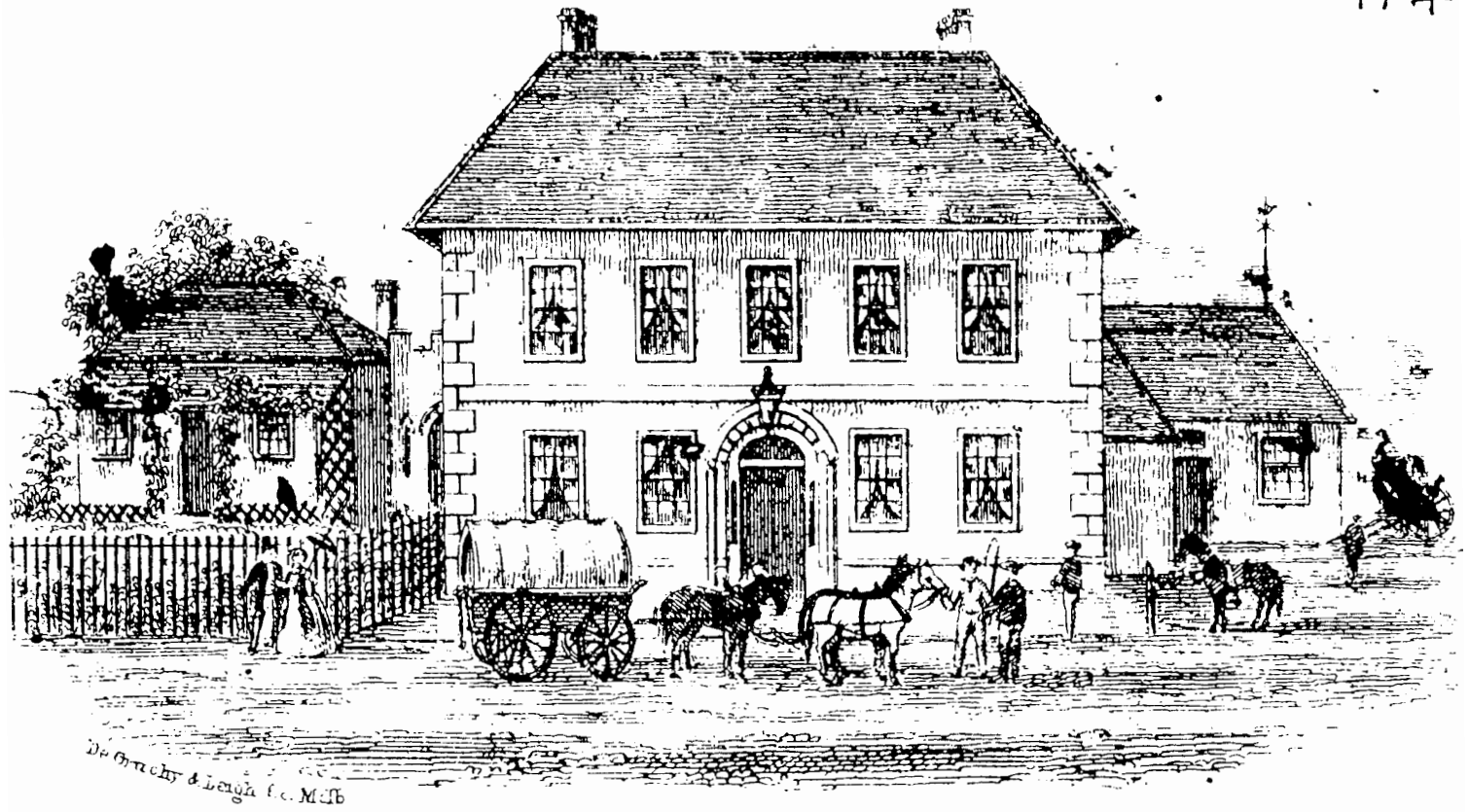




CRAB WINCH
"TANGYES, BIRMINGHAM"

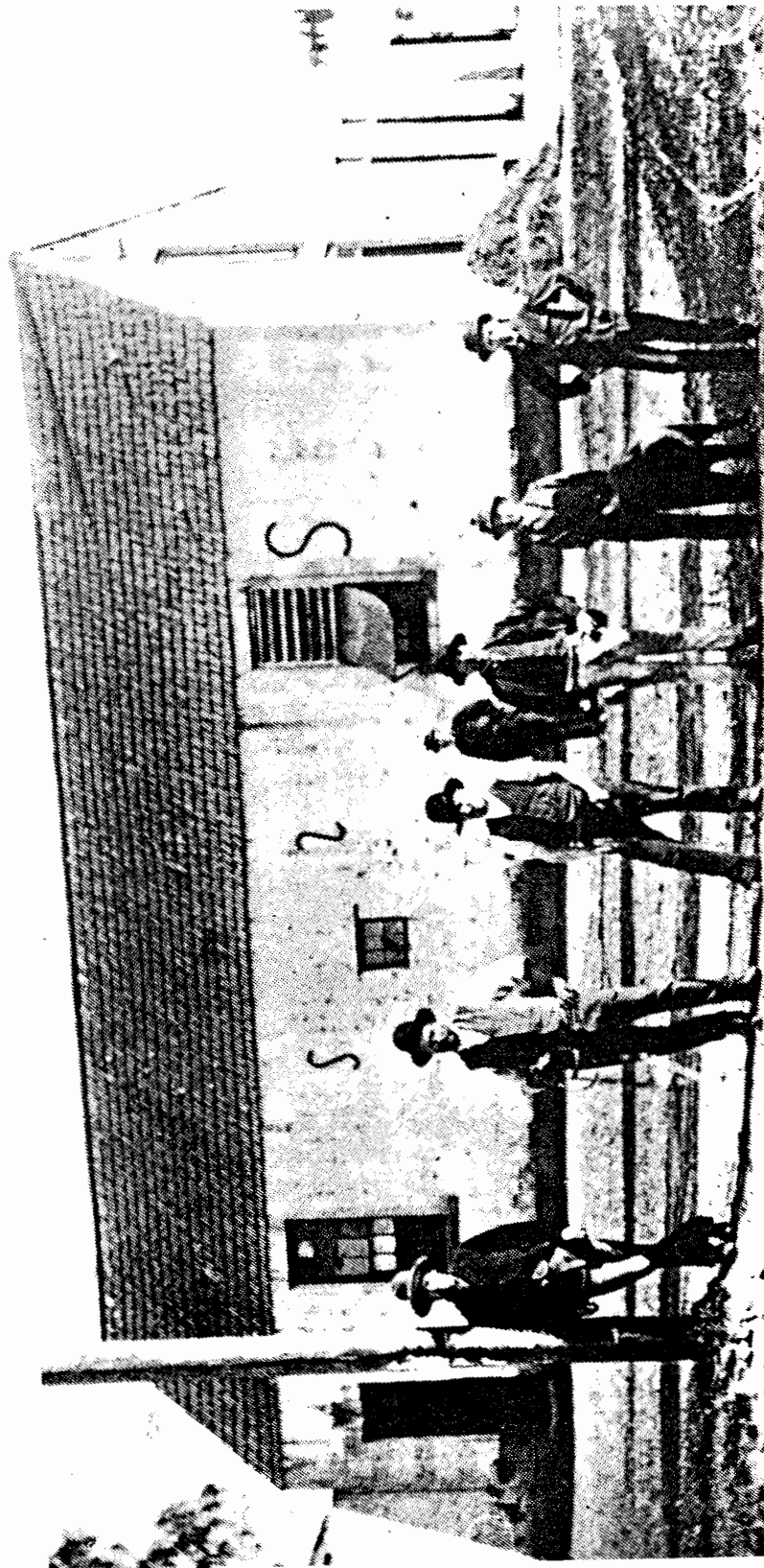


BOWING DOWN CAT.
"MARTIN'S PATENT DREADNOUGHT, YARRVILLE"



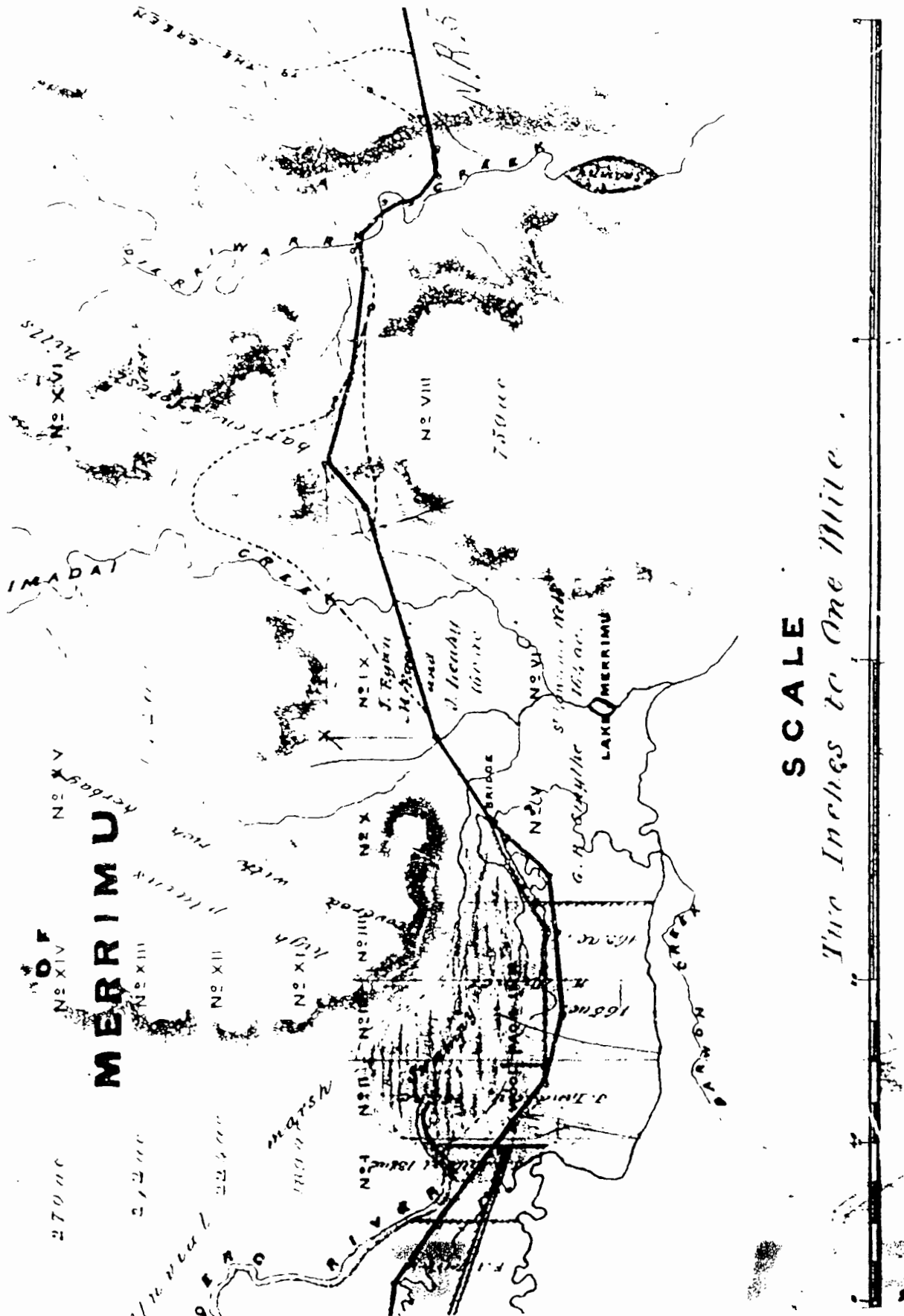
De Gruy & Lenzel f.c. M.C.B.

Model & views, P13



1883. MOORE & COMES, P. 43.

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

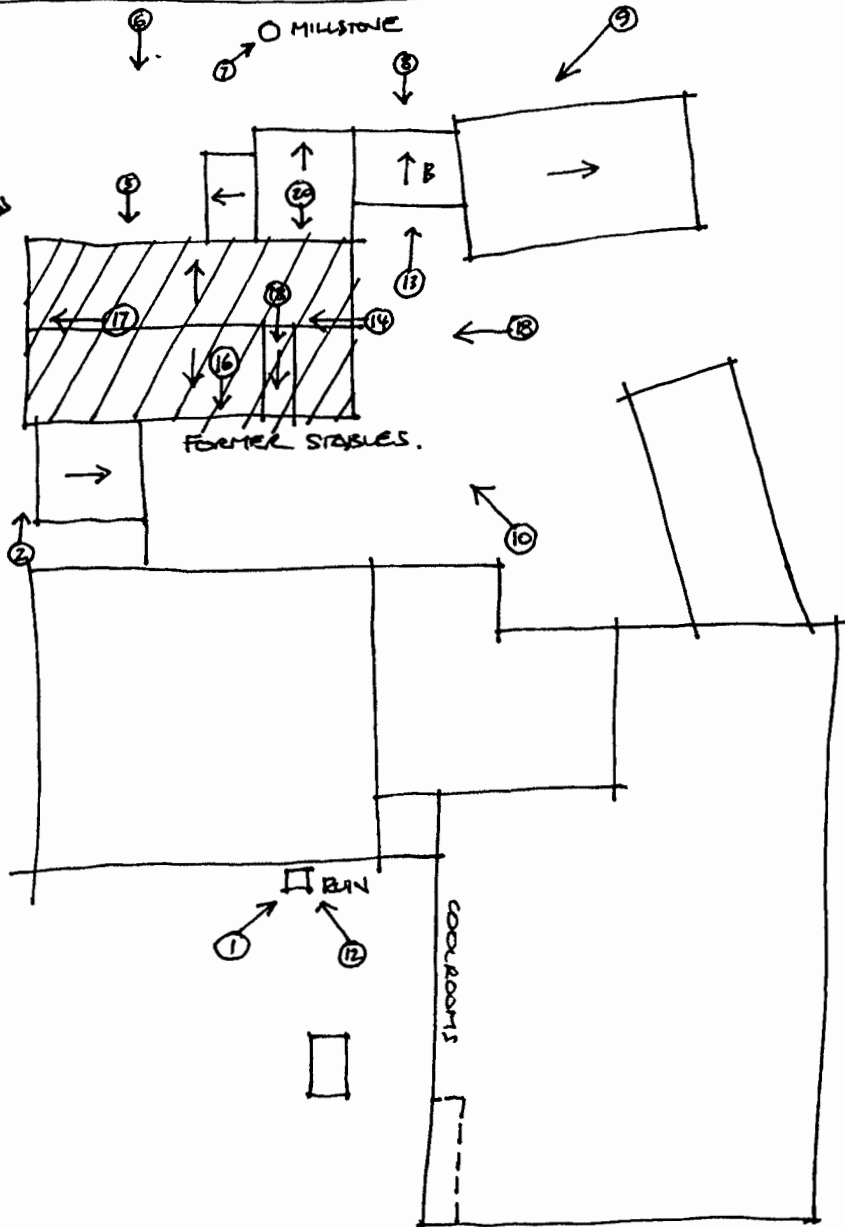


AVENUE OF HONOUR

1/4
MELBOURNE →



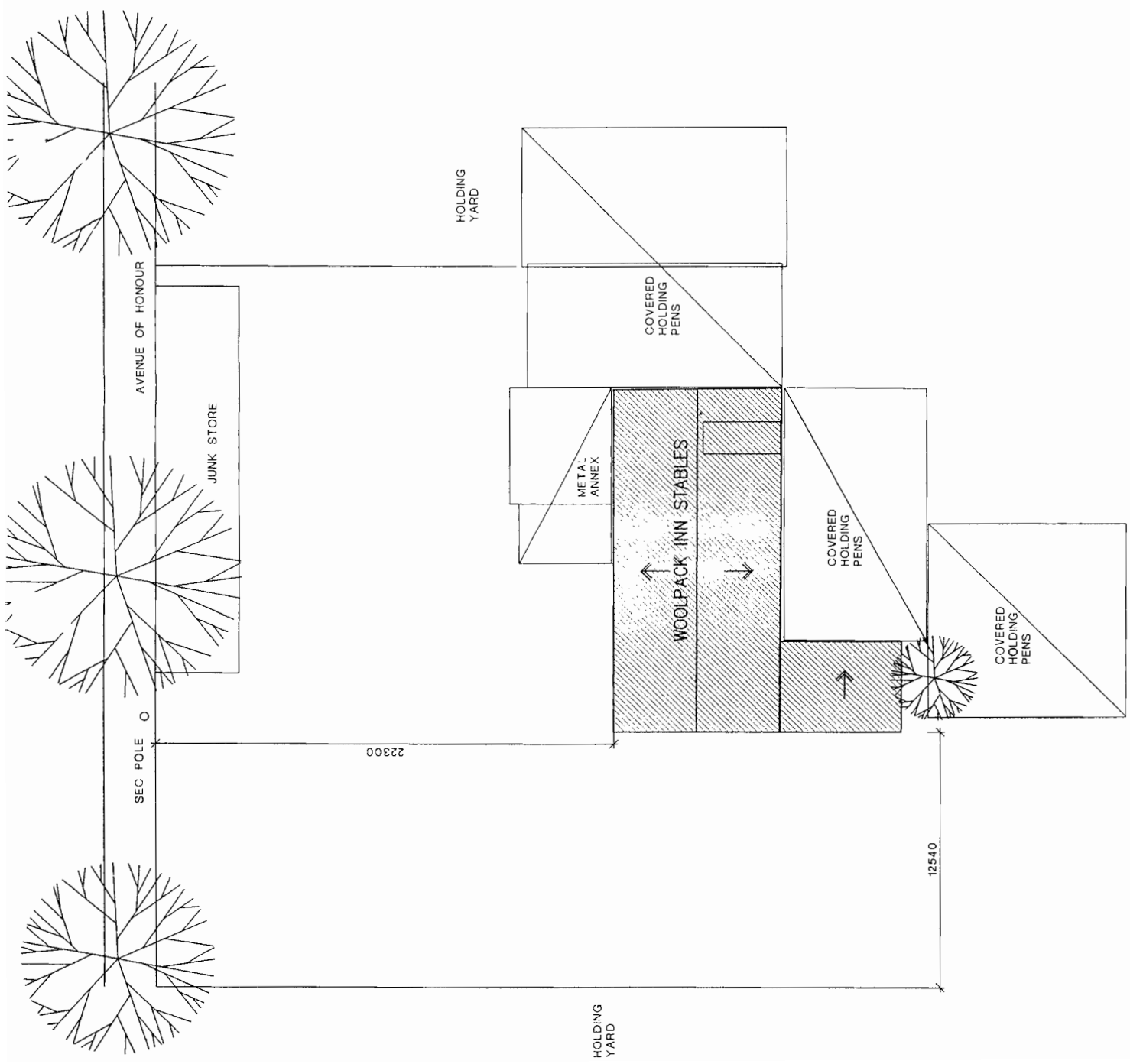
GEELONG →
WOOLPACK ROAD (FORMER GEELONG ROAD)



FORMER WOOLPACK INN STABLES.

LOCATION OF PHOTOGRAPHS.

RP. 27.8.94.



EXISTING CONDITIONS

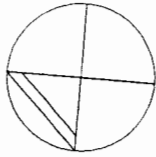
SITE PLAN

SCALE 1:200
 DATE 9.10.94
 DWG. No. EX01
 REV. No. -

EXISTING CONDITIONS SURVEY.
 FORMER WOOLPACK INN STABLES,
 AVENUE OF HONOUR
 (CNR WOOLPACK INN ROAD),
 BACCHUS MARSH.

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 al.lamont@roddas.com.au



EXISTING CONDITIONS

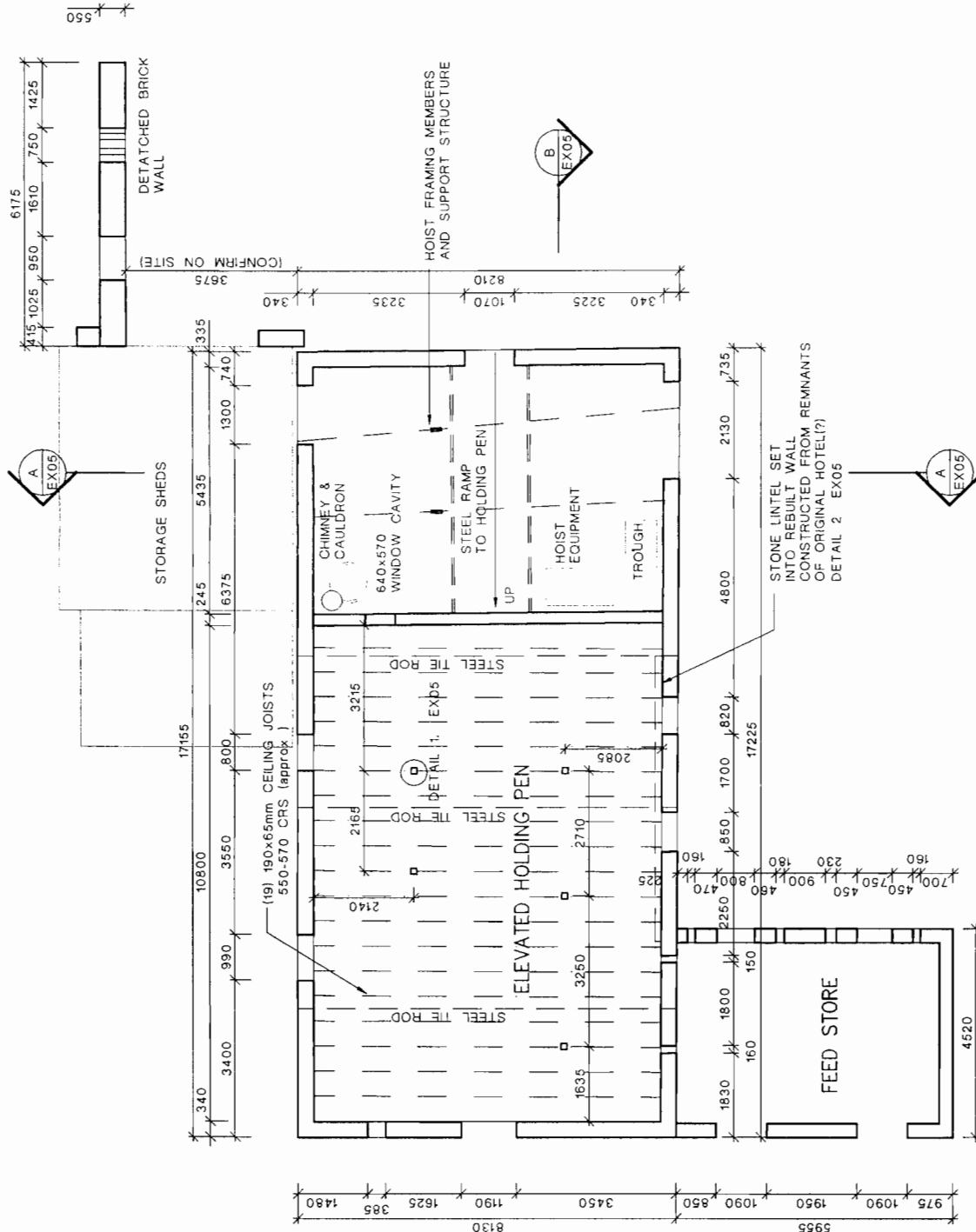
FLOOR PLAN

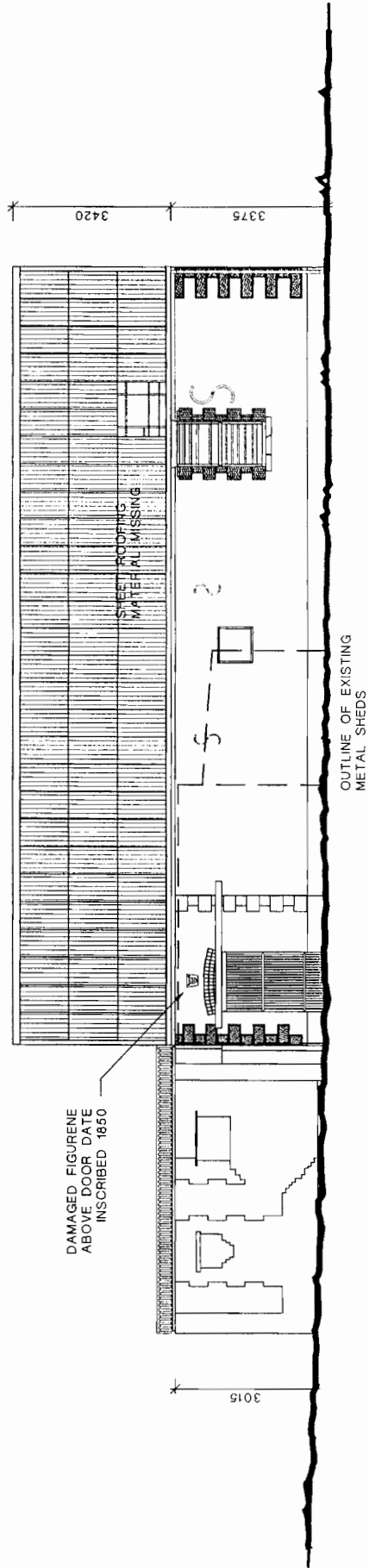
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DATE 9.10.94
DWG. No. EX02
REV. No. -

EXISTING CONDITIONS SURVEY.
FORMER WOOLPACK INN STABLES,
AVENUE OF HONOUR
(CNR WOOLPACK INN ROAD),
BACCHUS MARSH.

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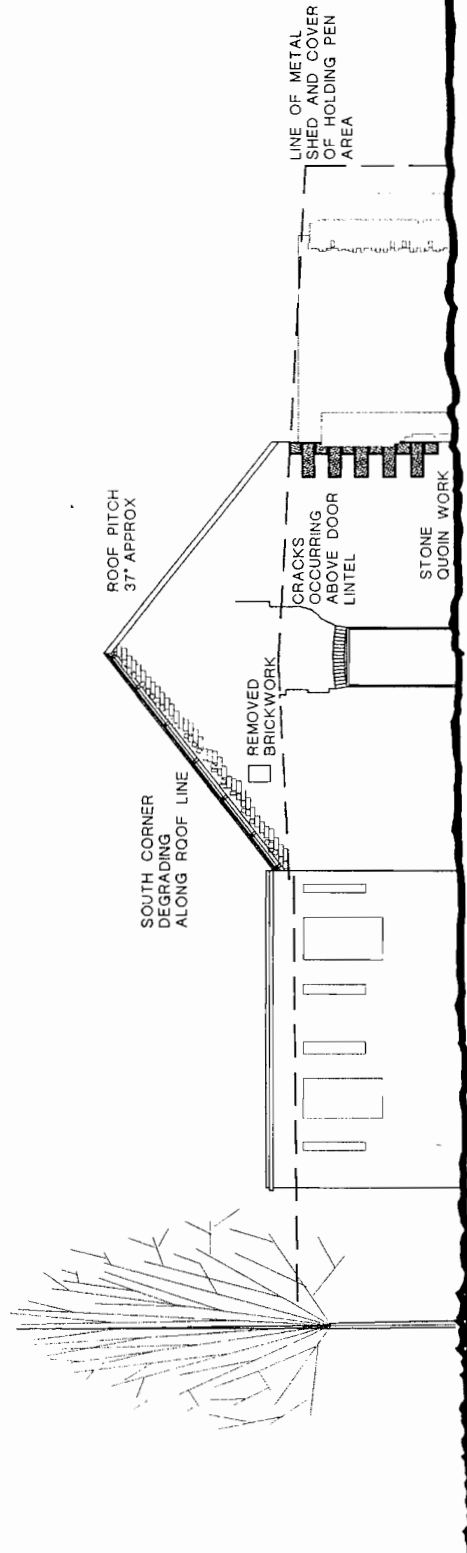
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NORTH ELEVATION

SCALE 1:200
DATE 9.10.94
DWG. No. EX03
REV. No. -

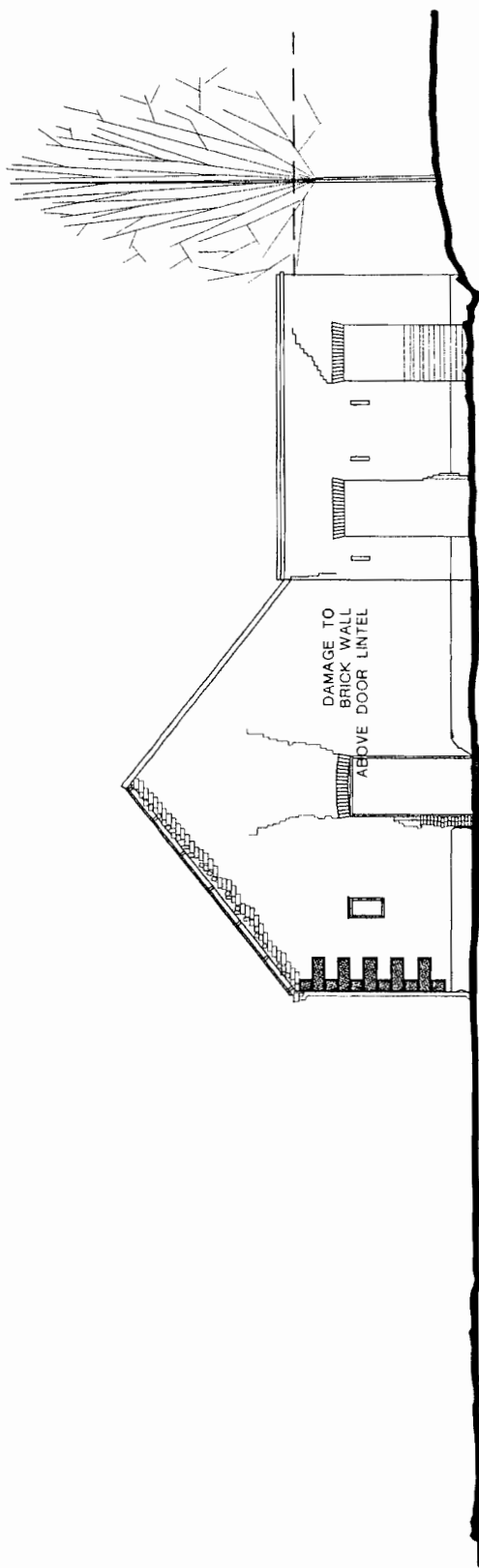


EAST ELEVATION

EXISTING CONDITIONS SURVEY.
FORMER WOOLPACK INN STABLES,
AVENUE OF HONOUR
(CNR WOOLPACK INN ROAD),
BACCHUS MARSH.

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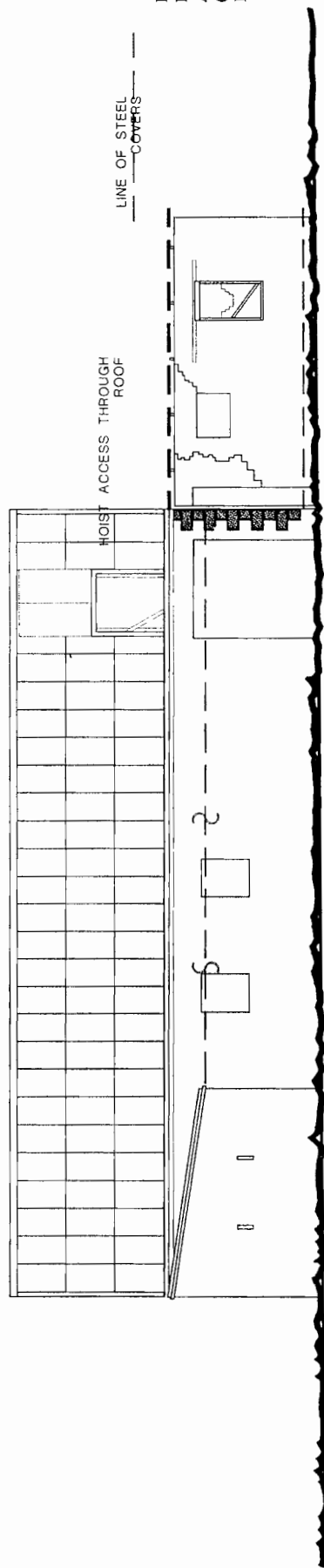
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WEST ELEVATION

SCALE 1:200
DATE 9.10.94
DWG. No. EX04
REV. No. —

EXISTING CONDITIONS SURVEY.
FORMER WOOLPACK INN STABLES,
AVENUE OF HONOUR
(CNR WOOLPACK INN ROAD),
BACCHUS MARSH.

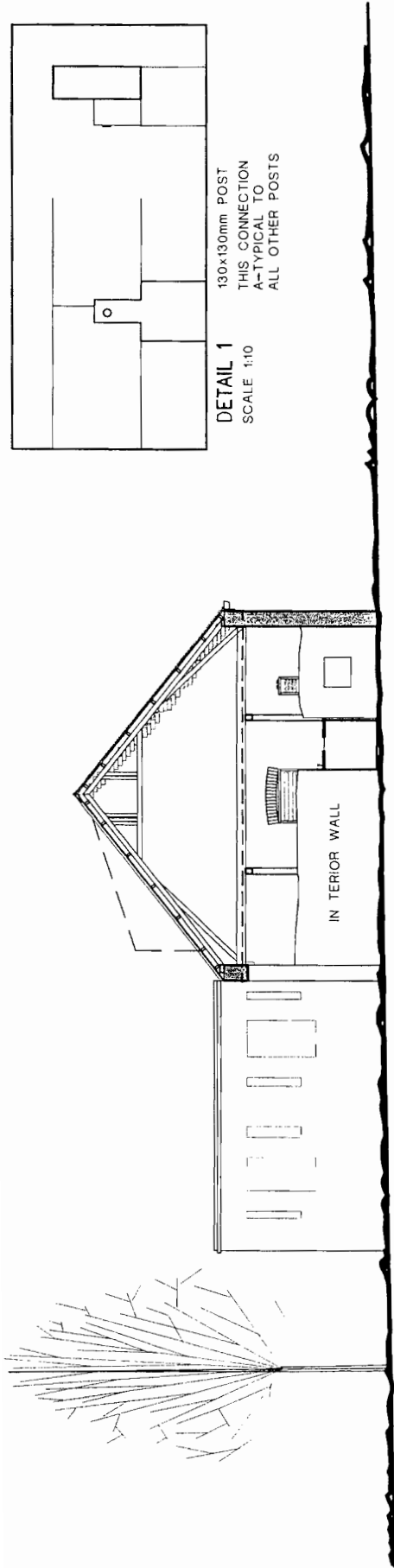


SOUTH ELEVATION

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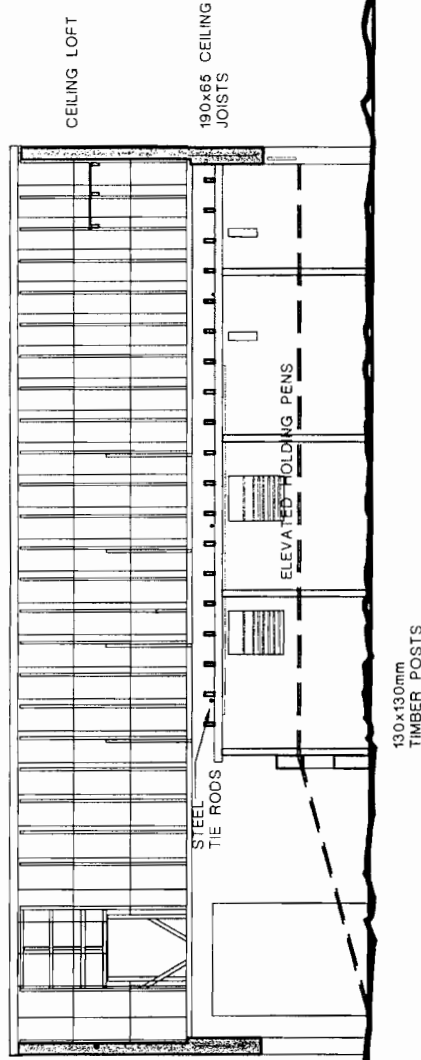
31.10.94



SECTION A-A

SCALE 1:100
DATE 9.10.94
DWG. No. EX05
REV. No. —

EXISTING CONDITIONS SURVEY.
FORMER WOOLPACK INN STABLES,
AVENUE OF HONOUR
(CNR WOOLPACK INN ROAD),
BACCHUS MARSH.



SECTION B-B

DETAIL 2
SCALE: 1:20

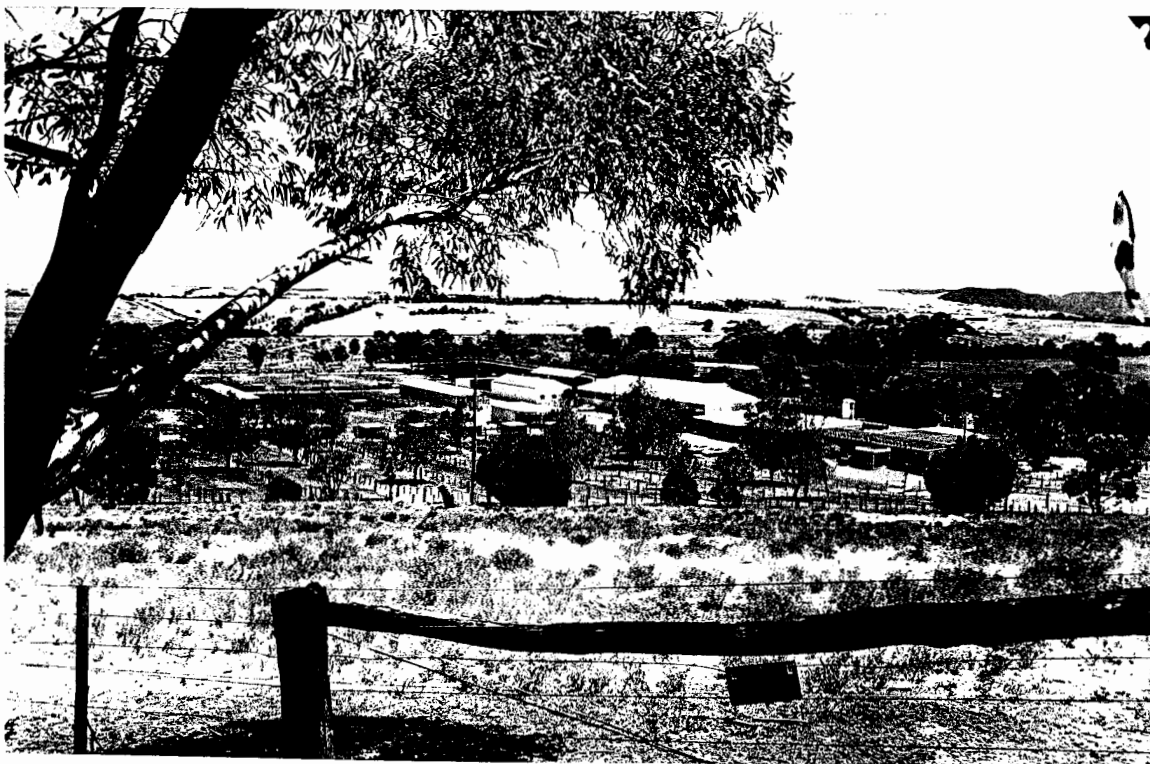
540	850	850	840	690	120	590	470	750	640	380
S	A	O	C	E	S	D	H	S		

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BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 177

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

NAME: VB Genetics. Victorian Artificial Breeders Co-operative Society Limited.**PREVIOUS NAME:** Melbourne Pig Market, Building.**ADDRESS:** Woolpack Road (NW, Parwan Park Road).**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** Artificial insemination.**PREVIOUS USE:** Market building.**SIGNIFICANT DATE:** 1961 **CONSTRUCTION DATE:** ? **SOURCE:****CRITERIA:** H1,5; Ar 3.**HISTORIC THEME:** Agricultural.**DESCRIPTION:** **STORIES:** 1 **DETACHED.****MATERIALS:** **WALLS** Iron **ROOF** Iron? **STRUCTURE** Frame**CONDITION:** ? **INTACTNESS:** ? **THREATS:** Sale**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:****FORM.****AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.****SIGNIFICANCE:****TYPE:** HISTORICAL.**LEVEL:** LOCAL.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** Nil**RECOMMENDED CONTROL:** PLANNING SCHEME.**MAP NO:** R2.05**SURVEY:** RP**DATE:** 24.1.94**NEGS:** 14.16 & 17

HISTORY: Purchased in 1959 from the estate of Sol Green, this property became the centre of operations for the Victorian Artificial Breeders' Co-operative Society Limited on May 1, 1961.¹ The property was known locally as the "Bull Farm", for activities included the collection and supply of semen from proven bulls, research, and herd evaluation for farmers.²

The complex includes a large timber and galvanised iron building, relocated from the Melbourne Pig Market by Sol Green and used as a hay shed and dairy. The Melbourne Pig Market was situated in Flemington Road, on the site now occupied by the Royal Melbourne Hospital. Considered a public nuisance by many citizens, the Pig Market buildings were removed from 1935 when the Melbourne Hospital in Lonsdale Street was given permission to move to Parkville. The new hospital, first used as a base hospital for the United States Army, was opened in 1942.³

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A large gambrel-roofed pavilion, surrounded by 1960s offices and many bulls. Not closely inspected.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: The Queen Victoria Market timber pavilion buildings.

SIGNIFICANCE: A timber (?) framed market building (date?) relocated here from the Melbourne Pig Market (?) in 1961.

The building is of local historical significance in demonstrating a changing sequence of usage and association with an extraordinary agricultural practice.

It is also for architectural significance as a representative example of a rare surviving building type.

INTACTNESS: Not closely inspected.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Not closely inspected.

¹ Moore and Oomes, *Bacchus Marsh: A Pictorial Chronicle*, p.134.

² Ibid; Camm, *Bacchus Marsh by Bacchus Marsh*, p.127.

³ Inglis, *Hospital and Community: A History of the Royal Melbourne Hospital*, pp.91 & 92.



BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 180

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

<u>NAME:</u> ---			
<u>PREVIOUS NAME:</u> Banool			
<u>ADDRESS:</u> 51 Main Street, Stamford Hill			
<u>TITLE DETAILS:</u>			
<u>USE:</u> House			
<u>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</u> 1929		<u>SOURCE:</u> 1	
<u>CRITERIA:</u> H1,3; Ar 1		<u>HISTORIC THEME:</u> Townships	
<u>DESCRIPTION:</u> <u>STYLE:</u> Californian Bungalow <u>STORIES:</u> 1 <u>DETACHED.</u>			
<u>MATERIALS:</u> <u>WALLS</u> Brick <u>ROOF</u> Concrete tiles <u>STRUCTURE</u> Lb			
<u>CONDITION:</u> Very good <u>INTACTNESS:</u> Excellent <u>THREATS:</u> -			
<u>SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:</u>			
FORM. FACADE. VERANDAH. ROOF FORM. PLAN.			
VERANDAH DECORATION.			
WALL DECORATION. DOORS. WINDOWS. PAINTWORK SCHEME.			
UNPAINTED FINISH.			
FENCES.			
GARDEN.			
<u>SIGNIFICANCE:</u>			
<u>TYPE:</u> ARCHITECTURAL.			
<u>LEVEL:</u> LOCAL.			
<u>DESIGNATION EXISTING:</u> Nil			
<u>RECOMMENDED CONTROL</u> PLANNING SCHEME. AREA 1.			
<u>MAP NO:</u> U3.07 <u>SURVEY:</u> RP <u>DATE:</u> 24.1.94 <u>NEGS:</u> 14.22 & 23			



HISTORY: Originally known as "Banool", this substantial brick residence was built in 1929 for the auctioneer, Laurence Myers Dugdale on the occasion of his marriage to Marjorie Dickson.¹

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A triple-fronted brick (unpainted) roughcast Californian Bungalow set well back and elevated in a large garden. It is essentially a rectangular pavilion, its end facing Bacchus Marsh Road with a half-hipped roof of grey concrete Marseilles pattern tiles. A minor half-hip projects, below the eaves line, at left as the entry porch on Doric columns, on a brick balustrade.

At the leading corner is a three-quarter circle bow window. Its window has five facets. There is a shallow bow window at the far end of the front and a skillion attic window. Upper gables and bows have timber shingle cladding. Rafters are expressed. There are clinker brick bands at dado cornice line and a shallow curve at the entry. An oculus window interrupts the band. Paint colours could well be original: grass green; joists and window joinery cream.

There is a serpentine drive and rubble basalt fence.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are 26 Bungalow houses from the 1920s in the town of Bacchus Marsh identified in the Study. Of these, this is perhaps the finest. It is comparable to farmhouse bungalows ref: 74 & 314, in quality.

SIGNIFICANCE: A fine large roughcast brick Californian Bungalow, set well back and elevated in a large garden, built in 1929, intact and perhaps with original paint colour.

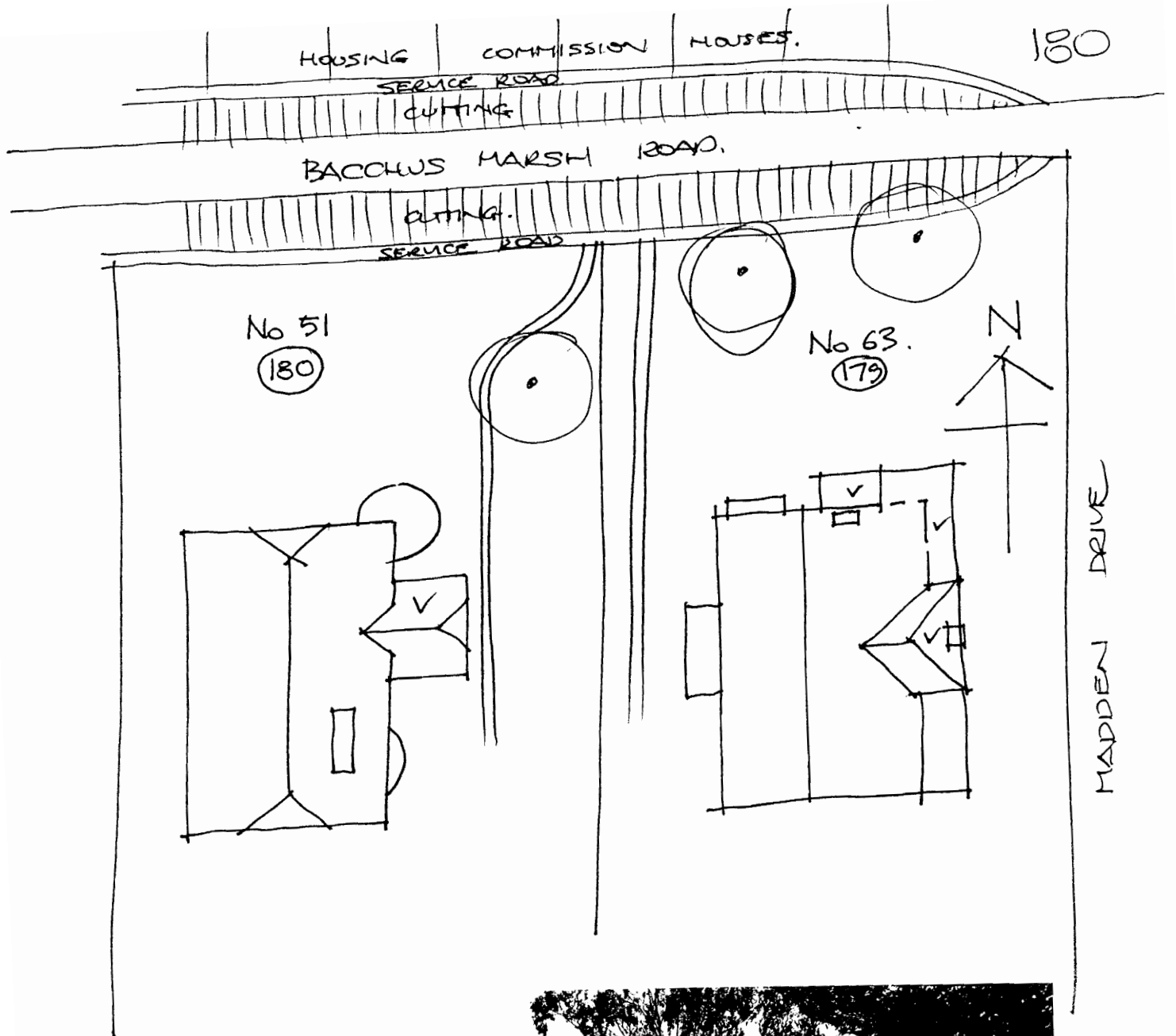
It is of local architectural significance as an important representative example of the Bungalow style, within an appropriate context.

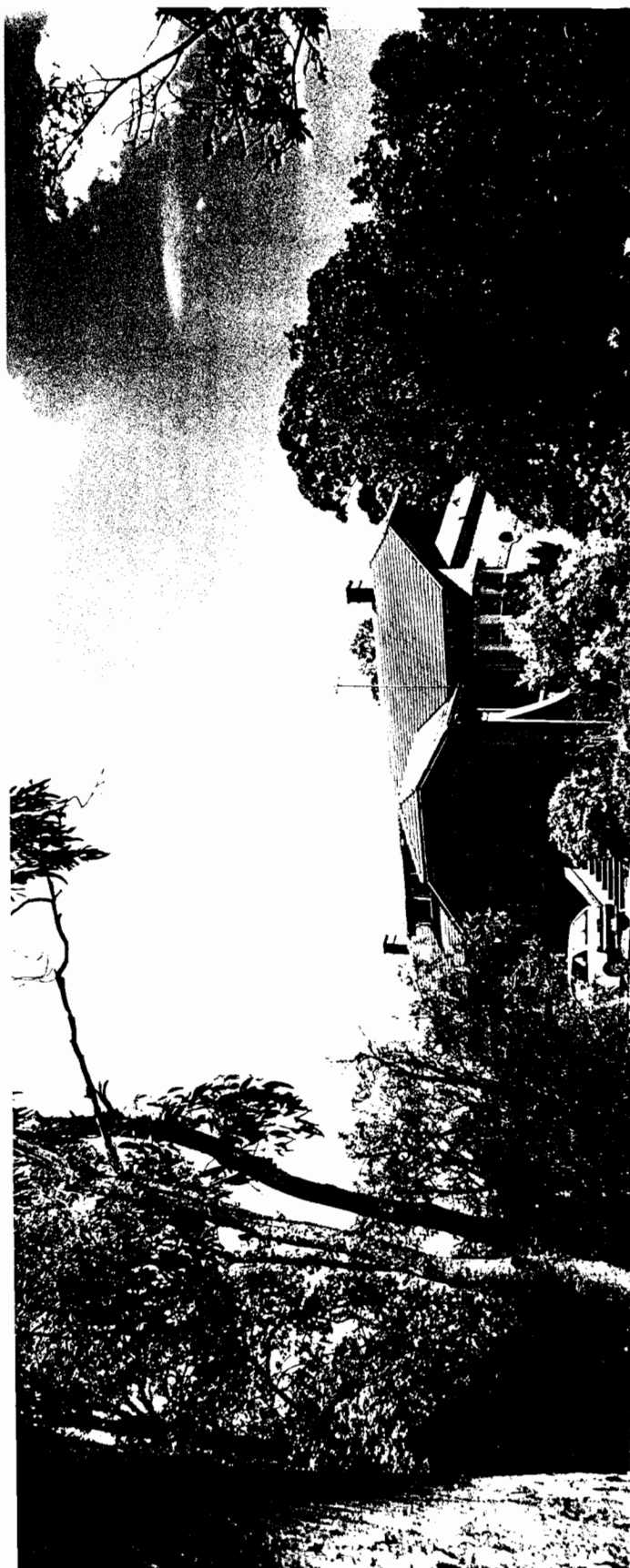
It is of local historical significance as a representative embodiment of a comfortable way of life with its social values, of the late 1920s, before the world economic collapse. It also demonstrates an association with Dugdale, a well known local figure. Is the location on Stamford Hill opposite of rival property agent Alkemade's house (ref: 181) fortuitous?

INTACTNESS: Excellent

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Very good.

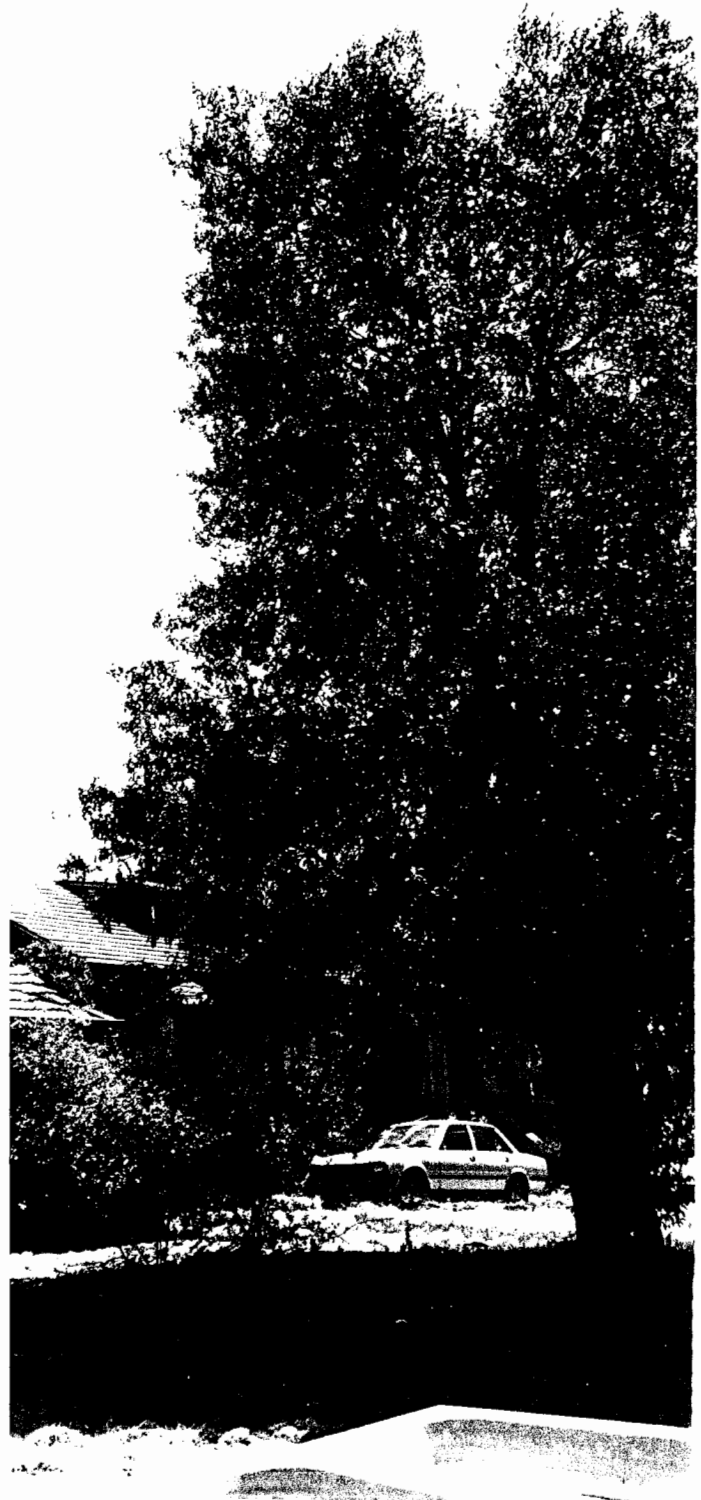
¹ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 4 May 1929. JS conversation with the owner, 13 February 1995.



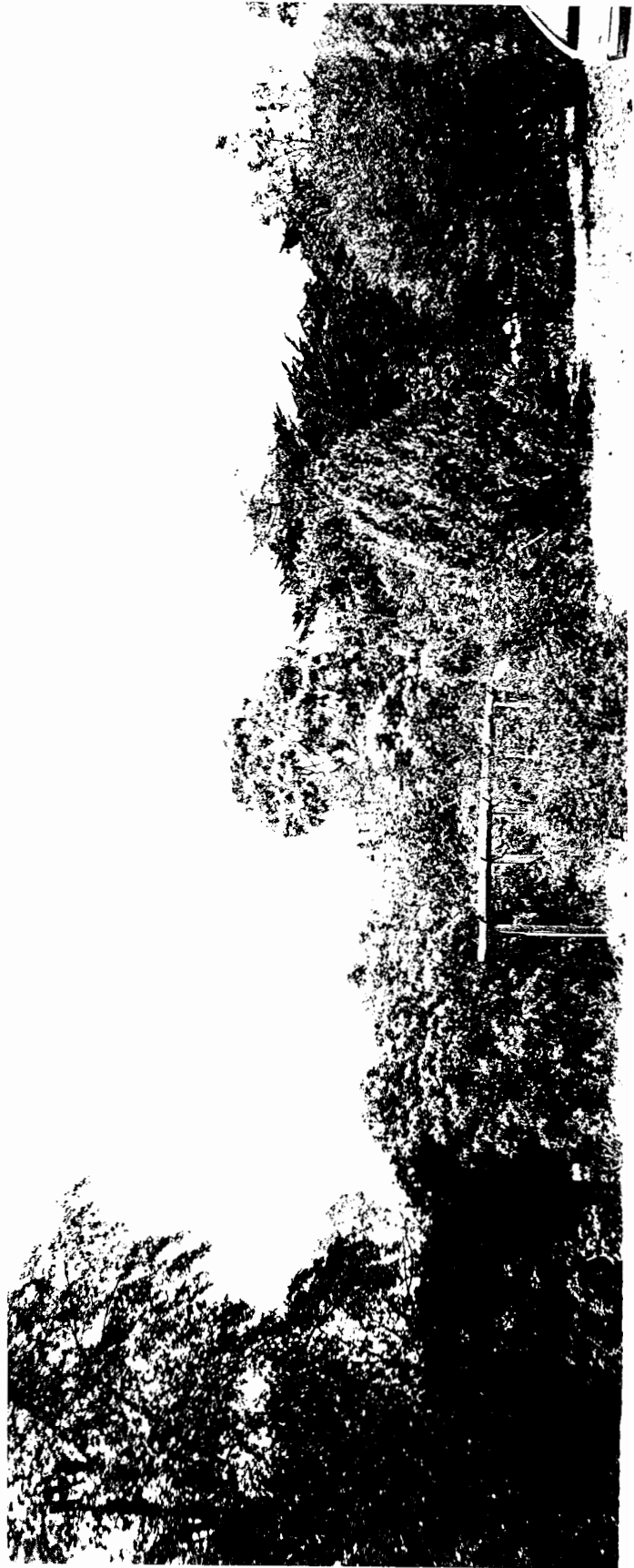


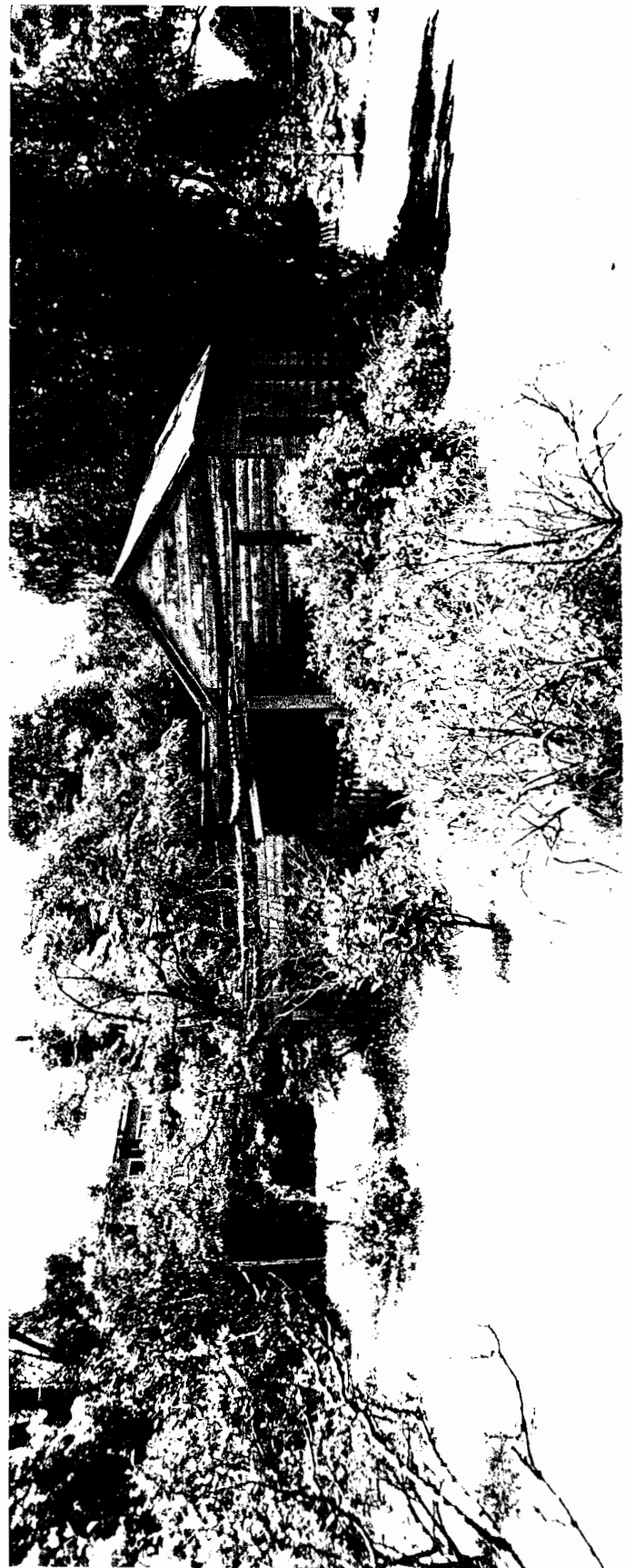












BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 181

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

NAME: Theo van Alkemade, Estate Agent.			
ADDRESS: 70 Main Street, Stamford Hill.			
TITLE DETAILS:			
USE: House and office			
PREVIOUS USE: House.			
CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1911		SOURCE: 1	
DESIGNER: Cornelius L.T. van Alkemade		BUILDER: Cornelius L.T. van Alkemade	
SOURCE: 1			
CRITERIA: H1,3; Ar 1		HISTORIC THEME: Townships.	
DESCRIPTION:	STYLE: Edwardian	STORIES: 1	DETACHED.
MATERIALS:	WALLS Brick	ROOF Tiles	STRUCTURE Lb
CONDITION: Very good	INTACTNESS: Very good	THREATS: -	
SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:			
FORM. VERANDAH. ROOF FORM. PLAN.			
ROOF DECORATION.			
DOORS. WINDOWS.			
TREES.			
SIGNIFICANCE:			
TYPE: ARCHITECTURAL.			
LEVEL: LOCAL.			
DESIGNATION EXISTING: Nil			
RECOMMENDED CONTROL: PLANNING SCHEME. AREA 1.			
MAP NO: U3.07 SURVEY: RP, JS DATE: 24.1.94 NEGS: 14.24-26			



HISTORY: This house was built in 1911 for Cornelius L.T. Alkemade, the father of the present owner. A builder and amateur architect, Alkemade probably designed and constructed the house, described in the *Bacchus Marsh Express* as "a brick villa castle - Alkemade's fortress".¹

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A high hip red brick Edwardian house with unglazed Marseilles terra-cotta tiled roof with terra-cotta finials. The verandah is a break-pitch extension of the main roof, at front and returning both sides to projecting gabled wings, one major and the other, minor. This is supported by timber(?) Tuscan columns. The segmental head windows are grouped with leadlight fanlights. Walls have roughcast render to dado height, terminating in a moulding. Chimneys also are roughcast, with brick tops and decoration. The garden includes several major mature trees, within the lawns.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are 44 Edwardian houses identified in the Shire. This is one of the more complex and substantial of these.

SIGNIFICANCE: A characteristic large Edwardian brick house built in 1911, set in an appropriate mature garden, designed and built by its first owner, Cornelius L.T. van Alkemade and in the same family since.

Of local historical significance as the representative embodiment of a way of life and its social values in the comfortable Edwardian period, before the Great War. Also significant for its association with both Cornelius L.T. and his son Theo van Alkemade, both important local figures in Bacchus Marsh.

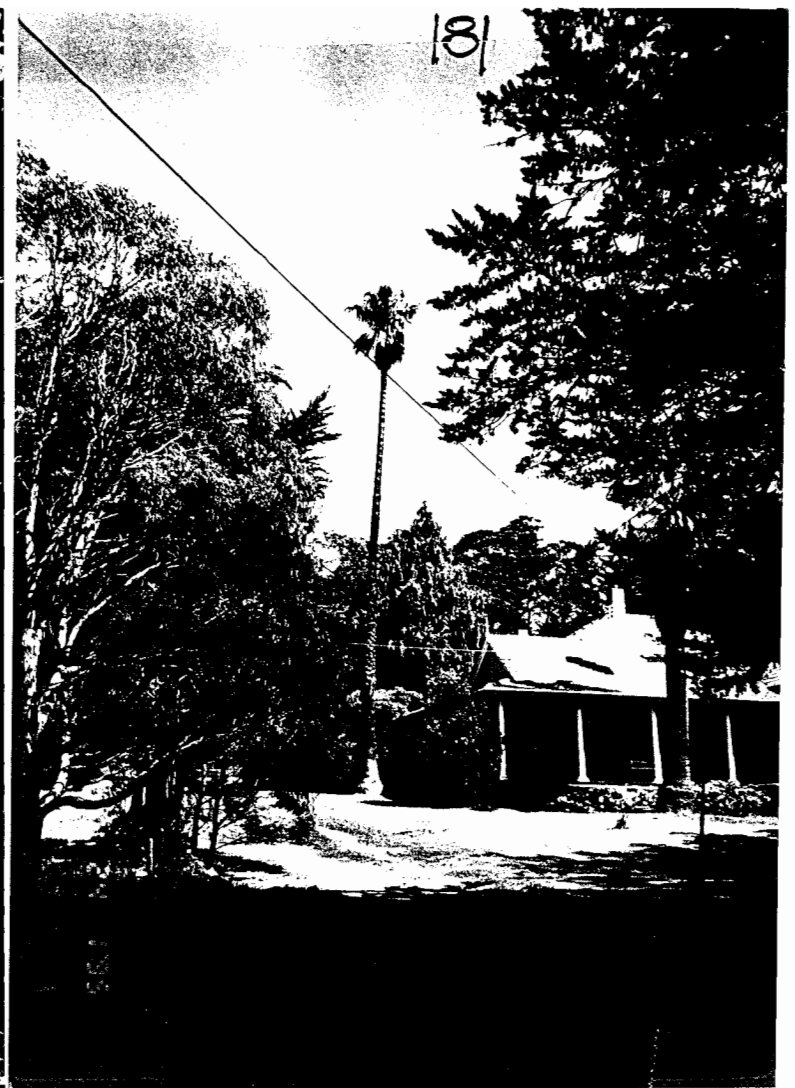
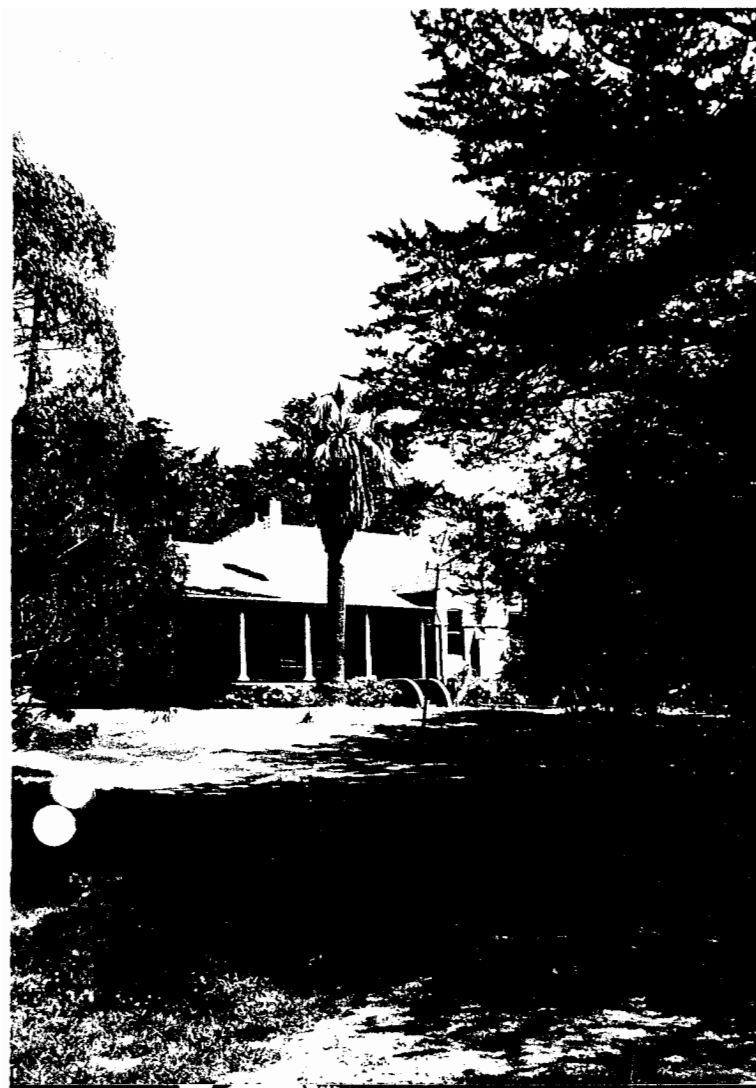
It is also of architectural significance as representative of the Edwardian domestic style, its garden plantage and of the design work of Cornelius L.T. van Alkemade.

INTACTNESS: Very good.

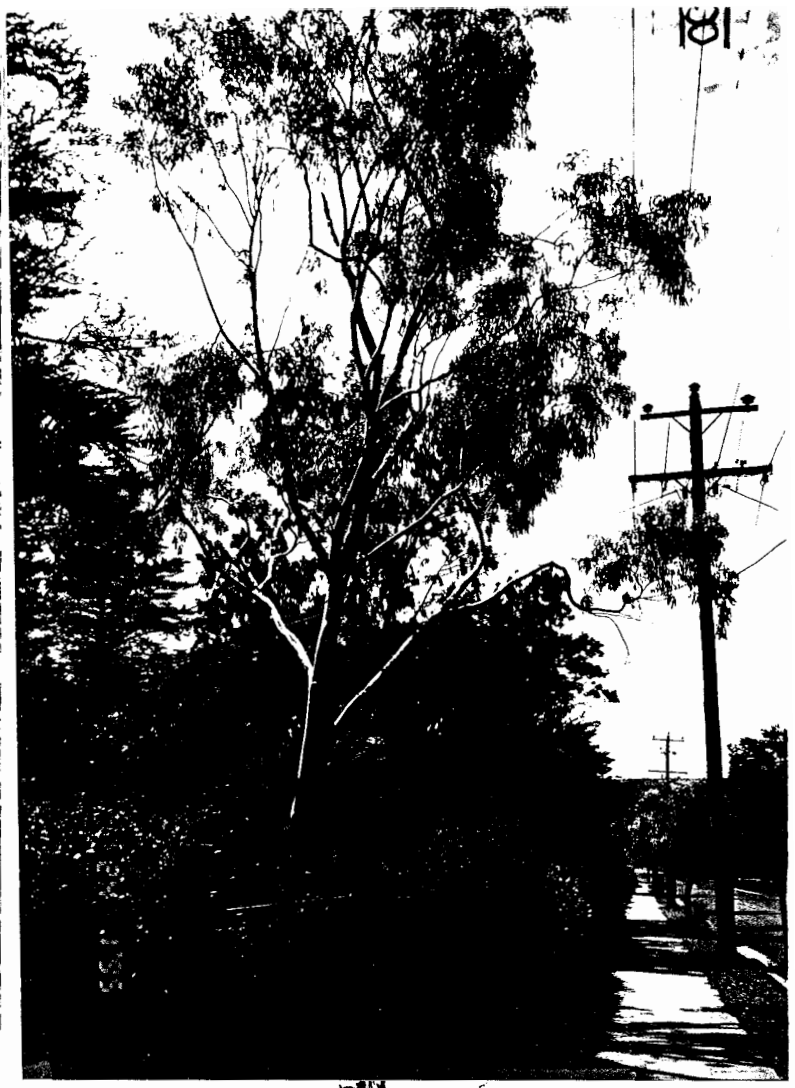
CONDITIONS & THREATS: Very good.

¹ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 17 June 1911. Conversation by Theo van Alkemade with JS, 24 January 1995. John Reid, "50 Years a Winner", *Bacchus Marsh & Melton Express*, 16 November 1994.











BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 185

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

NAME: Pentland**ADDRESS:** 85 Main Street, Stamford Hill.**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** House**CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 1892**SOURCE:** 1**DESIGNER:** D. A. Little**BUILDER:** T. Taylor**SOURCE:** 1**CRITERIA:** H1,3; Ar1,4.**HISTORIC THEME:** Townships.**DESCRIPTION:** **STYLE:** Italianate **STORIES:** 1 **DETACHED.****MATERIALS:** **WALLS** Brick **ROOF** Iron **STRUCTURE** Lb**CONDITION:** Reasonable **INTACTNESS:** Fair**THREATS:** -**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:**FORM. VERANDAH. VERANDAH DEC. CHIMNEYS. DOORS. WINDOWS. FENCES
HEDGES..**SIGNIFICANCE:****TYPE:** HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL.**LEVEL:** LOCAL.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** Nil**RECOMMENDED CONTROL** PLANNING SCHEME. AREA 1.**MAP NO:** U3.07**SURVEY:** RP**DATE:** 24.1.94**NEGS:** 15.3 & 4.

HISTORY: Pentland was erected in 1892 for the Shire Secretary and Engineer, David Armstrong Little. Designed by the owner, the ten room residence attracted favourable comment from the *Bacchus Marsh Express*:

the walls are 18 inches (460mm) thick (some built with a hollow space on the weather side) tuckpointed in front, with bold double windows and central door opening into a wide passage, on either side of which the rooms are situated.... The total result is a substantial and handsome residence.¹

The contractors were Mr T Taylor, of Bacchus Marsh and a Mr Tolley, a carpenter of Lancefield.

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: Double-fronted brick tuck-pointed Italianate house, almost symmetrical, with a hip. Chimneys have abstracted mouldings. The verandah extends around three sides, with cast-iron fine Corinthian posts. There is a random rubble bluestone fence and some garden remnants. Apparently, there is a cavity in the wall on the west (?) side for weathering.

Garden. A simple garden with a central path and stone steps to the front verandah with lawn either side, and a driveway to the east of house at the base of the sloping lawn. Large specimen trees dominate the front lawn, a combination of exotic and natives, with an Italian Cypress at the driveway entrance. A low privet hedge links the driveway to the east boundary. A large Poplar towers over the garden to the east adjacent to a mixed shrubbery along the house.

Plant species include:

<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Liquidambar
<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress
<i>Crataegus oxycantha</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	Kurrajong
<i>Eucalyptus crenulata</i>	Silver Gum
<i>Populus sp.</i>	Poplar
<i>Cordyline australis</i>	Cabbage Palm
<i>Prunus cerasifera 'Nigra'</i>	Purple leaf Cherry Plum
<i>Agapanthus orientalis</i>	Blue Agapanthus
<i>Rosa sp.</i>	Roses
<i>Palm sp.</i>	
<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>	Hedge Privet

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are 44 late nineteenth century houses in Bacchus Marsh. True cavity walls first appear in Victoria in about 1868. These used metal ties such as tarred hoop-iron straps. Cavity walls appear more generally in the 1880s. Galvanised

¹ *Bacchus Marsh Express* 2 July 1892.

wire ties were introduced in the 1890s. It would be instructive to inspect the ties here. (check)²

SIGNIFICANCE: A brick elevated Italianate house with stone fence and some garden remnants, designed and built by well-known Bacchus Marsh Shire Engineer and Secretary, D.A. Little in 1892.

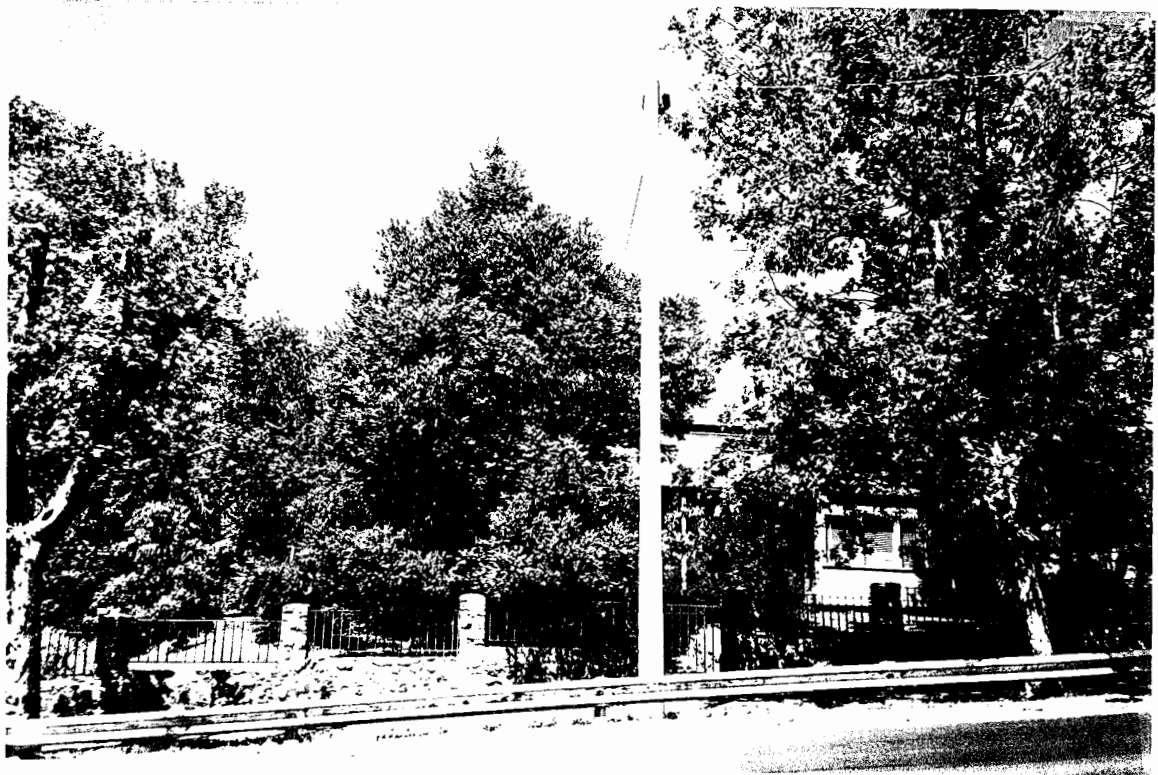
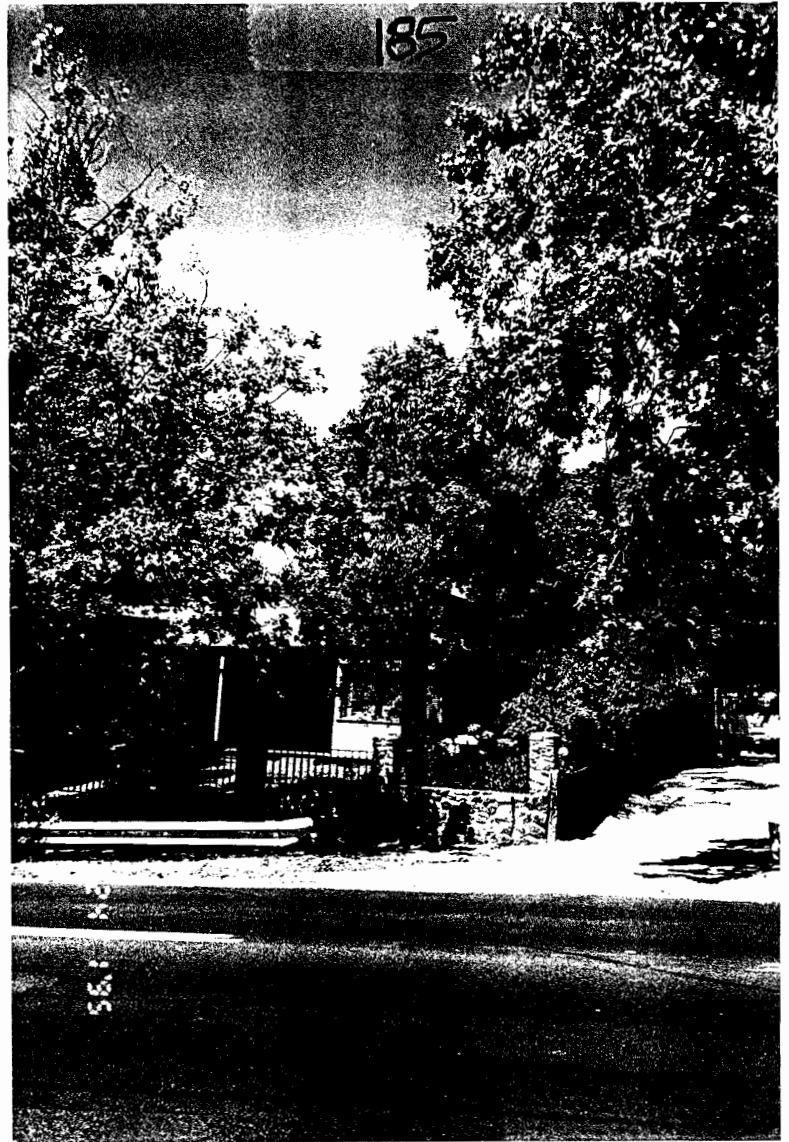
It is of historical significance locally as a representative embodiment of a confident way of life in the early 1890s, just before the economic collapse. It is also significant for its association with Little, who was an important and influential figure in the town.

Pentland is also of architectural significance locally as a representative example of the late Italianate domestic style. It is also significant for its incorporation of a relatively early cavity wall in the construction. The garden is also significant.

INTACTNESS: Fair. Brickwork is all painted, the cast-iron verandah valance and brackets have been removed and there are infills to the verandah in timber.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Reasonable.

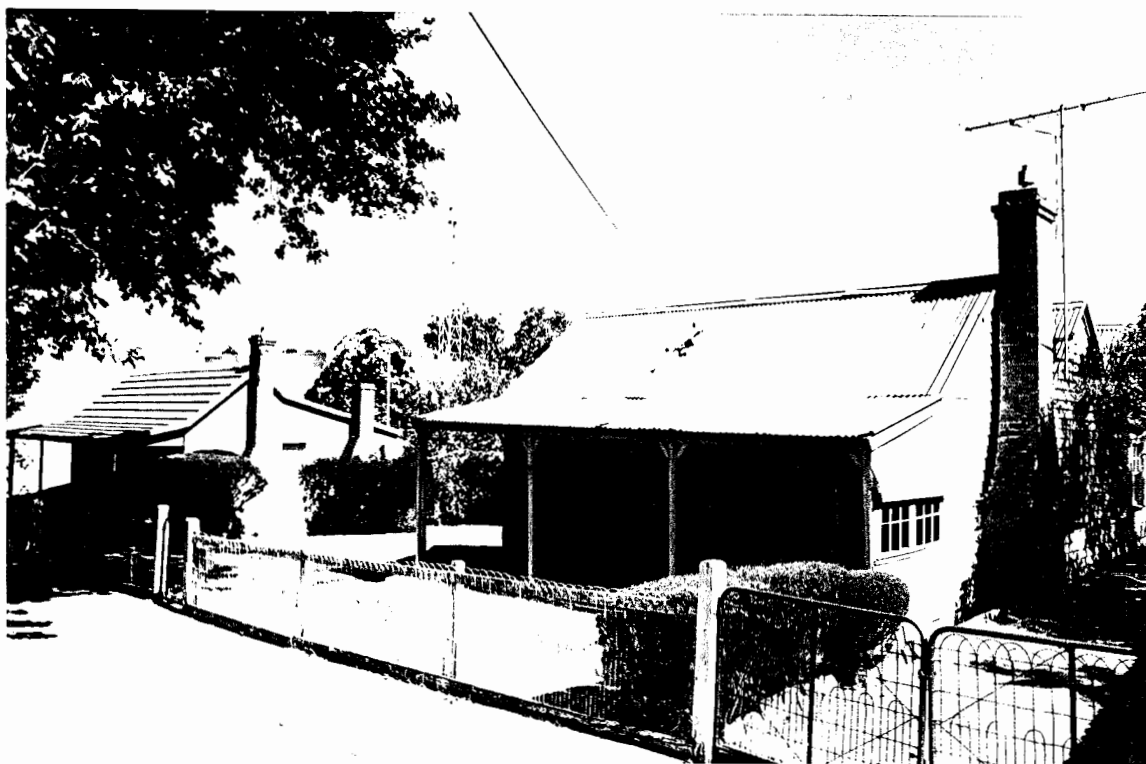
² Miles Lewis, *Physical Investigation of a Building*, p.36.



BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 187

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

NAME: ---			
ADDRESS: 91 Main Street.			
TITLE DETAILS:			
USE: House.			
CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1860s		SOURCE: Visual	
CRITERIA: H1,6; Ar 1,3.		HISTORIC THEME: Townships	
DESCRIPTION:		STORIES: 1 DETACHED.	
STYLE: Early.		STRUCTURE: Stud.	
MATERIALS: WALLS Timber		ROOF: Iron	
CONDITION: Good		THREATS: -	
INTACTNESS: Good			
SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS: FACADE. VERANDAH. ROOF FORM. CHIMNEYS. WINDOWS. FENCES/GATES.			
SIGNIFICANCE: TYPE: HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL. LEVEL: LOCAL.			
DESIGNATION EXISTING: Nil			
RECOMMENDED CONTROL: PLANNING SCHEME. AREA 1.			
MAP NO: U3.07		SURVEY: RP	DATE: 24.1.94
			NEGS: 15.6



HISTORY: This weatherboard house, and a neighbouring 93 Main Street, may have been erected *circa* 1890, when the Millbank Estate opened for subdivision.¹ William Grant, owner of Millbank (ref: 132), sold the land to William Lockhart in 1888 or 1889, thus taking advantage of the increase in property values that followed the completion of the Melbourne-Ballarat railway.² However, visual inspection would indicate that these houses could be much earlier, c1860s.

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: Double-fronted early timber cottage, consisting of a sequence of three gables across. There is an external chimney at right in the front and a timber skillion verandah, with its right hand end enclosed and with two twelve-pane double-hung sash windows, (one possibly relocated from the left window). The right hand window is similar. There is a woven wire fence, pedestrian and vehicular gates and a side hedge.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are sixteen early houses in the town of Bacchus Marsh. This house is comparable to 93 Main Street, adjacent, which is similar, but less intact.

SIGNIFICANCE: An early timber cottage built in the 1860s, or later, surviving intact near to the centre of the town.

It is of local historical significance as a representative embodiment of a way of life, 130 years ago. It is also significant as early to this locality.

The building is of architectural significance as a representative intact early cottage, a rare intact survival here.

INTACTNESS: Good. Lacks front door at left-hand window. The fence and gates are sympathetic.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Good.

¹ Rossimel, *The Hierarchy of Community*, p.25.

² Shire of Bacchus Marsh *Rate Book* 1887/88, 1888/89.

187

(184)

MASONIC HALL
No. 86.

(188)

No. 90

FREEMASONS
LANE

No. 92

(189)

Nos. 94-98

MAIN

STREET

N

No. 85.

No. 89.

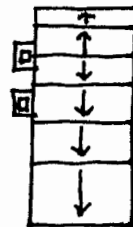
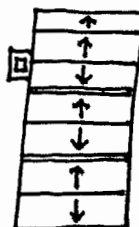
No. 91.

No. 93

(185)

(186)

(187)



BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 188

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

NAME: ---**PREVIOUS NAME:****ADDRESS:** 90 Main Street (NW cnr Freemasons Lane), Stamford Hill.**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** House.**PREVIOUS USE:****CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 1904**SOURCE:** 1**CRITERIA:** H1; Ar1**HISTORIC THEME:** Townships.**DESCRIPTION:** **STYLE:** Edwardian **STORIES:** **DETACHED.****MATERIALS:** **WALLS** Brick **ROOF** Iron **STRUCTURE** Lb**CONDITION:** Very good **INTACTNESS:** Excellent **THREATS:** -**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:**

VERANDAH.

VERANDAH DECORATION.

WALL DECORATION. DOORS. WINDOWS. PAINTWORK SCHEME.

UNPAINTED FINISH. OUTBUILDINGS.

GARDEN. remnants

SIGNIFICANCE:**TYPE:** ARCHITECTURAL.**LEVEL:** LOCAL.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** Nil.**RECOMMENDED CONTROL:** PLANNING SCHEME. AREA 1.**MAP NO:** U3.07**SURVEY:** RP**DATE:** 24.1.94**NEGS:** 15.8

HISTORY: Nothing is known about the history of this house.¹

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A red brick triple-fronted Edwardian house with a half-hip roof. There are gabled wings projecting at right front and at both sides well back. There is a timber hip verandah around the left hand angle and at right. This has a decorative fretwork, a gabled rail valance with brackets. The walls over dado height are roughcast, unpainted. The verandah floor has random rubble stone dwarf walls.

The front upper gable has Medievalising timbering, a pendant barge and console timber brackets. Its window is a segmented-head triple sash with a brick soldier course and moulding over. Off the lane at rear is a substantial L-shaped brick garage contemporary with the house.

Much of the house is now obscured by mature garden with several remnant trees.

Garden. An old rambling garden with large trees planted around the front lawn, and to the west side of the house. The garden is dominated by a large Silky Oak and Copper Beech, with the other trees providing linked canopies across the lawn. An old gnarled Wisteria completely covers a pergola adjacent to the front of the house. pathways are of Gravel, edged with random granite spawls and the garden bed around the house has a rock retaining wall. Access to the garden is from Freemasons Lane with a gravel driveway to the rear passing the front entrance.

Plant species include:

<i>Salix babylonica</i>	Weeping Willow
<i>Cirevillea robusta</i>	Silky Oak
<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Oak
<i>Acer sp.</i>	Maple
<i>Coprosma repens</i>	Mirror Bush
<i>Crataegus oxyantha</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Ilex aquifolium 'Aureo'</i>	Variegated Holly
<i>Fagus sylvatica var. purpurea</i>	Copper Beech
<i>Virgilia oroboides</i>	Cape Virgilia
<i>Citrus limon</i>	Lemon
<i>Prunus cerasifera 'Nigra'</i>	Cotoneaster
<i>Wistaria sinensis</i>	Wisteria
<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>	Hedge Privet

¹ No ratebook search was possible on the basis of the information available on this house. Ms Gwyn Moore believes that it was relocated from Myrniong, however this is not possible as the house is brick. The owners claim it was built in 1904, which seems reasonable.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are 48 Edwardian houses in Bacchus Marsh identified in the Study. This one is a distinctive unusual design.

SIGNIFICANCE: A large brick Edwardian house of an interesting design and particularly intact, built in about 1910 and set amongst remnant mature garden elements.

Of local historical significance as the representative embodiment of a way of life and its social values in the comfortable Edwardian period, before the Great War.

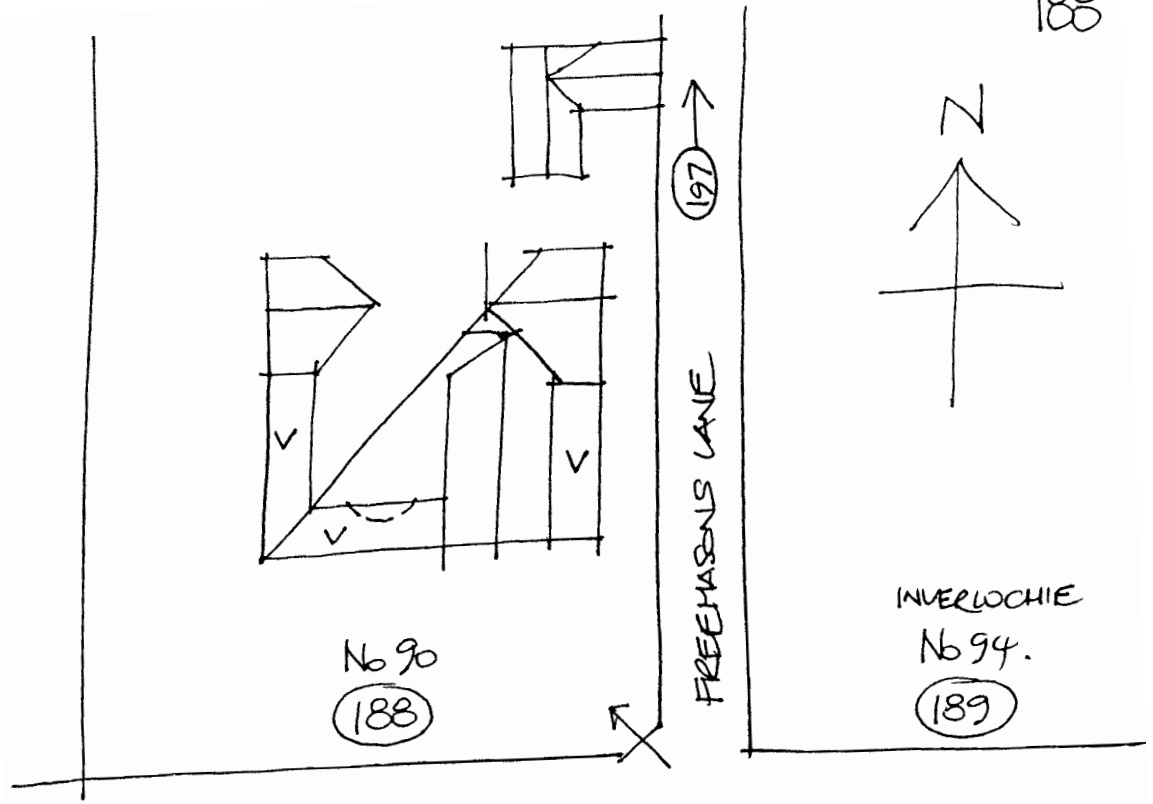
It is also of local architectural significance as an intact representative of the Edwardian domestic style.

INTACTNESS: Excellent

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Very good.







MAIN STREET, STAMFORD HILL.

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 190

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

<u>NAME:</u> The Heritage Emporium			
<u>PREVIOUS NAME:</u> Muir & Robb's Garage; Muir's Garage; B.K. Auto Smash Repairs & B. B. Cycles.			
<u>ADDRESS:</u> 97 Main Street			
<u>TITLE DETAILS:</u>			
<u>USE:</u> Antiques shop & tea room.			
<u>PREVIOUS USE:</u> Motor Garage			
<u>SIGNIFICANT DATE:</u>		<u>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</u> 1921	<u>SOURCE:</u> 1
<u>ALTERATIONS/ADDITIONS:</u>		<u>DATE:</u> 1990	<u>SOURCE:</u> 3
<u>CRITERIA:</u> H2.		<u>HISTORIC THEME:</u> Townships.	
<u>DESCRIPTION:</u> STYLE: Stripped Classical STORIES: 1 DETACHED.			
<u>MATERIALS:</u> WALLS Bluestone ROOF Iron STRUCTURE Lb & trusses			
<u>CONDITION:</u> Excellent INTACTNESS: Good THREATS: -			
<u>SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:</u>			
MATERIALS. FORM. FACADE. UNPAINTED FINISH.			
<u>SIGNIFICANCE:</u>			
<u>TYPE:</u> HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL.			
<u>LEVEL:</u> LOCAL.			
<u>DESIGNATION EXISTING:</u> Nil			
<u>RECOMMENDED CONTROL:</u> PLANNING SCHEME. AREA 1.			
MAP NO: U3.07 SURVEY: RP, GV DATE: 24.1.94 NEGS: 15.10			



HISTORY: This bluestone building, originally a motor garage, was erected in 1921 by Messrs. Muir and Robb. The bluestone (also for the former fire station adjacent to the north, now demolished) was obtained from the Landsberg House Academy at Mount Blackwood, which had been established in 1858 as a boarding school for boys on the south of Mount Blackwood. It closed in 1880.¹ The garage, completed in March 1921, was described in the *Bacchus Marsh Express* as follows:

the size of the main garage is 66 feet (20 metres) deep and 3.7 feet (11 metres) wide, large enough to house thirty cars at once.... Part of the front is taken up by 15 feet (4.5 metres) of plate glass windows, which will form part of the showroom and office.²

At the rear of the garage, was a detached 'petrol house'. After 1922, George Muir (having dissolved his partnership with Robb) managed the garage as sole proprietor.³ It later became B.K. Auto Smash Repairs and B.B. Cycles. Since 1990, was converted for use as an antique shop and tearoom.

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A stripped Classical style, gable-roofed motor garage building with a stepped parapet with a curved top and flat moulds and at string course and cornice level. It has two sequential head arched openings (now glazed).

This substantial building is of bluestone with freestone (probably Bald Hill sandstone) lintels and dressings to the windows and piers on the front. The stonework shows some evidence of having been recut, which would concur with the suggestion that stone was brought from the demolished Landsberg House. The windows may also have come from the same source as they are of an early style, and appear the same as those shown on a photograph of Landsberg House.

Missing however, are sills to the windows, which also points to the use of recycled materials. The facade is divided into two bays by a central sandstone pier and reinforced concrete arches over the wide openings, one formerly fitted with a garage door, and the other a glazed shopfront with panelled door. The concrete archways may be later additions as they appear to be badly keyed into the stonework. A recent brick addition has been made to the rear and incorporated into the timber-framed, hipped roofline.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are four surviving motor garage buildings in Bacchus Marsh (ref: 146, 147 and 159 also). Simon Bros. (1913, ref: 147) is earliest and P.S. Carey (1938, ref: 146) is later. This garage is still very early in Victoria. Only the

¹ Moore & Oomes, *Bacchus Marsh: A Pictorial Chronicle* p.22.

² *Bacchus March Express*, 19 March 1921.

³ Shire of Bacchus Marsh, *Rate Book*, 1922-23. Notes of the Late Bill Matherson, (Bacchus Marsh Historical Society?), copy held by Melbourne's Living Museum of the West.

Hawthorn Garage (1912) and Simons are earlier. Other garages are The Big Garage, Bairnsdale (1923) and Willaura Motors, Willaura (1929). This is the only one in stone.

SIGNIFICANCE: A bluestone stripped Classical former motor garage, built with stone form Landsberg House Academy at Mount Blackwood (1858), in 1921.

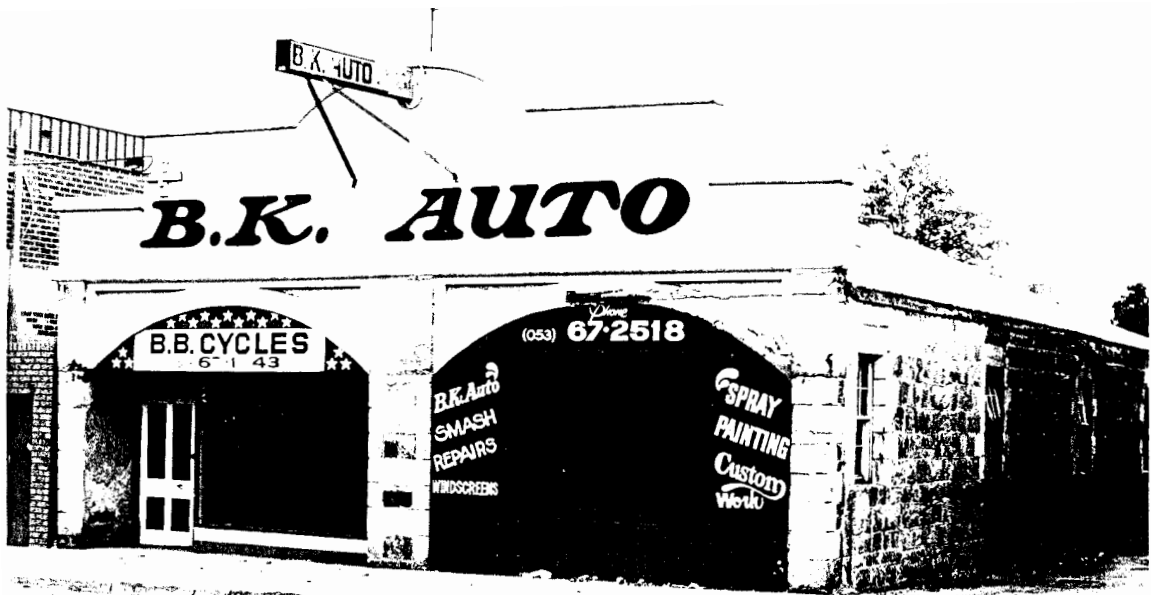
It is locally historically significant for its association with developments in the (automotive) business in community life in Bacchus Marsh, and for its use of bluestone.

INTACTNESS: Good

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Excellent

190 av.

JUNE 1990
NOTE:
SANDSTONE BLOCKS
w/ FACED
COLUMNS



DEMOLISHED
1994
av.



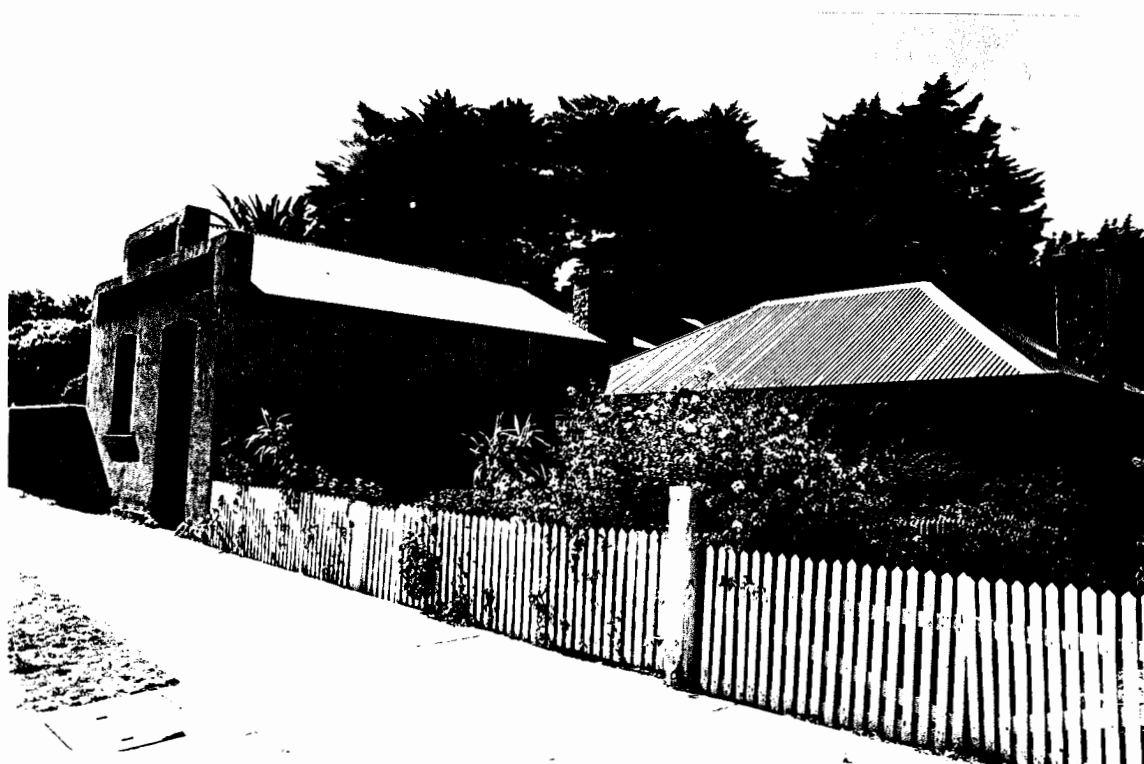


190.

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 191

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

<u>NAME:</u> Blacksmith's Shop and Cottage.	
<u>PREVIOUS NAME:</u> Charles Edwards Blacksmith & Wheelwright	
<u>ADDRESS:</u> 100 (& 102?) Main Street.	
<u>TITLE DETAILS:</u>	
<u>USE:</u> Book barn & Museum	
<u>PREVIOUS USE:</u> Blacksmith & cottage	
<u>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</u> Cottage: 1850; Blacksmith: 1877	<u>SOURCE:</u> 1
<u>CRITERIA:</u> Ar3; H1,2,6/H4/So1.	
<u>HISTORIC THEME:</u> Townships/Transport/Conservation.	
<u>DESCRIPTION:</u> <u>STYLE:</u> Early <u>STORIES:</u>	
<u>DETACHED.</u> (blacksmiths on boundary).	
<u>MATERIALS:</u> WALLS Masonry <u>ROOF</u> Iron <u>STRUCTURE</u> Lb, trusses.	
<u>CONDITION:</u> Reasonable	<u>INTACTNESS:</u> Blacksmith: Good
Cottage: Reasonable	<u>THREATS:</u> Renovation.
<u>SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:</u>	
MATERIALS. FORM. FACADE.	
WALL DECORATION. DOORS. WINDOWS.	
UNPAINTED FINISH.	
<u>SIGNIFICANCE:</u>	
<u>TYPE:</u> HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL. SOCIAL.	
<u>LEVEL:</u> STATE.	
<u>DESIGNATION EXISTING:</u> HBCR. RNE. PLANNING SCHEME. NT.	
<u>RECOMMENDED CONTROL/NOMINATION:</u> HBR. RNE. PLANNING SCHEME.	
AREA 1.	
<u>MAP NO:</u> U4.07 <u>SURVEY:</u> RP & GV. <u>DATE:</u> 24.1.94 <u>NEGS:</u> 15.11-13	



HISTORY: Vere Quaile established a blacksmith's shop in Bacchus Marsh at the junction of the government road to Maddingley and the Melbourne/Ballarat Road in 1850. He built the stone cottage, comprising four rooms and a detached weatherboard kitchen, and on the east side of the dwelling, a forge. The business prospered for the anvil's ring beckoned travellers en route to the farming communities of the Western District, and after 1851, to the rich goldfields of the Central Highlands. In 1866, Quaile sold the business to Thomas Manly. Three years later, Manly sold to Hugh Meikle and Henry Hodgson. The blacksmith's shop was built by Hugh Meikle in 1877, replacing a timber cottage that had served as John Simpson's butchery.

In 1922, the premises were sold to Charles Edwards, a tenant of the cottage since 1896. A family of blacksmiths' and wheelwrights', Charles, his wife Margaret, and their son Ray, carried on the business until its closure on 27 January 1961. The cottage was occupied by Caroline Simpson, eldest daughter of Charles Edwards, until her death in 1974.

In 1976, the blacksmith's shop and cottage, now classified by the National Trust, was purchased by the Bacchus Marsh Shire Council with the aid of a National Estate grant. Restored by the Bacchus Marsh and District Historical Society, the cottage was reopened as a museum in 1977.¹

Bacchus Marsh had a number of blacksmiths including Henry Densley, Mrs M. Edwards, W.D. Hogan and James Sheppard, not all of whom used this building. The site was in continuous use as a blacksmith and wheelwrights premises and cottage until 1940, with various additions occurring until c1930. It was the last "smithy" to survive in the town.

VISUAL DESCRIPTION:

Blacksmith's Shop. A small masonry mid-nineteenth century industrial building. Its gable roof faces Main Street fronted with a parapet on the boundary line to the street and to the adjoining property line at left, onto which three windows now directly face. There are three chimneys, one L-shaped! The parapet has deeply recessed panels. Windows and doors are segmental headed and windows have 12-pane double-hung sashes. The street door is of the split, stable type with a fanlight over. The front is rendered with a very sandy mix over rub random rubble honey coloured stone and the base is ashlar. The brickwork on the right hand side has been cement washed. The interior was not inspected. There are timber gable-roofed buildings at the rear.

The large split stable door indicates the nature of the farrier work undertaken in the shop, through the form of the doors, the eroded threshold and brand marks tested on the timberwork. The building contains no equipment but the forge and chimney are intact in one corner. There are remnants of painted signage on the east wall, two apparently relating

¹ Building File No. 3650, National Trust of Australia (Victoria), and Moore & Oomes, *Bacchus Marsh: a Pictorial Chronicle*, p.29.

to forges and the third for a conventional fireplace. Behind the smithy is an open sided shed with lean to verandah, and gable roof cart shed or stable.

Cottage A hip-roofed double-fronted symmetrical masonry cottage. It physically abuts the blacksmith but does not share a wall with it. It is rendered random rubble construction in a honey-coloured stone. There is an internal chimney with old render and a timber gable roofed entrance porch. Quoins are formed in render at corners and windows have architraves and 12-pane double-hung sashes. There is a timber extension at the rear and a picket fence.

The cottage is described in 1852 as constructed of stone, however, the rear timber section which abuts the stone section has remaining posts suggesting that the stone wall was built later. The structure of the rear timber rooms and verandah is interesting in several aspects: the morticed heads to the doors (suggesting construction prior to the establishment of the blacksmith's shop where nails are common), the lack of a ceiling (although in 1975 the calico lining was still in place), partial lining to interior walls, and beaded profile weatherboards.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: Extraordinarily, there are seven pre-gold rush buildings surviving in Bacchus Marsh (also refs: 153, 172, 174, 218, 249 and 354. There are also two ruins(ref: 132 & 353) and one near pre-gold rush ruin ref: 380, 1853) other than the Manor House. These are all located on the Ballarat Road. Another blacksmith and wheelwright's bluestone house is at ref: 265 (built 1867). It is comparable to blacksmiths at Echuca, Chiltern and Benalla Water Supply Depot.

SIGNIFICANCE: A small brick and stone blacksmith's shop built on the road to the Ballarat goldfields, in 1877 on the site where there had been a blacksmith's business since 1850 until 1961. The forge and chimney survive, but no equipment. It is now a "book barn".

Adjoining this, is an early brick and stone cottage built in 1850, used as a residence by a succession of blacksmiths until 1961, now a museum. Pre-gold-rush buildings are very rare in Victoria.

The cottage is of state architectural significance as a rare, relatively intact survival of a pre-gold rush building, and on the route to the goldfields. The complex is also of significance as a representative embodiment of the way of life on the route to the gold fields at the time of the gold rush at Ballarat; and the blacksmiths as evidence of an industrial process of the 1870s and on a site where it had continued since 1850. It is associated with the development of relevant industry in the community life on this route. The cottage is a pioneering early building in Bacchus Marsh.

The complex is also of state historical significance in demonstrating the effect of a social movement (the gold rush).

The Blacksmith's Shop is also of social significance as known and valued by the community as part of its sense of identity of the place and as the embodiment of a sequence of varied approaches to conservation action, over twenty-five years.

INTACTNESS:

Blacksmith. Good. There are security grilles fixed to windows in front. There is some remnant roofing and roof plumbing. The old door is now obscured by inappropriate modern doors. It is not known if the original survives behind. The 12-paned window has been barred.

Cottage. Reasonable. Door, fence (except one surviving old post), render (?chimney has old render), roofing and roof plumbing are recent. There are historicist. The porch and fence appear to be an historicist re-creation. The sign is intrusive and inappropriate.

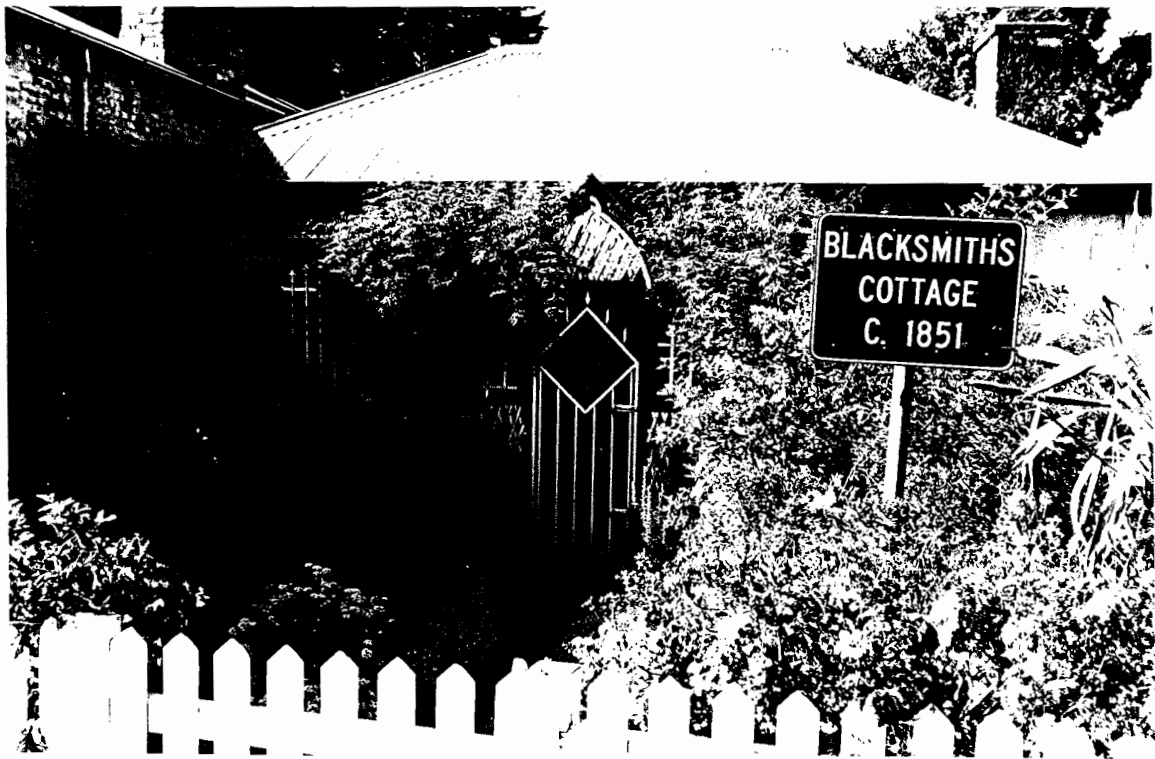
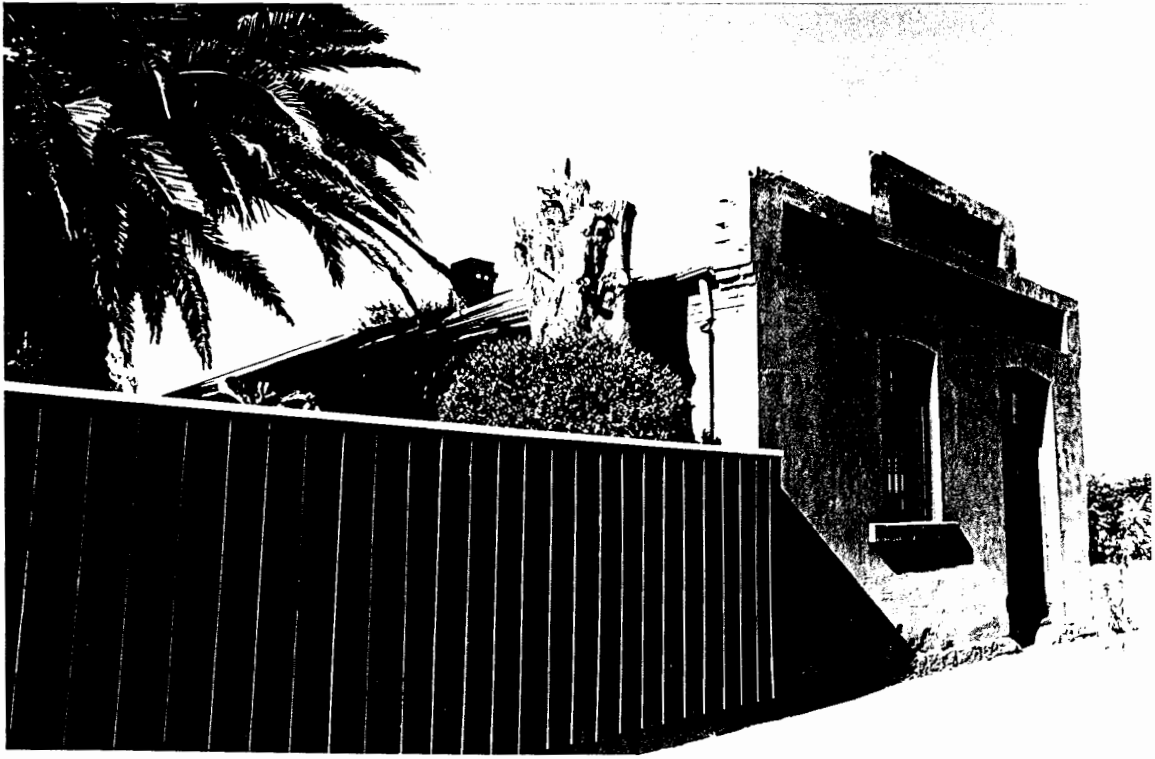
CONDITIONS & THREATS:

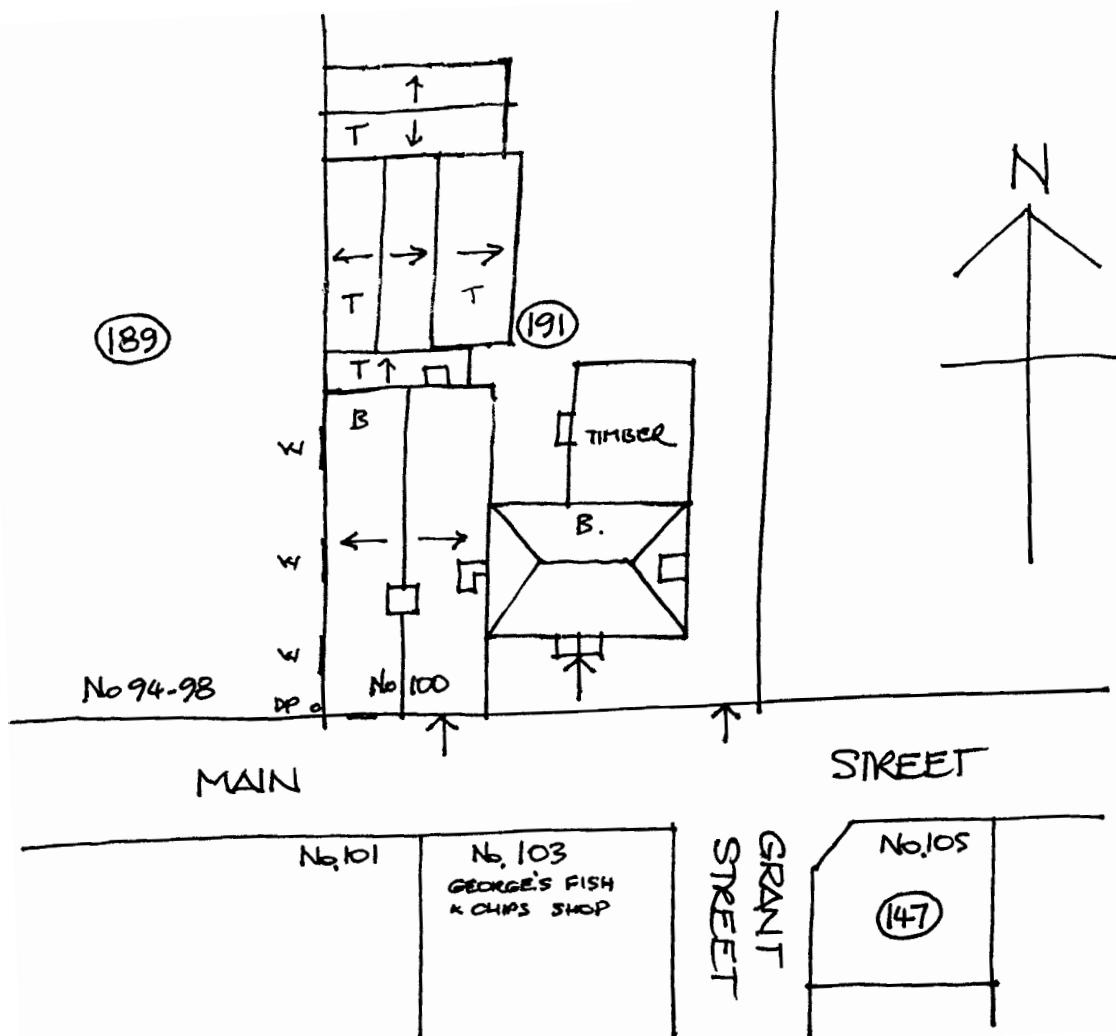
Blacksmith. Reasonable. A downpipe in the south-west corner (not on the site) is not connected to the roof gutter. Brickwork is eroding. Repairs are in Portland cement, instead of lime mortar. Rising damp is occurring in the south-west corner (caused by the unconnected downpipe).

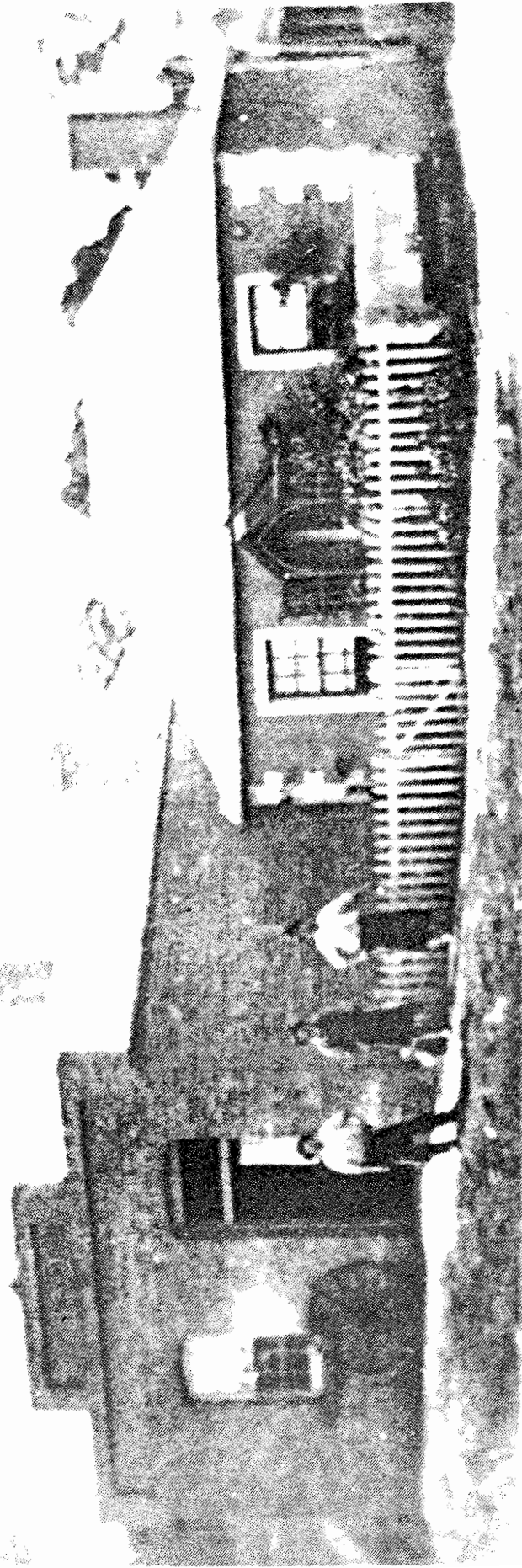
Cottage. Reasonable. There are structural cracks each side of the chimney as it meets the wall. Road and garden level have risen to be too high around the building, allowing damp to penetrate. It has been recently re-rendered.

191
GV.

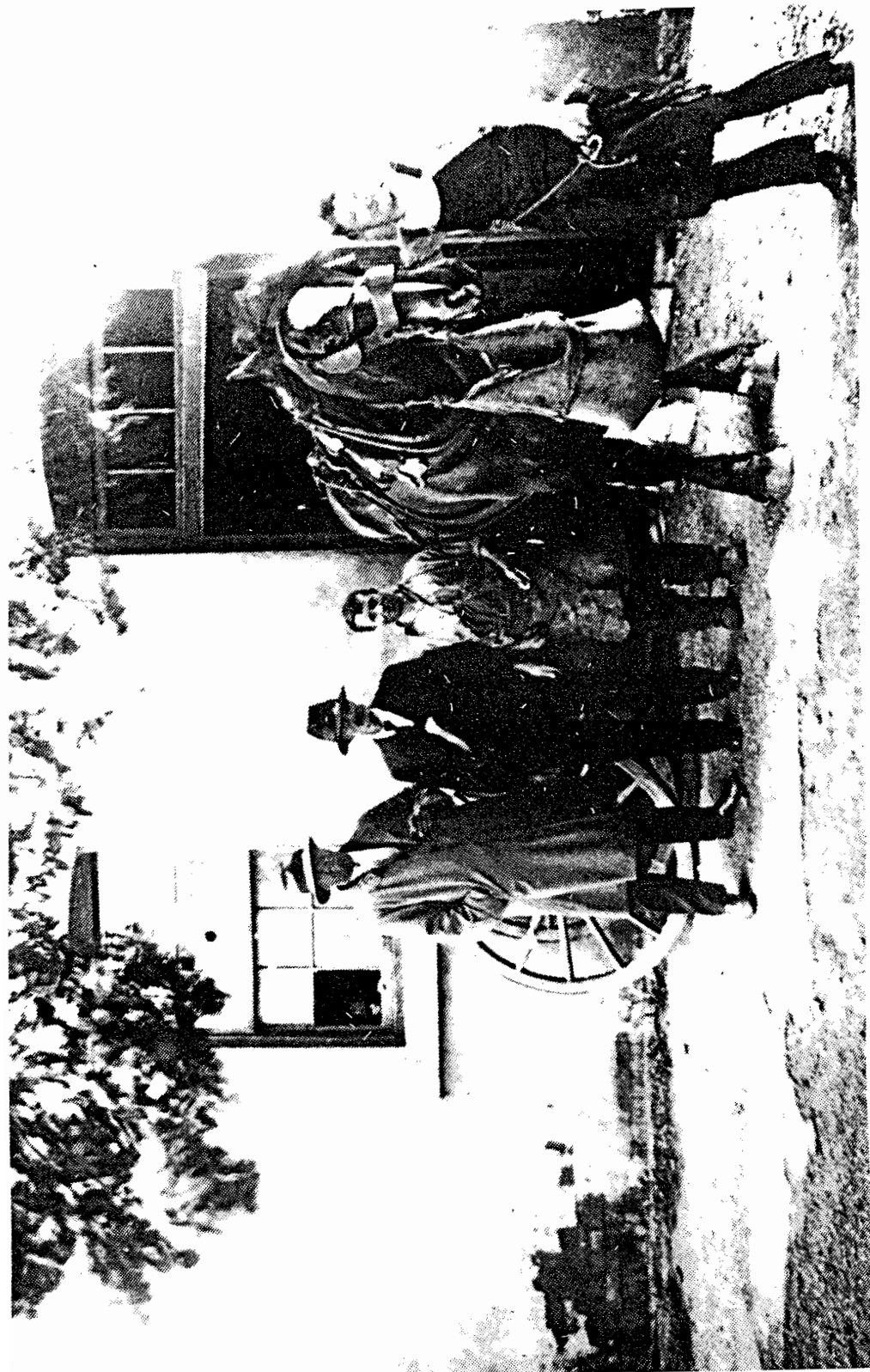




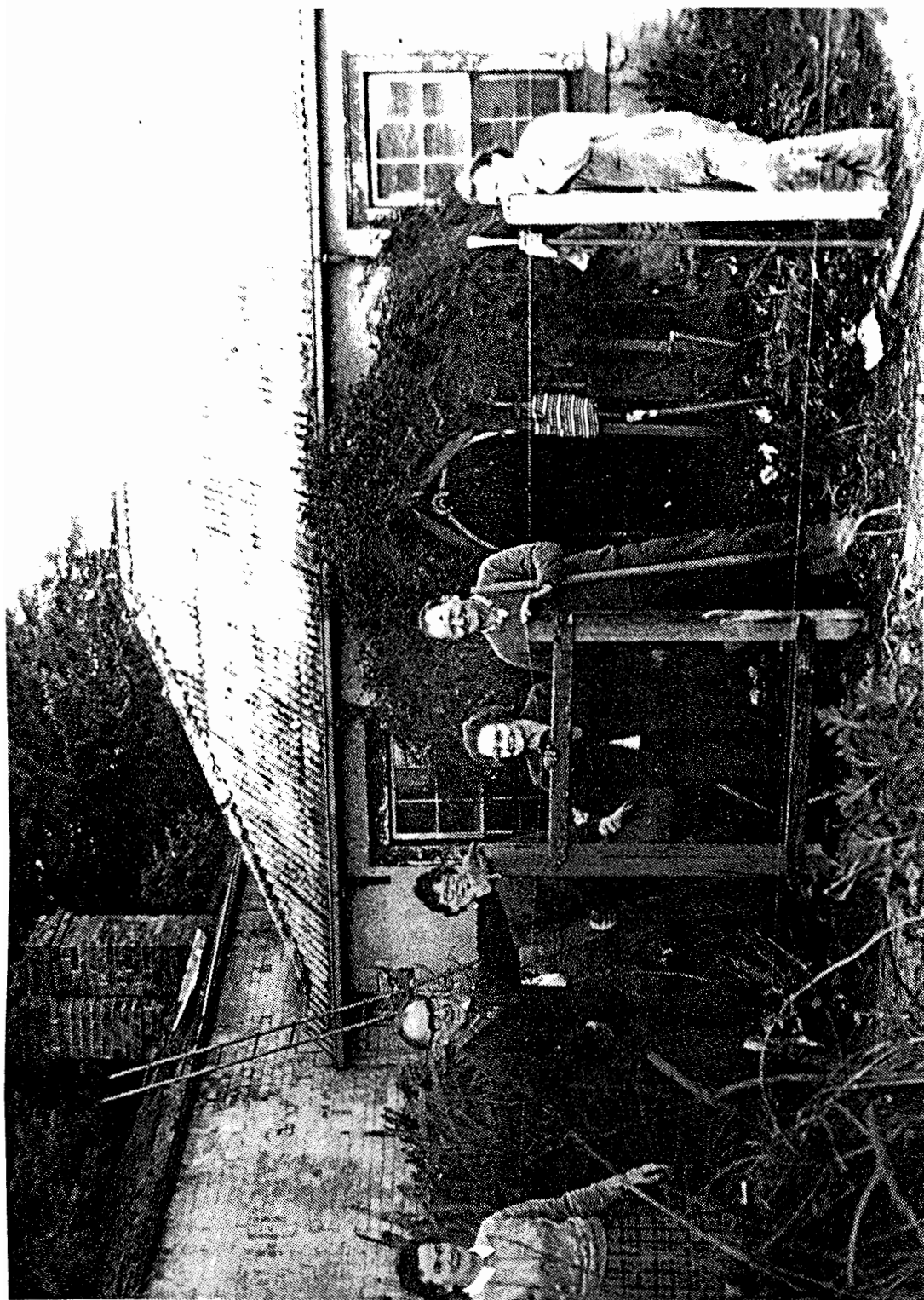




MODEL ROOMS, R29.



RAY EDWARDS & KEITH GALE
MOORE & JONES,

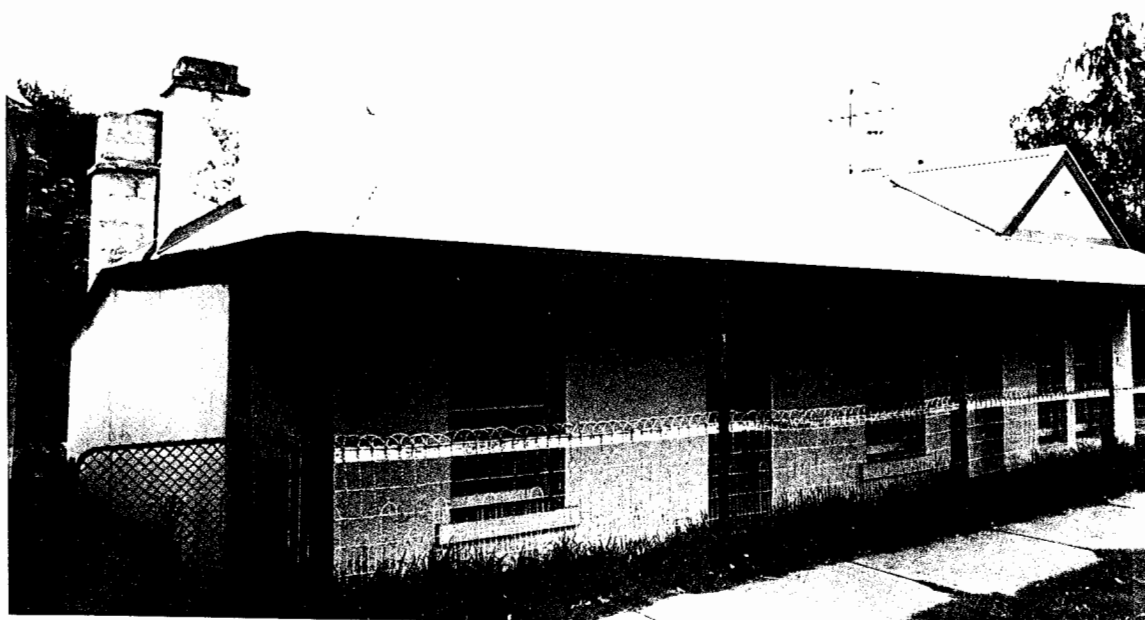


c1977. MOORE & WONG, P 155

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 192

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

NAME: ---	
ADDRESS: 6 Gisborne Road.	
TITLE DETAILS:	
USE: House (?)	
SIGNIFICANT DATE: 1860-99	CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1860
SOURCE: 1	
CRITERIA: H1,3; Ar 1	HISTORIC THEME: Townships
DESCRIPTION:	STYLE: Early
	STORIES: 1 DETACHED.
MATERIALS:	WALLS Brick and stone ROOF Iron STRUCTURE Lb
CONDITION: Good	INTACTNESS: Fair
THREATS: Traffic, ground level raised.	
SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:	
MATERIALS. FORM. FACADE. VERANDAH. USE.	
CHIMNEYS.	
OUTBUILDINGS.	
FENCES/GATES.	
CONTEXT. 8 & 10.	
SIGNIFICANCE:	
TYPE: HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL.	
LEVEL: LOCAL.	
DESIGNATION EXISTING: HBCR. PLANNING SCHEME.	
RECOMMENDED CONTROL/NOMINATION: HBR. RNE. PLANNING SCHEME.	
AREA 1.	
MAP NO: U4.07	SURVEY: RP DATE: 29.1.94 NEGS: 15.14, 16, 20, 21



HISTORY: This house, part of a group of three buildings associated with the *Bacchus Marsh Express*, was erected circa 1860 as a private residence for George Lane, bookbinder, and first printer of the newspaper founded in July 1866.¹ Lane arrived in Bacchus Marsh in the 1850s, working as a builder for his brother-in-law, William Watson, then establishing a business as a bookseller, stationer and printer. By 1865, he was working from a shop, the rear room of the former *Express* office (ref: 193). In the following year, Lane was a member of the syndicate which published the first edition of the *Bacchus Marsh Express*, and when this syndicate folded several months later, he entered into a partnership with Christopher Crisp to assume control of the newspaper. Lane retired in 1899, having steered the paper through its most influential period. The residence alongside the *Express* office passed to a son, Anthony George, and remained in family ownership until 1984.²

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: Double-fronted symmetrical early ashlar stone cottage, from which a gable-roofed brick wing projects slightly, at right. This has a pair of tall windows, its chimney has an octagonal terra-cotta pot and a timber section at rear. The roof extends front over the verandah, across the front. All walls are rendered, except the two massive internal chimneys (which reveal ashlar above window-head height, beneath the verandah. There is ashlar stone, tooled in the front. The outbuilding (wash-house and kitchen?) is timber, with massive detached chimneys. Timber shingles remain under the corrugated steel roofing³ There is a woven wire fence, pedestrian and vehicular gates.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: Nos. 6, 8 and 10 Gisborne Road form the group associated with the *Express* (also ref. 193 and 134). There are 16 early houses in Bacchus Marsh. This differs from others in its location so near the centre of the town and in having the right-angle wing, which may be later.

SIGNIFICANCE: An early brick house, built about 1860 for George Lane, first printer of the *Bacchus Marsh Express* newspaper (1866).

It is part of a group of three buildings (also refs: 193 & 194) associated with the newspaper. It was owned by the Lane family for 124 years.

This house is of state historical significance as part of a group associated with the then important and influential *Bacchus Marsh Express*. The *Express*, through its forceful intelligent editor Christopher Crisp, was influential on Alfred Deakin and the Australian Federation movement at the end of the nineteenth century. It is a representative embodiment of a way of life and associated with an industrial process, newspaper printing and publishing over the period 1865-1899.

¹ Moore, "Express Office", typescript, BMDHS.

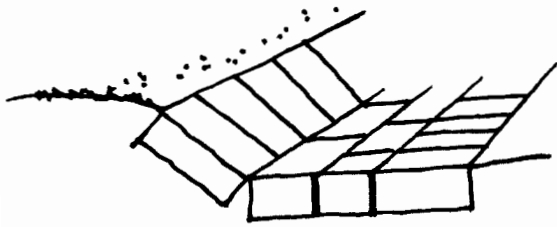
² Ibid; *Age*, 28 January 1984.

³ Schematic plans, prepared by 'G.L.', 8 January 1981, held National Trust of Australia (Victoria) Building File No. 3982.

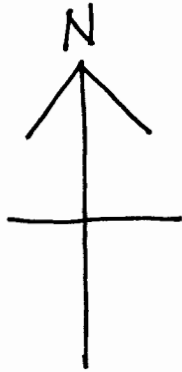
Finally it is of local architectural significance as an early house, surviving in the centre of the town.

INTACTNESS: Fair. Chimneys have been extended in brick. Doors and windows have been replaced. It has been re-roofed, perhaps altering the roof shape. The right hand wing is probably later. The later fence and gates are sympathetic. The outbuilding appears particularly intact. Colours are appropriate.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Good. The ground level has now risen all around and is often above floor level, allowing damp to intrude. Paintwork is deteriorating.



DETAIL
BRICK KERB & CHANNEL



BRICK KERB & CHANNEL
(REFER DETAIL)

DIAMOND CONC. FOOTPATH

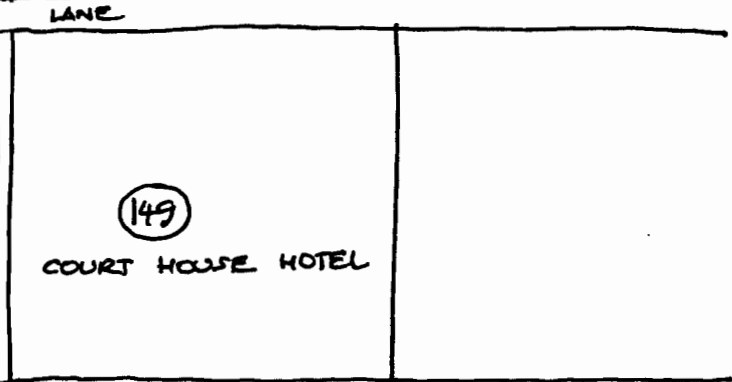
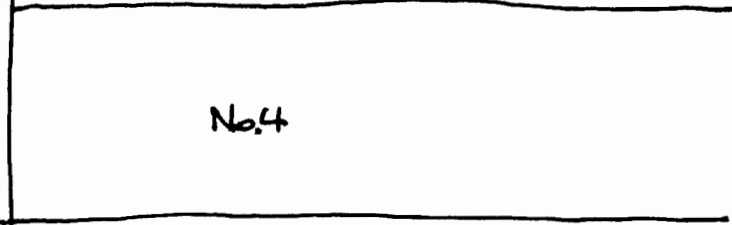
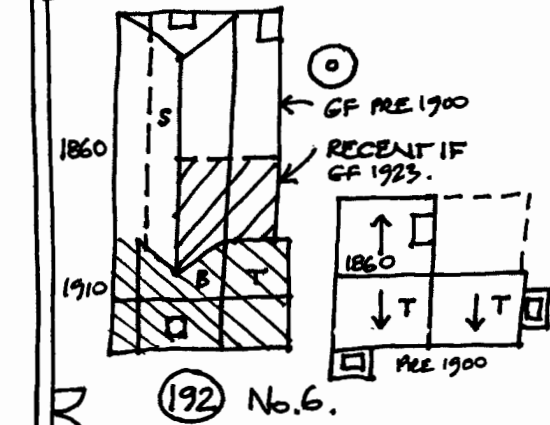
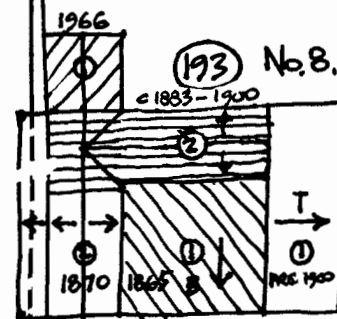
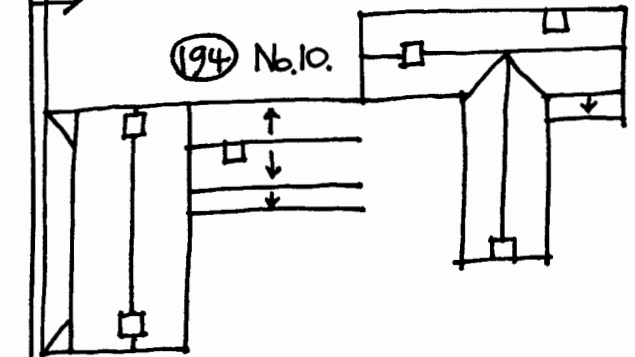
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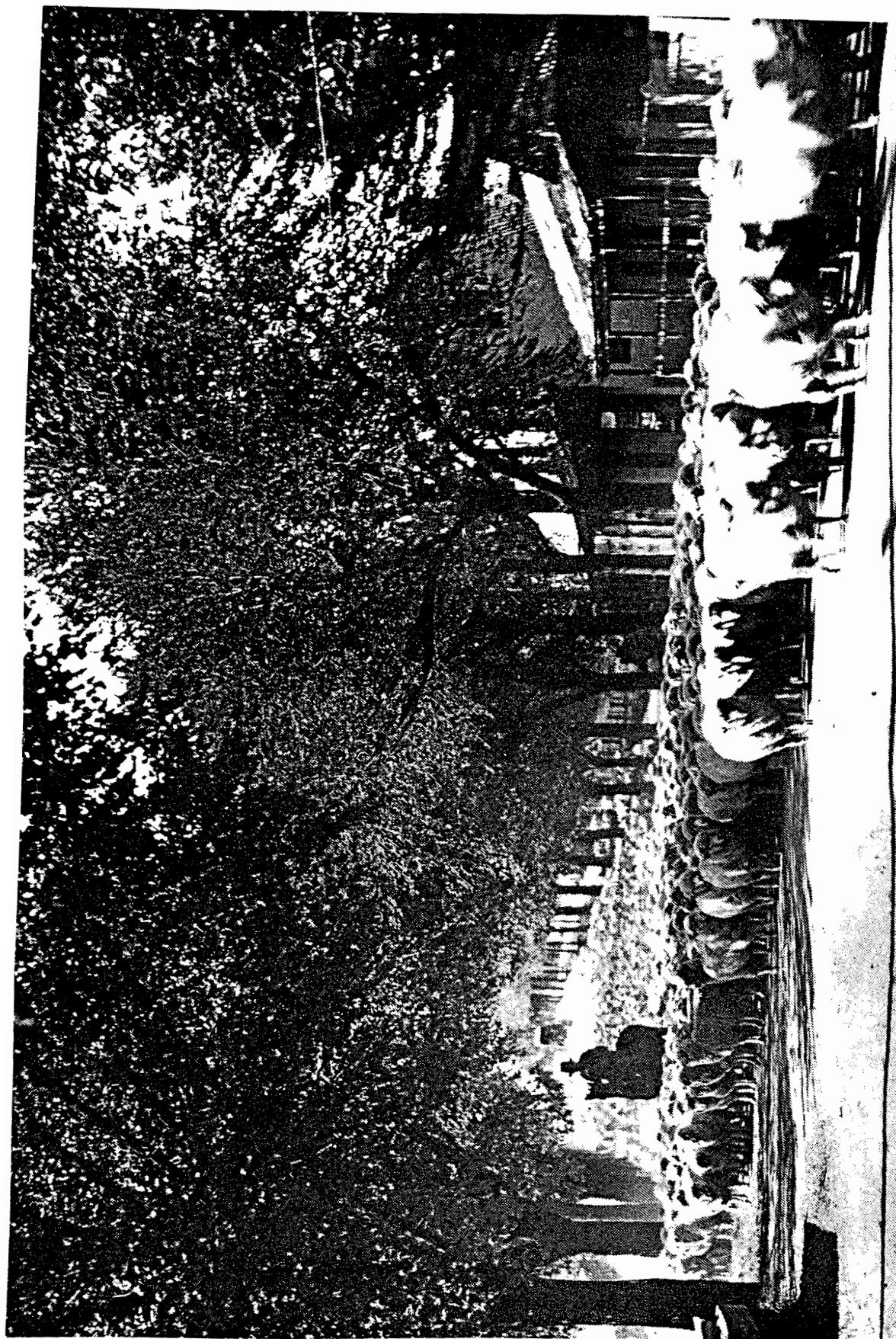
ROAD

GISBORNE

MAIN

STREET





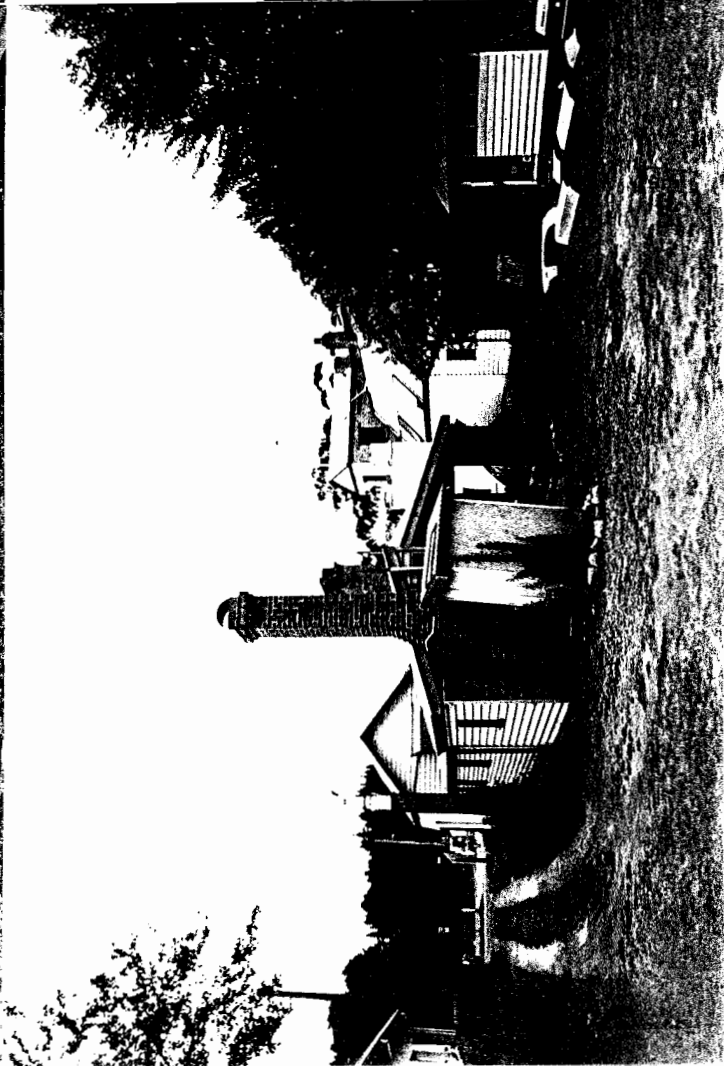
← (194) * (193) * (192) →

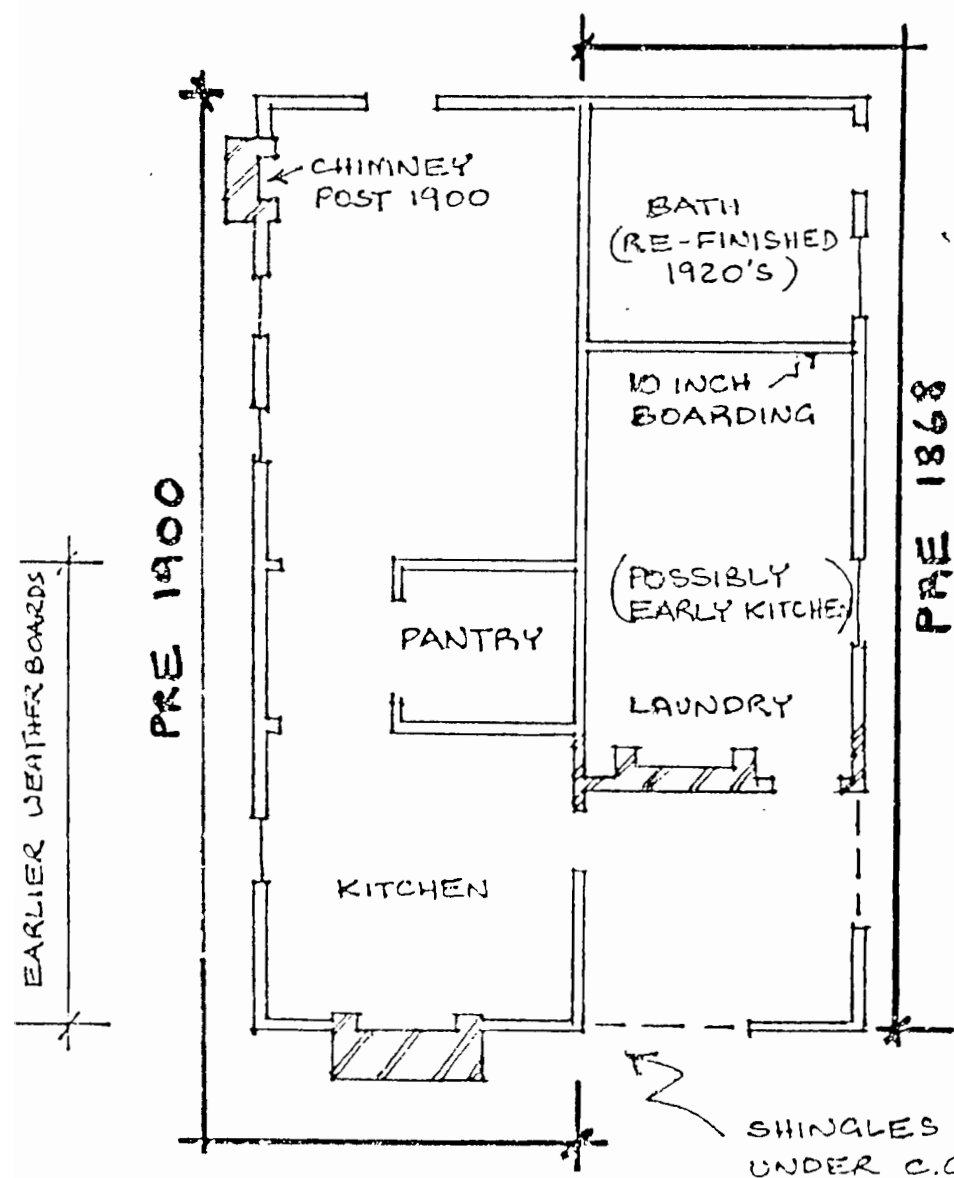
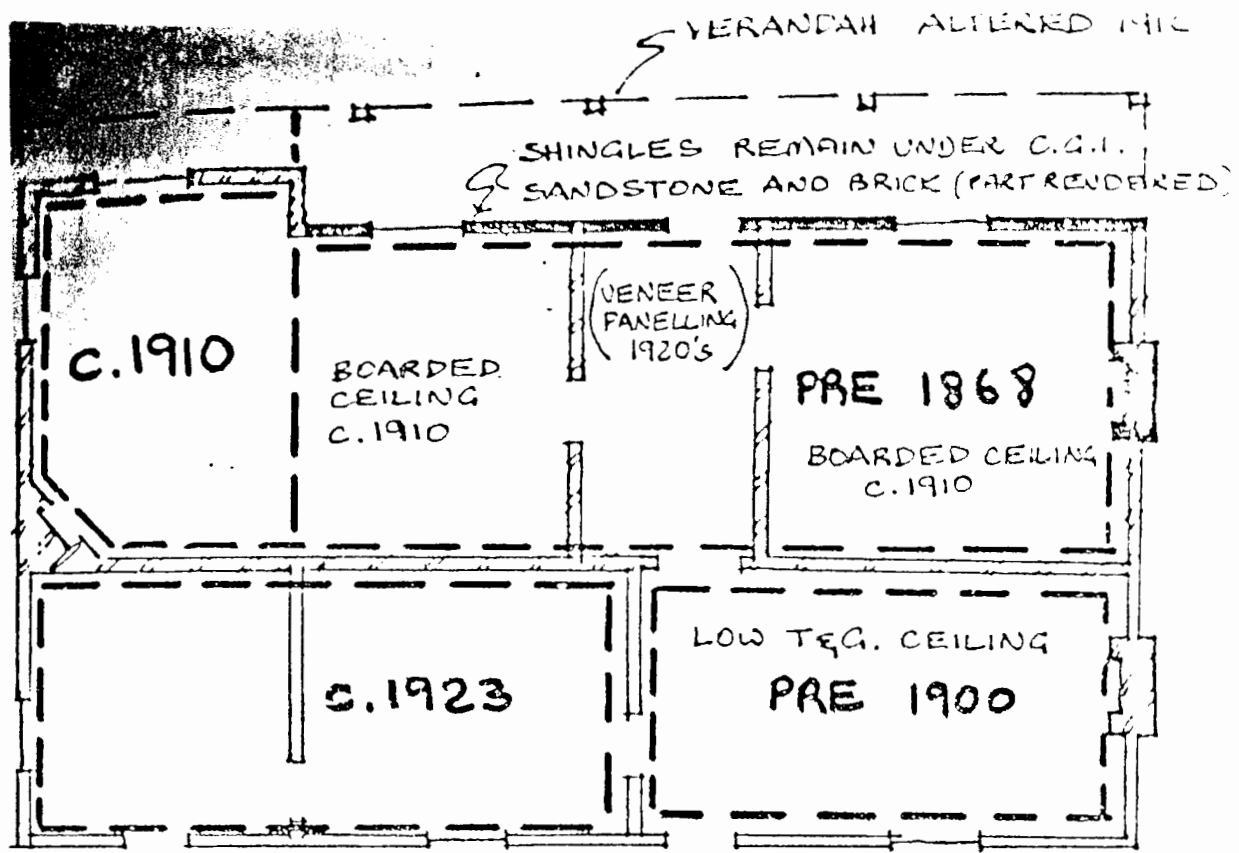
1934. Moore & Jones, p. 109.

192



12
13





6 GISBORNE RD.
BACCHUS MARSH
(inspected 8/1/1981)
G.L.

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.

Ref: 193

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

NAME: Garravembi Press, Publishers and Bookbinders.**PREVIOUS NAME:** The Express.**ADDRESS:** 8 Gisborne Road.**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** Publisher & printer**SIGNIFICANT DATE:** 1866-1915 (-1970) **CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 1865**SOURCE:****ALTERATIONS/ADDITIONS:** **DATE:** 1870, 1966 **SOURCE:** 4,5**CRITERIA:** H2,3/ H1/ H2/ So1,2.**HISTORIC THEME:** Townships/Community Life/Industry/ Conserving.**DESCRIPTION:** **STYLE:** Early **STORIES:** 2 **DETACHED.****MATERIALS:** **WALLS** Stone & brick **ROOF** Iron **STRUCTURE** Lb**CONDITION:** Reasonable **INTACTNESS:** Reasonable**THREATS:** Traffic; access.**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:****MATERIALS. FORM. FACADE. VERANDAH. USE.****VERANDAH DECORATION.****DOORS. WINDOWS.****CONTEXT. 6 & 10****SIGNIFICANCE:****TYPE:** HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL. SOCIAL.**LEVEL:** STATE.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** HBCR. RNE. PLANNING SCHEME. NT.**RECOMMENDED CONTROL/NOMINATION:** HBR. RNE. PLANNING SCHEME.
AREA 1.**MAP NO:** U4.07 **SURVEY:** RP, GV. **DATE:** 29.1.94**NEGS:** 15.14, 15, 17, 20 & 21

HISTORY: The *Bacchus Marsh Express* was established by a local syndicate comprising Dr Rae, the Reverend James Scott, John Saunders, William Watson, George Lane, James E. Crook and James Young. First published on 7 July 1866, the newspaper was edited by Dr Rae (ref: 162) and published by George Lane (ref: 192), whose shop at the rear of the present building, erected *circa* 1865, became the *Express* printing office.¹ Three months later the syndicate disbanded. George Lane, in partnership with Christopher Crisp, then assumed control of the newspaper, producing, in the opinion of one contemporary, "a journal vigorous, graphic [and] conducted with much ability".²

Christopher Crisp (1844-1915), editor and proprietor, was an intelligent and skilful journalist, an activist who strove to educate opinion on public issues from protection and industrial legislation to Federation and Australia's imperial role. Cited in the *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, Crisp's achievements were many and varied:

In local affairs Crisp promoted water storages and the Mechanics' Institute, revived the Agricultural and Pastoral Society in 1883 and acted as secretary in 1885-90, and skilfully negotiated the completion of the Ballarat-Melbourne rail link via Bacchus Marsh in 1889 after fifteen years of protracted effort. At Bacchus Marsh in 1891 he published *Railway Guide Book and Time Table for Melbourne, Ballarat, Adelaide and all intermediate stations*. Supporters of two public testimonials applauded "the most unostentatious though vigorous force in town"; critics suspected "surreptitious means". He successfully co-ordinated local efforts with the influence of public men and civil servants in Melbourne who became *Express* subscribers through his deliberate search for a wider audience, "fit though few". From the 1870s he argued the extension of government responsibilities as the practical basis for social and political progress. In Melbourne James Service and Alfred Deakin acknowledged "ideas and hints" from *Express* comments on their legislative endeavours in the 1880s. He published detailed studies of the drafting stages of the federal constitution in 1895-98. Several convention delegates encouraged his arguments to sharpen their own; "your discussion [of schemes to overcome deadlocks] is helping to clear our minds on the question", Deakin wrote in May 1897. Crisp issued a Federation supplement in May 1897, lectured on the clauses of the Commonwealth bill in March 1898, ably defended it in public debate against H.B. Higgins in May, and later declined for business reasons a private invitation to stand for the Federal Senate.³

The office of the *Bacchus Marsh Express* was enlarged *circa* 1870 by the addition of a two-storey section parallel Gisborne Road.⁴ This section was extended northwards in the closing

¹ Moore, "Express Office", typescript, BMDHS.

² Williams, *A History of Bacchus Marsh and its Pioneers*, p.12.

³ Rundle, J.H. "Christopher Crisp" in *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, Vol.3, p.495.

⁴ Building File No.3982, National Trust of Australia (Victoria). Schematic plan drawn 'G.L.' dated 8 January 1981.

decades of the nineteenth century. A single-storey section was erected on the north side of the printing office for the centenary of the newspaper in 1966 (refer: plan).⁵

George Lane retired as publisher and proprietor of the *Express* in 1899. Christopher Crisp, who had married his partner's daughter, Grace Lane, died in 1915. Christopher Lane Crisp succeeded his father as editor, retiring in 1931 in favour of his nephew, Francis Christopher McCausland Crisp.⁶ "Mac" Crisp sold his interest in the newspaper in 1970. He died in 1973.

Purchased by Syme Community Newspapers in December 1983, the *Express* ceased publication in Bacchus Marsh, ending 117 years of continuous service. In November 1984, the *Express* briefly operated an office from this building, then it became an art gallery and craft shop.⁷ It now retains an active office in Bacchus Marsh, not in this building. The building was subsequently occupied by The Garravembi Press, Publishers and bookbinders who publish small edition works to the highest standards of craftsmanship. They moved on in 1994.

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: An L-shaped, shallow two-storey, commercial building, gable-roofed across the site, with a wing extending at rear. It has two bays with a display window in each and french doors on the right, where there is a continuous timber lintel. The left hand window has a pair of sashes with segmental heads and 12 panes. There are two windows to each bay at first floor level, with sequential heads. The first floor level has rendered brickwork, otherwise brickwork is exposed. Ground floor level, is stone, rendered. There is a low concave verandah with cast-iron lade brackets. Quadrant roof gutter links front and rear gutters to form a pediment effect. Inside are various items of printing equipment:

1. 'Eagle' hand printing press. Old and possibly unique.
2. 'Wharfedale' flatbed printing press, manufactured Yorkshire, England (c1880s, 60s).
3. "Chandler and Price", hand-platen printing machine (c1887?).
4. Mostly modern type blocks.⁸

⁵ Personal communication with Gwyn Moore, BMDHS.

⁶ Moore and Oomes, *Bacchus Marsh: A Pictorial Chronicle*, p.25.

⁷ *Mail-Express*, (Bacchus Marsh Edition), 21 November 1984.

⁸ Letter to Mrs S. Hawker, National Trust of Australia (Victoria), from P Milner and L.J. Jones, Mechanical Engineering Department, University of Melbourne, 23 April 1981.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: *Standard* printing works, Chiltern.

SIGNIFICANCE: An early brick, partly two-storey, newspaper printing works and publishing office, the earliest section (identified on the accompanying plan) built in 1865. Here was published the *Bacchus Marsh Express* newspaper (1866-1970).

Through its forceful and intelligent editor (until 1915) and part proprietor, Christopher Crisp, The *Express* was influential on Alfred Deakin and the Australian Federation movement at the end of the nineteenth century. This is one of a group of three buildings associated with the newspaper (also refs: 192 & 194). It contains two presses, a printing machine and a collection of old type blocks.

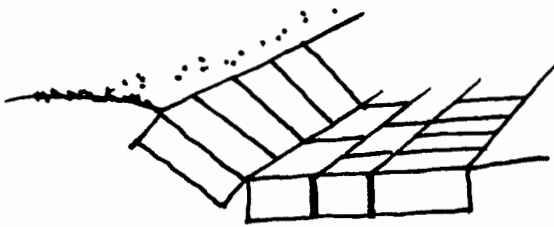
The building is of state historical significance for its association with the *Express*, with Crisp and with the development of newspaper publishing and printing in the Community life of Victoria.

It is also of state historical significance as a rare surviving representative embodiment of the newspaper industry in the late nineteenth century in Victoria.

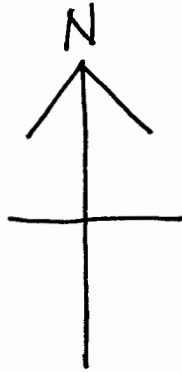
It is finally of social significance as known and valued by the community as part of its sense of identity of the place and as an embodiment of a sequence of varied approaches to conservation action, over twenty-five years.

INTACTNESS: Reasonable. First floor windows have been replaced. Two of the verandah brackets are lacking. Glazing bars from the right-hand display window are missing and replaced with otto metal. Roofing and roof-plumbing have been replaced in quadrant profile oddly. There is a recent addition at left.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Reasonable. There is cracking to all rendered stone, especially in front, centre. The ground level has risen above the floor level, allowing damp penetration. Difficult access and car parking may limit its continued commercial use. It is unclear if all of the scheduled significant equipment survives.



DETAIL
BRICK KERB & CHANNEL



BRICK KERB & CHANNEL
(REFER DETAIL)

ROAD

GISBORNE

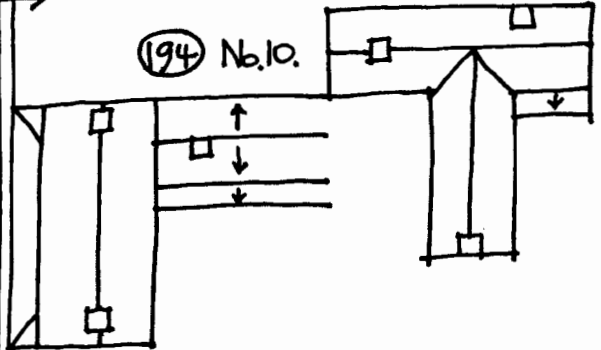
MAIN

STREET

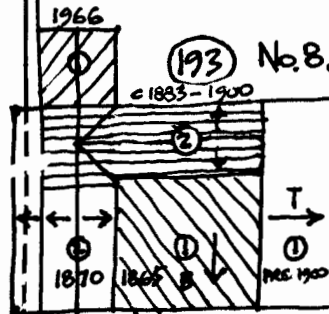
DIAMOND CONGR. FOOTPATH

OPEN

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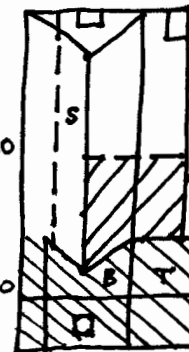


(193) No.8.



1860

1910



(192) No.6.

GF PRE 1900

RECENT IF
GF 1923.

No.4

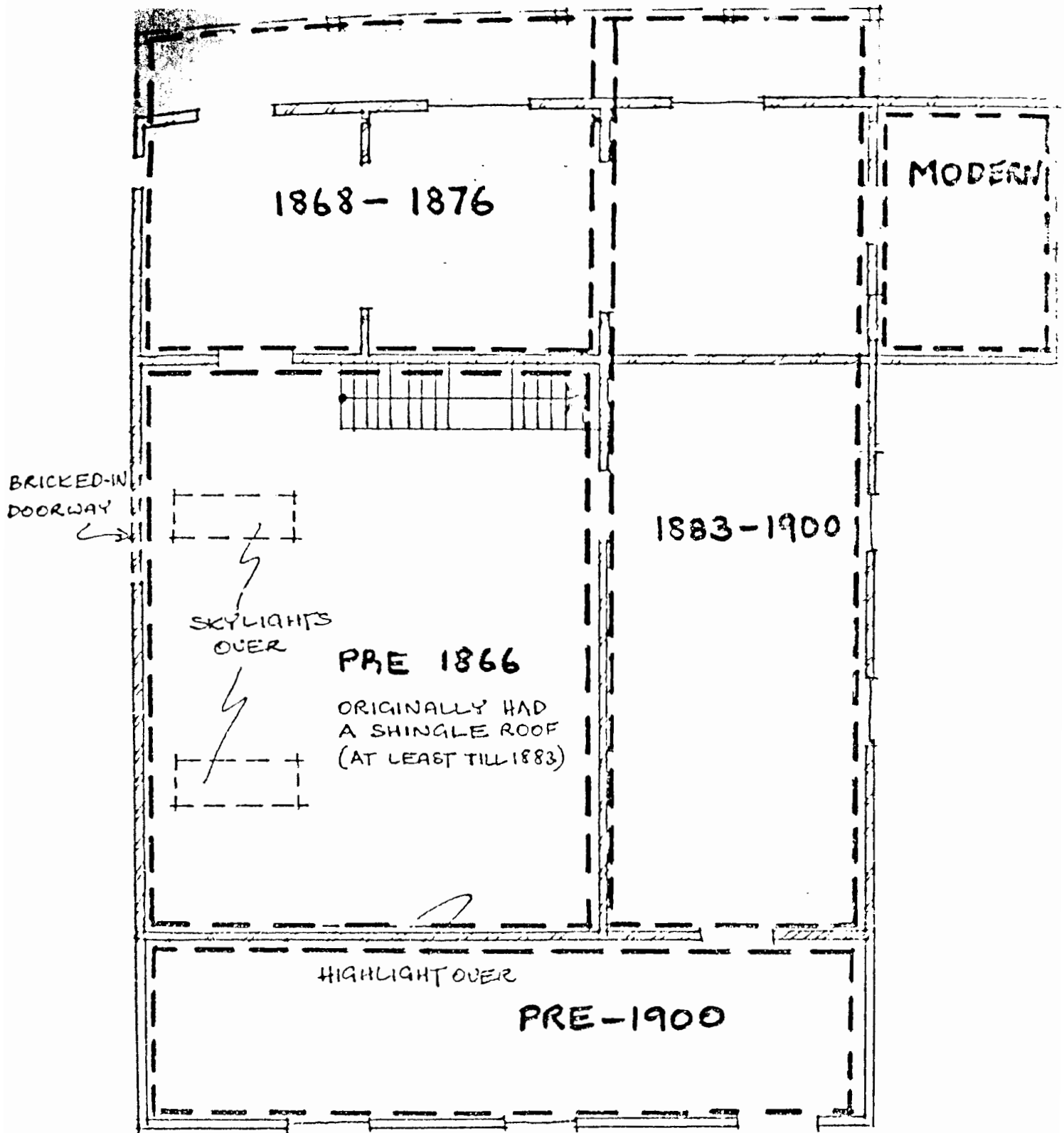
LANE

(149)

COURT HOUSE HOTEL



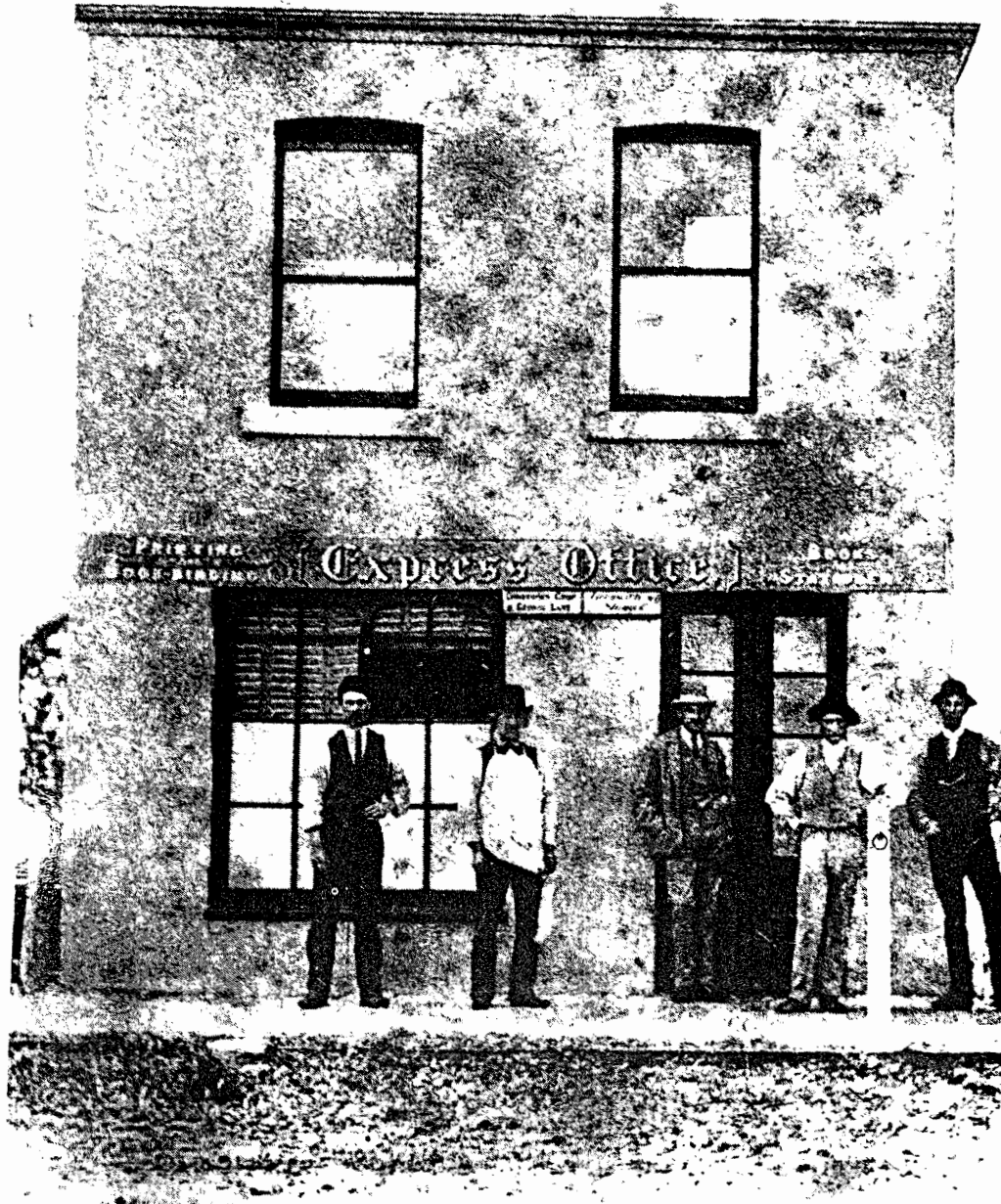
1833. LANE, OLIVER & STAFF.
MOORE & OSWES, P. 46.



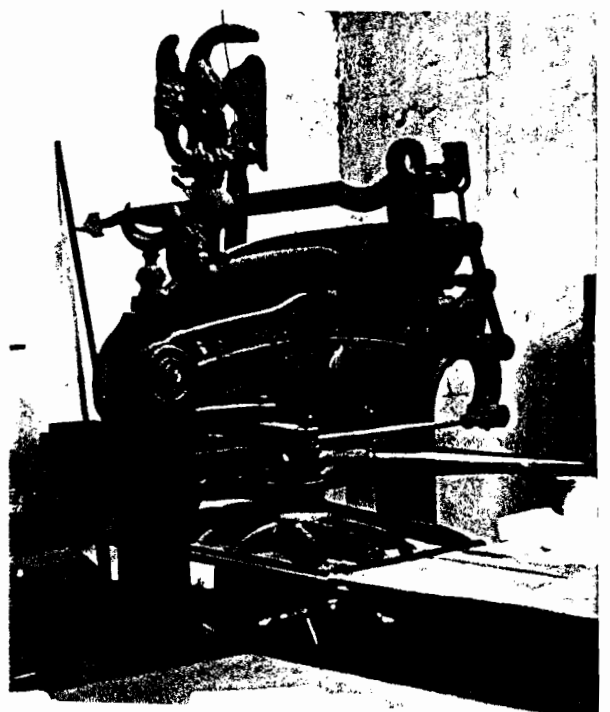
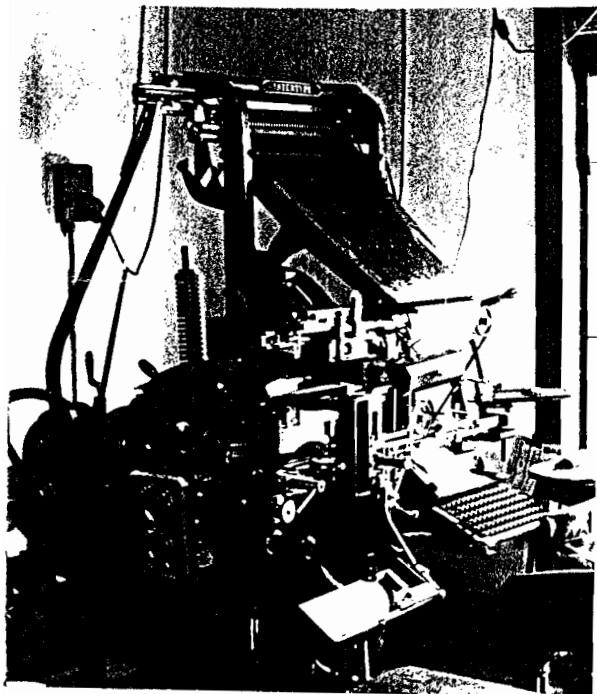
EXPRESS OFFICE

8 GISBORNE RD. BACCHUS MAR
(inspected 8/1/1981)

MODERN SHEDS TO THE REAR.



C1875 MOORE & OSMES, P.25.



1978. NT FN 3982.

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 194

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

NAME: ---**ADDRESS:** 10 Gisborne Road.**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** House**SIGNIFICANT DATE:** 1881-1915 (-1977) **CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 1868**SOURCE:** 1,2.**ALTERATIONS/ADDITIONS:** **DATE:** 1890 **SOURCE:** 3**CRITERIA:** H1,3/ Ar 1 **HISTORIC THEME:** Townships.**DESCRIPTION:** **STYLE:** Early **STORIES:** 1 **DETACHED.****MATERIALS:** **WALLS** Brick **ROOF** Slate **STRUCTURE** Lb**CONDITION:** Good **INTACTNESS:** Good **THREATS:** -**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:**

MATERIALS. slate FORM. FACADE. VERANDAH.

EAVES DECORATION. VERANDAH DECORATION.

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

UNPAINTED FINISH. brick

CONTEXT. 6 & 8

SIGNIFICANCE:**TYPE:** HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL.**LEVEL:** STATE.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** HBCR. PLANNING SCHEME. NTC.**RECOMMENDED CONTROL/NOMINATION:** HBR. RNE. PLANNING SCHEME.
AREA 1.**MAP NO:** U4.07 **SURVEY:** RP **DATE:** 29.1.94 **NEGS:** 15.18 & 19, 17.2

HISTORY: This house, part of a group of three buildings associated with the *Bacchus Marsh Express*, was built by William Watson in 1868.¹ Watson lived here for several years, then sold the house in 1876, to James Bamford. In 1881 Christopher Crisp, editor and proprietor of the *Bacchus Marsh Express*, purchased it for his growing family. He had married Grace Lane in 1873, and together they raised two daughters and three sons.² The house was extended after 1890, when Crisp acquired additional land on the north side of his property.³

Christopher Crisp died at Bacchus Marsh on December 25, 1915. A widowed daughter lived in the house from 1920. The property was sold by the Crisp family in April 1977.⁴

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A double-fronted symmetrical tuckpointed red brick Victorian cottage, with extensive outbuildings. It has a slate gabled roof across the site, with symmetrical chimneys. There are decorative bargeboards of serpentine profile with applied lozenges. Gable-ends are rendered, this is ruled ashlar and quoins at corners. The front verandah has a concave hip roof, with cast-iron lace valance, over a rail and brackets. These are in the form of half-figure caryatid putti, with vine foliage decoration. There is a T-shaped gable-roofed outbuilding (or extension?) at left, rear.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are sixteen early houses in Bacchus Marsh. This one is particularly extensive, with its rambling outbuildings. Part of a group of 6 - 10 Gisborne Road, associated with the *Express*. (refer also: 192 and 193).

SIGNIFICANCE: An early large brick house built in 1868. From 1881, Christopher Crisp, editor and part proprietor of the *Bacchus Marsh Express* lived here with his large family until his death in 1915. It remained in the Crisp family until 1977. It is part of a group of three buildings (also refs: 192 & 193) associated with the newspaper.

Forceful, and intelligent Christopher Crisp was influential on Alfred Deakin and the Australian Federation movement at the end of the nineteenth century.

This house is of state historical significance for its association with the then important and influential *Express* and Christopher Crisp. It is a representative embodiment of a way of life in the period from 1868. Finally it is local architectural significance as an early house, surviving in the centre of the town.

INTACTNESS: Very good. The valance and rail are lacking, at left.

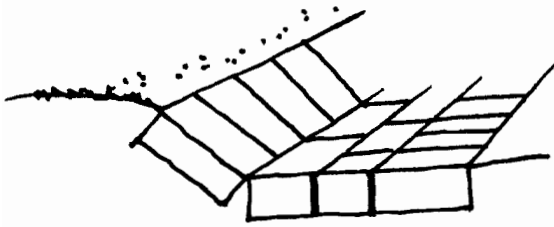
¹ Moore and Oomes, *Bacchus Marsh: A Pictorial Chronicle*, p.25.

² Rundle, J.H. "Christopher Crisp" in *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, vol.3, p.495.

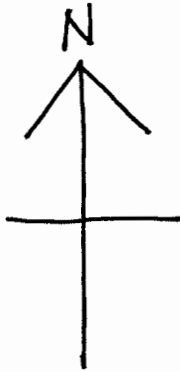
³ Moore, "House at 10 Gisborne Road, Bacchus Marsh", typescript, BMDHS.

⁴ Ibid.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Good. Ground level has risen up above floor level allowing penetration of damp. There is cracking below the front and rear verandahs. There is rising damp in the centre north elevation of the outbuilding.



DETAIL
BRICK KERB & CHANNEL



BRICK KERB & CHANNEL
(REFER DETAIL)

DIAMOND CONCR. FOOTPATH

OPEN

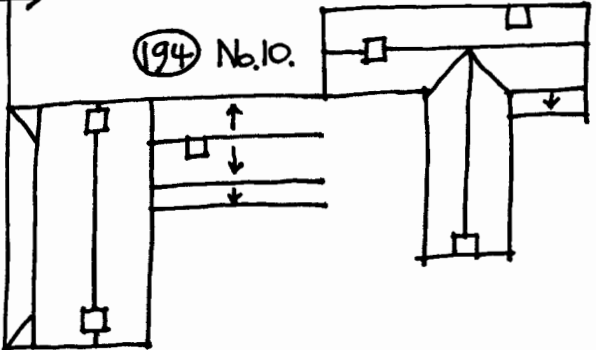
ROAD

GISBORNE

MAIN

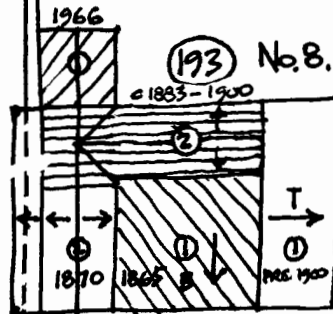
STREET

(194) No.10.



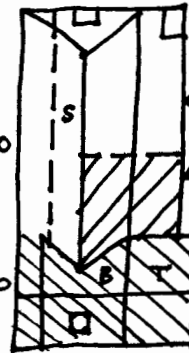
1966

(193) No.8.



1860

1910



(192) No.6.

No.4

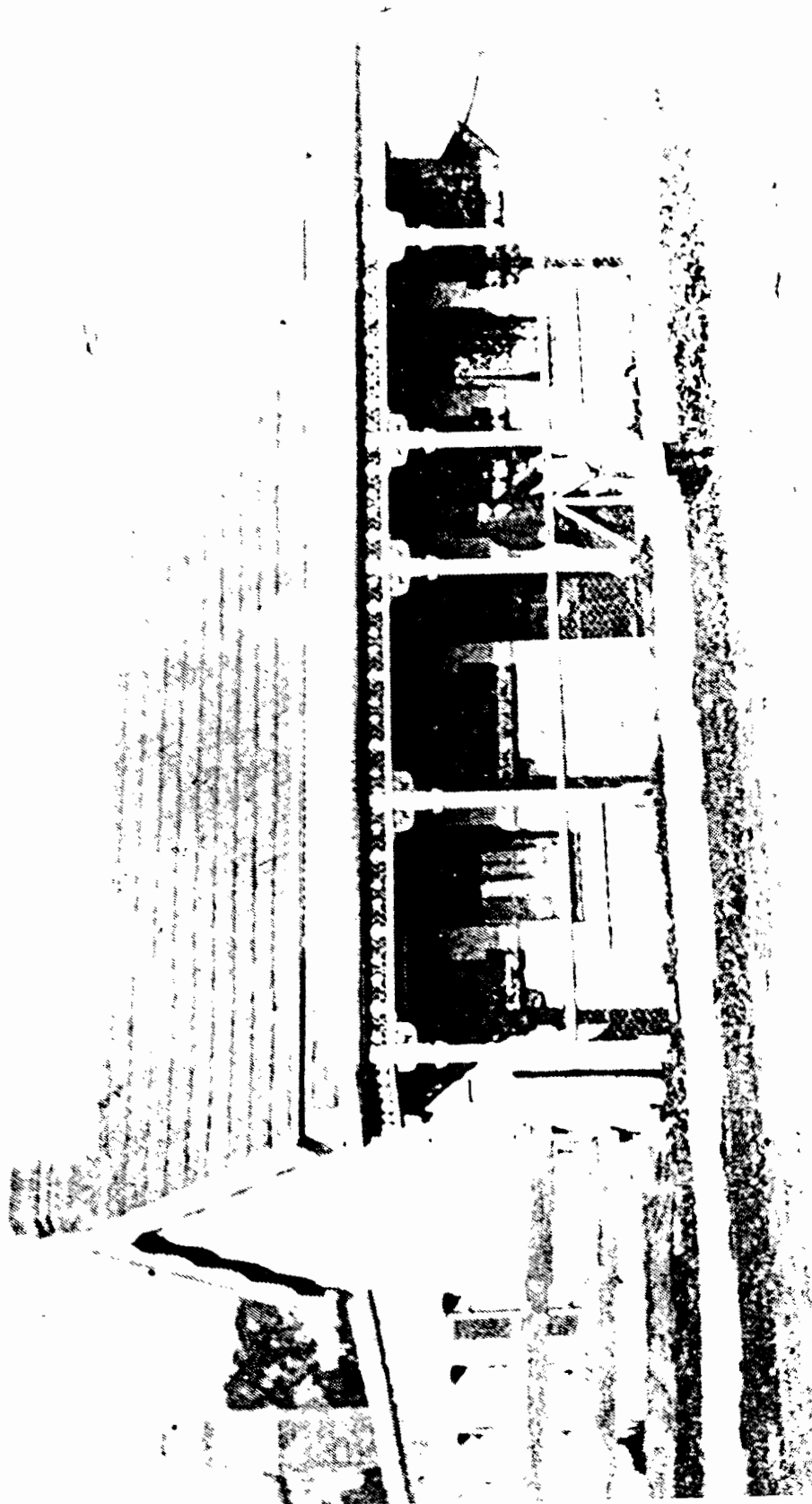
LANE

(149)

COURT HOUSE HOTEL

194





1883. Model & cones, p. 46.

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 195**Richard Peterson Architect & Conservation Consultant. Daniel Catrice Historian 1994.****NAME:** Uniting Church of Australia St. Andrew's Bacchus Marsh.**PREVIOUS NAME:** St Andrews Presbyterian Church.**ADDRESS:** Gisborne Road (SE cnr Lerderberg Street).**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** Church.**CONSTRUCTION DATE:** Church: 1865; Parish hall: 1912; Vestry: 1935.**SOURCE:** 1**DESIGNER:** J. F. Matthews; Hall: Cornelius L.T. van Alkemade**BUILDER:** J. Cuthbertson & William Watson.**SOURCE:** 1-4**CRITERIA:** H2; So1,3/ H2; So1,2; Ar 3.**HISTORIC THEME:** Community life/ Townships.**DESCRIPTION:** **STYLE:** Early English Gothic **STORIES:** 1 **DETACHED.****MATERIALS:** **WALLS** Stone **ROOF** Slate **STRUCTURE** Lb & trusses.**CONDITION:** Very good.**INTACTNESS:** Excellent. Parish centre exterior good; interior: Poor; Manse: now demolished. **THREATS:** -**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:****MATERIALS. FORM. FACADE. ROOF FORM. PLAN/LAYOUT. USE.****EAVES DECORATION. ROOF DECORATION.****WALL DECORATION. DOORS. WINDOWS. PAINTWORK SCHEME. Internal****UNPAINTED FINISH. INTERIORS. OUTBUILDINGS.****STREET FURNITURE. WALLS. bluestone****SIGNIFICANCE:****TYPE:** HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL. SOCIAL.**LEVEL:** LOCAL.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** Nil.**RECOMMENDED CONTROL:** PLANNING SCHEME. AREA 1.**MAP NO:** U4.07 **SURVEY:** RP **DATE:** 29.1.94**NEGS:** 15.22-27A, 16.2-5 & 13 - 1021

HISTORY: St Andrew's Presbyterian Church was officially opened in December 1865.¹ Designed by J.F. Matthews, the church was built of bluestone and sandstone by J. Cuthbertson and William Watson, assisted by R. Wightman, stonemason of Coimadai. John Felix Matthews was a prolific designer of mainly houses and commercial buildings in Melbourne between 1852 and 1873.² Early church services had been held in James Young's flour mill, and from 1853, in a stone church facing Main Street.³

The foundation stone of St Andrew's Parish Centre (Hall) was laid on 6 March 1912 by Dr W.H. McFarlane. The hall is to the design of Cornelius L.T. van Alkemade. The bricks were donated by the builder, J.G. Wells. Between February 1921 and July 1923, the hall was used as classrooms for the Bacchus Marsh High School. An addition to the rear of the building was erected as a memorial to those who served during the Second World War. The vestry, (timber hall) a church relocated from North Melbourne, was erected in 1935.⁴

In 1977, much of the Presbyterian Church merged with the Methodist Church of Australasia and the Congregational Church to form the Uniting Church of Australia.

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: *Church exterior:* An Early English Gothic church in bluestone with sandstone dressings. It has 5 bays and is gable roofed parallel to Gisborne Road. It has quoins and a lancet window between buttresses to each bay with three lancets to the west end. There are two parallel gable-roofed vestries at the east end. The porch (tower) is in the front north bay. This reduces with a stop chamfer to an octagon in the first storey, with coved mould and oculus vents. The second storey has lancet vents and cornice mould and the tower terminates in a candle-snuffer spire with a wrought-iron finial. The roof has gablet vents, there is a billet frieze and oddly stepped gable parapets. There is a bluestone ashlar boundary fence and the footpath has precast concrete diamond pavers.

Interior: The 5 bays have a coved ceiling, delicate painted cornice and coffering, possibly with its various original paint colours: yellow ochre, light green, gold and off-white. The 10 nave lancets have stained glass or leadlight windows, dated from 1922 to 1943. The west lancets may be nineteenth century.

Parish centre. A red brick Early English Gothic hall with a gable roof facing Gisborne Road. The 5 bays have flat head windows over a flat dado. It has tuck-pointed brick with roughcast cement quoins and an odd crowstep frieze beneath the gables. This has wavy decorated barges, finial, oculus vent and a horizontal band at cornice level. There is a central pointed door and a horizontal band at cornice level. There is a central pointed door flanked by lancets. All have quoins. There is a foundation stone.

¹ Moore and Oomes, *Bacchus Marsh: A Pictorial Chronicle*, p.19.

² Miles Lewis, *Architectural Survey. Final Report*, Department of Architecture and Building, University of Melbourne, 1977, lists 119 works over this period.

³ Ibid, p.14 & 30.

⁴ Personal communication with Gwyn Moore, BMDHS.

Vestry. A three-bay hall parallel to Gisborne Road. There is a leadlight lancet to each bay, and a gabled porch. This has a decorated Gothic window of three lancets, with leadlight windows (not accessible).

Manse: Californian Bungalow with roughcast walls and quoins.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are ten churches in the Shire, including five of the nineteenth century. Of these, seven are Early English and three (Roman Catholic) are Decorated. This is one of the three larger churches.

SIGNIFICANCE: St Andrew's Uniting is an Early English Gothic stone church, with a tower, and spire and intact internal decoration designed by J. F. Matthews and opened in 1865 as Presbyterian. There are two other Early English buildings: a brick Parish Centre (Hall, 1912) and a vestry (hall, 1935). A manse was demolished during the course of the Study.

The church is of local historical significance for its association with religious development of the community life of Bacchus Marsh. It is of local social significance as known and valued by the community as part of the sense of identity of the place and a traditional community and visitor focus and meeting place. It is of architectural significance to the local community as an intact example of the Early English Gothic style and the earliest consecrated church in Bacchus Marsh.

INTACTNESS: *Church:* Excellent. *Parish Centre:* Externally: Good; Internally: Poor, (The interior is partitioned with a false ceiling). *Manse:* now demolished.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: All, very good.

224

LERDERBERG STREET

197

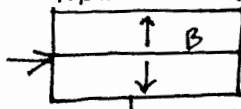
196

ROD.

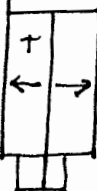
GISBORNE



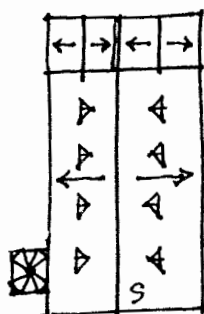
PARISH CENTRE (HALL)



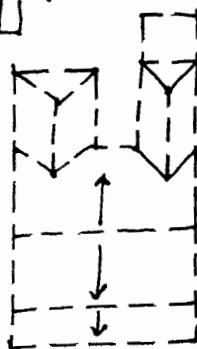
195



VESTRY (HALL)

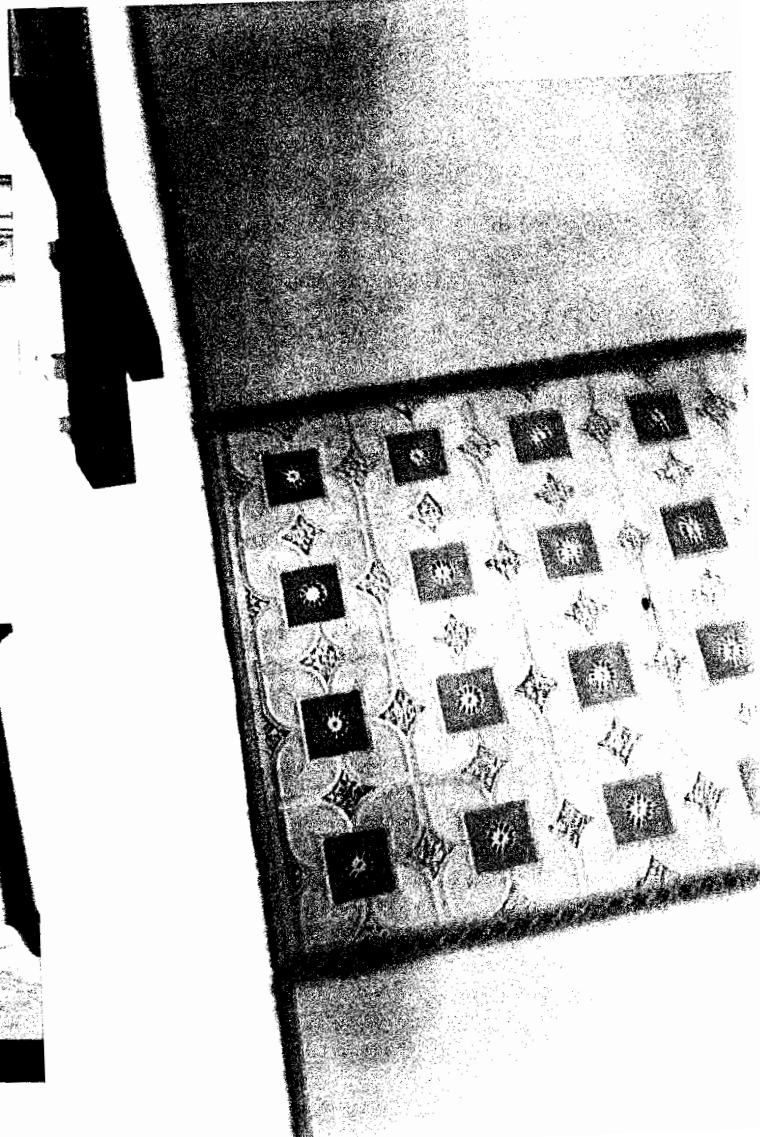
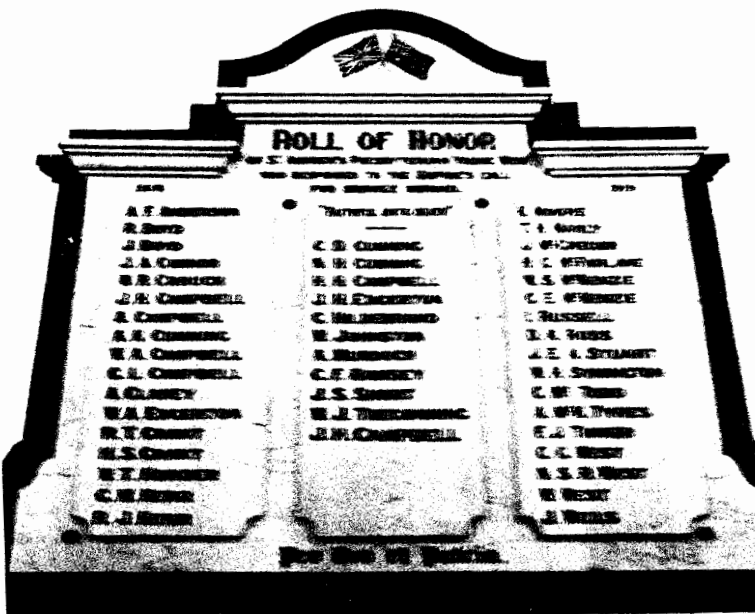
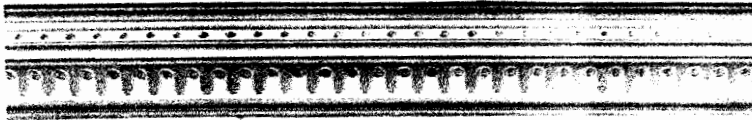


UNITING CHURCH



MANSE (DEMOLISHED).







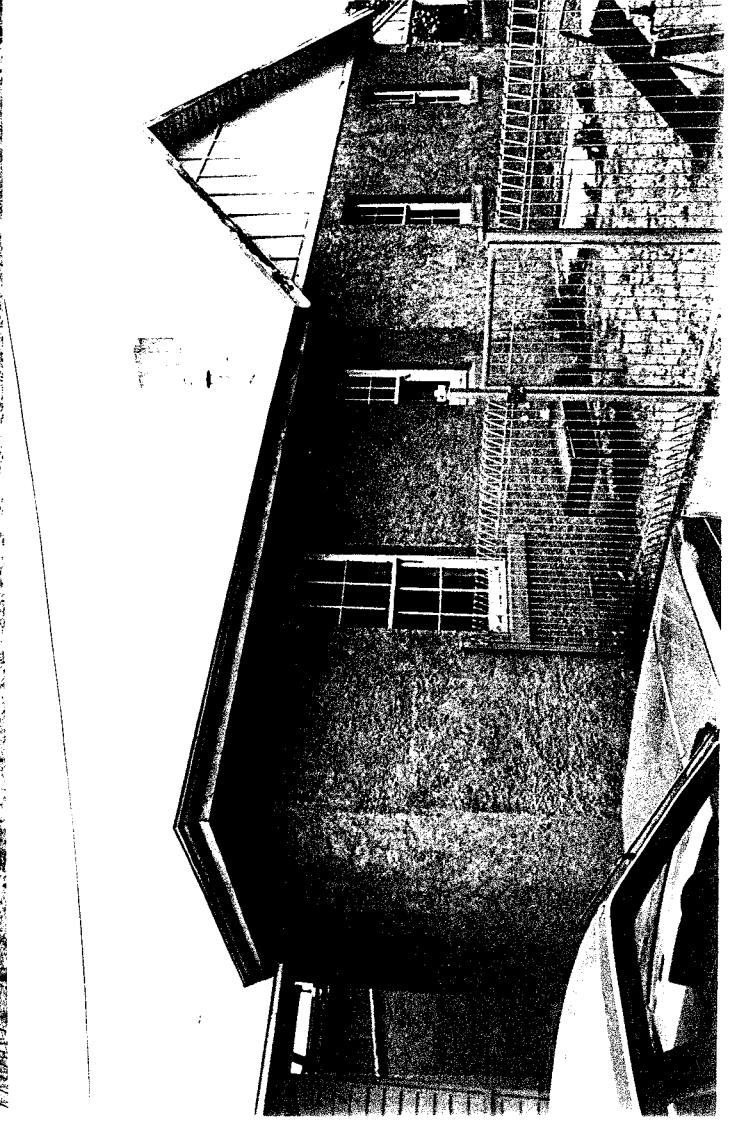
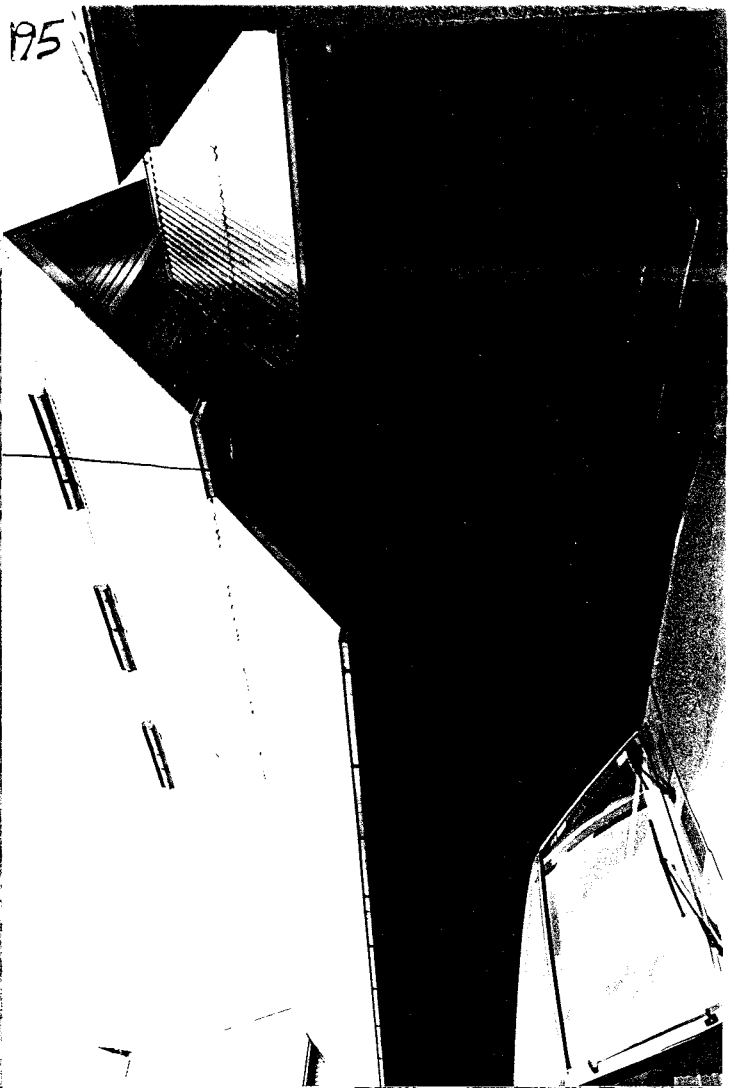
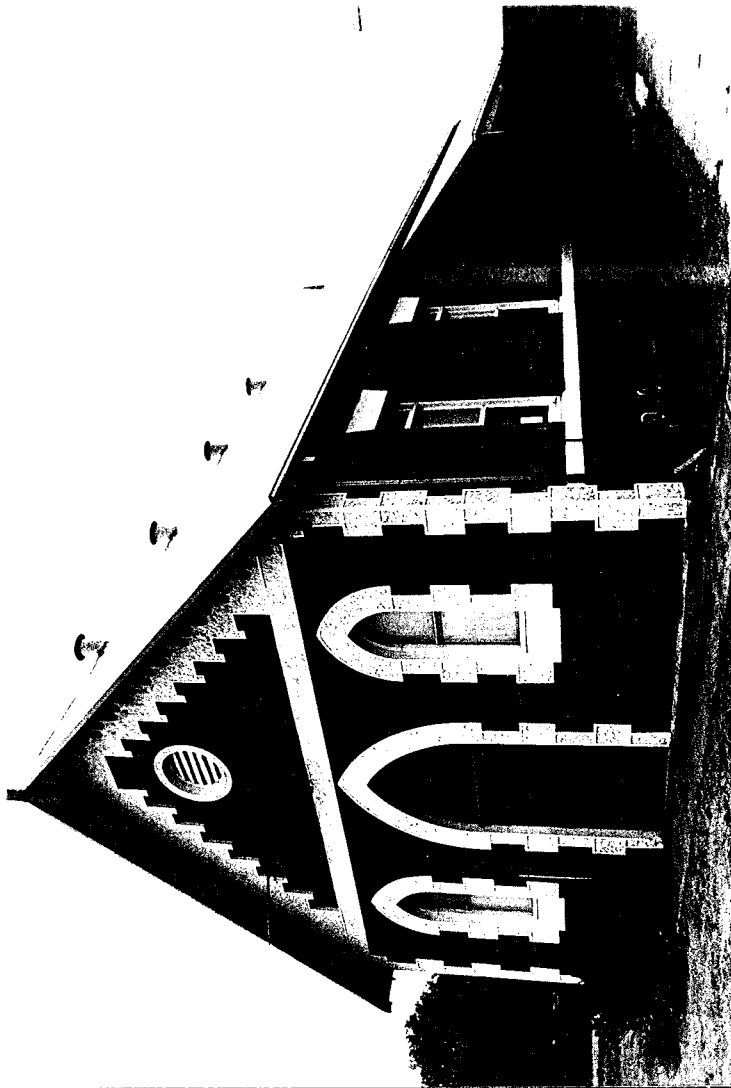
TO THE GLORY OF GOD, IN MEMORY OF
 W. W. CAMPBELL, L. DUFF, C. E. SMITH,
 FOR THEIR FAITHFULNESS AND SACRIFICIAL SERVICE
 FOR THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS.

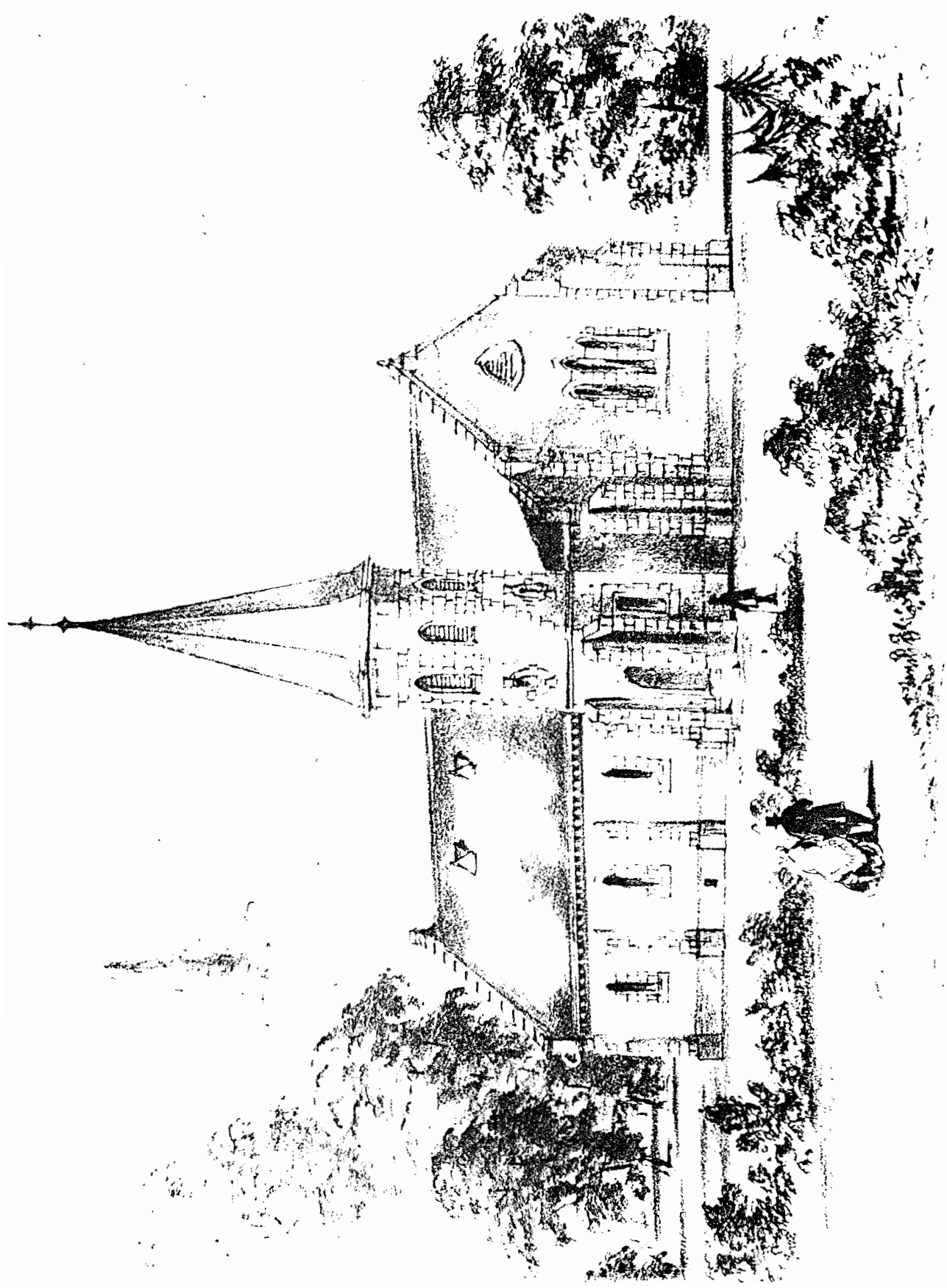


TO THE GLORY OF GOD, AND IN LOVING MEMORY OF
 OUR PARENTS, WILLIAM, 1834-1923,
 AND MARGARET MORTON, 1842-1921.
 PIONEER MEMBERS OF THE CHURCH.
 THE GIFT OF THEIR SONS
 WILLIAM AND JOHN T. MORTON.

5

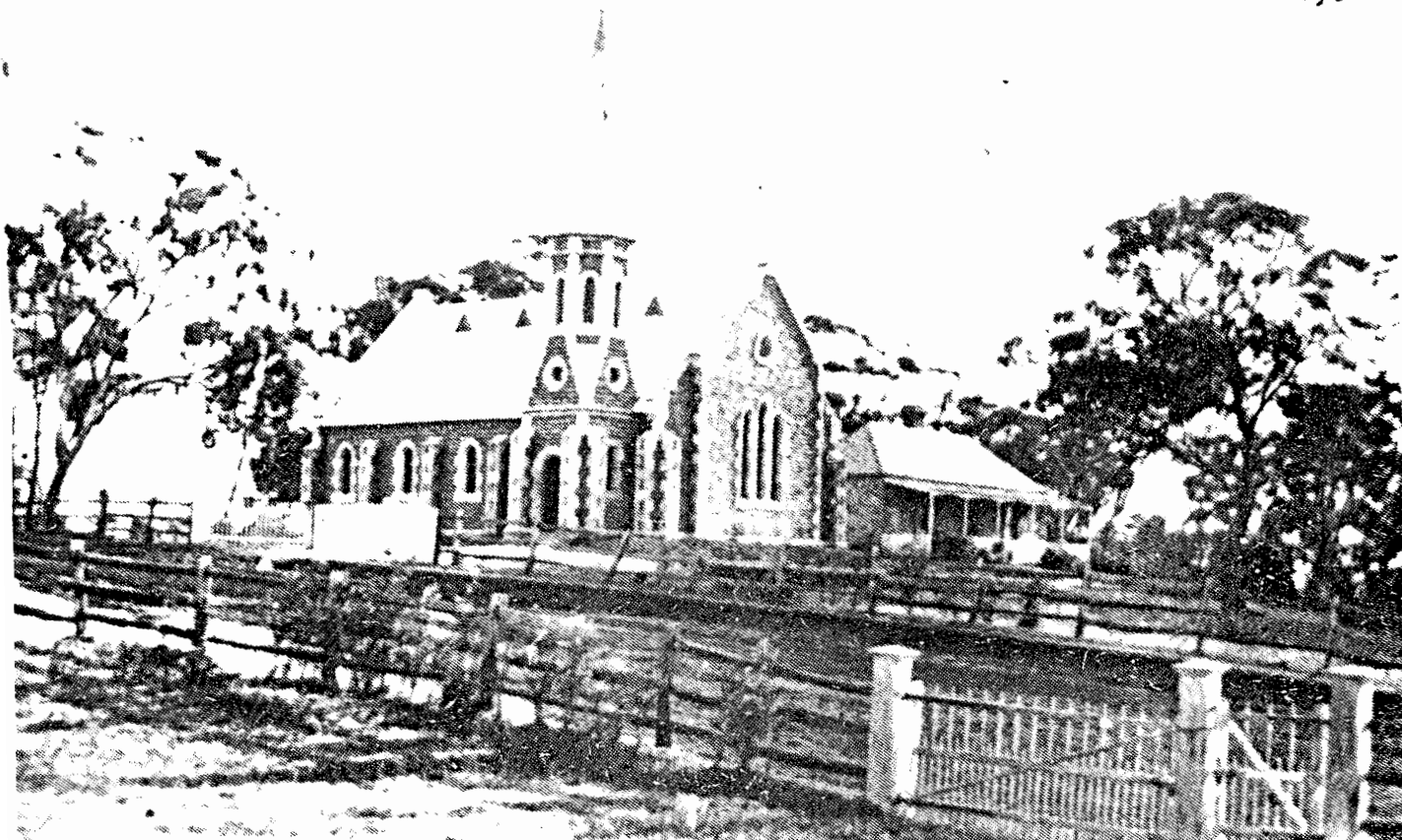
195



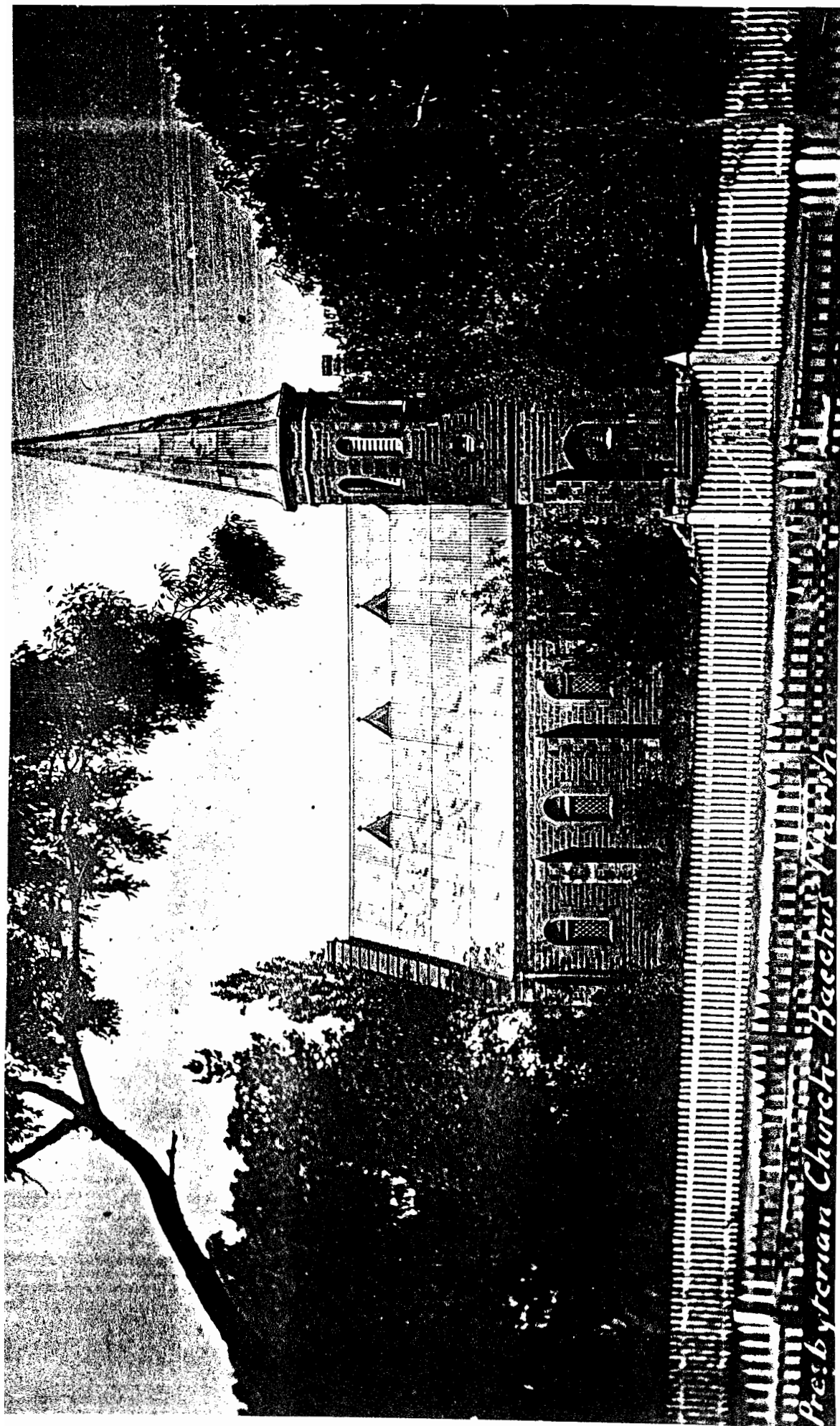


Presbyterian Church. The architect, J. F. Matthews' impression of St. Andrew's, which was opened in December 1865. By courtesy of Rev. D. Peters

MOORE & COOKES, P. 19.



MOSBY & OOMES P.30.



BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 196

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

<u>NAME:</u> Holy Trinity Anglican Church.		
<u>PREVIOUS NAME:</u> Holy Trinity Church of England.		
<u>ADDRESS:</u> Gisborne Road (SW cnr Lerderderg Street).		
<u>TITLE DETAILS:</u>		
<u>USE:</u> Church, memorial lawn & parish hall, etc.		
<u>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</u> 1876-7 Hall: 1902		<u>SOURCE:</u> 3&4
<u>DESIGNER:</u> Frederick Wyatt; Hall: D.A. Little		<u>SOURCE:</u> 2&7
<u>CRITERIA:</u> H2; Ar1/H2; So1,2; Ar3/H3/H6		
<u>HISTORIC THEME:</u> Community Life/ Townships/ Commemorating/ Exploration.		
<u>DESCRIPTION:</u>	<u>STYLE:</u> Early English Gothic	<u>STORIES:</u> 1
<u>DETACHED.</u>		
<u>MATERIALS:</u> WALLS Sandstone	<u>ROOF</u> Slate	<u>STRUCTURE</u> Lb & Trusses
<u>CONDITION:</u> Very good	<u>INTACTNESS:</u> Excellent	<u>THREATS:</u> -
<u>SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:</u>		
MATERIALS. FORM. FACADE. ROOF FORM. USE.		
PARAPET DECORATION. EAVES DECORATION. ROOF DECORATION.		
WALL DECORATION. WINDOWS.		
UNPAINTED FINISH. INTERIORS. OUTBUILDINGS.		
STREET FURNITURE. FENCES/GATES. MEMORIAL/GRAVES.		
TREES.		
<u>SIGNIFICANCE:</u>		
<u>TYPE:</u> HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL. SOCIAL.		
<u>LEVEL:</u> REGIONAL.		
<u>DESIGNATION EXISTING:</u> NTC.		
<u>RECOMMENDED CONTROL/NOMINATION:</u> RNE. PLANNING SCHEME. AREA 1.		
<u>MAP NO:</u> U4.07 <u>SURVEY:</u> RP & JS <u>DATE:</u> 29.1.94 <u>NEGS:</u> 16.6-17/1022-		



HISTORY: Church of England services were held from 1855 in a brick-lined iron church (ref: 100) erected on the south side of the present Memorial Hall.¹ Erected on land donated by W.H. Bacchus, the iron church served the community for two decades. A burgeoning congregation however required a more appropriate place of worship, and in 1876, tenders were called for the erection of a stone church designed by the architect Frederick Wyatt.² Wyatt was a Melbourne architect specialising in the design of churches, between 1864 and 1878. The foundation stone was laid by the Bishop of Ballarat, Dr Thornton on May 20, 1876³ and it was opened on 5 June 1877 by Dr Moorhouse, Bishop of Melbourne. The sandstone was obtained from Grant's Quarry at Maddingley⁴ and the dressings were of Waurn Ponds freestone.⁵

In 1881, two lancets and an oculus were installed above the west porch as the gift of S.T. Staughton in memory of his father, Simon. Two of the six windows on the northern wall were donated by William Grant in memory of his brothers, John and Henry George. Two windows were donated by George Wood in memory of Mrs Catherine McLeod manufactured by Ferguson and Urie Melbourne.⁶ In 1953 memorial gates were erected in memory of A.C. Simon, secretary, treasurer and pillar of the church. In 1955, a memorial kindergarten was dedicated by Archbishop Booth.

The Parish Hall was erected in 1902 to the design of Shire Secretary and Engineer, D.A. Little.⁷ The memorial stone was laid by Archdeacon Hindley, Dean of Melbourne.

In 1968, a decision was made to remove the graves from a small cemetery established in 1849 for the burial of Captain W.H. Bacchus.⁸ The graveyard had closed in 1894, by which date approximately 150 burials had taken place. Four headstones were placed in a Memorial Wall erected in 1971, and three headstones were set in the south wall of the church. Captain Bacchus' grave, misplaced during restoration, was reconstructed with assistance from the Bacchus Marsh and District Historical Society and dedicated on October 8, 1972 by Archdeacon, J.V. Gason.⁹

¹ Osborn, *A History of Holy Trinity, Church of England*, pp. 10-11, 19.

² Lewis, M. (Ed.), *Australian Architectural Index*.

³ Osborn, *op.cit.*, p.19.

⁴ *Ibid.* p.18.

⁵ Williams, *A History of Bacchus Marsh and its Pioneers*, p.177.

⁶ Osborn, *op.cit.*, p.18.

⁷ *Ibid.* p.27.

⁸ *Ibid.* p.34.

⁹ *Ibid.*, pp.38-40.

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: Church exterior. A sandstone eclectic Early English Gothic church, liturgically aligned with the east gable to Gisborne Street. Stone is rock-faced; dressings are sawn. There is a six bay nave and a two bay chancel with a canted apse. Each bay has lancet pair windows (excepting bays one, six and chancel) and there is a slate roof. The chancel has two bands of bevelled scales and gablet vents with incised trefoils.

The apse has a coved mould with quatrefoils over to each facet. The porch is a lateral hip linked to the nave front with a gable. It has wrought iron cresting and finials. It has two lancets inscribed with 'convex shoulders' and a similar Perpendicular Gothic door. The west wall has a trefoil rose window and two large lancets. The vestry is in the south-east corner with doors (as the porch windows) and a lancet with foiled arch, ogee head inscribed quatrefoil and crosses. Over is the tower. The first storey has the foiled ogee lancets and terminates in a flat stringcourse with inscribed trefoils. Over this is a timber belfry with squat lancet vents and square candle-snuffer roof, of slate with scale bands. There are two isolated tombstones on the north side.

Hall. This has three bays, of red brick with two cream bands, tuckpointed, with bluestone cills. The gable end faces Gisborne Road, with loopy barges at front and rear and a cast-iron lace valance across the gable, with an oculus vent. The font has a pointed door with a fanlight between lancets. The parish office (undistinguished architecturally), itself a World War II memorial, is behind. The Vicarage is in the south west corner of the site.

Memorial Lawn. South of the church are three tumbled coffee brick wall panels into which are set 7 further tombstones dating from 1852-63, of pioneers, in marble and sandstone. There is a pink granite marker-stone in front. Further south is the sandstone tombstone of Captain Henry Bacchus himself (died 28.2.1849), of sandstone within wrought iron railings, set on a bluestone plinth, with its own marker.

Street Furniture. The red brick kerb and channel continues on the west side of Gisborne Road to Lerderberg Street, where there is diamond pre-cut concrete footpath paving.

Interior. (Not inspected). This has a fine timber roof supported by exposed trusses. It has painted texts on the walls and stained glass windows. The earlier windows were imported from Brussels and the others, installed from 1881 are those by Ferguson and Urie.¹⁰

The Garden. An austere landscape surrounds the Anglican Church with an impressive avenue of eleven palms lining the concrete driveway to the north and to the west, and peppercorns. Eroded lawns and embankments are the only other vegetation. Mature natural stands of indigenous Eucalyptus species provide an informal backdrop to the old churchyard, cemetery and the public open space behind. The land is undulating, with the

¹⁰ Miles Lewis, Ed. *Victorian Churches. Their Origins, their story and their architecture* National Trust of Australia (Victoria) Melbourne 1991, p.92.

Church built on the higher part of the site. A screen of exotic trees is planted to protect the tennis courts to Gisborne Street.

Plant species include:

<i>Phoenix carariensis</i>	Canary Island Palm
<i>Eucalyptus microcarpa</i> (dominant species)	Grey Box
<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i> 'Lambertiana'	Lambert Cypress
<i>Schinus molle</i>	Peppercorn Tree
<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	Bay Laurel

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are ten churches and two ruins of churches in Bacchus Marsh. Of these, five are nineteenth century and there are seven (protestant) of the Early English style. This is one of the three larger churches. with refs: 195 and 245). This is Wyatt's largest and most significant church. His only other known complete church is St Peter's, Tahara (1881), on the Murndal estate, which is considerably smaller and less adventurous.¹¹

SIGNIFICANCE: An Early English Gothic Anglican Church of local stone, with a tower, belfry and interior decoration (including Ferguson and Urie and Bussells windows) designed by Frederick Wyatt of Melbourne and built over 1876-77, now in a somewhat austere garden setting.

A memorial lawn has early gravestones (1852-63), including the grave of Captain Henry Bacchus (1849), a rare pre-gold rush object. There is also a hall, (1902, D.A. Little) and vicarage.

The Church (complex) s of regional historical significance for its association with religious developments in community life. It is of regional architectural significance to the community as representative, yet interesting example of a developed Early English Gothic style and as a work of the architect, Wyatt.

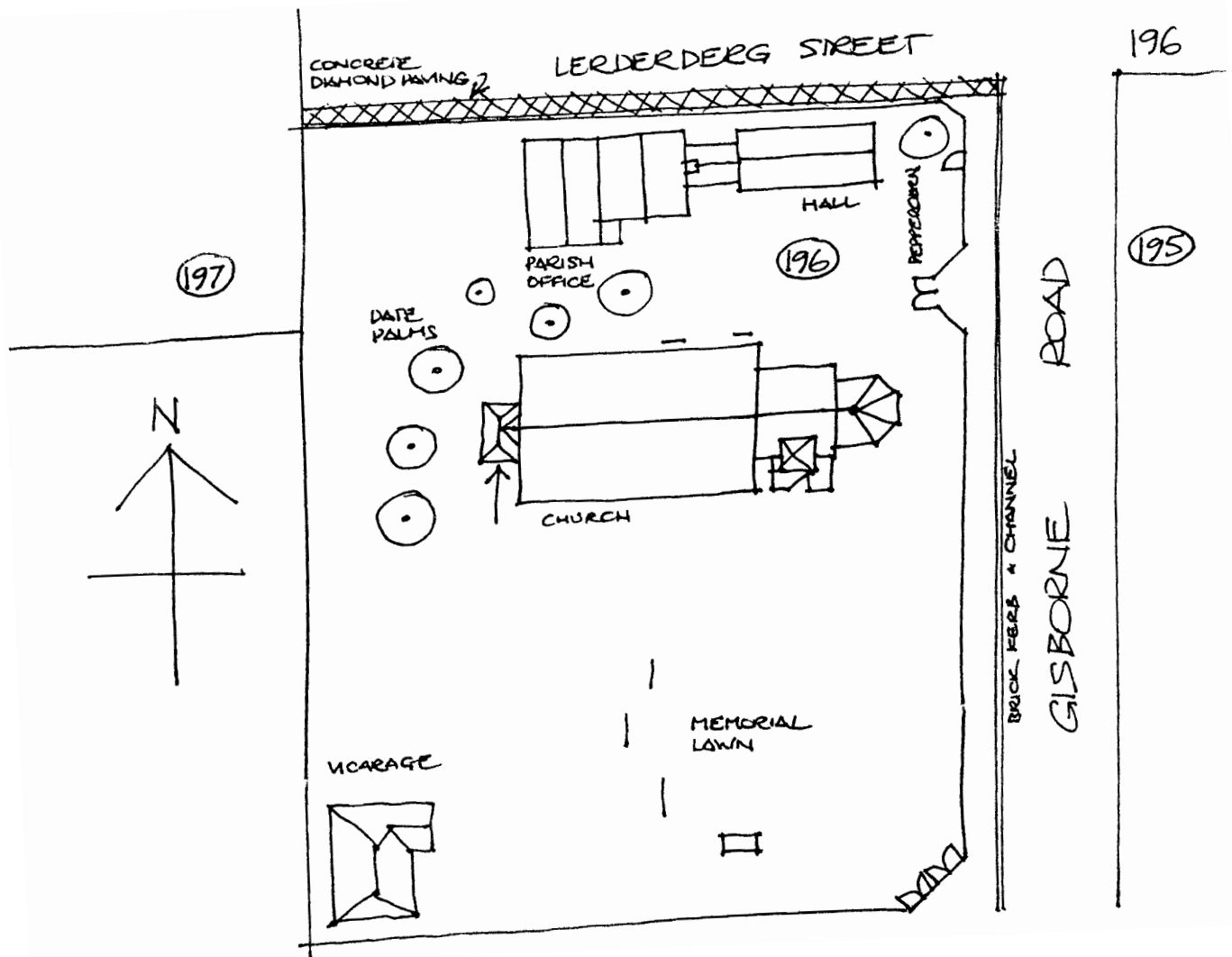
It is of regional historic significance for its association with the town over 120 years and as an intact substantial Anglican church. It is of social significance as known and valued by the community as part of the sense of identity of the place, with St Andrews, as skyline landmarks and illustrated on representative views of the town.

Finally, the church and memorial lawn commemorate various pioneers of the town including Captain Bacchus, it founder and pioneer settler.

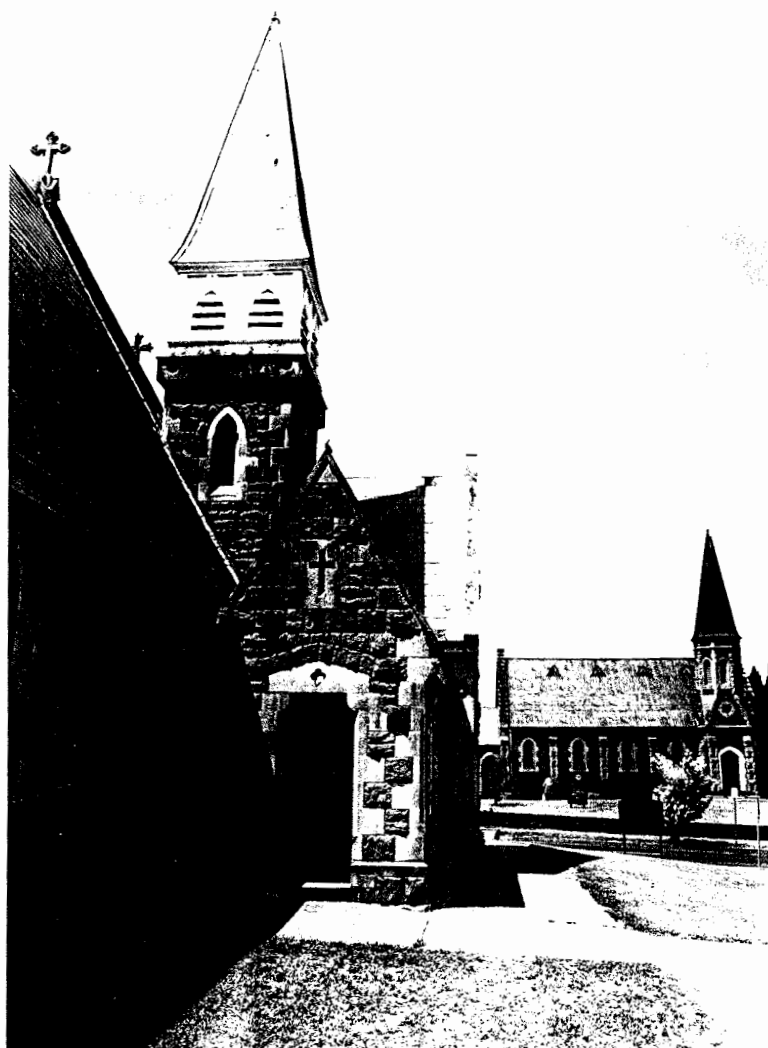
INTACTNESS: Excellent.

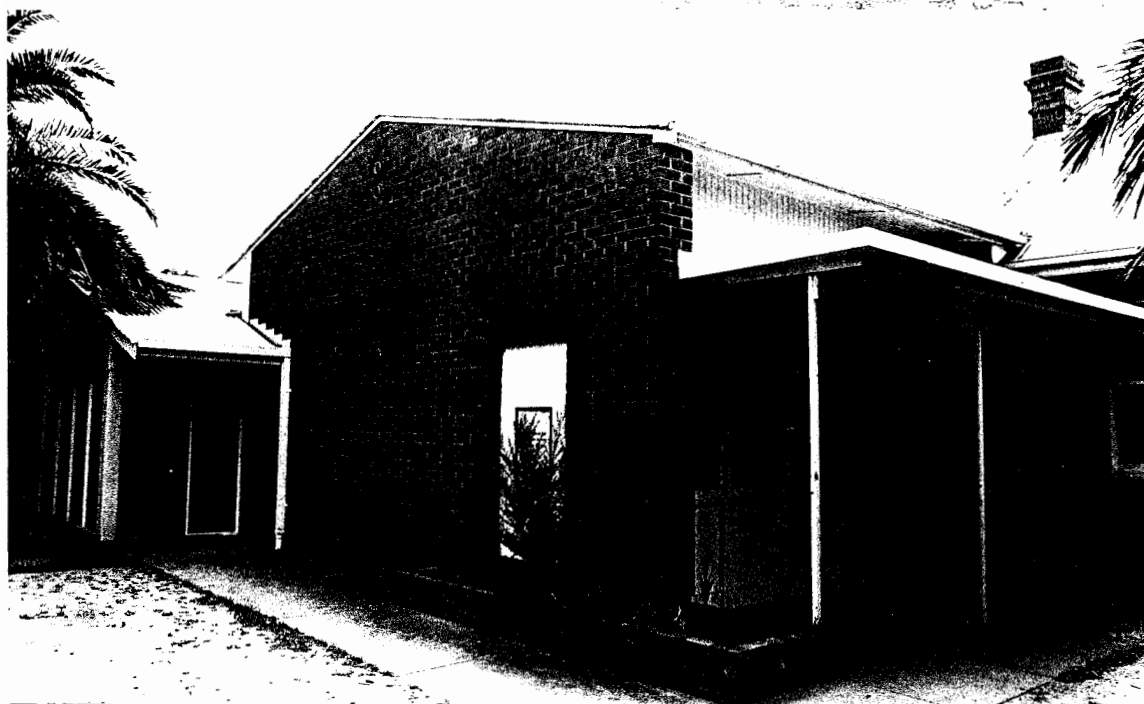
¹¹ Lewis, op.cit., p.142.

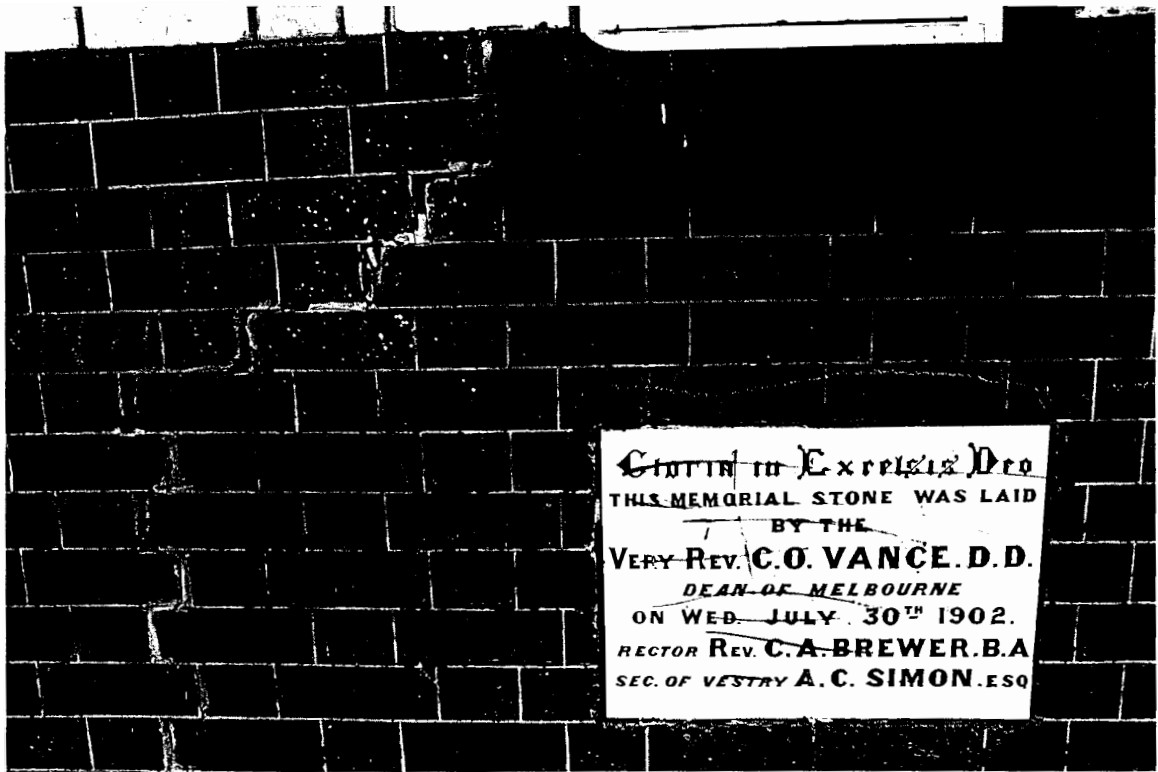
CONDITIONS & THREATS: Very good. There is a concrete slab apron all around the church, but a gap that allows water penetration which should be sealed. There is erosion of stone in the apse. Generally there is blackening (lichen?) of non-vertical stone surfaces. One porch finial is fractured and falling.



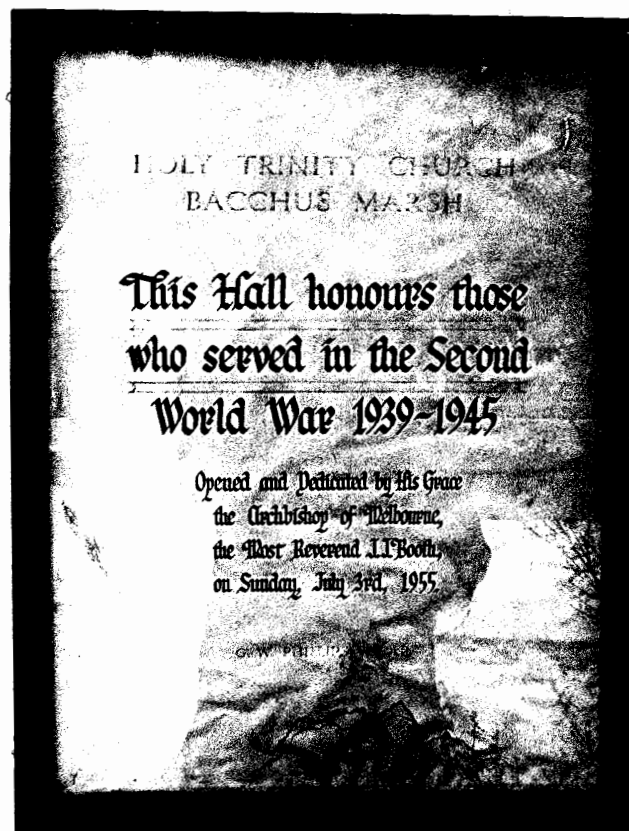
196







4



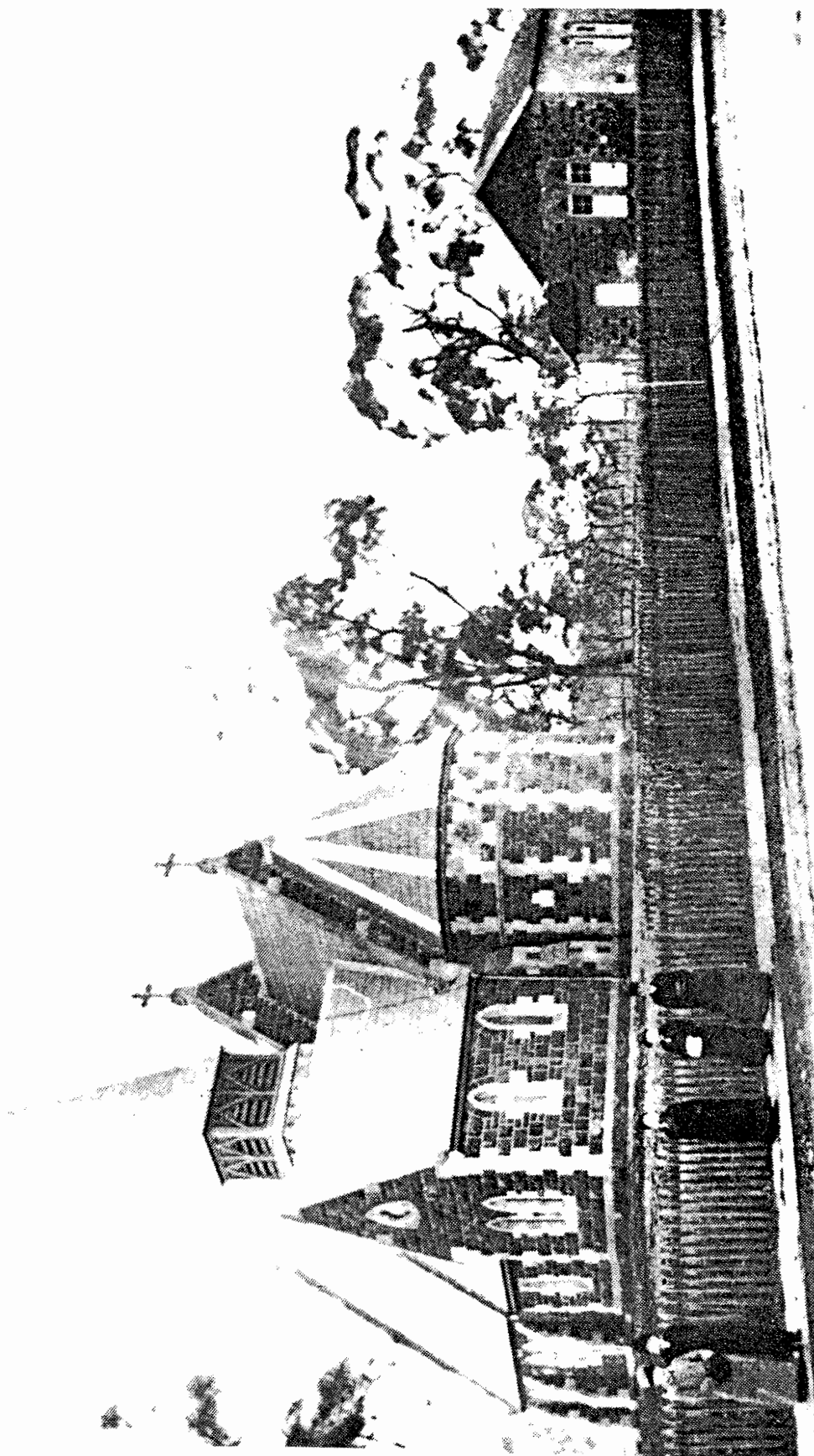




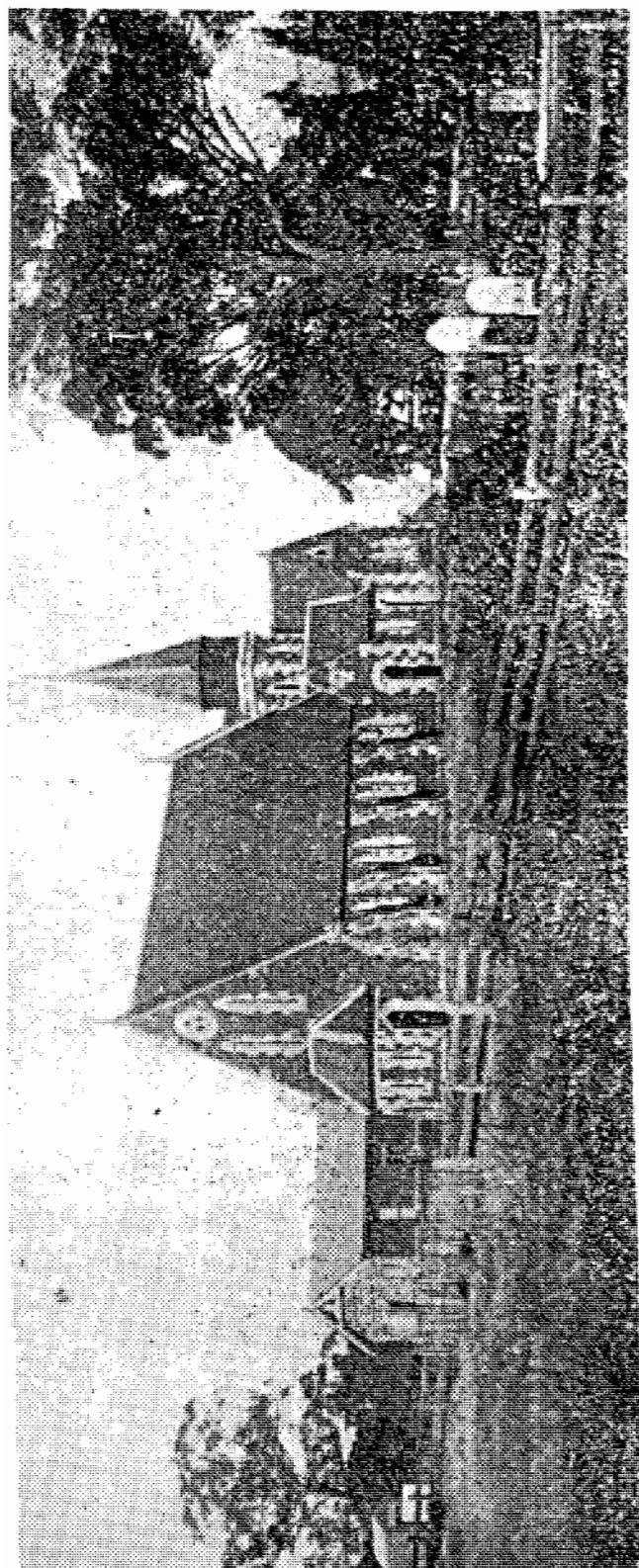




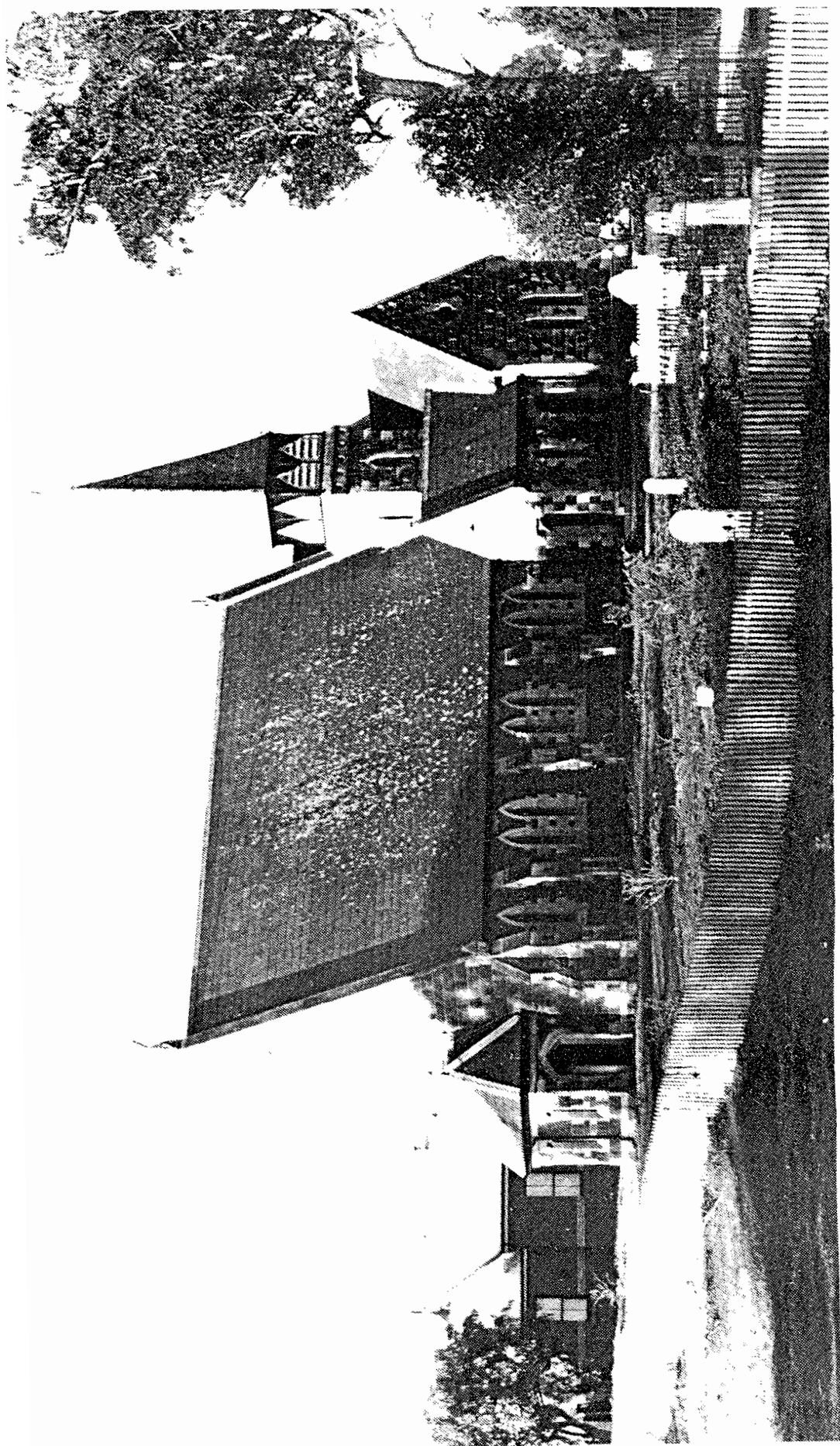




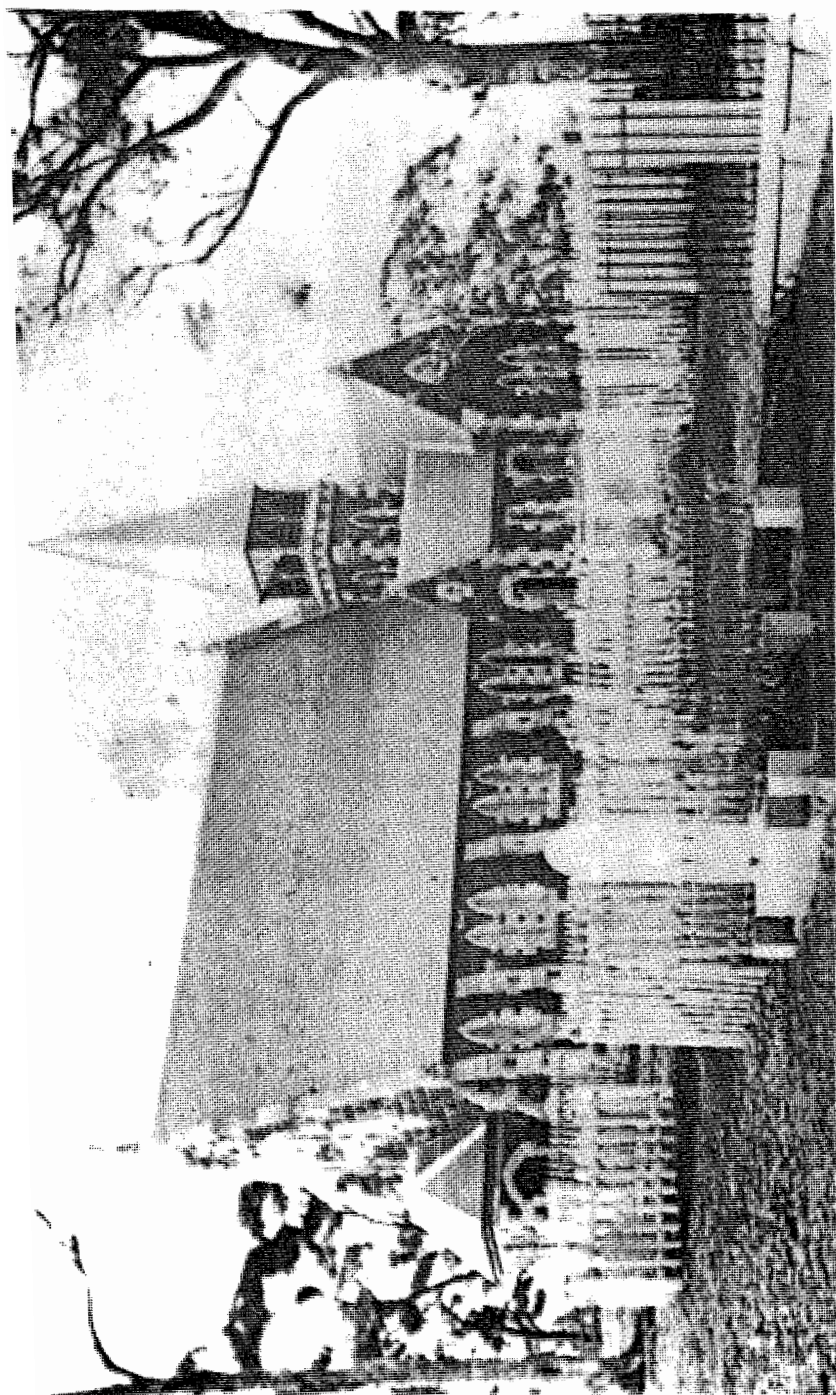
MOORE & COMES, P30. c1880.



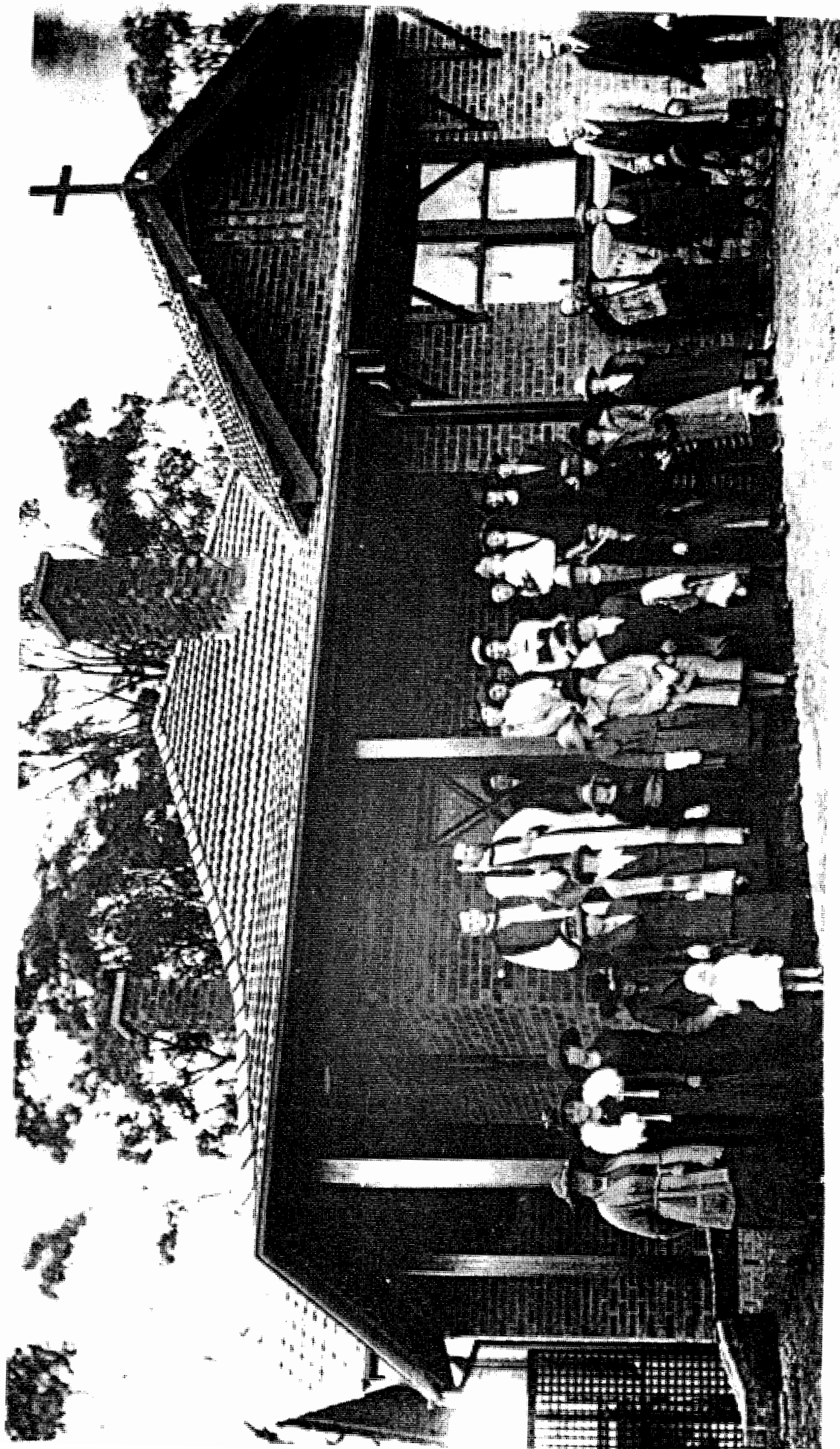
HOLY TRINITY CONVENT, P.O. 1905.



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