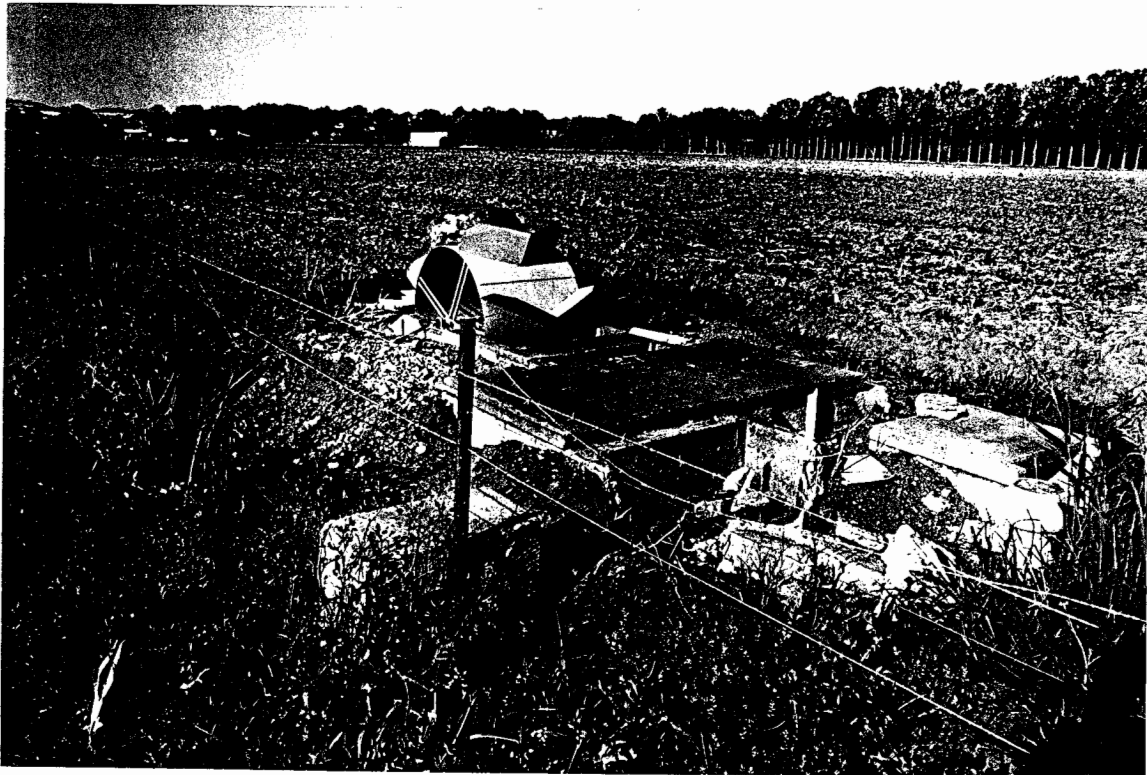


BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 57

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

NAME: Dethridge Irrigation Wheel**ADDRESS:** Fiskin Street (opp No. 23) Bacchus Marsh**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** Agricultural irrigation.**SIGNIFICANT DATE:** **CONSTRUCTION DATE:** post 1923 **SOURCE:** 1**DESIGNER:** Charles Dethridge **BUILDER:** **SOURCE:****CRITERIA:** H 2, 7 **HISTORIC THEME:** Water**CONDITION:** Excellent **INTACTNESS:** Excellent **THREATS:** ?**PLANT/EQUIPMENT.****SIGNIFICANCE:****TYPE:** HISTORICAL.**LEVEL:** LOCAL.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** Nil**RECOMMENDED CONTROL:** PLANNING SCHEME.**MAP NO:** R2.04, R2.05, U4.09, U5.05, U5.06, U5.09 **SURVEY:** RP**DATE:** 2.1.94 **NEGS:** 4.25,26

HISTORY: In 1905 the State Government passed the Water Act to form the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission. The Bacchus Marsh Irrigation Area was enlarged following proposals for a Storage Reservoir at Pykes Flat on the Korjamannip Creek and a diversion weir, brought 809 ha under irrigation. By 1923, the SRWSC had developed the dethridge metre (wheel) for measuring irrigation supplies and set up a plant for their manufacture at the Commission's Depot in Bacchus Marsh. Problems with seepage and damage to channels led to their being concrete lined.¹

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: Dethridge wheels consists of a rotating metal cylinder connected to an axel by pairs of spokes at points on both faces. The outer scoops fixed to the cylinder are simple gable section. The axel rests on a pre-cast concrete tank, which has concrete cover slabs. A large number have been located in place in the municipality (refer: Map).

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: This is a particularly intact example, although the wheels and the system are significant as a network rather than as individual components. There are thousands of Dethridge Wheels surviving in Victoria, but they make a significant contribution to the cultural landscape of the Bacchus Marsh basin.

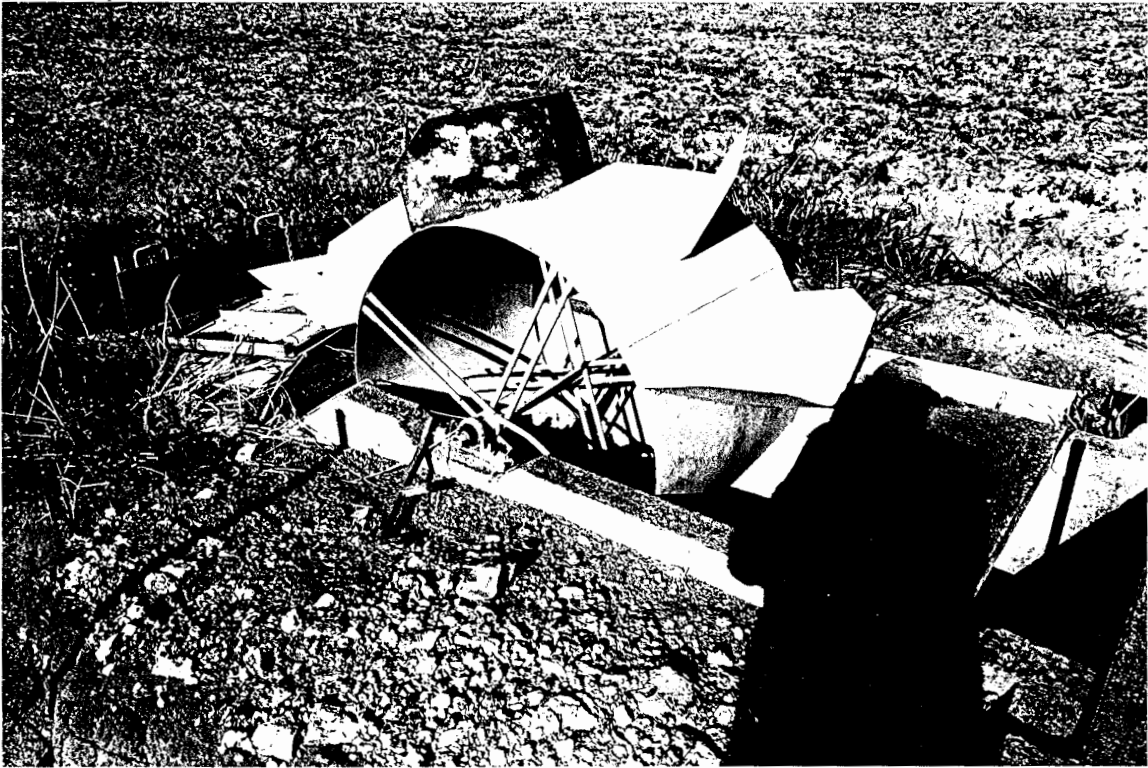
SIGNIFICANCE: A characteristic irrigation wheel installed within the agricultural irrigation system over the Werribee and Lerderderg Rivers alluvial plain farmlands. They were invented by Charles Dethridge in c1923(?).

This wheel is an example. The surviving system of channels and wheels in general are of local significance, for their association with the development of agriculture and for the influence of the reticulation of water on agriculture and housing development in Bacchus Marsh.

INTACTNESS: Excellent

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Excellent.

¹ Rural Water Commission, "Werribee Irrigation District - A History", unpublished typescript.



FISKIN STREET (CNR MCGRATH
STREET, LOOKING EAST).

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 59

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

<u>NAME:</u> Naheehs.			
<u>ADDRESS:</u> Fisken Street (east side, north of Bacchus Marsh-Geelong Road).			
<u>TITLE DETAILS:</u>			
<u>USE:</u> House.			
<u>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</u> 1916		<u>SOURCE:</u> ?	
<u>BUILDER:</u> J.F. Taylor		<u>SOURCE:</u> 1	
<u>CRITERIA:</u> H 1; Ar 1		<u>HISTORIC THEME:</u> Agriculture	
<u>DESCRIPTION:</u>	<u>STYLE:</u> Edwardian	<u>STORIES:</u> 1	<u>DETACHED.</u>
<u>MATERIALS:</u>	<u>WALLS</u> Red brick	<u>ROOF</u> Iron	<u>STRUCTURE</u> Lb
<u>CONDITION:</u> Excellent	<u>INTACTNESS:</u> Good	<u>THREATS:</u> -	
<u>SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:</u> FORM. VERANDAH. ROOF FORM. ROOF DECORATION. VERANDAH DECORATION. CHIMNEYS. WINDOWS. PAINTWORK SCHEME.			
<u>SIGNIFICANCE:</u> <u>TYPE:</u> HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL. <u>LEVEL:</u> LOCAL.			
<u>DESIGNATION EXISTING:</u> Nil.			
<u>RECOMMENDED CONTROL:</u> PLANNING SCHEME.			
<u>MAP NO:</u> 4.09	<u>SURVEY:</u> RP	<u>DATE:</u> 2.1.94	<u>NEGS:</u> 5.0



HISTORY: This house was built in 1916 by J.F. Taylor for Henry 'Son' Vallence and his wife, Grace Mary (née Sheehan). The house, "Naheehs" (Sheehan spelt backwards), was erected for the newly-married couple on land adjoining his father, George Vallence's house in Fisken Street [ref. 58].¹

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: An Edwardian red brick house set on the ridgeline, facing north. It is in an unusual form: the two parallel gables project from a board half-hip wing. There is a bull-nosed verandah around on three sides of the gables, returning to the hip. This has a timber rail valance and decorative brackets. The upper gables have timbering and jetty, with a metal finial. Chimneys have a render band, moulds and brackets. Paint colours are appropriate.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are 44 urban Edwardian houses identified in the Shire. None are quite similar to this one.

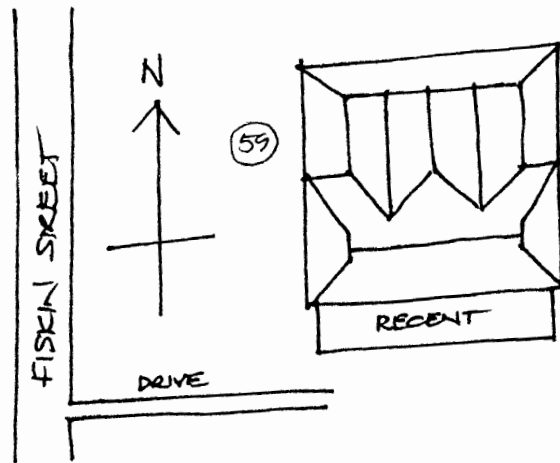
SIGNIFICANCE: A brick Edwardian house of unusual design, built in 1916.

It is locally significant historically as a representative embodiment of a way of life and an historical period. It is locally architecturally significant as a representative variant of an architectural style, intact and in good order.

INTACTNESS: Good. There is a recent addition on the south.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Excellent.

¹ Shire of Bacchus Marsh Rate Book, 1915-16.



BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref: 60**

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

<u>NAME:</u>			
<u>ADDRESS:</u> Browns Lane (Corner), Parwan.			
<u>TITLE DETAILS:</u>			
<u>USE:</u> House			
<u>SIGNIFICANT DATE:</u>		<u>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</u> 1870s?	<u>SOURCE:</u>
<u>ALTERATIONS/ADDITIONS:</u>		<u>DATE:</u> 1920s?	<u>SOURCE:</u>
<u>DESIGNER:</u>		<u>BUILDER:</u>	<u>SOURCE:</u>
<u>CRITERIA:</u> H 1, 6.		<u>HISTORIC THEME:</u> Townships.	
<u>DESCRIPTION:</u>		<u>STYLE:</u> Early	<u>STORIES:</u> 1 <u>DETACHED.</u>
<u>MATERIALS:</u>		<u>WALLS</u> Render	<u>ROOF</u> Iron <u>STRUCTURE</u> Lb?
<u>CONDITION:</u> Reasonable.		<u>INTACTNESS:</u> Fair	<u>THREATS:</u> -
<u>SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:</u> FORM. FACADE. VERANDAH. USE. CHIMNEYS. WINDOWS.			
<u>SIGNIFICANCE:</u>			
<u>TYPE:</u> HISTORICAL.			
<u>LEVEL:</u> LOCAL.			
<u>DESIGNATION EXISTING:</u> Nil.			
<u>RECOMMENDED CONTROL:</u> PLANNING SCHEME.			
<u>MAP NO:</u> R2.05		<u>SURVEY:</u> RP	<u>DATE:</u> 2.1.94
			<u>NEGS:</u> 5.1



HISTORY: James Brown settled at Parwan in the 1860s.¹ A decade later, he owned 41 acres (16 ha) and leased 287 acres (116 ha).² The present farmhouse was probably erected c1874. That year, Brown purchased the 136 acre (55 ha) allotment bounded by Whelans Road, Browns Lane and The Parwan-Exford Road³

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A rectangular symmetrical gable-roofed timber pavilion, across the site. This is at the 90° bend in Browns Lane. The upper gable has a decorative timber rail, there are two chimneys, symmetrically on the gable.

Double-hung sash windows have an unusual configuration of glazing bars, with four upper panes and two lower, within the upper sash. Rafters are exposed.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS:

SIGNIFICANCE: An early cottage, altered. The only nineteenth century house remaining in Parwan.

Of local historical significance as a surviving representative embodiment of the settlement of a place, hence early to this locality.

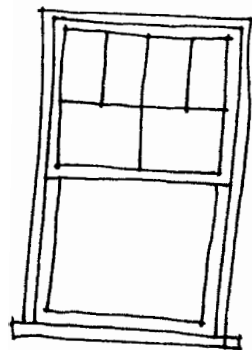
INTACTNESS: Good. This appears to be an early cottage altered in the 1920s.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Good.

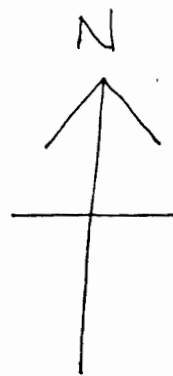
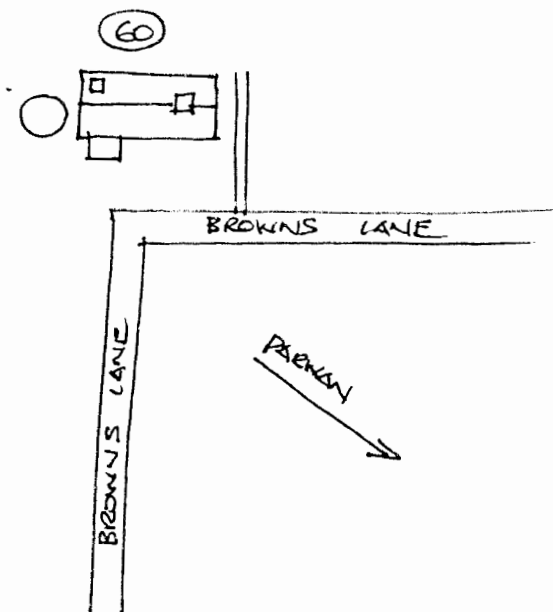
¹ Shire of Bacchus Marsh Rate Book, 1863-64.

² Ibid, 1871-72

³ Department of Lands & Survey, Parish of Parwan, Plan p8(4), Central Plans Office.



TYPICAL WINDOW.



RP. 2.1.94 NTS.

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 63

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

NAME: Maddingley General Cemetery (& residence).**PREVIOUS NAME:** Maddingley Cemetery (Anglican & Catholic)**ADDRESS:** Cemetery Road, Maddingley.**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** Cemetery**SIGNIFICANT DATE:** 1.11.1895 **CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 1858 **SOURCE:** 1House: 1894 **SOURCE:** 2**BUILDER:** House: P. Murphy**SOURCE:** 3**CRITERIA:** House: A1/ Cemetery: H1, 3; A3; So1**HISTORIC THEME:** Townships/Community Life.**DESCRIPTION:** (House) **STYLE:** Picturesque **STORIES:** 1 **DETACHED.****MATERIALS:** (House) **WALLS** Brick **ROOF** Iron **STRUCTURE** Lb.**CONDITION:** (Cemetery) Very good **THREATS:** -**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:**

VERANDAH. PLAN/LAYOUT. USE.

ROOF DECORATION.

MARKER/GRAVES.

TREES.

SIGNIFICANCE:**TYPE:** House: Architectural. Cemetery: Historical, Social.**LEVEL:** LOCAL.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** Nil.**RECOMMENDED CONTROL** PLANNING SCHEME.**MAP NO:** U2.09 **SURVEY:** DC, JS & RP **DATE:** 4.1.94 **NEGS:** 5.9-17

HISTORY: The Maddingley Cemetery, opened for Church of England and Catholic burials in 1858, was gazetted as a Public Cemetery on 10 June 1859.¹

The brick residence at the Cemetery was erected in 1894 by a local builder, Mr P. Murphy. The tender for its construction, advertised in April of the same year, specified a "three-roomed brick cottage, with two fireplaces, each 12 feet square (3.7m) inside, with 10 feet (3m) walls. Dwarf walls and damp proof course; 9 inch (230mm) work. Ceiled with ½-inch (12mm) boards; seven-eights-inch (22mm) flooring; iron roof. Verandah in front and back. All inside walls plastered two coats. All wood work to receive three coats of paint".² One tender was received (P. Murphy, £95 (\$190), which the Cemetery Trustees approved on April 9 1894.³

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: The *Cemetery Reserve* itself is devoid of architectural interest. There are cast-iron railings, wrought iron railings, cast-iron grave-markers and section numbers. The following grave headstones have architectural significance:

1. *John Craven*, 6.4.1867. Huxley, Parlour & Co. Manufacturers. A white marble urn.
2. *Mary Swannell*, 10.7.1862 & *James Swannell* 22.7.1866. Sandstone Doric pillar.
3. *Lachlan Grant*, 13.6.1858, *Margaret* (wife) 21.4.1863 & *Alexander* (son) 18.1.1878.
4. *William Grant*, "Parkside", Pentland Hills 25.10.1862. Jaquers & Son, Royal Park, Melbourne, manufacturers. Anchor & rocks, with a young child.
5. *Henry Vallence*, 18.5.1890. Jaquers & Son. Granite, with a tall steeple.

In the north-west corner of the Reserve is a *brick house*, very plain for its date. It has symmetrical steeply pitched gables facing, intersected by a parallel gable, set back to allow a verandah in the recess. There are timber finials, loopy barges and a skillion at rear.

Landscape: The cemetery features winding avenues lined with exotic trees interspersed with indigenous Eucalypts. The Cypressess provide a strong contrast with the native trees and spacious green lawns provide an oasis appearance to the cemetery in its present arid rural setting. There are new shrubberies along the front perimeter fence. A clump of Monterey Cypress could possibly be the remains of previous hedging.

¹ Victorian Government Gazette, 10 June 1895.

² *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 9 April 1894.

³ Ibid.

Plant Species include:*Eucalyptus microcarpa**Eucalyptus bauerana**Eucalyptus leucoxylon**Cupressus macrocarpa 'Lambertiana Aurea'**Cupressus sempervirens**Cupressus Isitanica**Pinus radiata**Cupressus macrocarpa**Brachychiton populneus**Acacia pycnantha**Agapanthus orientalis*

Grey Box

Blue Box

Yellow Gun

Gold Lembed Cypress

Italian Cypress

Mexican Cypress

Monterey Pine

Monterey Cypress

Kurrajong

Golden Wattle

Agapanthus

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are three cemeteries in the Shire (ref. also 196 & 353); this is the most extensive.

SIGNIFICANCE: An early cemetery opened in 1858, with a number of significant of headstones, monuments and a residence in the Picturesque style (1894).

The Cemetery is of local historical significance as the embodiment of a way of life and its social values. Individual graves are significant for their association with locally important historical figures, and others (listed) for their local architectural significance, for their fine craftsmanship, design or decoration detail. The cemetery holds local social significance as part of the identity of Bacchus Marsh and as a touchstone for the memories of local people and their families.

The house is as locally architecturally significant as representative of the Picturesque style.

INTACTNESS: Not relevant.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: The Cemetery Reserve is well cared for and apparently free of vandalism.

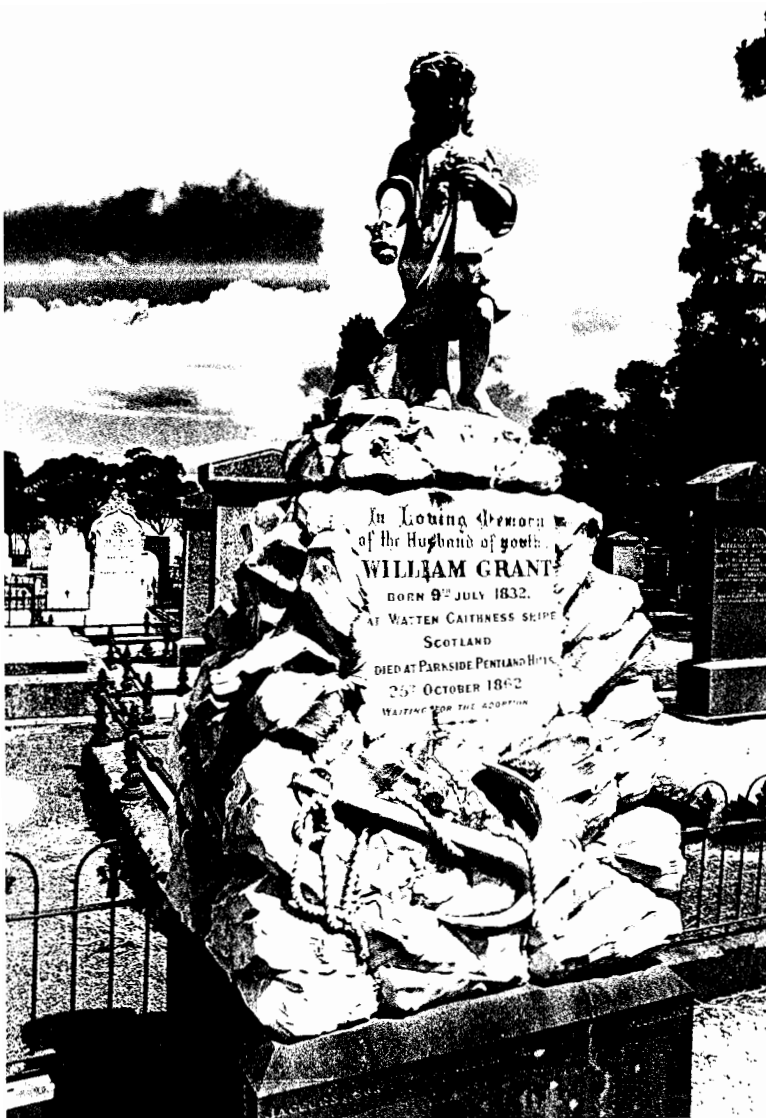
Landscape: The cemetery gardens are well maintained.



JOHN CRAVEN
1867



MARY & JAMES SWANWICK
1862-6.



WILLIAM GRANT
1862

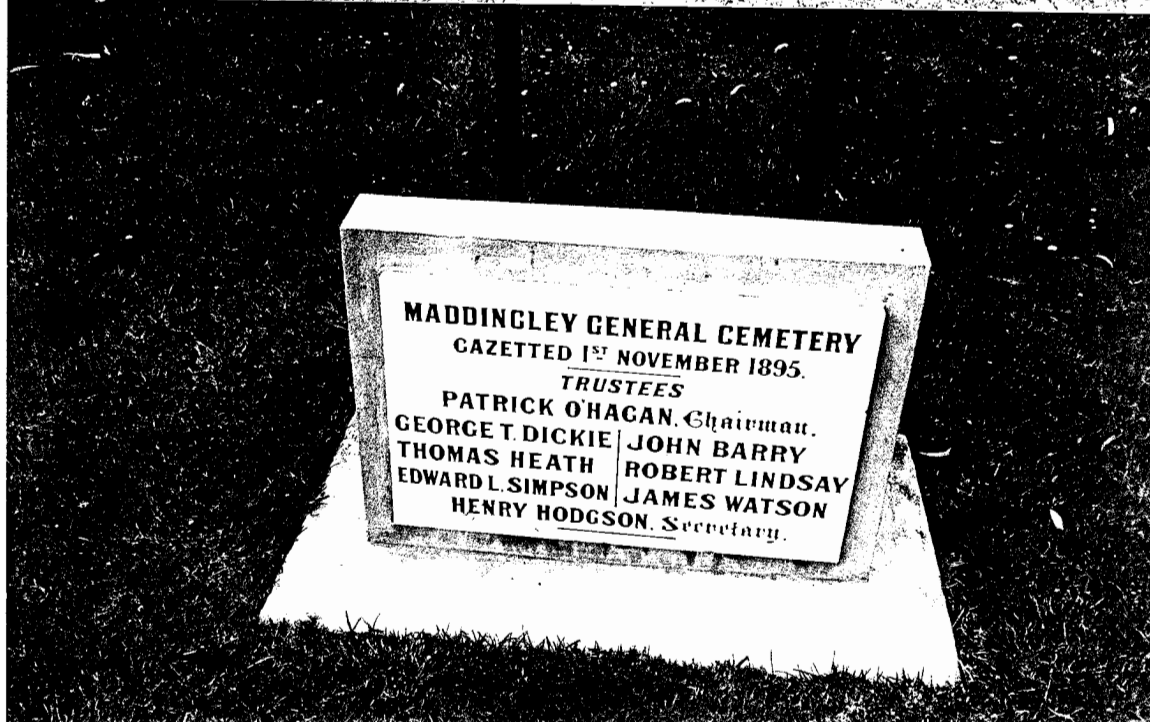
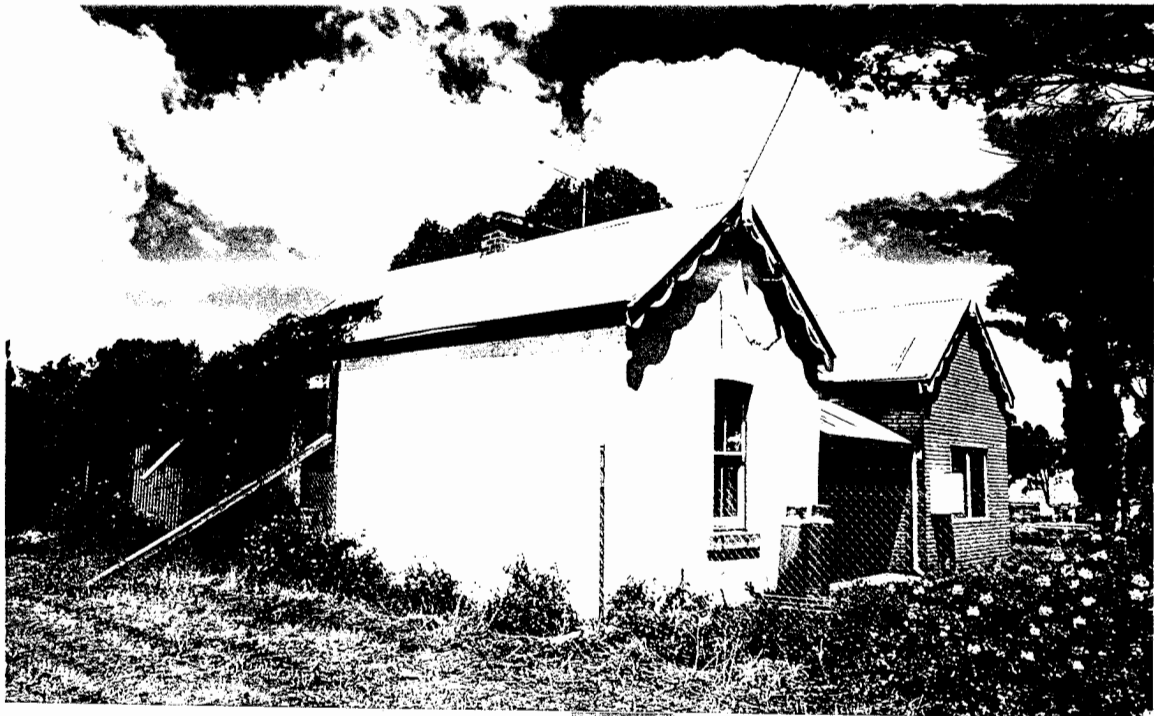


LACHLAN GRANT
1866

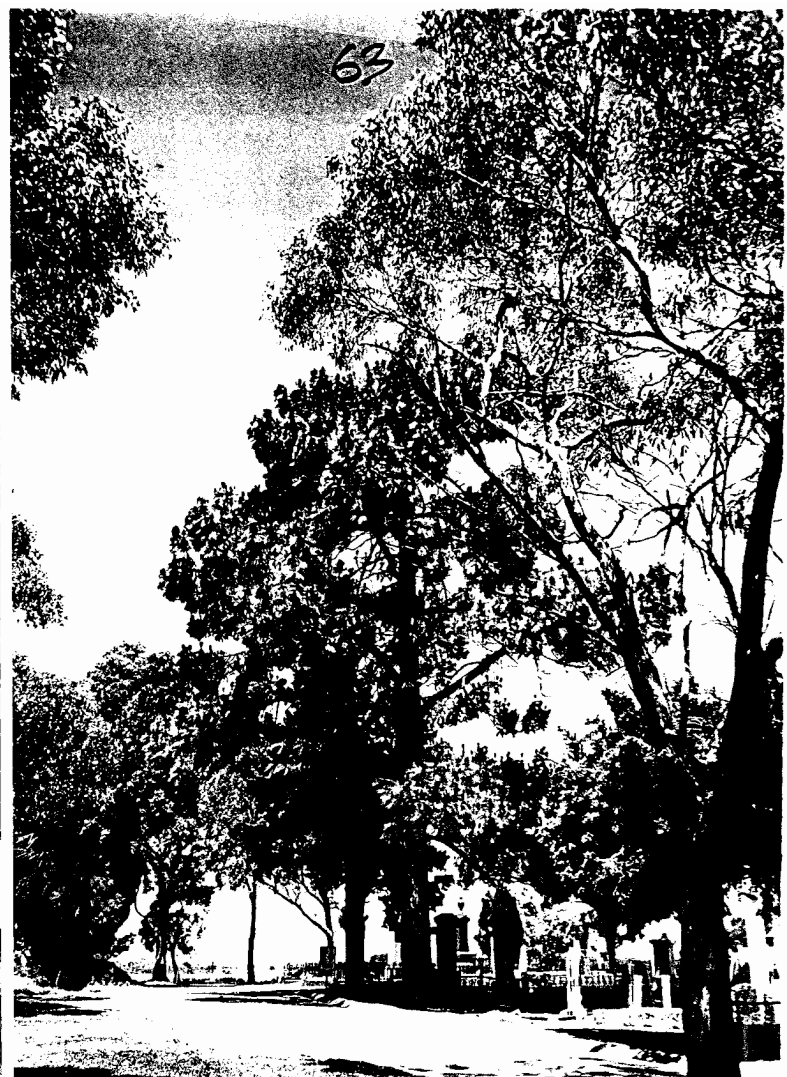
63



HENRY VALENCE
1870













BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 67

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

<u>NAME:</u> Upper Irrigation Channel.		
<u>PREVIOUS NAME:</u> Township Water Supply Channel.		
<u>ADDRESS:</u> (above) Werribee Vale Road (NW cnr Bacchus Street).		
<u>TITLE DETAILS:</u>		
<u>USE:</u> Irrigation channel.		
<u>PREVIOUS USE:</u> Reticulation channel.		
<u>SIGNIFICANT DATE:</u> 1923	<u>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</u> 1928	<u>SOURCE:</u> 1
<u>CRITERIA:</u> H2, 4,7.	<u>HISTORIC THEME:</u> Water. Townships.	
<u>CONDITION:</u> Good	<u>INTACTNESS:</u> Very good	<u>THREATS:</u> Vandalism
<u>SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:</u>		
PLANT/EQUIPMENT. ENGINEERING STRUCTURE.		
<u>SIGNIFICANCE:</u>		
<u>TYPE:</u> HISTORICAL. SCIENTIFIC		
<u>LEVEL:</u> LOCAL.		
<u>DESIGNATION EXISTING:</u> Nil		
<u>RECOMMENDED CONTROL:</u> PLANNING SCHEME.		
<u>MAP NO:</u> U2.08 & U3.08. etc.		
<u>SURVEY:</u> DC, RP, GV		
<u>DATE:</u> 4.2.94		
<u>NEGS:</u> 5.21-26, 6.13, 20-22, 9.19		



HISTORY: Irrigation in Bacchus Marsh appears to date from around 1906 when W.H. McFarlane had a water race constructed along the north-western side of the Werribee Gorge extending for about four kilometres, to his property on the flats below the Gorge. Dynamiting in the gorge during construction became a major catalyst to the protection of the gorge for its scenery and unique geology, resulting in its reservation as a public park in 1907, and later declaration as a State Park.

Another scheme to provide water to the town was constructed on the north bank of the Werribee River during the depression (commencing around 1928) as part of a program of relief work funded by the Government and organised locally.

This open reinforced concrete water channel was constructed to divert water from Werribee Vale Weir to Bacchus Marsh township for domestic use.¹ Sections of the channel may have been constructed as early as 1909. That year, the *Bacchus Marsh Express* reported on the progress of work undertaken by the Shire Council under the supervision of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission:

some 40 men are now at work enlarging the distributing channel of the old Bacchus Marsh Trust, and replacing feeble and decayed wooden flumes with imperishable reinforced concrete ones. ...Two small concrete flumes are finished, and look charming; another, near Pigott's [ref. 76], is to be 220 feet (67m) long and is in progress. Another, 250 feet (76m) long, and 21 feet (6.4m) above surface is to be put in at Ward's. Five 20 feet (6.1m) lengths are needed at various other places.²

Nevertheless, the water supply channel was mostly constructed after 1928, by unemployed workers receiving 'sustenance' payments. As one worker recalled, construction was physically demanding:

We'd carry the cement in jute bags from the horse and drays at the bottom of the hill and mix it on the spot. All of the digging of the channel was done by pick and shovel.³

These labours ended in November 1931 when the service basin at Stamford Hill was completed.

This town water channel is generally referred to as the "upper channel" to distinguish it from the lower irrigation channel which was intended primarily for agricultural use, and was constructed by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission (now Rural Water Commission).

¹ Vines, *Western Region Industrial Heritage Study*, Site No.0063.

² *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 17 July 1909.

³ Camm, *Bacchus Marsh by Bacchus Marsh*, p.61.

Following the failure of local irrigation trust the State Government passed the Water Act of 1905 to form the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission. The Bacchus Marsh Irrigation Area was then enlarged following proposals for a storage reservoir at Pykes Flat on the Korjamunnip Creek and a diversion weir, bringing nearly 2000 acres (809 ha) under irrigation. Pykes Creek dam, built in 1911 and the Melton Reservoir, built in 1914, also stored water for the Werribee Irrigation area.

By 1923 the SRWSC had developed the dethridge metre for measuring irrigation supplies, and set up a plant for their manufacture at the commission's depot in Bacchus Marsh. Problems with seepage and channel damage led to a program of concrete lining the main and distraction channels. Also in the 1920s, the establishment of Federal Milk Company led to an expansion of dairying and a consequent demand for stock watering and irrigation for lucerne growing.⁴

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: 1. McFarlanes channel - Evidence of this private channel can be found in rock cut and earth banked channels along the north side of Werribee Gorge. However, much of the channel was in a timber flume, almost all evidence of which has vanished in the various floods and fires. The channel apparently ended near the Present Werribee Vale Weir.

2. Town water channel (upper channel) - This open channel originally was used to divert water from the Werribee River about half way up the Werribee Gorge to supply water to Bacchus Marsh township for domestic use, and later for irrigation. The channel was blocked by landslides in the Werribee Vale section and so fell into disuse. Within the Werribee Gorge there is considerable evidence of the channel including rock cut sections, and parts of a steel pipe siphon across a small gully.

The route of the channel can be seen along the lower slopes of the escarpment. Small reservoirs were located on the west side of Korkuperrimul Creek and just north of the Bacchus Marsh (Main) Road, west of the town. The channel continued north crossing under Masons and Holts Lanes, Grey and Albert Streets, and crossing the Lerderderg River near where the golf course now stands. Much of this section appears to have been obliterated by recent housing development, the brickworks claypit and the golf course.

3. Irrigation channels - There are a number of main irrigation channels around the Bacchus Marsh basin. Some are still in use, while others are abandoned. The present main channel runs from the Werribee Vale weir along the south side of the valley to a siphon over a disused quarry and a distribution storage near the corner of Werribee Vale Road and Bacchus Street (refer 4 below). Along the Werribee Vale section are reinforced concrete, elevated aqueducts crossing side gullies with large spans.

⁴ Bick p.51; Moore & Oomes, p.86; WHRS: 151, Rural Water Commission, *Werribee Irrigation District - History*, Typescript.

The channel crosses the Werribee River by another siphon and winds through the suburban streets of Bacchus Marsh and Darley, before crossing the Lerderderg River north of Nelson Street, and then turning south east to follow the Lerderderg Gorge Road in a pipeline. The pipe opens out into a channel along Lerderderg Park Road and the operating channel ends north of the freeway. It once continued along the bottom of the escarpment into the Pyrites Creek valley and disused sections can still be seen, such as that behind the former Symington house (ref: 352). There are many other distribution channels among the market gardens and orchards, which are connected with the main channels.

4. Distribution Storage above Werribee Vale Road (now cnr Bacchus Street) and other plant. A concrete water tank set into the ground with a cistern, concrete overflow channels, and a Dethridge wheel, leading to an open concrete aqueduct channel which leaves towards the west, parallel to Werribee Vale road at a high level (the "Upper Channel"). This is supported by at least two aqueduct bridges, one in a pipe carries a footpath and the second as an open channel extends over a large single span. A small plant room is adjacent and there are at least 6 water gates.

Distribution channels extending down towards Werribee Vale Road are formed in brick. There is a pumphouse and a further pumphouse on the south-eastern corner of Main Street and Madden Drive. Higher up, in Bacchus Marsh Road (west of O'Hagan Place is a reinforced concrete water basin. At the low level adjacent to Werribee Vale Road itself is another agricultural irrigation channel, the "Lower Channel", with several Dethridge Wheels.

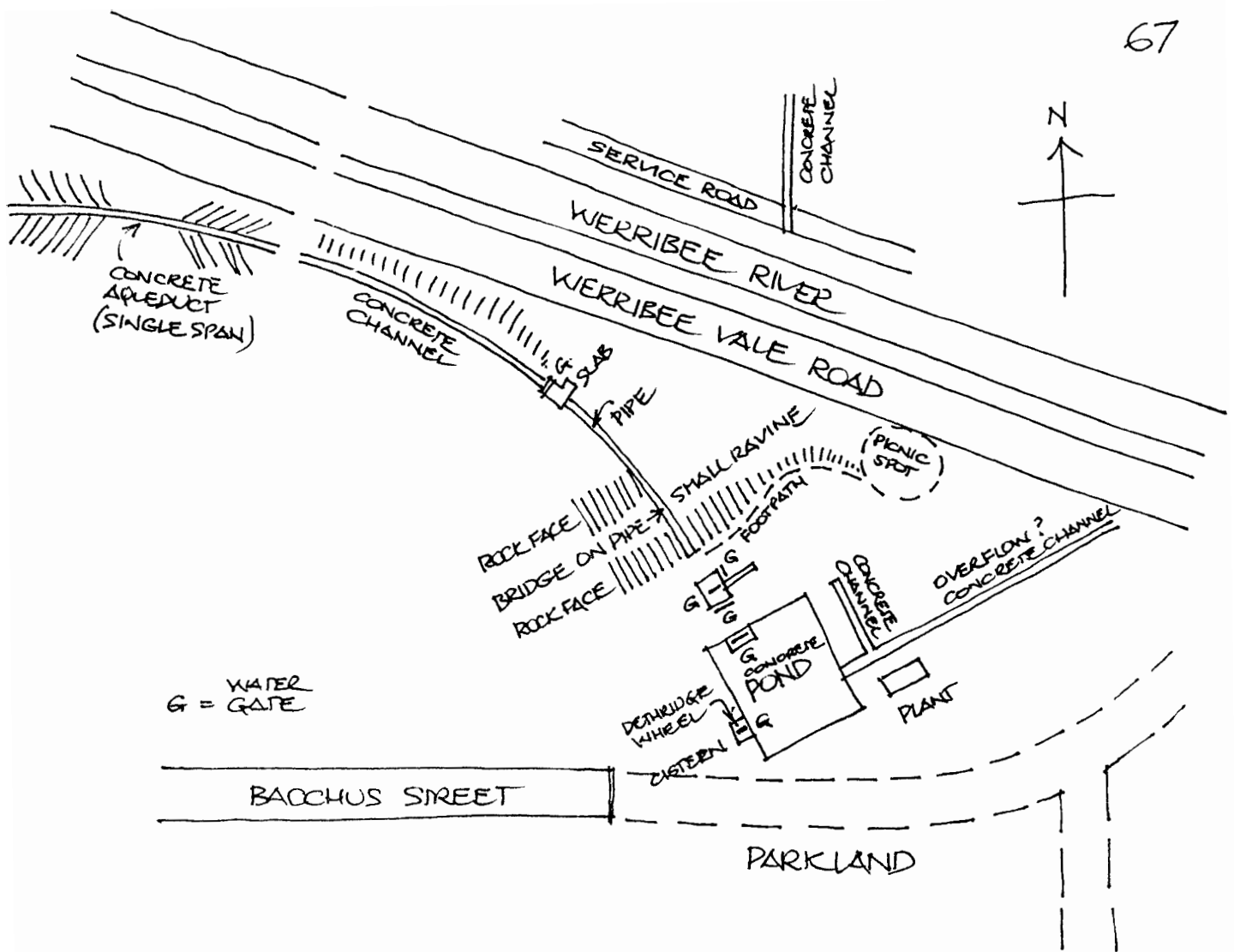
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: Typical of aqueducts and irrigation work carried out by The Rural Water Commission (formerly the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission) elsewhere in the State, although the enclosed nature of the Bacchus Marsh Scheme makes them more prominent in the landscape. A very similar irrigation system operates at Werribee South, which is part of the same development as Bacchus Marsh and of similar date. Other irrigation projects exist along the Goulburn and Murray Rivers with the same elements but in a different landscape setting.

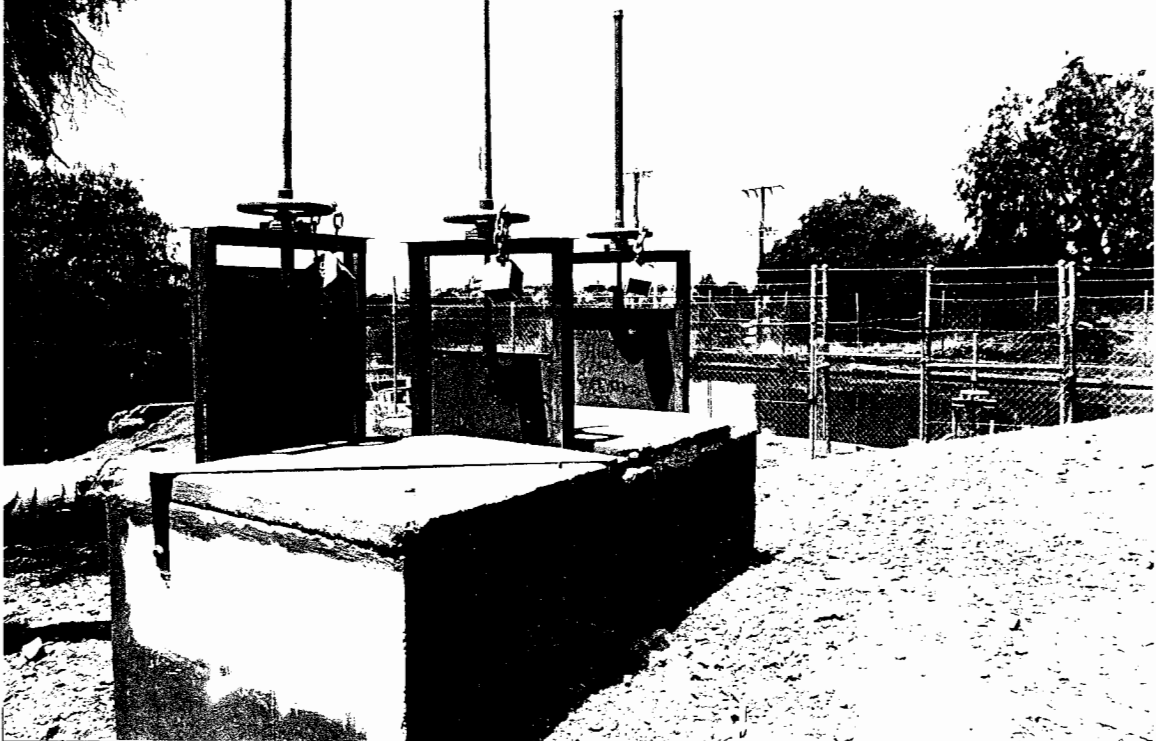
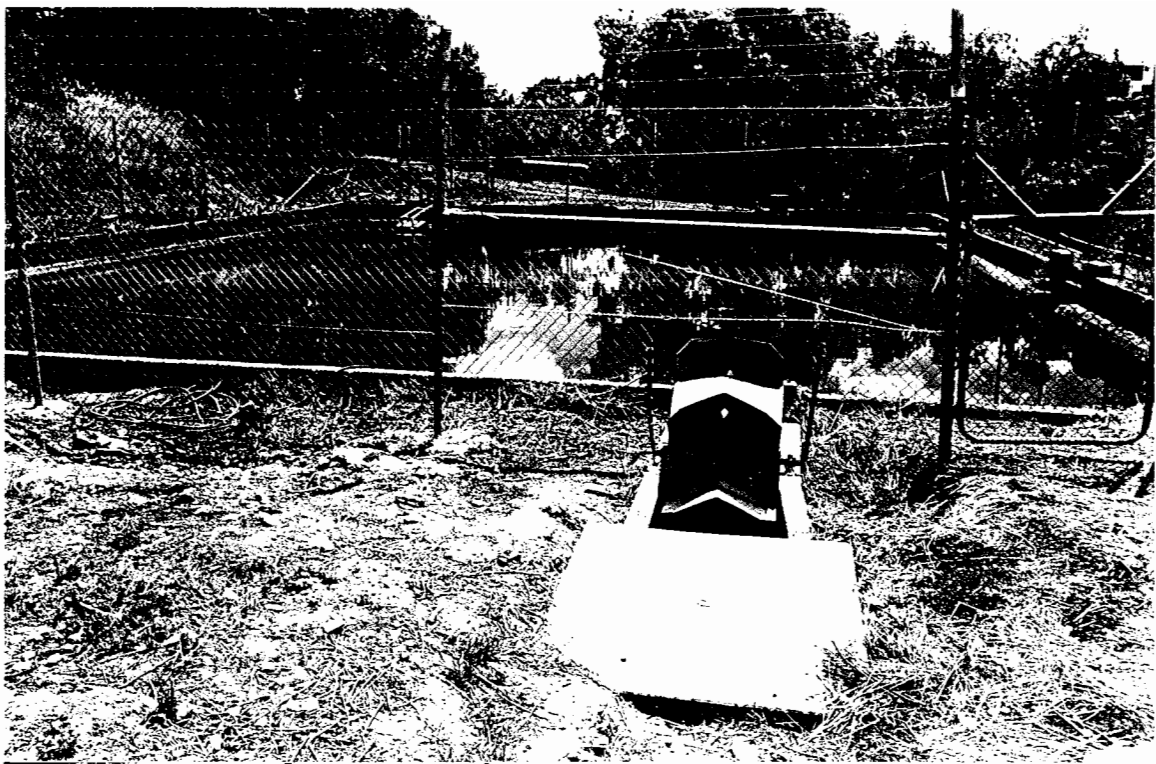
SIGNIFICANCE: Various water supply reticulation channels (McFarlane's private channel, town water channel) and irrigation channels (Upper and Lower Werribee Vale channels) and their distribution channels, built over the period 1906 to 1931.

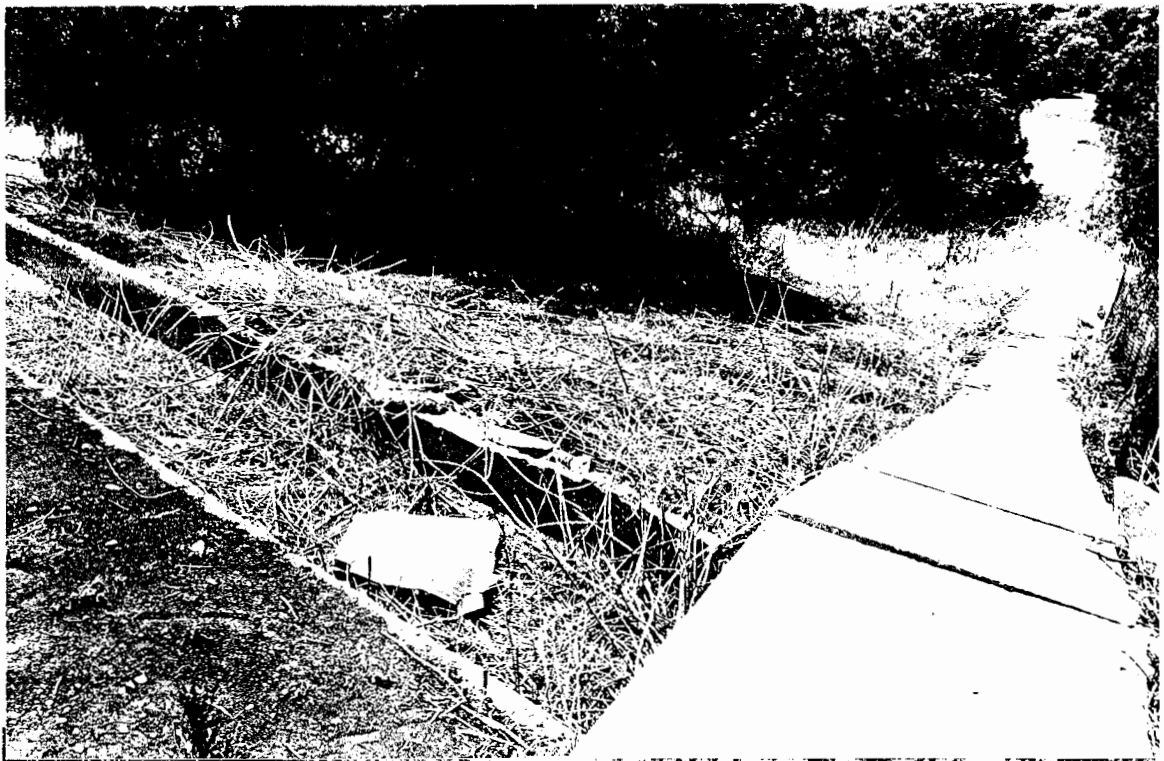
Of local historical significance for their association with the development of agricultural practice, for the effect of government action through its establishment of the SRWC and finally for its influence on the economic life and the development of the town. Of scientific significance for their archaeological potential.

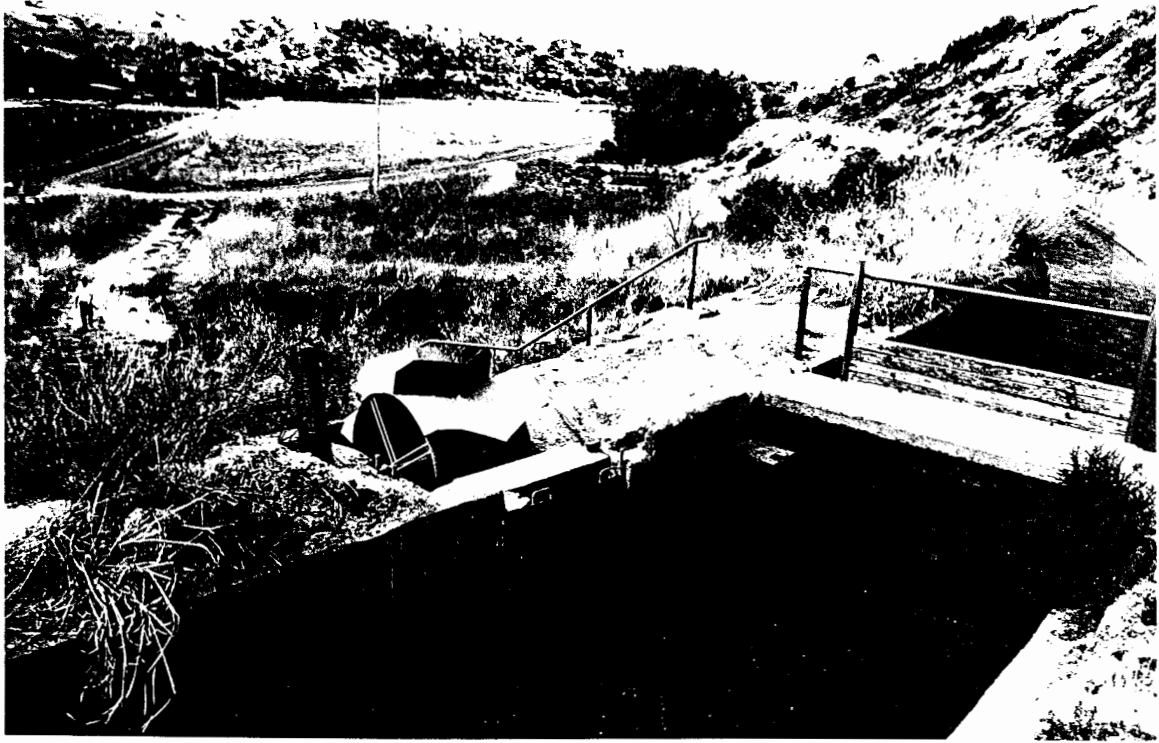
INTACTNESS: Apparently good.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Apparently good.







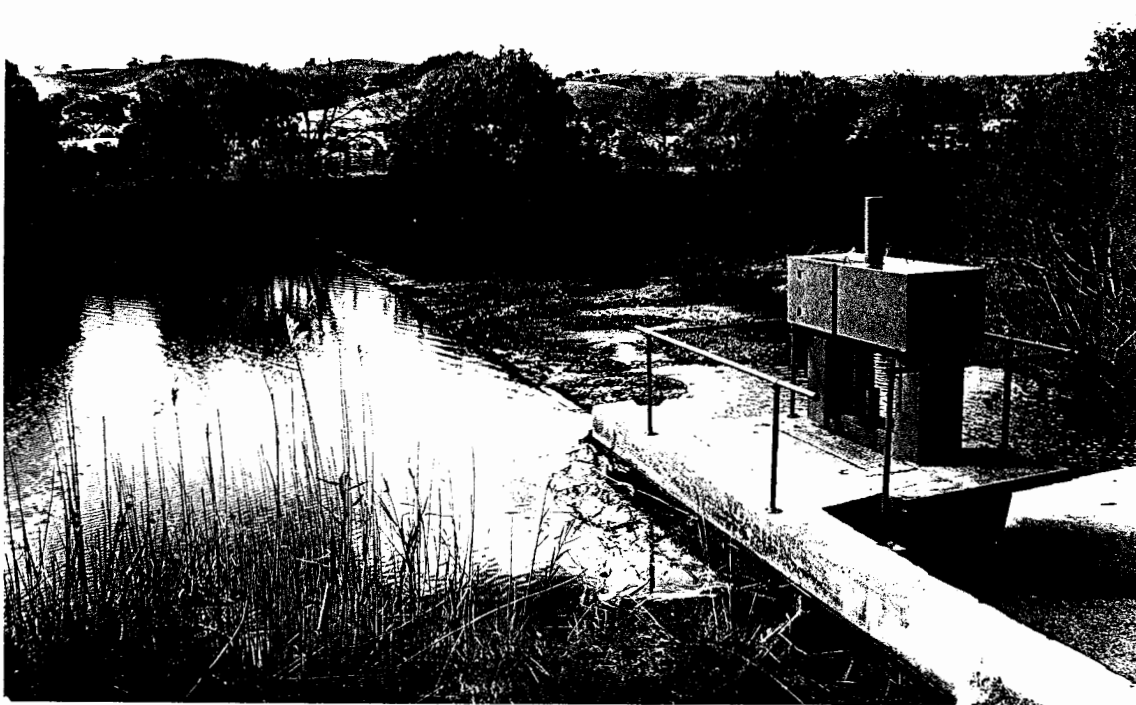
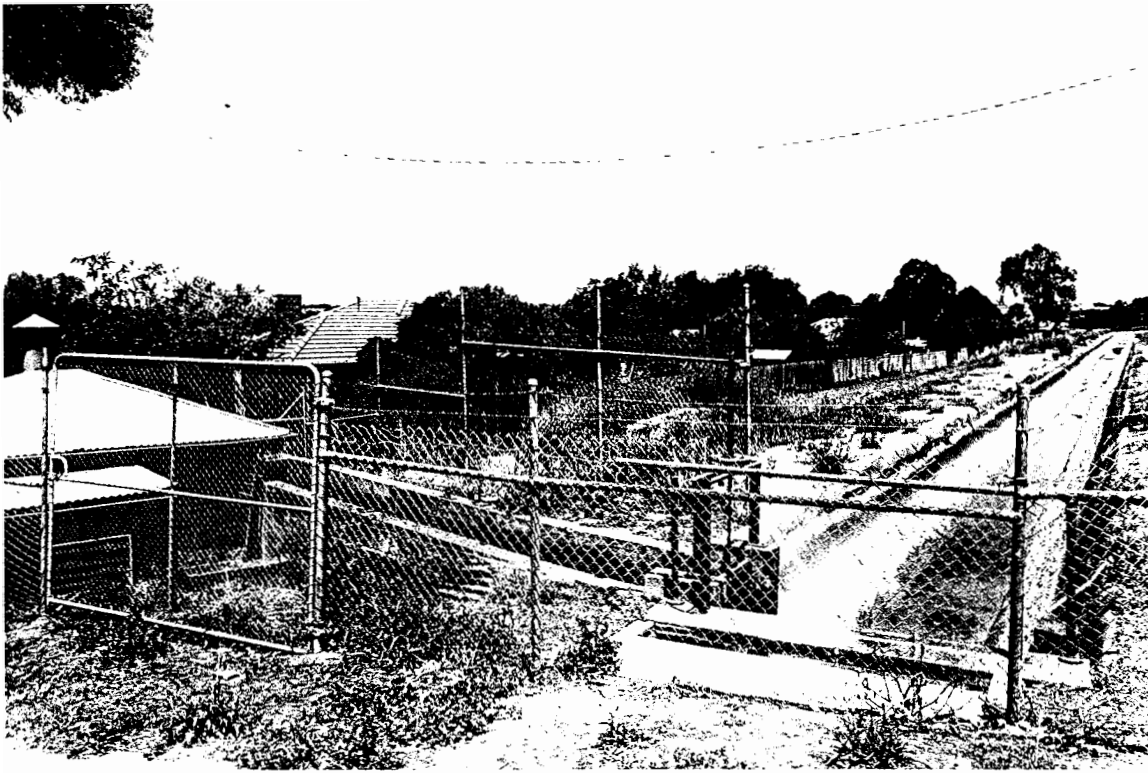


67



67

TOWN WATER CHANNEL
A RAMPAGE SE
CNR MAIN STREET
a HAYDEN LANE



CV.
WERRIGEE LAKE
WEIR & AGRICULTURAL
PASTURE



67
Ev.

HEAD OF SIGNAL
OVER
WERRISSEE RIVER

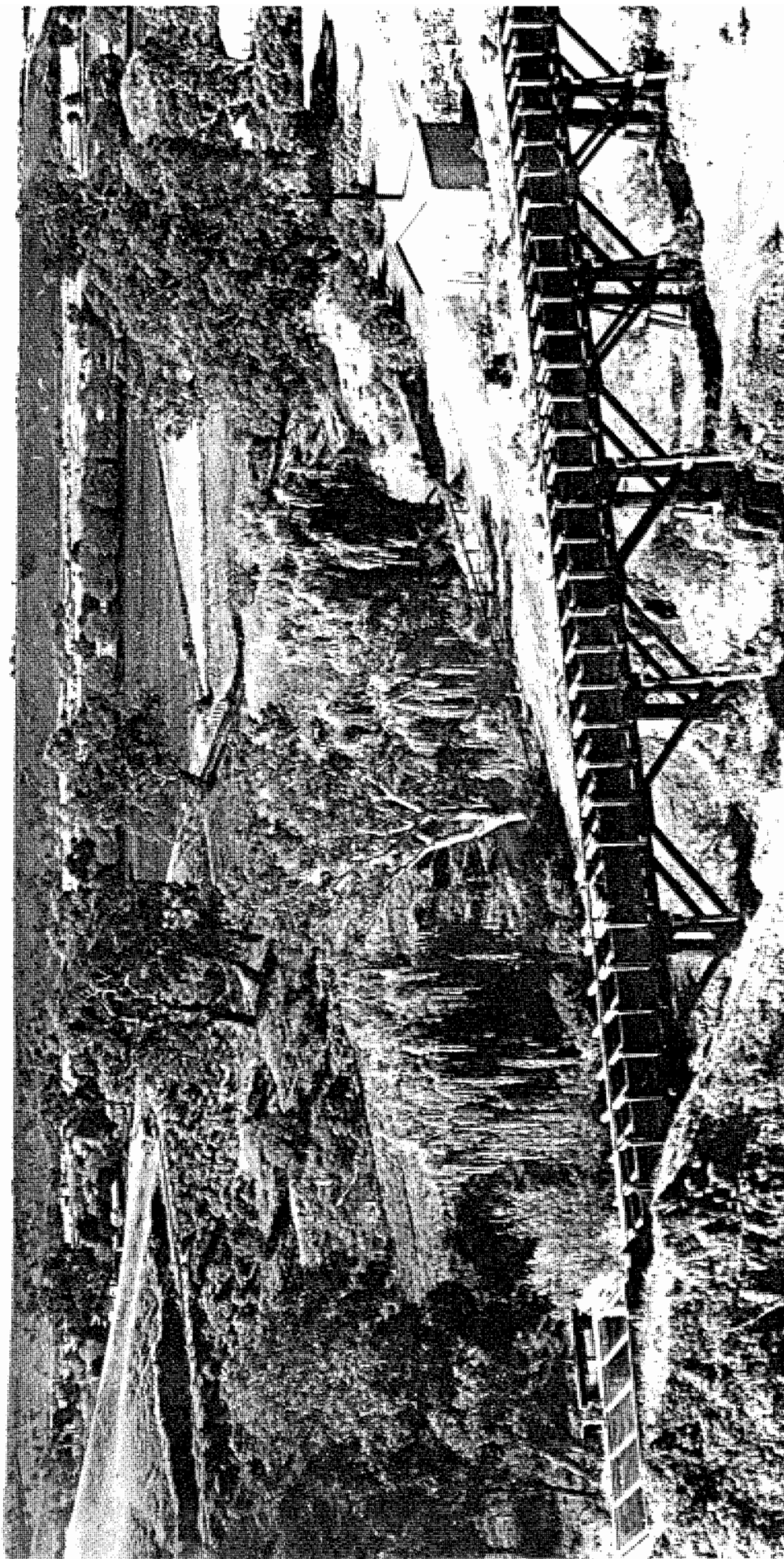


WERRISSEE
VALLEY



WERRISSEE
VALLEY

Aqueduct above Werribee Vale Road



MOSE & JONES, P.86.

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 68

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

NAME: ---**ADDRESS:** 13-17 Franklin Street, Maddingley.**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** Houses.**SIGNIFICANT DATE:** 12.1889 **CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 1890 **SOURCE:** 1**CRITERIA:** H1,4; **HISTORIC THEME:** Townships.**DESCRIPTION:** **STYLE:** Italianate**STORIES:** 1**MATERIALS:** **WALLS** Brick **ROOF** Cast-iron **STRUCTURE** Lb**CONDITION:** Good **INTACTNESS:** Reasonable **THREATS:** -**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:**

FORM. VERANDAH. PLAN.

EAVES DECORATION.

CHIMNEYS. DOORS. WINDOWS.

SIGNIFICANCE:**TYPE:** HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL.**LEVEL:** REGIONAL.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** Nil**RECOMMENDED CONTROL/NOMINATION:** HBR. RNE. PLANNING SCHEME.**MAP NO:** U3.08 **SURVEY:** DC & RP **DATE:** 4.1.94 **NEGS:** 5.27, 6.1,2

HISTORY: These cottages were built in the winter of 1890 for Edward Sloss.¹ The stimulus for the erection of such unusual township dwellings was the completion of the railway in December 1889, which led to other residential developments including the township estate on Parwan Road (refs: 81-84). A private investor, Sloss also erected a brick bakehouse and dwelling on the opposite corner of Franklin Street (demolished) and a weatherboard cottage in Labilliere Street.

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A terraced row of three bichromatic brick houses, with hip roofs continuous, with no parapet-wall fire separation. At rear are hip-roofed wings, each with two chimneys, with heavy cement moulds. Each house is double-fronted and symmetrical with a skillion verandah continuous on timber posts. There are brick eaves brackets and four-panelled doors. There are street trees, pre-cast diamond pattern footpaths and, near the corner in Labilliere Street is an intact flat-roofed aluminium telephone box, of a type now rare.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are no other row houses in Bacchus Marsh, and it is a house-type rare in rural Victoria, except in large towns such as Ballarat and resorts such as Queenscliff.

SIGNIFICANCE: A row of three Italianate brick cottages built in 1890, less than six months after the opening of the railway line, for a private investor.

Of regional historical significance as the embodiment of private capital investment and the effect of government action as stimulus to that development. Also of regional architectural significance as a rare building type.

INTACTNESS: Brickwork (previously unpainted) has been painted, window shutters and timber picket fence have been added, the verandah floor has been replaced with a concrete slab pavement and no 13 has a flyscreen door added.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Good

¹ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 31 May 1890 and 22 August 1890.

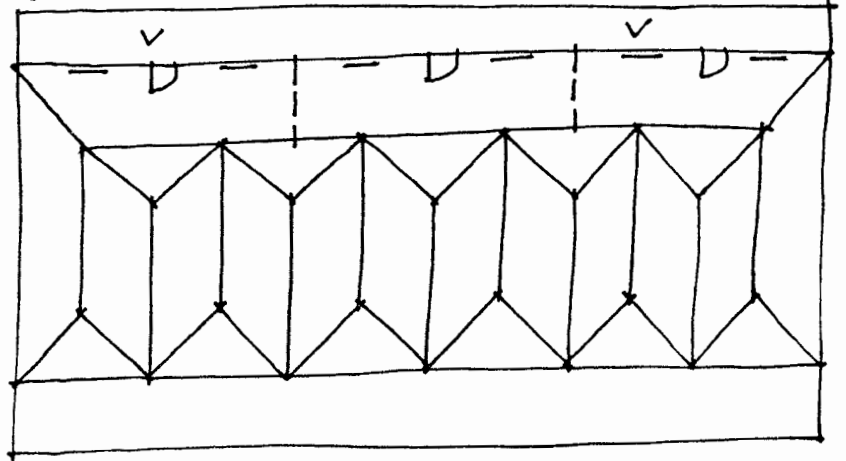
SIDE OF HOUSE
& BAKENHOUSE



FRANKLIN STREET

LA SILLIERE STREET

□ TELECOM
BOX





BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 70

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

NAME: Bacchus Marsh Secondary College, Maddingley Campus.**PREVIOUS NAME:** Bacchus Marsh High School.**ADDRESS:** Grant Street (NW cnr Griffith Street), Maddingley.**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** School.**SIGNIFICANT DATE:** 1951 **CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 15.12.1922 **SOURCE:** 1**ALTERATIONS/ADDITIONS:** **DATE:** 1957-93 **SOURCE:** 1**DESIGNER:** E. Evan Smith, Chief Architect. **BUILDER:** Joseph Taylor **SOURCE:** 1**CRITERIA:** H4/ H2, A3 **HISTORIC THEME:** Township/Community Life**DESCRIPTION:** **STYLE:** Edwardian **STORIES:** 1 **DETACHED.****MATERIALS:** **WALLS** Brick **ROOF** T/c tiles **STRUCTURE** Lb**CONDITION:** Very good **INTACTNESS:** Good **THREATS:** -**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:**

FORM. FACADE. VERANDAH. PLAN. USE.

CHIMNEYS. DOORS. WINDOWS. PAINTWORK SCHEME. SIGNS.

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

AREA

MAP NO: U3.08 & U3.09 **SURVEY:** DC & RP **DATE:** 4.1.94 **NEGS:** 6.3,4

HISTORY: The Victorian government announced its intention to establish a High School at Bacchus Marsh on January 8, 1921. The foundation stone was laid by Alexander Peacock, Minister for Education, on 15 December 1922. Classes commenced in February at St Andrews' Presbyterian Hall.

In 1922 S.C. Brittingham was replaced as Chief Architect of the Public works Department by E. Evan Smith and low hip roofs were succeeded by more impressive parapeted entrances in grand style Baroque. This is one of the first building from the new regime.

In July 1922, Joseph Taylor was awarded the contract to erect school buildings on the site 12 acres (4.9 ha) of the former Agricultural Society showgrounds. The foundation stone for buildings 'costly and commodious' was laid on December 15, 1922. Eight months later, the Bacchus Marsh High School (BMHS) was officially opened, with an enrolment of eighty pupils. Previously secondary education had only been provided by St Bernards, where fees were paid (ref: 197).

The first state secondary school in Victoria had been established in 1905 and already by 1910 there were 9 high schools in Victoria.

From 1931, the school functioned as a Higher Elementary School, with senior students placed on correspondence. The capacity of the school was 160 students, but enrolments rarely exceeded one hundred. Post-war immigration and the Baby Boom affected most schools and it reopened as a High School in 1951, BMHS entered a period of expansion. In 1957, a new Manual Arts building was opened, and in 1962 the LTC Classrooms were erected. Enrolments reached 540 in 1963, and increased to 600 pupils in 1965 and 714 four years later. Developments associated with this increase in student numbers included completion of a School Assembly Hall in 1967, and the opening of the Science building in 1972.¹

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A red brick, hip-roofed Edwardian high school, with a Latin cruciform plan. Eaves have exposed rafters. A minor hip covers the recessed entry porch, with a skillion hood to the headmaster's office window. Timber brackets support the south end gable, which is timbered roughcast, with a large steel-framed window.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: A very late example of the Department's hip-roof and parapet entrance type of school, frequently used since 1909. Mildura (1921-22),

¹ L.J. Blake, *Vision and Realisation. A Centenary History of State Education in Victoria*. Education Department of Victoria, Melbourne 1973, Vol.3, p.195, and Highlights in the Development of Bacchus Marsh High. Typescript, held BMDHS, 1985.

Castlemaine (1918) and Essendon North (1919-20) are comparable. The plan does not conform to any distinctive type of this period.¹

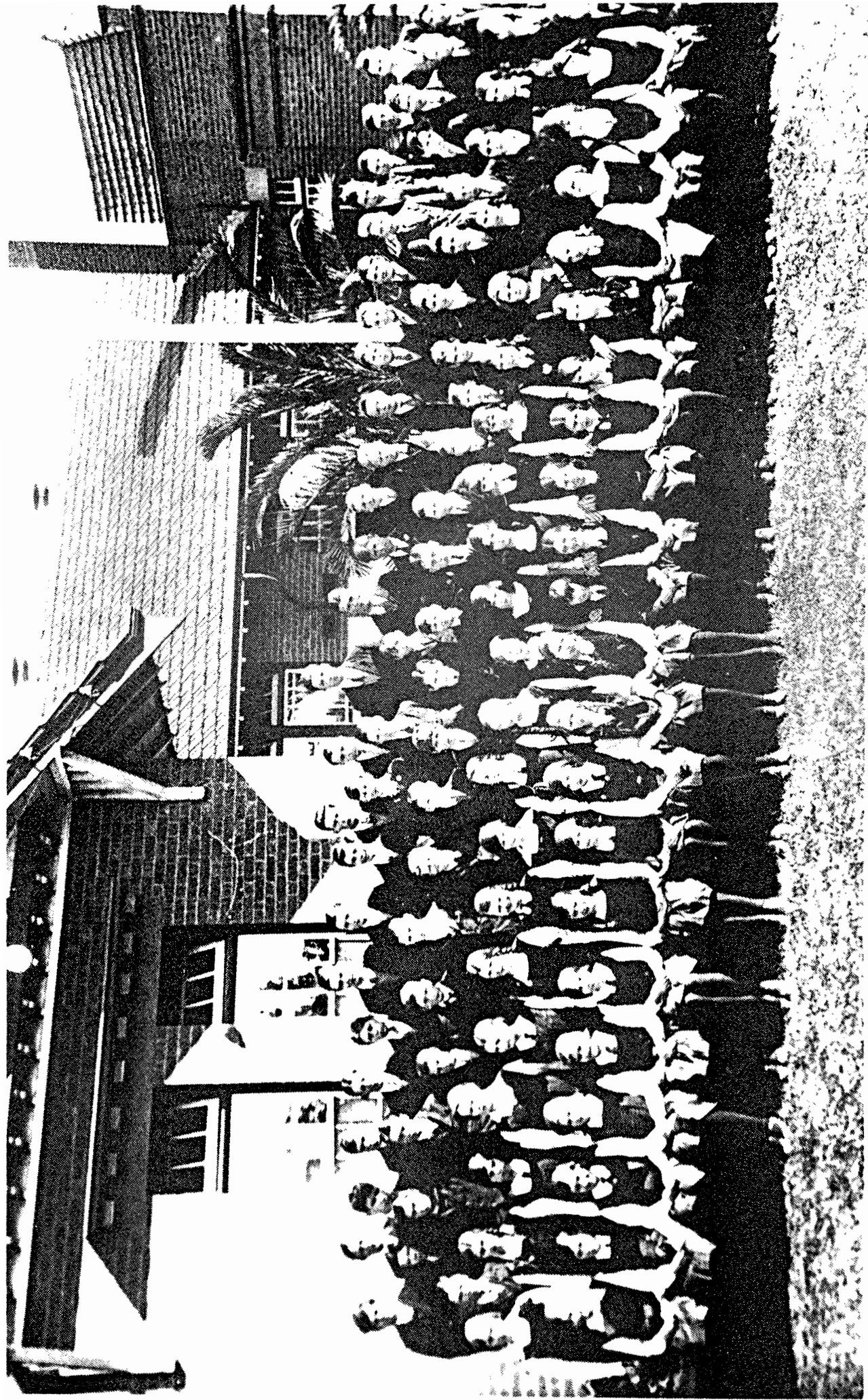
SIGNIFICANCE: A brick Edwardian high school built in 1922, which experienced major post-war development from 1951.

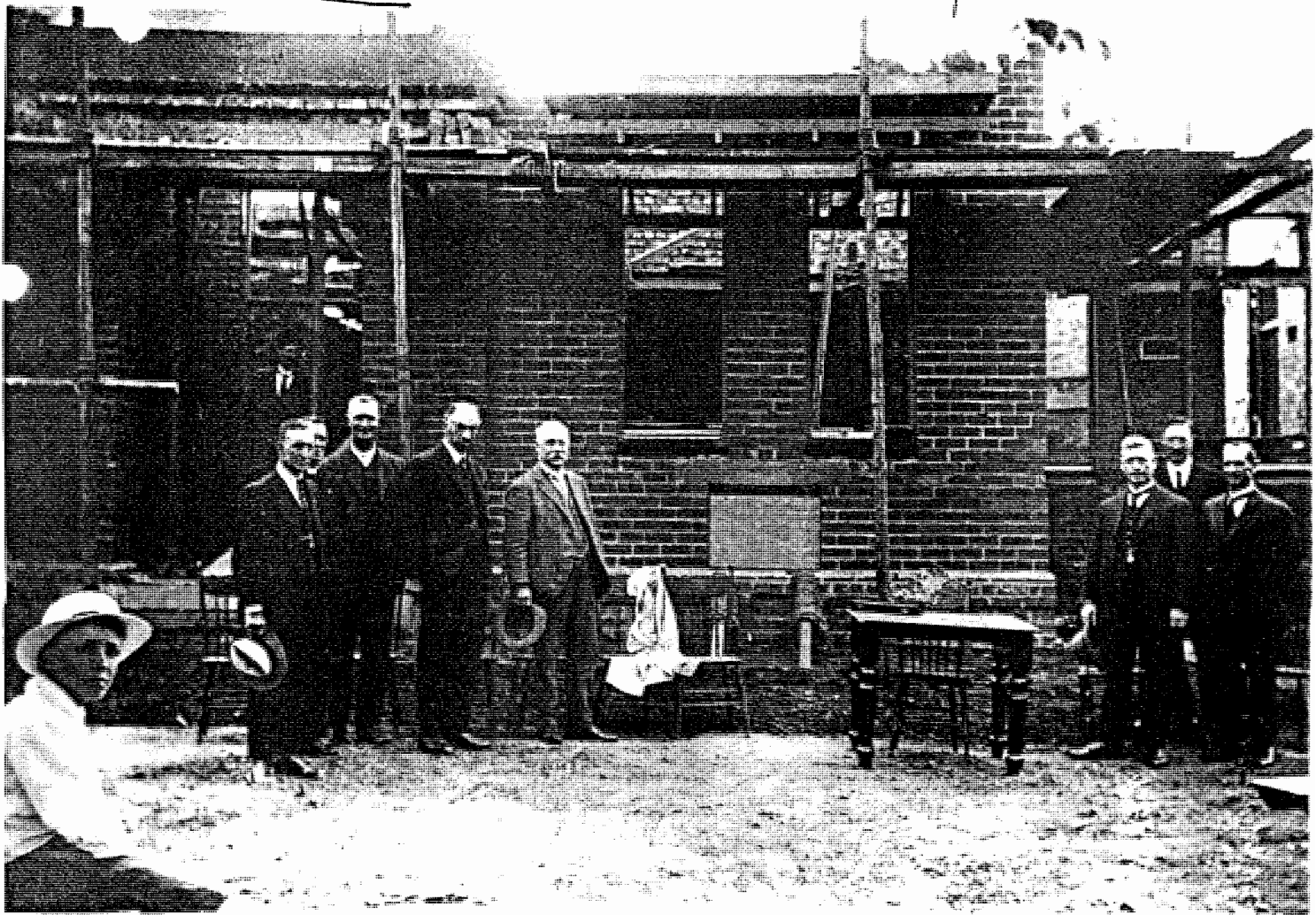
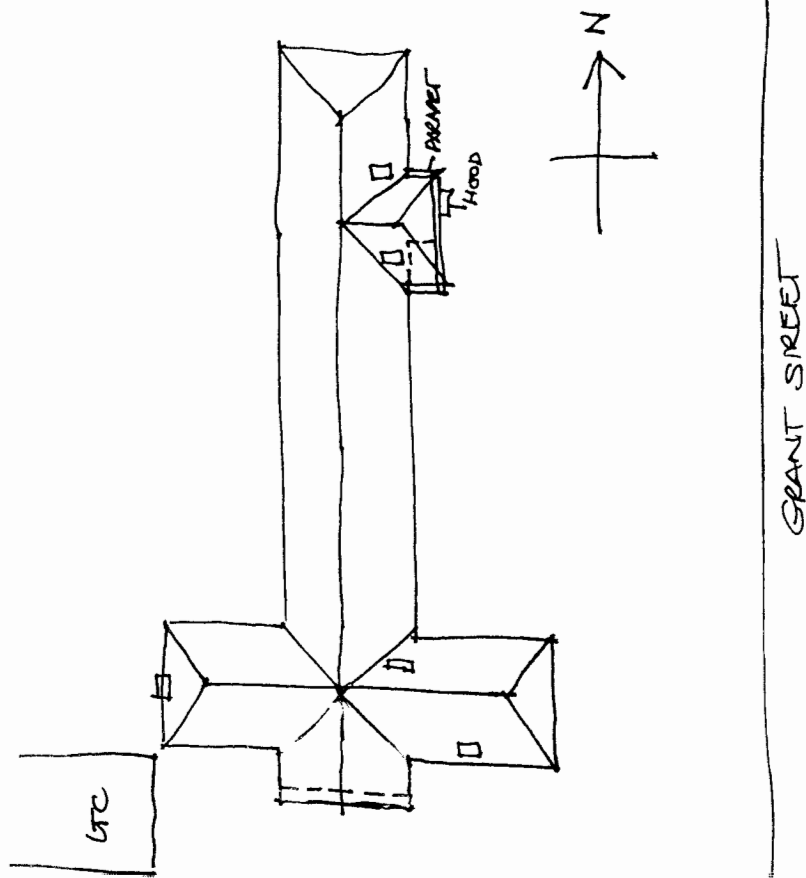
The school (at least the 1922 building) is of local historical significance in demonstrating the effect of government action in developing the Community life of the town, in particular its educational life. It is of local architectural significance as a building representative of its type and style: the work of the architects of the Public Works Department at this time.

INTACTNESS: The terra-cotta Marseilles roofing tiles have been replaced by cement tiles.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Very good.

¹ Richard Peterson. *Historic Government Schools. A Comparative Study.* Heritage Management Branch Department of Mining and Development, Melbourne 1993., p.117, (type 7.4)

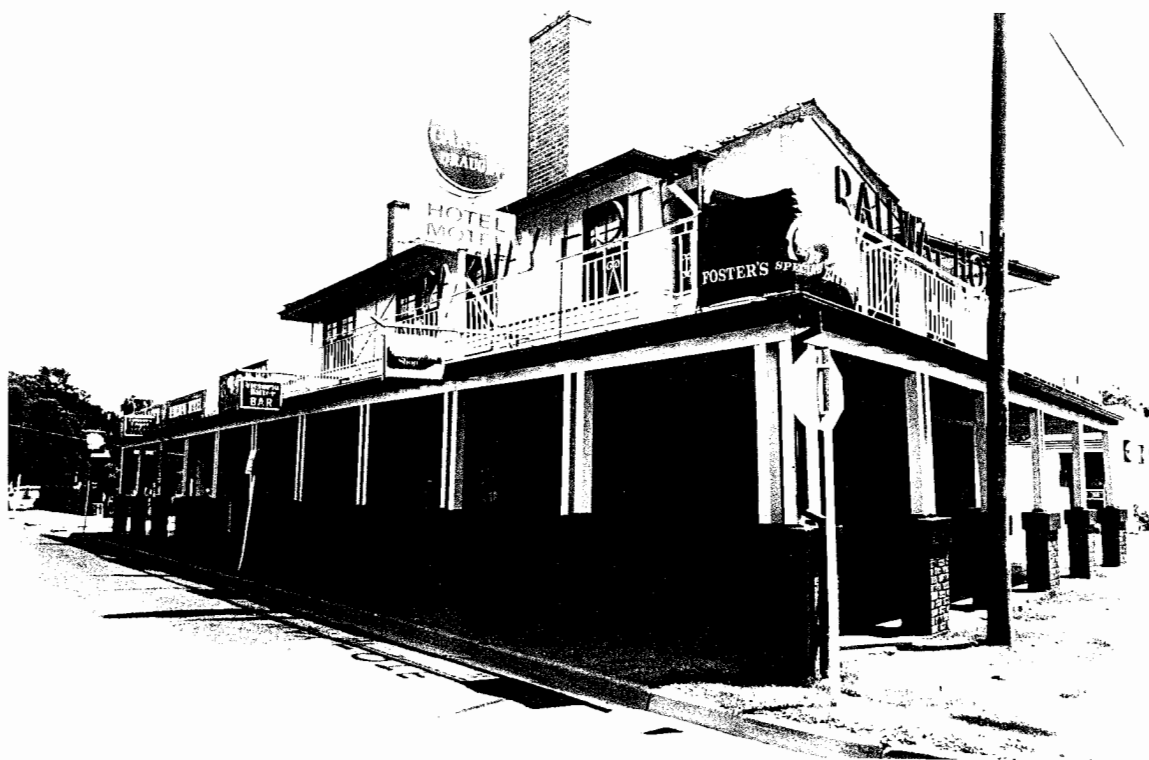




FOUNDATION STONE LAYING, A. PEACOCK.
15 DECEMBER 1922. MOYRE & COMES, P. 89

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 71

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

NAME: Railway Hotel.**PREVIOUS NAME:** (part) Little Wonder Store.**ADDRESS:** Grant Street (SW cnr Labilliere Street), Maddingley**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** Hotel.**PREVIOUS USE:** General store, temperance hotel & refreshment rooms.**SIGNIFICANT DATE:** 1886 **CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 1953 **SOURCE:** 1**ALTERATIONS/ADDITIONS:** **DATE:** 1953 **SOURCE:** 5**CRITERIA:** H2,4,5; Ar3/ H1,2; Ar3; So1.**HISTORIC THEME:** Township/Community life.**DESCRIPTION:** **STYLE:** Early/Bungalow **STORIES:** 2 **DETACHED.****MATERIALS:** **WALLS** Sandstone, brick & ac. **ROOF** T/c tile**STRUCTURE** Lb & stud**CONDITION:** Very good **INTACTNESS:** Very good. **THREATS:** -**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:****MATERIALS.** **FACADE.** **VERANDAH.****DOORS.** **WINDOWS.****UNPAINTED FINISH:** Brick, stone.**SIGNIFICANCE:****TYPE:** HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL. SOCIAL.**LEVEL:** LOCAL.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** Nil**RECOMMENDED CONTROL:** PLANNING SCHEME.**MAP NO:** U3.08 **SURVEY:** DC & RP **DATE:** 4.1.94 **NEGS:** 6.5-9

HISTORY: James Alford, the first licensee of the Railway Hotel, established a general store, temperance hotel and refreshment room on this site in May 1883.¹ Built from sandstone from the demolished Maddingley National School No 395 in Meikle Road, the store, known as "The Little Wonder", was extended in 1885 by the addition of a six-roomed house "with good stabling accommodation".² In December 1886, James Alford obtained a licence for these premises, to be known as the Railway Family Hotel and General Store.³ In this year, the Bridge Inn Hotel (ref: 72) was also enlarged, presumably both in order to capitalise on the new railway link to Melbourne opened 1887, (ref: 85).

Acquired by the Carlton and United Brewing Company in August 1888, the Railway Family Hotel was managed by several proprietors including William Connelly, the 'Mayor of Maddingley' (1901-11) and Peter Henry (1913-14).⁴

The second storey of the hotel was erected at a cost of £12,000 (\$24,000) in 1953 to provide a "self-contained flat" for the proprietor's family.⁵

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A hotel, the corner section of two stories with a verandah across the footpath facing both streets. The corner building has a hip-roof of glazed Marseilles tiles. The first floor is probably timber framed, clad in cement sheet, timbered, with weatherboard to sill height. The verandah is skillion supported by pairs of timber posts on clinker brick piers. The Labilliere Street front is raked with a projecting gable. There are clinker bricks to sill height, ground floor. Windows and corners have quoins, and although brick at the corner, elsewhere in dressed stone. The ground floor near-corner building is sandstone ashlar but the adjacent single storey building has ashlar timber boards. At rear of the single storey building are 12-pane double-hung sash windows.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are six nineteenth century operating hotels and a further four former hotel sites in the Shire. Each has its own significance. As a town hotel, the Railway is most comparable to the Bridge Inn (opposite), the Court House, the Border Inn and the Royal Hotel. (refs: 72, 149, 153 and 157).

SIGNIFICANCE: A two-storey (now) brick and sandstone corner hotel, built in 1883 and licensed in 1886 to capitalise on the (then) new rail link to Melbourne.

It is of local historical significance for its long association with the development of, and as a representative embodiment of hospitality in the community life of the town. It also demonstrates the "temperance hotel" movement in Victoria in its idealistic brief existence without a liquor licence. It demonstrates an investment of capital as a response to

¹ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 28 April 1883.

² *Ibid.*, 11 April 1885, 2 February 1886.

³ Moore and Oomes, *Bacchus Marsh: A Pictorial Chronicle*, p.45.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 11 August 1888 and 12 September 1908; Cole Collection of Hotel Records (SLV).

⁵ *Ibid.*, 17 October 1953.

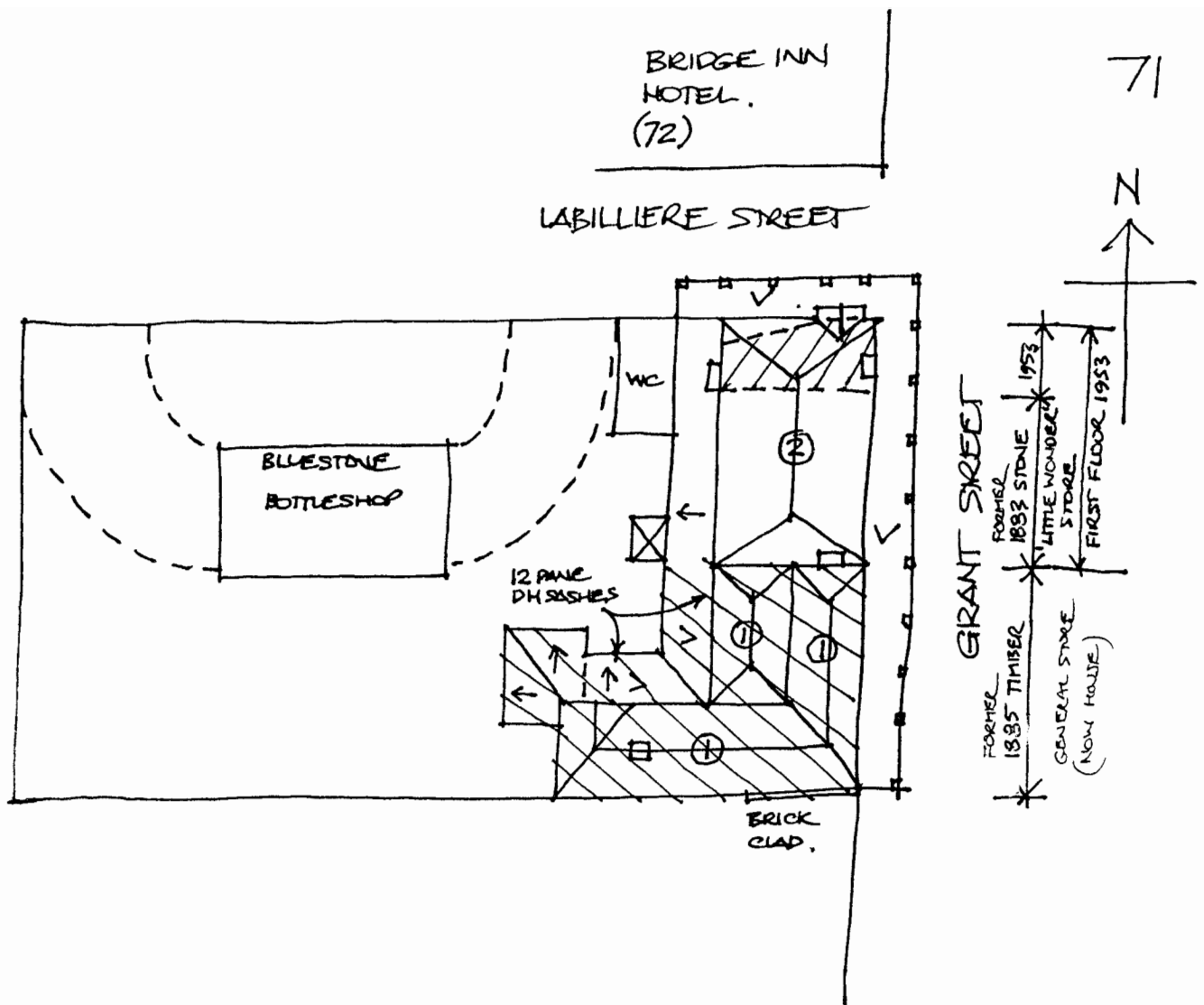
government action in opening of the railway. Also the complex demonstrates in its fabric, a changing sequence of usage, and architectural styles.

It is of architectural significance as a representative example of and retaining relatively intact characteristics of its type: a town hotel of the late nineteenth century.

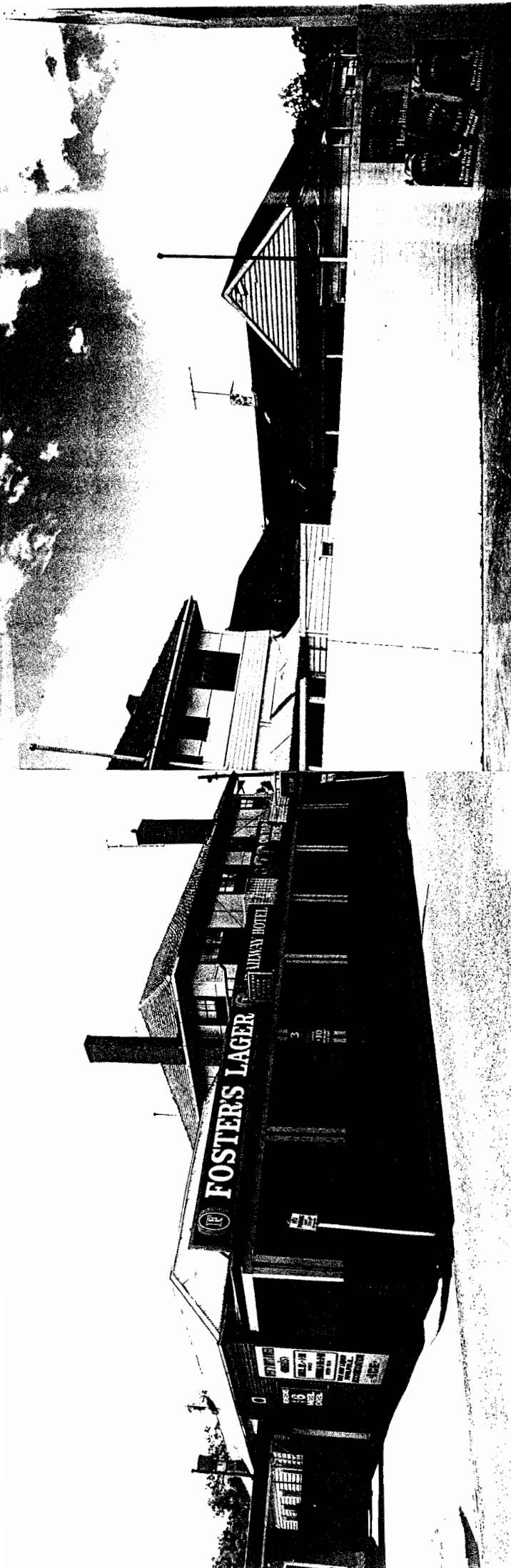
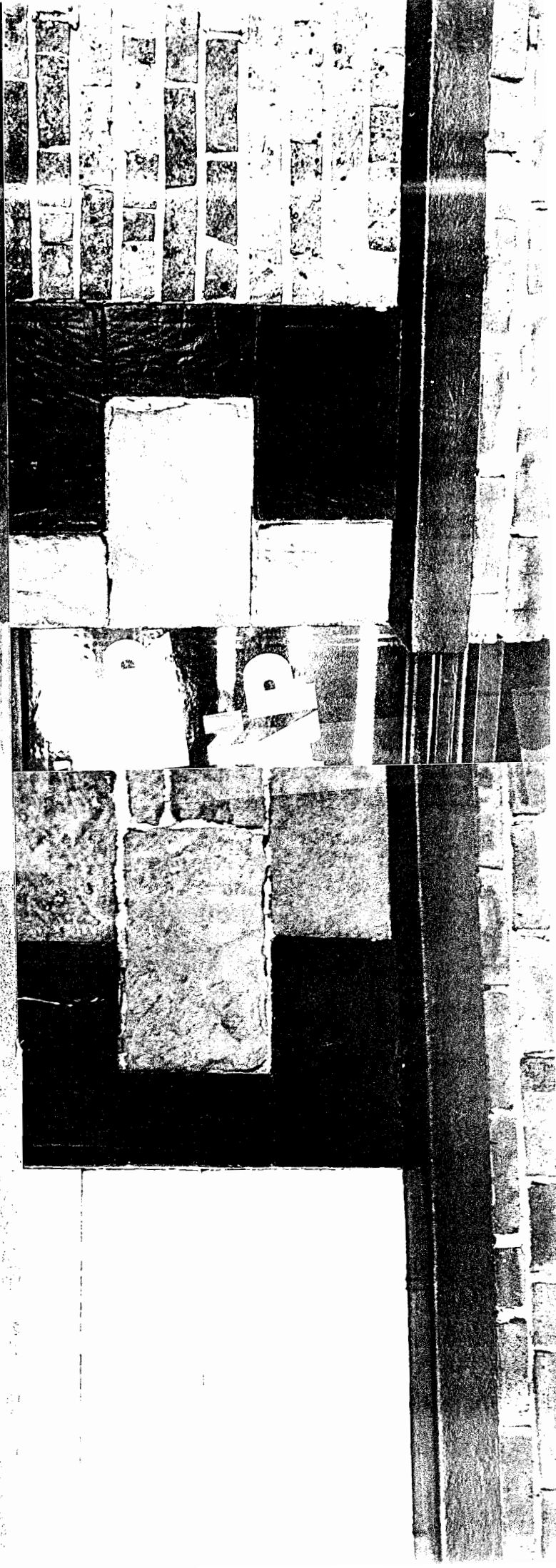
Finally, it retains local social significance to the community, as a known and valued part of its identity and a local landmark.

INTACTNESS: Very good since the 1953 additions.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Very good.



1883.
MOORE & COOKES P 45



BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 72

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

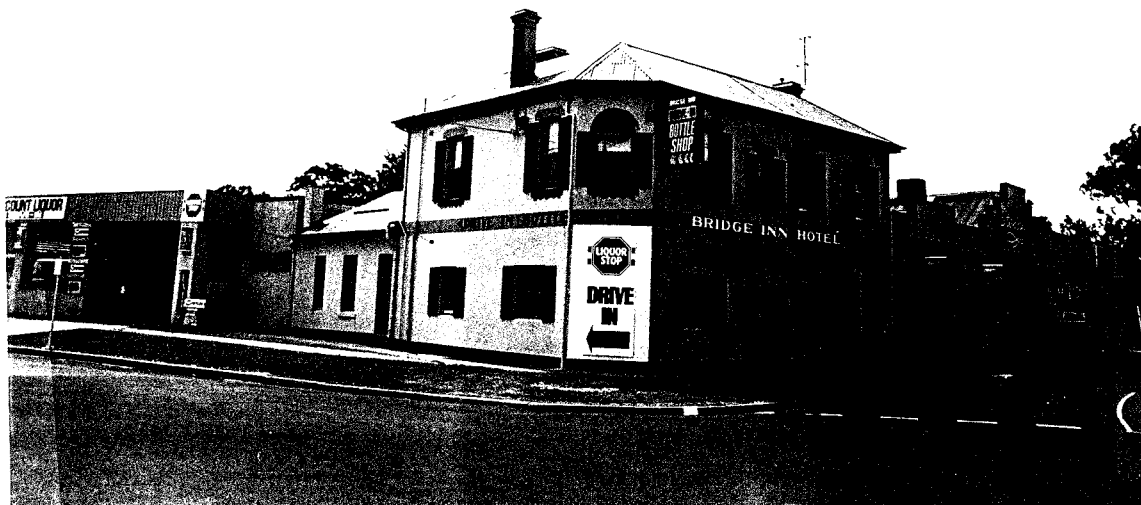
NAME: Stoney's Bridge Inn Hotel.**PREVIOUS NAME:** Bridge Inn**ADDRESS:** Grant Street (NW cnr Labilliere Street), Maddingley.**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** Hotel.**CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 1872 **SOURCE:** 2**ALTERATIONS/ADDITIONS:** **DATE:** 1886 **SOURCE:** 2**BUILDER:** Taylor & Reece **SOURCE:** 2**CRITERIA:** H2, 4, 5; Ar3/ H1,2; Ar3; So1**HISTORIC THEME:** Township/Community life.**DESCRIPTION:** **STYLE:** Early **STORIES:** 2 **DETACHED.****MATERIALS:** **WALLS** Brick **ROOF** Iron **STRUCTURE** Lb.**CONDITION:** Very good **INTACTNESS:** Reasonable **THREATS:** -**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:**

FORM.

CHIMNEYS.

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

AREA.

MAP NO: U3.08**SURVEY:** DC & RP**DATE:** 4.2.94**NEGS:** 6.10

HISTORY: A beer licence was granted to James Vallence, the first proprietor of the Bridge Inn, in December 1867.¹ Vallence established a "beer shop" in his house at Maddingley Flat, and in 1872, following his successful application for a publican's licence, erected a six-roomed hotel "of brick and plaster". In 1886, a second storey and balcony was erected by Messrs. Taylor and Reece,² presumably to compete with the Railway Hotel (ref: 71) opposite, opened that year and to capitalise on the new railway link to Melbourne opened 1887, (ref: 85).

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: Two-storey corner rendered brick hotel, with single storey attached buildings. It has a hip-roof with three Classical-moulded chimneys and a splayed corner whose first-floor window has a round head. The northern early addition appears to have been stables and a western early addition, a kitchen with a massive external chimney.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are six nineteenth century operating hotels and a further four hotel sites in the Shire. Each has its own significance. As a town hotel, the Bridge Inn is most comparable to the Railway (opposite), the Court House, the Border Inn and the Royal Hotel (refs: 71, 149, 153 and 157).

SIGNIFICANCE: A two-storey brick rendered corner hotel built in 1872 and enlarged in 1886 to capitalise on the (then) new rail link to Melbourne.

It is of local historical significance as a representative example of and retaining relatively intact characteristics of its type: a town hotel of the late nineteenth century.

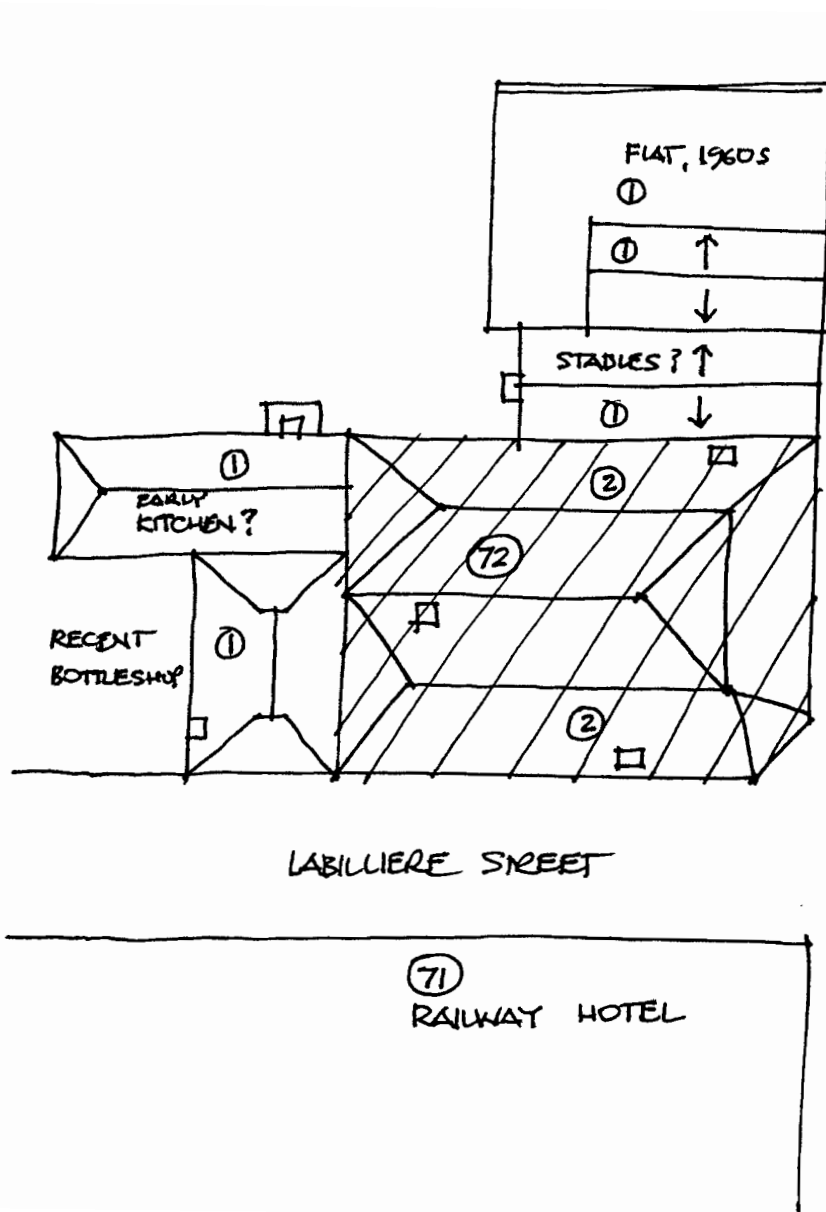
Finally it retains local social significance to the community as a known and valued part of its identity and a local landmark.

INTACTNESS: Reasonable. Lacks its magnificent and unusual balcony, its corner entrance and ground floor windows have been altered. Brickwork has been painted. (It was not rendered, originally).

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Very good.

¹ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 20 December 1867.

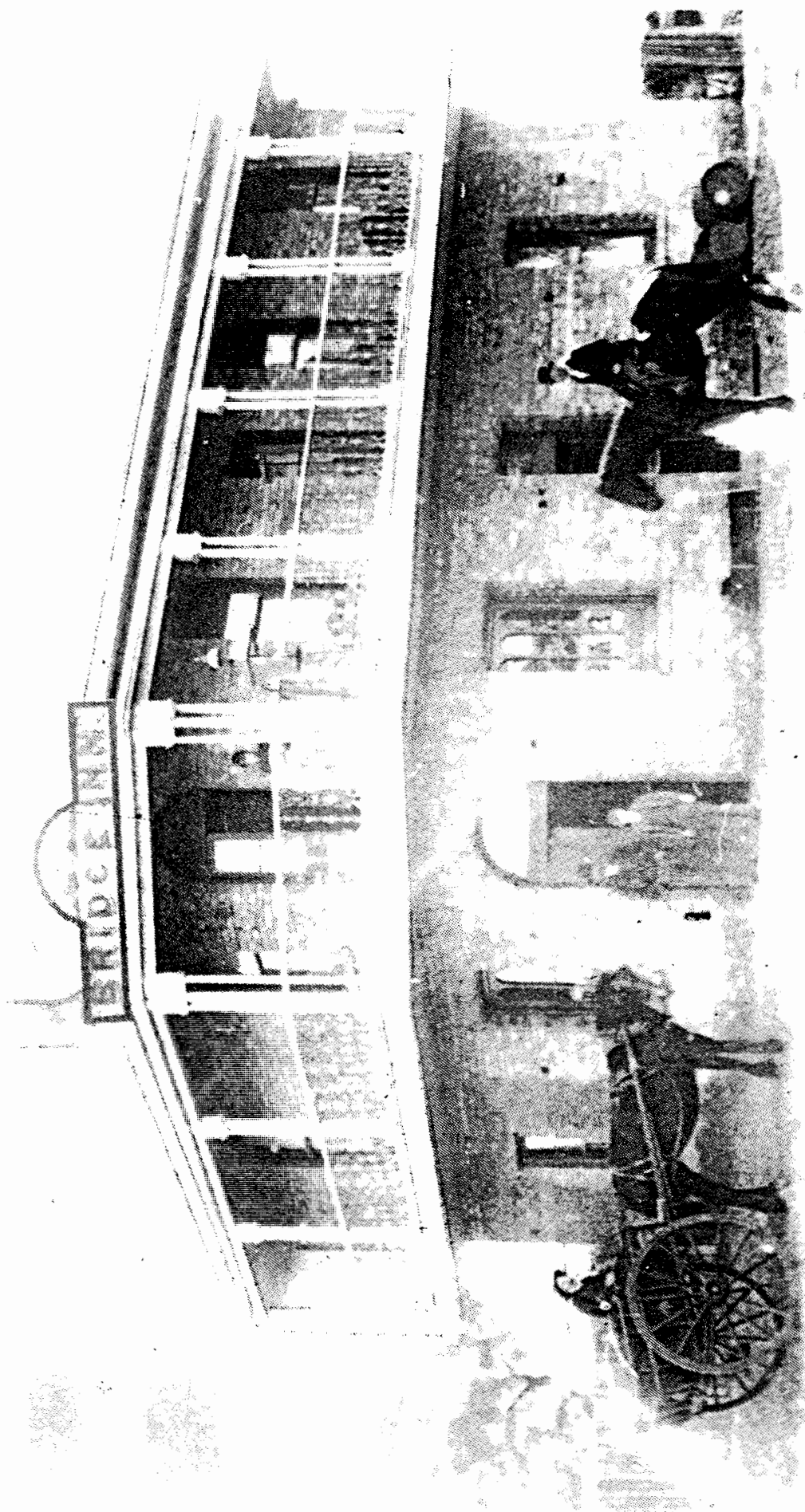
² Moore and Oomes, *Bacchus Marsh: A Pictorial Chronicle*, p.56.



SHADED AREA:
GRAND FLOOR 1872
FIRST FLOOR 1886

GRANT STREET

MOORE & DONES, P56.



BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 74

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

<u>NAME:</u> Blinkbonnie.			
<u>ADDRESS:</u> Werribee Vale Road (junction of Werribee River/Korkuperrimul Creek?).			
<u>TITLE DETAILS:</u>			
<u>USE:</u> Farmhouse.			
<u>SIGNIFICANT DATE:</u> 1865		<u>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</u> 1880s	
<u>ALTERATIONS/ADDITIONS:</u>		<u>SOURCE:</u> 1,2	
<u>DATE:</u> c1926		<u>SOURCE:</u> 2	
<u>CRITERIA:</u> H1; Ar1		<u>HISTORIC THEME:</u> Agriculture	
<u>DESCRIPTION:</u> STYLE: Bungalow		<u>STORIES:</u> 1	
<u>MATERIALS:</u> WALLS Brick?		<u>DETACHED.</u>	
<u>CONDITION:</u> Excellent		<u>STRUCTURE</u> Lb?	
<u>INTACTNESS:</u> Excellent		<u>THREATS:</u> -	
<u>SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:</u>			
MATERIALS. FORM. VERANDAH. ROOF FORM.			
VERANDAH DECORATION.			
CHIMNEYS.			
UNPAINTED FINISH. OUTBUILDINGS.			
FENCES.			
ENGINEERING STRUCTURE.			
PLANTING FORMATION. Cypress pines on river.			
<u>SIGNIFICANCE:</u>			
<u>TYPE:</u> HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL.			
<u>LEVEL:</u> LOCAL.			
<u>DESIGNATION EXISTING:</u> Nil			
<u>RECOMMENDED CONTROL</u> PLANNING SCHEME.			
<u>MAP NO:</u> U1.08		<u>SURVEY:</u> DC & RP	
<u>DATE:</u> 4.1.94		<u>NEGS:</u> 6.14, 15	



HISTORY: A farmhouse has occupied this site since 1865, when the original grantee, William Morton purchased freehold title to Crown Allotments 5 of 52 acres (21 ha), 7 of 35 acres (14.2 ha) and 10 of 29 acres (11.7 ha).¹ The earliest sections of the present farmhouse were possibly erected in the 1880s, despite substantial reconstruction *circa* 1926.² No architect is known.

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A fine, substantial, symmetrical hip-roofed early Bungalow farmhouse. Gables project at each end, with a timber flat-roofed verandah between. This has a timber fretwork valance and timber posts in pairs. The roof tiles are unglazed red Marseilles pattern and the chimneys Voyseyian, with flat tops and pots. Walls are unpainted roughcast, with exposed rafters and three slot vents in the upper gable ends. There are three gable-roofed outbuildings, a row of cypress pines on the riverbank and a Dethridge wheel on the front boundary. Opposite, in Werribee Vale Road is a double-rail post and rail fence. The house is distant and partly obscured.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are only seven 1920s and 1930s farmhouses identified in the Shire. This would appear to be the finest of the early style, whilst ref: 314 in Lerderderg Park Road is the finest example of the later Bungalow style.

SIGNIFICANCE: This property is still held by the family of the original Crown Grantee. It has now a fine large early Bungalow style farmhouse built in the 1880s but substantially remodelled about 1924 on a site occupied by a farmhouse since 1865.

It is historically significant locally as a representative embodiment of a way of life and settlement pattern, but also a changing sequence of their architectural expression. It is also architecturally significant locally as a fine example of an architectural style.

INTACTNESS: Apparently excellent.

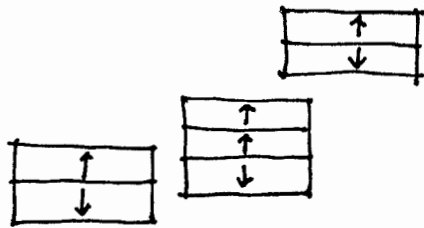
CONDITIONS & THREATS: Apparently excellent.

¹ Department of Lands and Survey, Parish of Parwan P8(4), (CPO).

² Personal communication with Gwyn Moore, BMDHS, and Nita Grant Morton, descendant of original grantee.

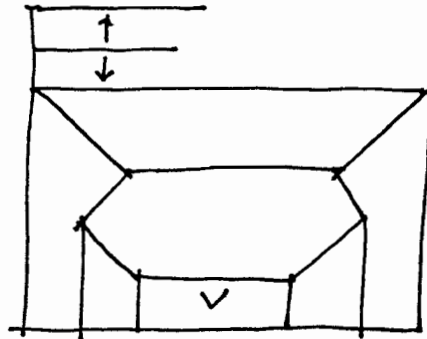
↑ TO WERRIBEE RIVER

74



OUTBUILDINGS.

DRIVE



HOUSE



DETHRIDGE WHEEL



WERRIBEE VALE ROAD.

POST & RAIL FENCE

LOWER AQUEDUCT



BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 75

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

NAME: Vallence's Farm.**ADDRESS:** Werribee Vale Road (south side, east of aqueduct near road).**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** Farmhouse.**SIGNIFICANT DATE:** **CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 1864 **SOURCE:** 1**CRITERIA:** H1. (& H5?); Ar 3. **HISTORIC THEME:** Agriculture**DESCRIPTION:** **STYLE:** Edwardian? **STORIES:** 1 **DETACHED.****MATERIALS:** **WALLS** Brick **ROOF** Iron? **STRUCTURE** Lb.**CONDITION:** ? **INTACTNESS:** ? **THREATS:****SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:**

FORM. VERANDAH.

CHIMNEYS.

GARDEN. OUTBUILDING.

REMNANT VEGETATION.

SIGNIFICANCE:**TYPE:** HISTORICAL.**LEVEL:** LOCAL.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** NIL**RECOMMENDED CONTROL:** PLANNING SCHEME.**MAP NO:** R2.05 **SURVEY:** DC & RP **DATE:** 4.1.94 **NEGS:** 6.18, 19, 7.1

HISTORY: Henry Vallence erected this farmhouse and an adjoining underground dairy following his purchase of the allotment in the Werribee Vale in March 1864.¹ An immigrant from Ireland, Vallence married and raised a large family in Bacchus Marsh.²

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: An apparently Edwardian red brick farmhouse, with a verandah in the angle and two chimneys, sited high on the crest of the escarpment. There is remnant garden planting all around. The upper and lower aqueducts are visible, the upper spans a valley as a bridge to the north-west of the house. An old underground dairy³ or meatsafe⁴ is said to remain on the property. Obscured by its elevation and planting.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: Insufficiently visible to analyse.

SIGNIFICANCE: An apparently Edwardian brick farmhouse, although there has been a farmhouse here since 1864. It has an early (?) underground dairy.

It has local historical significance as a representative embodiment of a way of life and probably a changing sequence of architectural styles.

The dairy is of local architectural significance as a relatively rare surviving example of a building type.

INTACTNESS: No assessment.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: No assessment.

¹ Department of Lands and Survey Parish of Gorrockourghap G111 (5), (CPO).

² Camm, *Bacchus Marsh by Bacchus Marsh*, pp.13-14, 153-160. Refer also, refs: 58 and 59.

³ G Vines, MO162

⁴ R & J Webster, ref.77





BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 76

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

NAME: -**ADDRESS:** Werribee Vale Road.**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** Farmhouse.**CONSTRUCTION DATE:** c1870**SOURCE:** 1**CRITERIA:** H1; Ar1.**HISTORIC THEME:** Agriculture**DESCRIPTION:** **STYLE:** Early **STORIES:** 1 **DETACHED.****MATERIAL** **WALLS** Render **ROOF** Iron **STRUCTURE** Lb.**CONDITION:** Good**INTACTNESS:** Good.**THREATS:** -**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:**

FORM. VERANDAH.

CHIMNEYS.

EQUIPMENT. 2 dethridge wheels opposite.

SIGNIFICANCE:**TYPE:** HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL.**LEVEL:** LOCAL.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** Nil**RECOMMENDED CONTROL:** PLANNING SCHEME.**MAP NO:** R2.05 **SURVEY:** DC & RP **DATE:** 4.1.94 **NEGS:** 6.23/1016.2

HISTORY: This farmhouse was erected by Francis Piggott *circa* 1870, possibly to replace an earlier dwelling which may form part of the present outbuilding on the property.¹ A prominent landowner in the district, Piggott purchased this 100 acre (40.5 ha) allotment in March 1864, and an adjoining 450 acres (182.1 ha) comprising Albin Clothier's property "Pentland Hills" in December 1876.²

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: An early cottage with a gable roof across, rendered with roughcast on brick. It is four bays, with the door in the second bay, and a skillion timber verandah continuous with the roof, on timber posts with decorative fretwork timber brackets. There are two chimneys on the ridge-line. The asymmetrical front would appear to indicate that one bay has been sympathetically added to the gable to enlarge the house, to the right. There is a large hip-roofed brick and timber outbuilding behind which also appears to be old. Opposite, over Werribee Vale Road are two Dethridge wheels.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are 13 early farmhouses identified in the Shire, of these only three are masonry construction. This is the only example with a gable-roof and verandah. 82 Lerderderg Road has a gable, but no verandah (ref: 249).

SIGNIFICANCE: A characteristic early cottage farmhouse erected in about 1870, possibly incorporating an 1864 house.

It is of local historical significance as a representative embodiment of an early way of life. It is also of local architectural significance as a representative example of an early cottage.

INTACTNESS: Good.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Good.

¹ Personal communication with Gwyn Moore, BMDHS.

² Department of Lands and Survey Parish of Gorrockourghap G111 (5), (CPO); *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 20 December 1876.

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 79

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

NAME: Errindale. PREVIOUS NAME: Glencraig. ADDRESS: Werribee Vale Road. (West end). TITLE DETAILS:	
USE: Farmhouse SIGNIFICANT DATE: CONSTRUCTION DATE: c1863 (outbuildings) C1920s (house) SOURCE: 1,3. CRITERIA: H1; Ar1. HISTORIC THEME: Agriculture	
DESCRIPTION: (Outbuildings) STYLE: Early STORIES: 1 DETACHED. MATERIALS: (Outbuildings) WALLS Stone ROOF Iron STRUCTURE Lb CONDITION: Reasonable. INTACTNESS: Reasonable THREATS: Neglect	
SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS: MATERIALS. OUTBUILDINGS (3 no) GARDEN. TREES.	
SIGNIFICANCE: TYPE: HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL. LEVEL: LOCAL.	
DESIGNATION EXISTING: Nil RECOMMENDED CONTROL: PLANNING SCHEME.	
MAP NO: R2.05 SURVEY: RP & DC DATE: 4.1.94 NEGS: 6.25, 27	



HISTORY: The earliest buildings on this property were erected by Robert Morton following his purchase of the land in November 1863.¹ Morton farmed the land until his death in 1876, when the property, "Glencraig", was leased to Alexander Kyle.² The present farmhouse was erected in the 1920s for Tim Shea and his wife, Jenny (née Vallence).³ Mr Shea (1900-1993) operated a dairy farm here until his adopted son Bill Deveny succeeded him in c1915. He was three times Shire President and a Councillor for 38 years.⁴ It is now occupied by Bill and Lyn Shea.

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A 1920s brick L-shaped house with a gabled roof. It is surrounded by a high hedge and garden and trees and sited near to the river at the end of Werribee-Vale Road. There are three old random rubble, sandstone outbuildings with single rectangular plans and gabled roofs.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: Three farms have surviving stone outbuildings in the Shire: the others are 67 Lees Road, Balliang (ref: 3) and Muirs Lane (ref: 277). This is the only property with several.

SIGNIFICANCE: Three early stone farm outbuildings built around 1863 near a house built in the 1920s by Tim and Jenny Shea, well known local identities.

These are of local historical significance as a representative embodiment of a nearly way of life and early agricultural practice. Also they have local architectural significance in representing an early use of stone construction for farm buildings.

INTACTNESS: Outbuildings: reasonable.

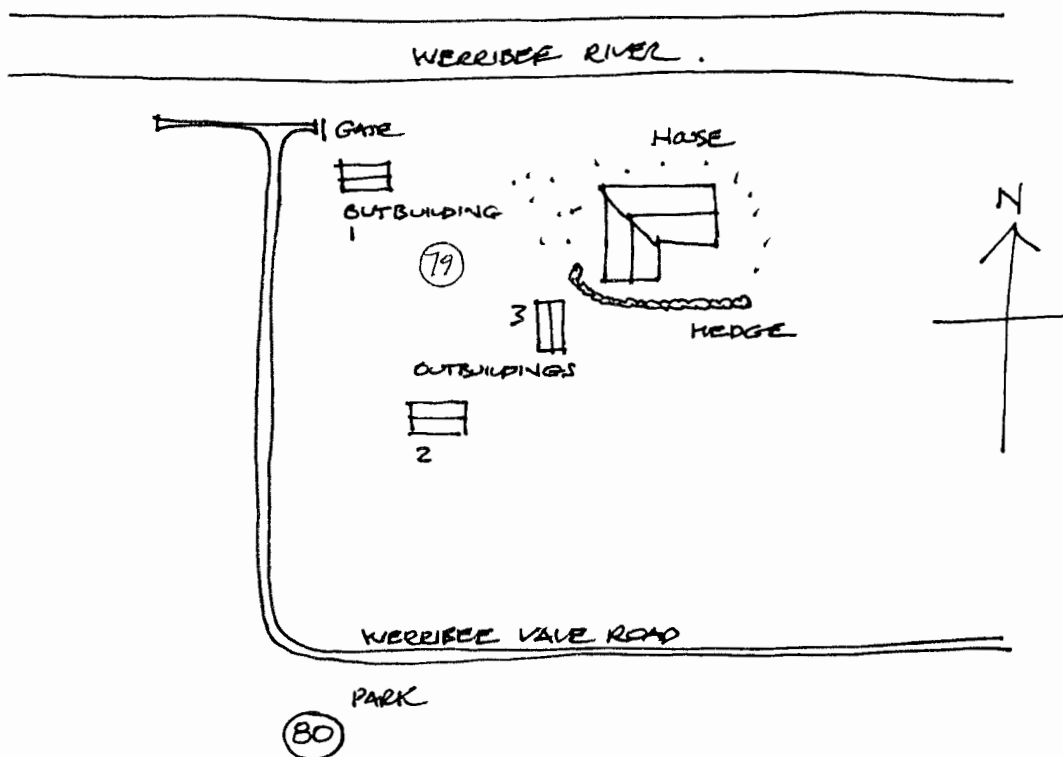
CONDITIONS & THREATS: Outbuildings: reasonable.

¹ Department of Lands and Survey, Parish of Gorrockburghap G111 (5), (CPO).

² *Bacchus Marsh Express*, (date needed) January 1877.

³ Personal communication with Gwyn Moore, BMDHS.

⁴ *Herald Sun*, 1 November, 1993. Obituary.



OBITUARIES

Loss to community

Timothy Joseph Shea, community servant. Born March 6, 1900. Died October 13, 1993.

BACCHUS Marsh lost one of its elder statesmen when Tim Shea died, according to townspeople.

Mr Shea's daughter-in-law, Lyn, said Mr Shea served on the local council for a total of 38 years.

In that time he was shire president three times and in 1977 received an MBE for services to the community.

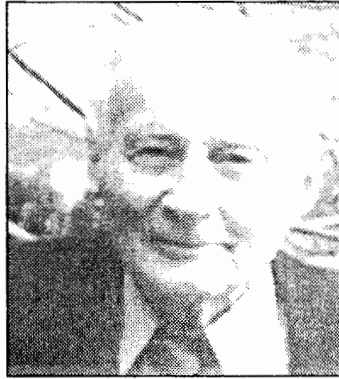
Mrs Shea said her father-in-law showed concern and compassion for people in need when he and his late wife, Jenny, adopted two children, Bill and Kathleen Deveny in 1942.

"This commitment was greatly appreciated by both Bill and Kath and after 51 years they were still able to be together with him in his final hours," Mrs Shea said.

Mr Shea also worked as a JP and probation officer, looking after wayward young people for more than 10 years.

Friend of the family and former Bacchus Marsh assistant shire secretary and engineer, Mr Stuart Bond, said Tim Shea volunteered to be the town's probation officer when found it needed one.

"He and his wife Jenny were like



COMPASSIONATE ... Tim Shea

salt and pepper, they were in everything, helping everyone," Mr Bond said.

Mr Bond said Mr Shea was a dairy farmer who moved into town to retire in the mid-1970s but he would still go out to give son Bill a hand with the milking up until age 90.

Timothy Shea's funeral was held on October 16 at St Bernard's in Bacchus Marsh.

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 85

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

NAME: Bacchus Marsh Railway Station.**ADDRESS:** Station Street.**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** Railway station**SIGNIFICANT DATE:** 1950s **CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 1889 **SOURCE:** 4**BUILDER:** Parker & Vickers **SOURCE:** 4**CRITERIA:** H7; So2; Sc2/ H2,4; A3, So2. **HISTORIC THEME:** Transport/township**DESCRIPTION:** **STYLE:** Late c19 **STORIES:** 1 **DETACHED.****MATERIALS:** **WALLS** Brick **ROOF** Iron **STRUCTURE** Lb.**CONDITION:** Good **INTACTNESS:** Reasonable**THREATS:** Reduced passenger service. Standard gauge line.**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:**

FORM. FACADE. VERANDAH. ROOF FORM. PLAN/LAYOUT. USE.

VERANDAH DEC. CHIMNEYS. WINDOWS. UNPAINTED FINISH. OUTBUILDINGS.

EQUIPMENT. ENGINEERING STRUCTURE. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL. ROUTE.

SIGNIFICANCE:**TYPE:** HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL. SOCIAL. SCIENTIFIC.**LEVEL:** LOCAL.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** Nil**RECOMMENDED CONTROL/NOMINATION:** PLANNING SCHEME.**MAP NO:** U3.09 & U4.09**SURVEY:** DC, RP, GV. **DATE:** 7.1.94**NEGS:** 7.11-17

HISTORY: Construction of a direct rail link between Melbourne and Ballarat was authorised under the Railway Construction Act (1884), the first of the so-called "Octopus" Acts which authorised construction of over sixty lines.¹ The Melbourne-Melton section of the line was completed in April 1884. Two years later, the line reached Parwan and in February 1887, a procession "full of colour and incident", announced the arrival of the first train at Bacchus Marsh.² "Never had there been such a procession", reported the *Bacchus Marsh Express*. "Everybody rejoiced and the oratory on the great occasion sounded the general feeling of jubilation".³

The contract for the erection of a railway station at Bacchus Marsh was awarded to Messrs. Parker and Vickers on February 4 1889.⁴ Construction was completed for the opening of the Melbourne-Ballararat line on December 4 1889. Though other stations were erected in the Shire at Rowsley and Parwan, Bacchus Marsh was the main stopping place, a watering and refreshment stop on the Adelaide line. In 1888, a shelter was erected for milk and butter boxes, and by November, cattle and sheep yards, a six-ton (5.9 tonne) crane, and coolstores were completed for the use of local industry.⁵ By 1891, two goods trains, and a combined milk and goods train, departed from Bacchus Marsh each day, with a single, evening service on Sunday.⁶ In addition, four passenger trains arrived from Melbourne each day, excluding Sunday. A news-stand was erected in July 1888 and a refreshment room for passengers was opened two years later.⁷

These passenger services operated until the 1930s when the twenty-minute watering and refreshment stop ceased. Bacchus Marsh nevertheless remained an important station for goods traffic. The development of a coal mining industry in the 1950s reinforced this status, the volume of traffic required to transport coal making Bacchus Marsh the busiest station in rural Victoria.⁸

In 1890, Thomas Andrews built a chaff-mill to the east and opposite the railway station. A siding was constructed from 1921. In 1925 this was assigned to F.C. Pearce, but closed in 1930 and Pearce even paid for the siding to be dismantled.

In 1908, the Pearce Brothers chaff-mill in Gisborne Road (then Church Street) was relocated at Maddingley, just south of the railway gates, diagonally opposite the Bacchus Marsh station. It had its own siding constructed in 1908. Trucks were shunted by horses,

¹ Harrigan, *Victorian Railways to '62*, p.102.

² *Ibid.*, p.285.

³ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 12 February 1887.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 20 April 1889.

⁵ A.D. Rossimel, "The Hierarchy of Community: Bacchus Marsh 1883-1891" B.A. Thesis, University of Melbourne, 1981, p.48. Presumably, none of these survive.

⁶ *Railway Guide Book and Time Table for Melbourne, Ballarat, Adelaide and all Intermediate Stations. Also Gazette for Bacchus Marsh, Ballan, Melton for 1891* (Crisp & Lane 1891).

⁷ Rossimel, *op. cit.* p.48.

⁸ Jim Hegarty, cited in Camm, *Bacchus Marsh by Bacchus Marsh*, pp. 96&97.

rather than railway engines. In 1946, Pearce Bros was finally struck off the business register. In 1951 the siding was dismantled and the site was taken over by the Maddingley Brown Coal Co. In 1930, the Pearce family had moved into motor cars as Pearce and Simpson's motor garage. By 1940 it was Pearce Motors and eventually P.S. Carey Motors (ref: 146)⁹

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: The complex includes: 1. Station Building, 2. Signal Box, 3. Guard's shed, 4. Turntable, 5. Manually operated signals, 6. Gatekeeper's Cottage, 7 & 8 Sites of two chaff mills (no evidence found). 9. Maddingley coal sidings.

1. *Station building.* A red brick pavilion, with render bands at cill and string-course level. It has 11 bays with a hip-roof, the entrance marked by a central gable. There is a rendered chimney with dividers. The external front has a steep timber skillion canopy, supported on timber brackets, with its own central gable and timber scalloped valance ends. The platform canopy has cast iron Doric columns. It is convex with ends of cast iron latticed open-work. There are French doors from each compartment, with a timber label-mould over the entry, terminating in foliage. There are four seats and a barrow.
2. *Signal box.* Operating, with hand signals on the line. A two-storey timber utilitarian building with a gable-roof and four and six paned windows.
3. *Goods shed.* Gable-roofed and corrugated iron clad utilitarian building.
4. *Turn Table.* Operating, and used monthly for tourist steam trains.
5. *Signals,* manually operated. Operating and in use (refer: photograph).
6. *Gatekeeper's Cottage.* Hip roofed timber (1920s?) cottage with a canted bay projecting and a skillion porch in the angle. Painted in standard buff and light Indian Red colours. This replaced an earlier gable-roofed cottage, booth and gates.
- 7 & 8 *Sites of 2 Chaff Mills.* No traces were identified. Archaeological investigation is needed. (Refer location plan and detail Victorian Railways plans).
9. *Maddingley Open Cut No 1. Coal Mine. Siding lines.*

⁹ Gary Vines, *Chaff-Mills in Melbourne's West. An Industrial Sites Study* pp33-35, 56&57 which quotes: List of dismantled private sidings, Nos 133&134. Held V Line, Melbourne. Sidings Administration Section. Defunct Business File 933/3/536. VPRO.
Camm *Bacchus Marsh by Bacchus Marsh*, pp35-8, 50, 144, 350.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: One of the "Casterton type" of railway station design, comparable to Ballan, which is similar in design.¹⁰

SIGNIFICANCE: A brick railway station complex, built in 1889, including various ancillary buildings and other elements.

The station complex has local historical significance to Bacchus Marsh for its influence on development of various kinds: agriculture, industry, extraction, tourists, business, housing and hospitality. It is of local social significance as a landmark used by the community for orientation. It appears in many photographic views of the town.

The station also has local historical significance as a transport link to Melbourne and stimulated developments in community life including cultural, educational, sport and entertainment. It demonstrates the effect of government action as a stimulus in these areas. It has local architectural significance as a characteristic and well developed example of a building type with all its appearances. Finally, the station has local social significance as a traditional meeting place for arrivals and departures from the town.

The station complex is of local scientific significance for its potential cultural research site, in archaeological excavation of the two chaff mill sites.

INTACTNESS: The brickwork is painted on the platform side, the finial has been truncated, there is an unsympathetic red brick flat-roofed addition on the west side and it has been altered recently to install new doors. The entrance gabled canopy is not original (refer photograph) and the signal box's gabled ends have been simplified by removal of finial and timbers.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Good. Services may be reduced. Passenger services threaten to be reduced due to the standard gauge line to Adelaide and consequently interstate services not stopping here.

¹⁰ A Ward and A Donnelly, *Victoria's Railway Stations. An Architectural Survey*, Vol.3. Australian Railway Historical Society, Melbourne 1982.

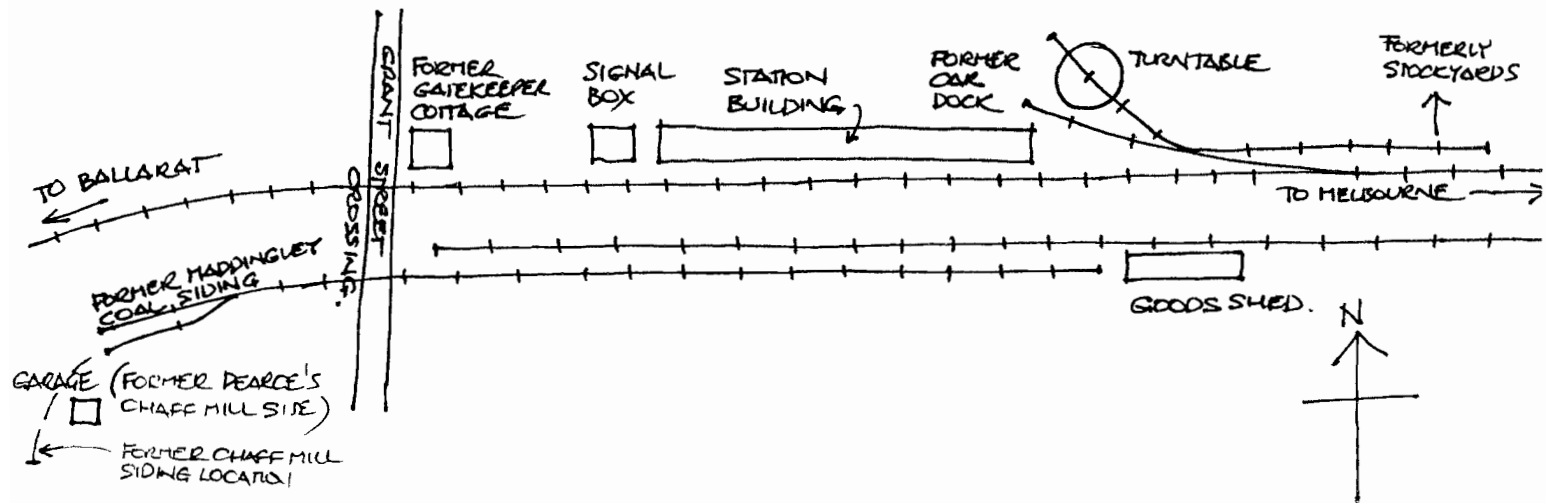




TURNTABLE



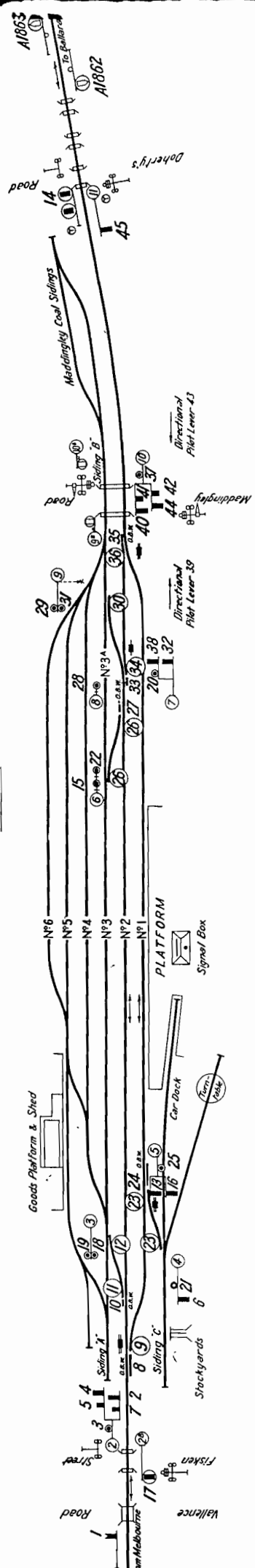
GATEKEEPER COTTAGE



V.R.
BACCHUS MARSH

DIAGRAM

A.B. Irving
Signal & Continuation Line Engineer
1-4-77



— DOWN SIGNALS —

MELBOURNE TO BALLARAT VIA N^o1 — 24. 9. 8. 14. 2. 38. 32.
CALLING ON MAIN LINE TO N^o1 — 24. 9. 8. 7.
MELBOURNE TO BALLARAT VIA N^o2 — 36. 34. 33. 27. 10. 8. 14. 4. 39. 38. 1.
CALLING ON MAIN LINE TO N^o2 — 33. 27. 10. 8. 5.
MELBOURNE TO N^o3, 4, 5 OR 6 — 11. 12. 10. 8. 3.
SIDING "C" TO N^o1 — 23. 21.
N^o2 TO SIDING "B" — 30. 33. 20.
"N^o3 " MAIN LINE — 36. 34. 33. 26. 27. 15. 39. 38.
N^o3 " SIDING "B" — 28. 22.

— UP SIGNALS —

BALLARAT TO MELBOURNE VIA N^o1 — 9. 24. 35. 17. 6. 16. 45. 43. 44.
CALLING ON MAIN LINE TO N^o1 — 43. 35. 42.
BALLARAT TO MELBOURNE VIA N^o2 — 36. 35. 34. 27. 17. 13. 45. 43. 40.
CALLING ON MAIN LINE TO N^o2 — 43. 36. 35. 34. 27. 41.
MAIN LINE TO N^o3 — 43. 26. 27. 36. 35. 34. 37.
SIDING "B" TO N^o2 — 27. 30. 31.
" " " N^o3 — 29.
N^o1 TO SIDING "C" — 23. 24. 25.
N^o3, 4, 5 OR 6 TO MAIN LINE — 11. 12. 18.
N^o3, 4, 5 OR 6 " SIDING "A" — 19.

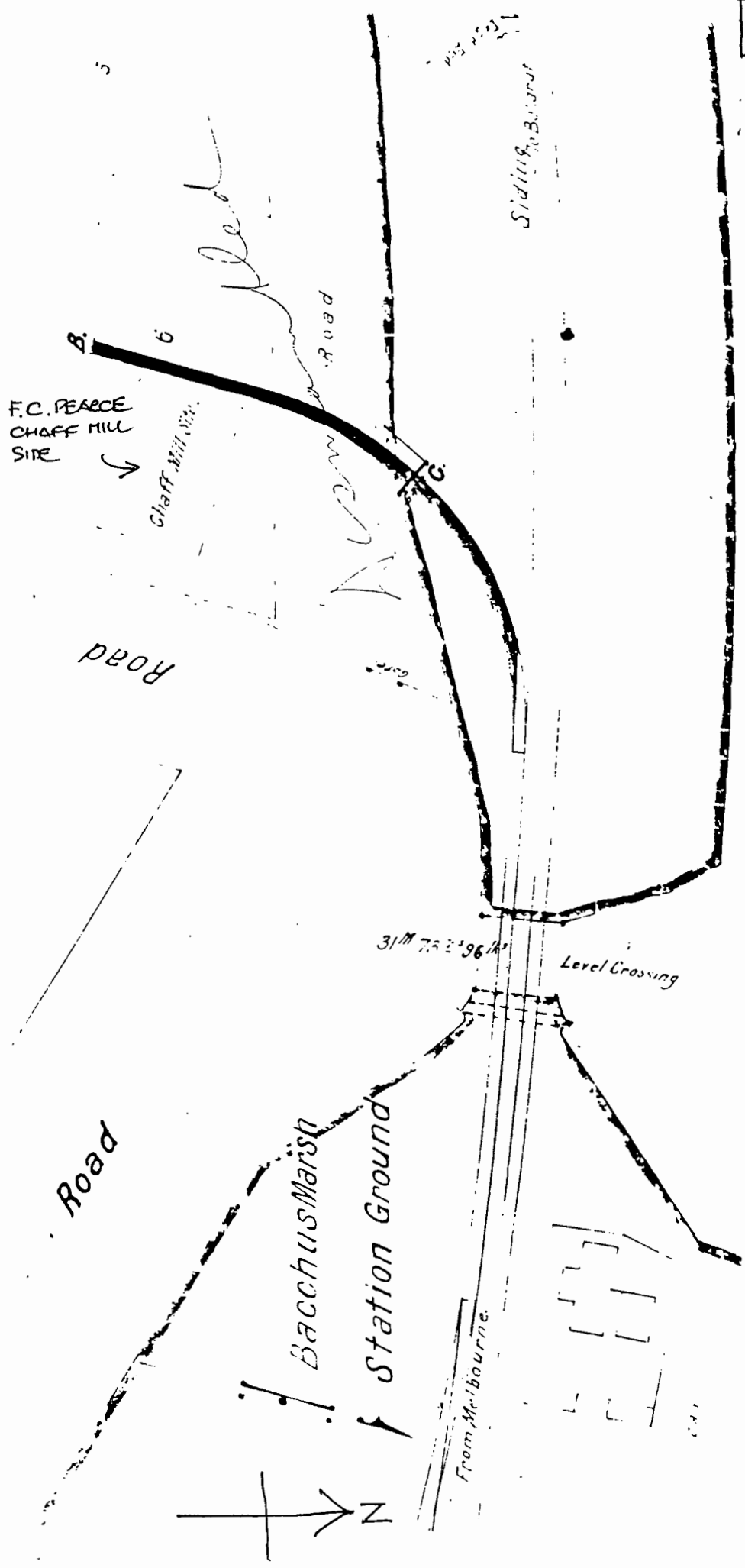
Bacchus Marsh to Gordon's Line

Plan of Land referred to in annexed agreement dated 19th day of [illegible] made between

The Victorian Railways Commissioners of the one part and

Scale 40 Feet to 1 Inch

of the other part



SCALE:-40 FEET TO 1 INCH

Summary Colored from time made for
 remember to money received
 gate and

Re: Inwv

Tom Adkerson

31M, 52C, 61L.

Bacchus Marsh Station Ground

Railway

ANDREWS
CHAFF MILL

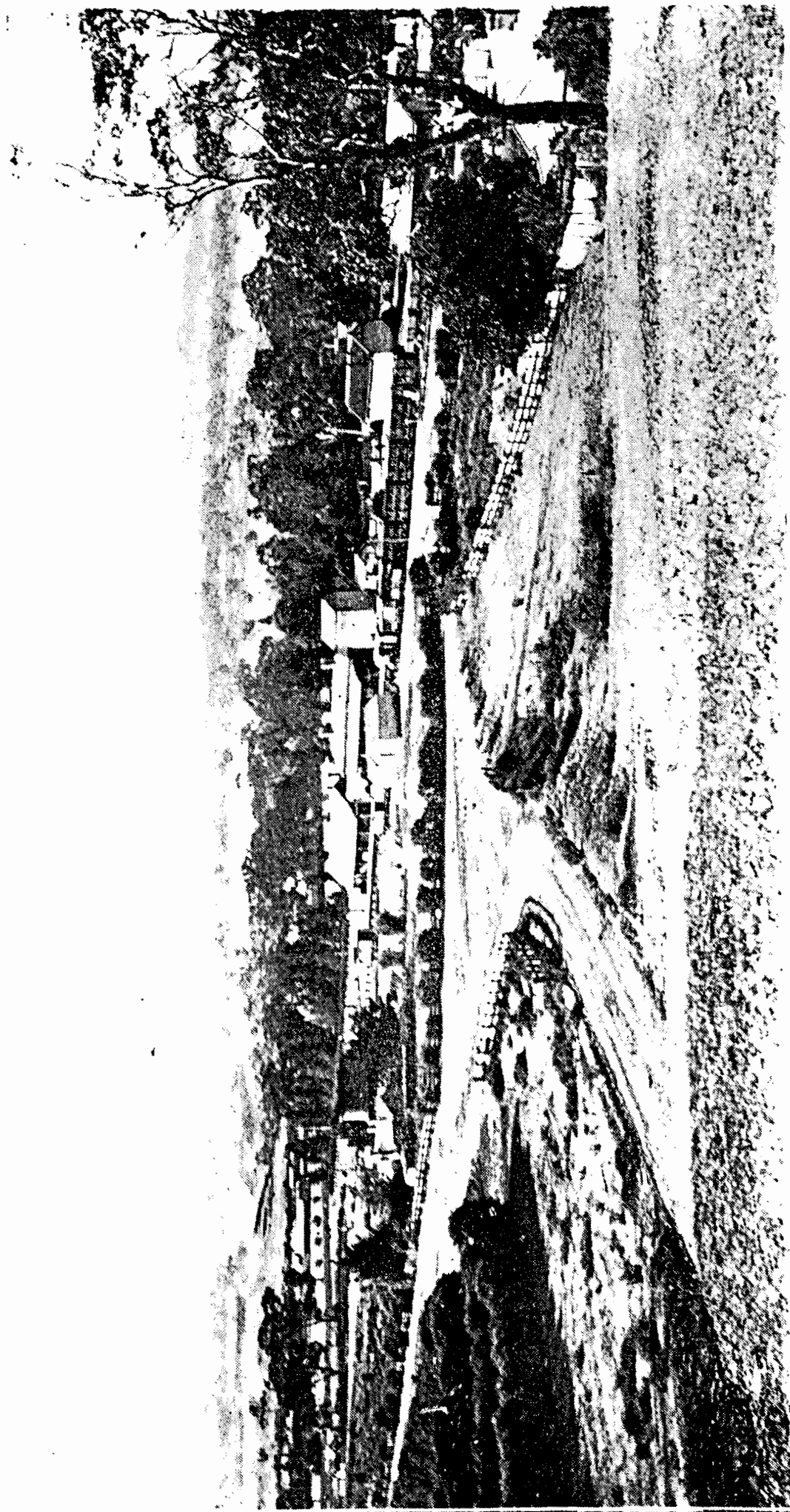
85

Boundary

Bacchus Marsh to Gordons Line

plan of land referred to in annexed agreement

RAI' VAY STATION, BACCHUS MARSH.



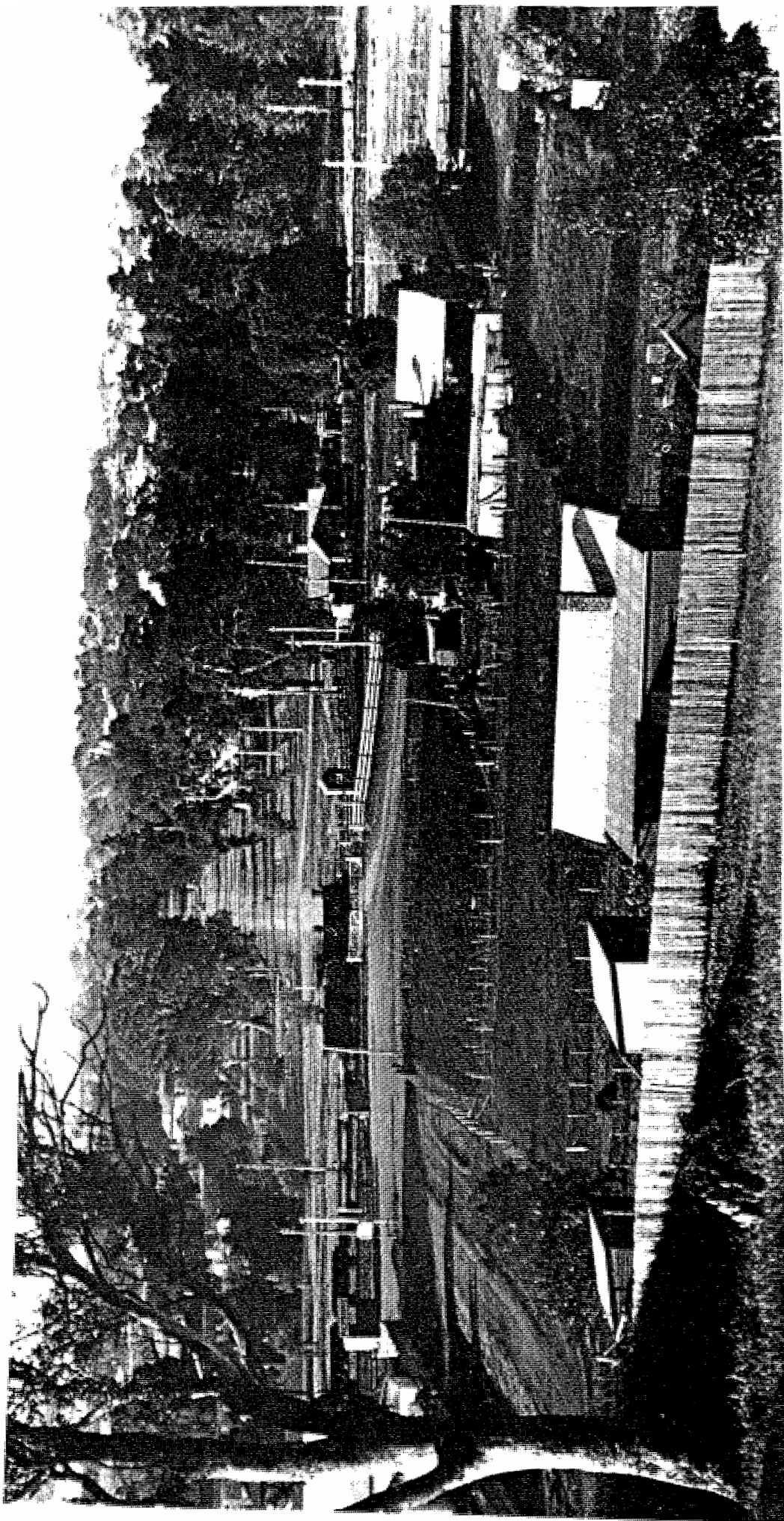
POSTCARD
(HELD, RP)



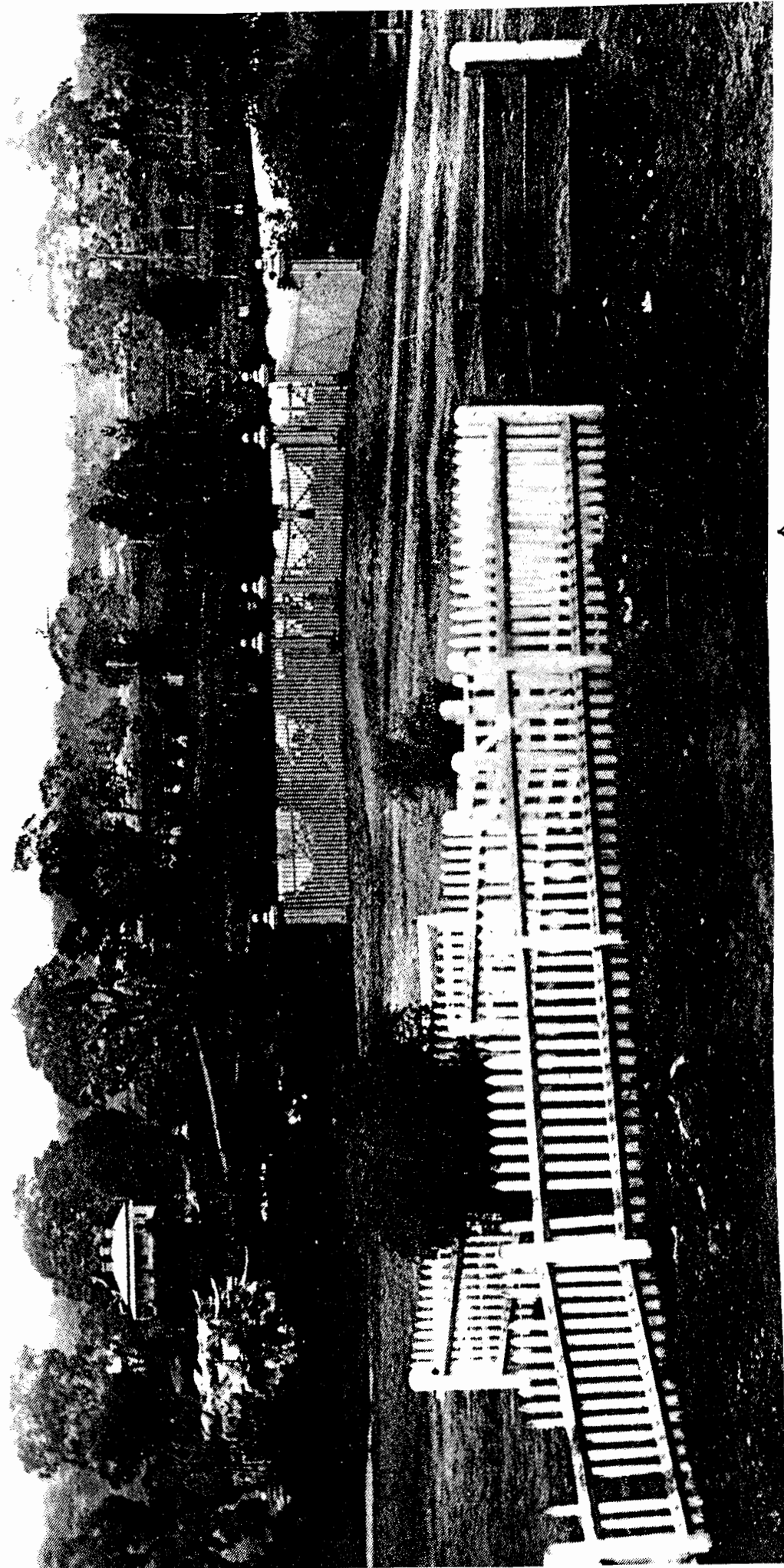
MOORE & COMES, P 68.



MOORE & COMES, P 109.
c 1934.

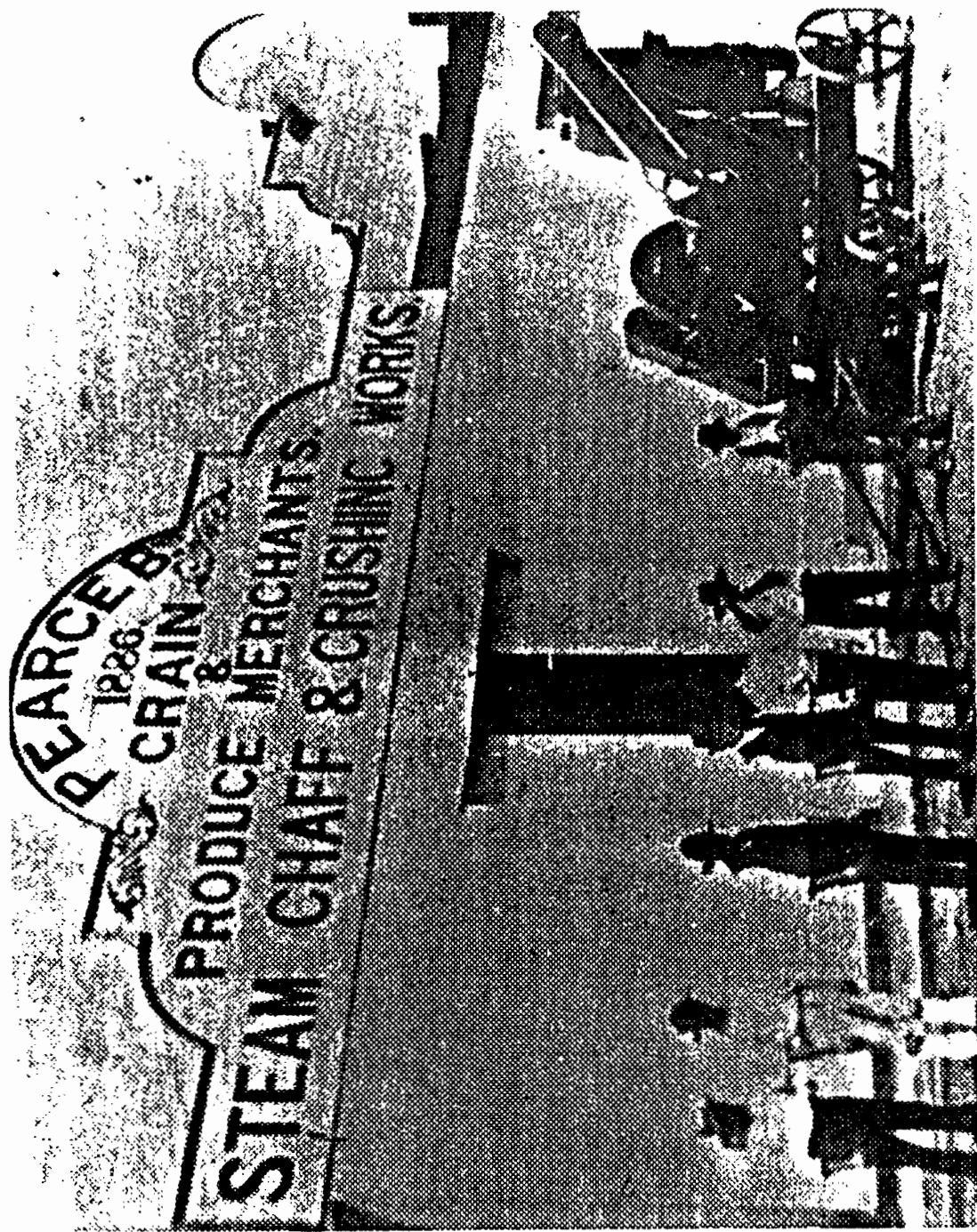


MOORE & OOMES, 1903.



RAILWAY YARD FENCE

↑
MADDERGUEY PARK
FORMER GATES.
MOORE & COOKES, P. 70.



Pearce's 1886 chaff-mill, Bacchus Marsh with a mobile chaff-cutting machine in front of their works. courtesy Bacchus Marsh Historical Society.

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 88

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

NAME: "Chicory Kiln".**ADDRESS:** Taverner Street (NE cnr Fiskin Street).**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** Store?**PREVIOUS USE:** Chicory Kiln. Advertising sign.**SIGNIFICANT DATE:** **CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 1885 **SOURCE:** 1**DESIGNER:** T.G. Pearce **BUILDER:** P. Murphy & J.F. Taylor **SOURCE:** 3**CRITERIA:** H1/ H1, 6, So2. **HISTORIC THEME:** Industry/agriculture**DESCRIPTION:** **STORIES:** 4 **DETACHED.****MATERIALS:** **WALLS** Brick **ROOF** Iron **STRUCTURE** Lb.**CONDITION:** Fair. **INTACTNESS:** Reasonable **THREATS:** Repainting of sign.**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:**

FORM. ROOF FORM. USE.

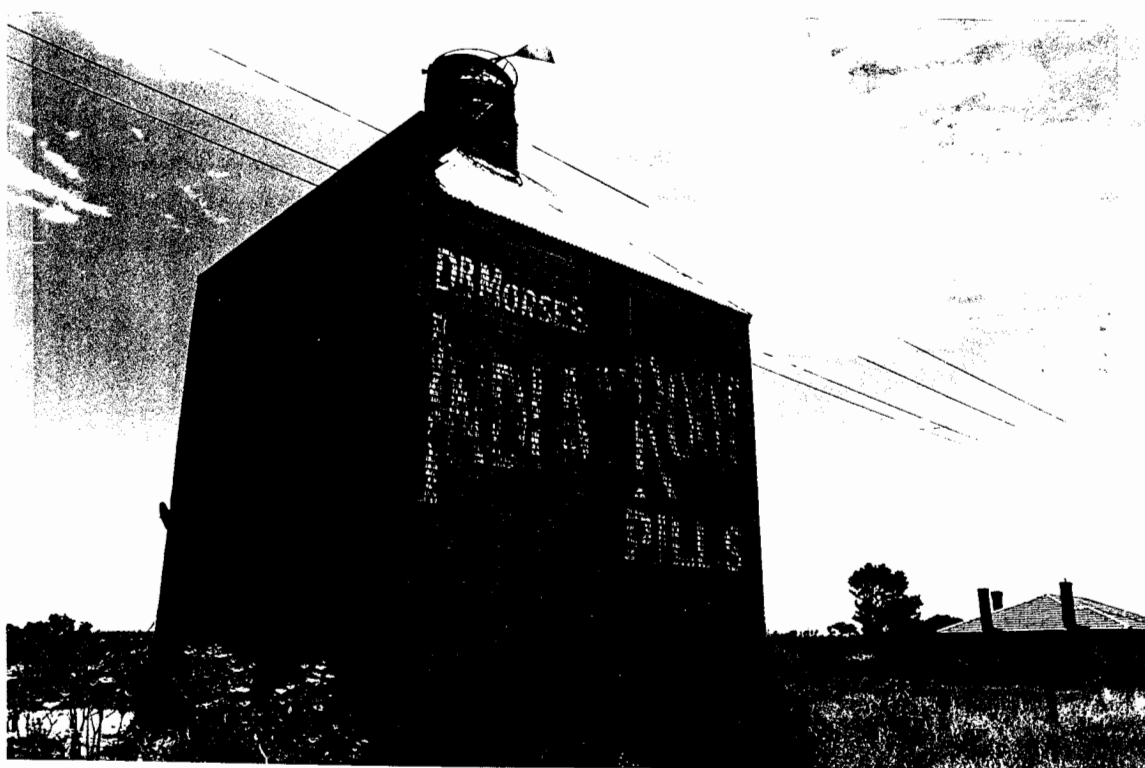
PAINTWORK SCHEME.

UNPAINTED FINISH.

STREET FURNITURE.

SCENIC VALUE.

AGRICULTURAL PLANTING.

SIGNIFICANCE:**TYPE:** HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL. SOCIAL.**LEVEL:** STATE.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** Nil**RECOMMENDED CONTROL/NOMINATION:** HBR. RNE. PLANNING SCHEME.**MAP NO:** U5.09 **SURVEY:** DC, RP & GV. **DATE:** 7.1.94**NEGS:** 4.27A, 7.23-26

HISTORY: This chicory drying kiln was erected in 1885 for the entrepreneurial brothers, T.G. and E. Pearce.¹ The root of the Chicory plant is mixed with or used as a substitute for coffee. After washing, the roots are dried in a kiln, before roasting. Chicory had been grown in Bacchus Marsh from 1876, but sold green, because the harvested roots could not be dried effectively. The completion of a drying kiln overcame these difficulties.

Designed by T.G. Pearce, the kiln was fitted with a root-cutting disc and an elevator to the drying floor.² The contractors were P. Murphy and J.F. Taylor.³ The building and its sign are sufficiently famous to be illustrated on a recent colour postcard.⁴

Pearce with his brother F.C., was involved in hay production and operated a chaff mill in Bacchus Marsh from the 1880s to 1920s. Other family enterprises included the general store and motor sales and service depot. The chicory kiln was an unusual industry for the region and was apparently related to the development of irrigation and horticulture in the Bacchus Marsh area in the 1880s.

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A four-storey brick former hop kiln, with a square plan. Surmounting the hip roof is a corrugated iron cylindrical flue, with a weather vane. Brickwork is colonial bond and there are two tie rods with cast iron plates at half-height and nine at three quarters height on each side. On the west side is a parapet wall. There are two openings on the south side for loading, facing the road, at levels three and four and at levels one and four on the west side, with segmental head brick arches, where there is a door. On the south side is a large painted sign, overpainted at least once, with the legend "Dr Morse's Indian Root Pills For The Liver". The north side is not visible. Adjacent is a large operating orchard, at the north-east corner of Fiskin Street.

The cylindrical flue has probably been made from a water tank. It demonstrates the need to control ventilation during the roasting process. Beams projecting from western wall indicate internal floor levels and may have been part of an adjoining structure while structures have been removed from the eastern face also. The tie rods possibly counteract the effects of the heating process, during roasting. The west wall parapet, formerly acted as a common wall to a two storeyed addition. The removed eastern building appears to have been single-storeyed.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: Useful comparisons could be made with chicory kilns of French and Phillip Islands and the Mornington Peninsula, which are found in a number of forms, construction methods and materials including pise, timber and corrugated iron as well as brick. None of these is quite like the Bacchus Marsh Kiln. Timber and earth construction are common on French Island, with only a few examples. Cheeseman's chicory kiln on

¹ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 18 July 1885.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.*, 25 July 1885.

⁴ Melbourne's Living Museum of the West, 1990.

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.

Ref: 88

French Island is large, but the Bacchus Marsh chicory kiln ~~appears to be one of the largest in Victoria.~~ Also comparable are hop kilns at Riverbank East Road, East Bairnsdale (cob or concrete, square plan,⁵ c1882. Recently this has been largely demolished) and at Mossiface, near Bruthen (timber, square plan, 1881).

SIGNIFICANCE: A large brick four-storey chicory kiln, built in 1885 with a famous "Dr Morse's Indian Root Pills" painted advertising sign on one side.

It is of state historic significance as the relatively rare and intact embodiment of the industrial process, hop roasting and its methods.

On the other hand, it is also of state historical significance as the relatively rare pioneering evidence of an agricultural practice, hop farming. It is the largest and most substantial hop kiln in Victoria. Other than the Mossiface kilns which are timber, it is the earliest known physical evidence of hop farming in Victoria.

The "Dr Morse" painted sign once common in Victoria is now rare. It has state architectural significance as a rare and intact survival of a building element type.

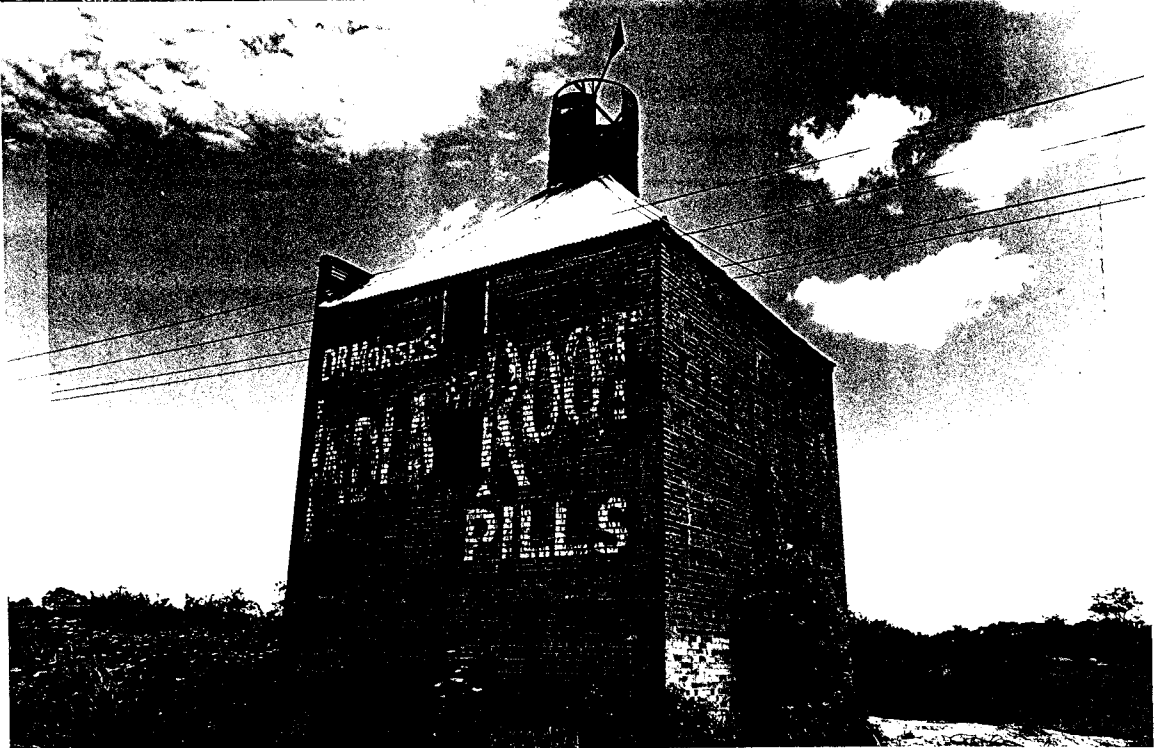
Finally, the building and its sign, which are visible from the railway line and roads, have social significance as a local landmark and by the community for orientation and illustrated in representative views including postcards.

INTACTNESS: Reasonable.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Fair only. It needs weatherproofing and repair. Tie rods on the east and west sides at level three, have sprung. The sign needs a porous coating to protect it. It is said that there are plans to repaint the sign, which should be resisted strongly.⁴

⁵ Vines and Ward, *Western Region Industrial Heritage Study*, 1989; Historic Places database, Historic Places Section, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources.

⁴ Mrs Vallence (who bought this land in the 1940s, the sixth generation of this family in Bacchus Marsh, they were earlier on the south side of Taverner Street) said that Mr Reed of Rotary is considering the repainting. Conversation with RP on 7 January 1994. NT FN 4295.



BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 88A

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

NAME: "Davidson Signs Bacchus Marsh".**PREVIOUS NAME:** "Osage orange Avenue", "Simon's Avenue".**ADDRESS:** 22 Taverner Street, Maddingley.**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** Private driveway**SIGNIFICANT DATE:** c1883 **CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 1950s (house) **SOURCE:****CRITERIA:** H6; Ae1; Ar1; So2 **HISTORIC THEME:** Agriculture**CONDITION:** Apparently good. **INTACTNESS:** Good. **THREATS:** -**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:****PLANTING FORMATION.****SIGNIFICANCE:****TYPE:** HISTORIC. ARCHITECTURAL. SOCIAL. AESTHETIC.**LEVEL:** REGIONAL.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** Nil**RECOMMENDED CONTROL/NOMINATION:** PLANNING SCHEME. RNE.**SIGNIFICANT TREE REGISTER****MAP NO:** U4.08 & U4.09 **SURVEY:** RP, JS **DATE:** 6.4.94 **NEGS:** 29.4-6

HISTORY: The Osage orange¹ arrived in Australia in the 1850s and was promoted initially by the seedsman William Law in his nursery catalogues and a booklet *The Osage Orange for Hedge Fences* in 1862.

The railways and farms in the States now present thousands of miles of this formidable fence and the time is not far distant when every other must give place to it.²

The booklet gives a detailed explanation of how to propagate, plant out and maintain the hedge.

A.C. Simon planted this avenue of Osage orange trees in about 1883, creating an imposing entrance to his property from Taverner Street. A pioneer orchardist of the district, Simon had sent to America for seed, for which he paid 25 shillings per pound (\$5.55 per kilo).³ Initially delayed because of the American Civil War, the seeds arrived in Australia at the conclusion of hostilities⁴ and in the first year of planting, registered growth of six to ten feet (1.8-3m):

the fruit is of orange colour and shape but of larger size and considerable weight, as it is filled with a creamy pith of viscid character, which probably has some commercial value but what it is not known.⁵

The avenue was nevertheless commended for its ornamental qualities, if not for its commercial uses, and for several decades was valued by the community as a symbol of the Shire's importance as a fruit-growing area. It was sufficiently famous as "Simon's Avenue, Bacchus Marsh" to be depicted on a postcard.⁶

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: Both sides of the driveway and the eastern boundary of the property are lined with at least fifty(?) mature trees, the arch over the driveway forming an avenue. The house itself is "Cape Cod" style, built in the 1950s.

¹ Osage oranges (*Maclura aureantiaca*) are a North American tree 6 - 18 m height, often used as hedges here. The fruit has an orange milky juice of unpleasant odour so is seldom eaten. *The Illustrated Chambers Encyclopaedia*, Sydney 1926, vol. vii, p.650.

Margaret Brookes, "Colonial Plants. Osage Orange. *Maclura Pomifera*", *Australian Garden History*. Vol. 6, No.5, March/April 1995, pp.5&6.

Note: Osage orange was referred to as *Maclura aurantiaca* before 1906 and *Maclura Pomifera* after that date. It is named for the Osage Indians who use the wood for making bows and the fruit as war paint.

² W. Law & Co., *The Osage Orange for Hedge Fences*, Melbourne 1862, p.4.

³ Williams, *A History of Bacchus Marsh and Its Pioneers*, p.3. Moore and Oomes, *Bacchurs Marsh: A Pictorial Chronicle*, p.83.

⁴ This could not quite be so. The American War of Independence lasted from 1861 until 1865. It may mean the avenue is eighteen years earlier than stated.

⁵ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 22 June 1895.

⁶ W.T.P. postcard. Held, RP.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are 210 Trees along the Ovens Highway outside Everton, near Wangaratta, clearly planted as a hedge, before 1895. These still provide an effective stock shelter and windbreak. There are hedge remnants outside St Arnaud, around vineyards at Rutherglen, a row of 14 trees at Moma at Heide, Bulleen and a tree in the Systems Garden at University of Melbourne.

SIGNIFICANCE: A long private driveway avenue and boundary windbreak, of at least fifty(?) Osage orange (*Machua pomifera*) trees planted from seeds imported from the United States in 1883(?) probably originally intended as hedges.

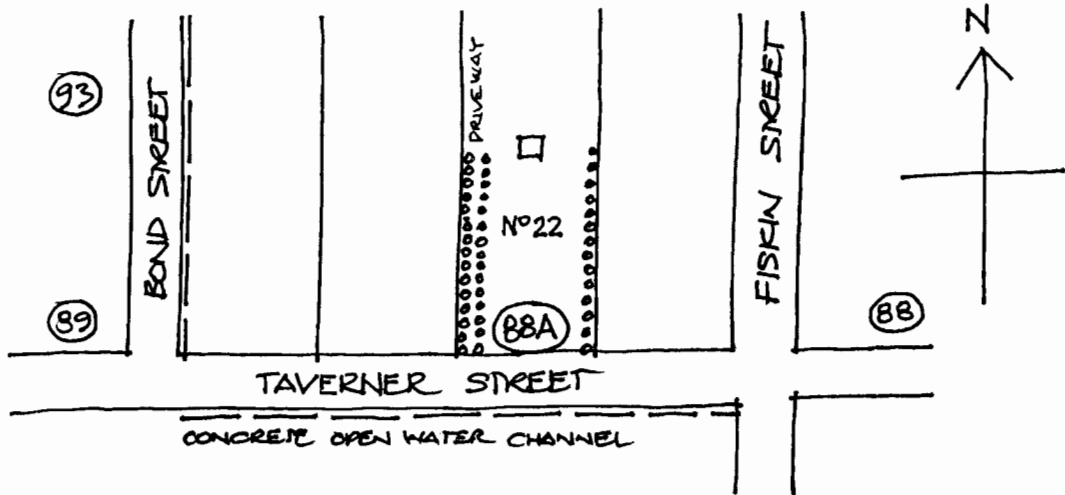
The avenue has regional historical significance as a landscaping practice, pioneering of its type, and now a relatively intact survival, in good condition. It has local aesthetic significance for its scenic beauty and "architectural" significance as an extraordinary example of planting configuration. Finally it has local social significance as a well known landmark, particularly earlier, represented on representative views and postcards of Bacchus Marsh.

INTACTNESS: Good.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Apparently good.



↑
DRIVEWAY
ENTRANCE







STIMON'S AVENUE, BACCHUS MARSH.

POSTCARD,
HELD RP.

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 89

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

NAME: Cowan Cottage (no. 20).**ADDRESS:** 18-20 Taverner Street (NW cnr Bond Street).**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** House**PREVIOUS USE:** Orchardng farmhouse and outbuildings.**CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 1904**SOURCE:** 2**ALTERATIONS/ADDITIONS:****DATE:** 1912**SOURCE:** 3**CRITERIA:** H1,6; Ar1.**HISTORIC THEME:** Agriculture**DESCRIPTION:** House **STYLE:** Edwardian **STORIES:** 1 **DETACHED.****MATERIALS:** **WALLS** Timber **ROOF** Iron **STRUCTURE** Stud.**CONDITION:** Excellent**INTACTNESS:** Poor**THREATS:** -**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:**

FORM. VERANDAH. ROOF FORM.

EAVES DECORATION.

CHIMNEYS. WINDOWS.

SIGNIFICANCE:**TYPE:** HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL.**LEVEL:** LOCAL.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** Nil**RECOMMENDED CONTROL:** PLANNING SCHEME.**MAP NO:** U4.08 **SURVEY:** DC & RP **DATE:** 7.1.94 **NEGS:** 7.27, 8.1,2 & 7

HISTORY: A lease for this one-acre (.4 ha) property in Taverner Street was granted to James Cowan in 1903.¹ Cowan erected a weatherboard house 30' x 30', (9.1x9.1m), and lived here from May 1904.² By 1912, Cowan had built a two-stall stable 44' x 16', 13.4x4.9m) at the corner of Bond and Taverner Streets.³ This weatherboard stable, used also as a feed-house and cart-shed was later converted for use as a packing shed.

The first commercial orchardist in Bacchus Marsh, James Cowan and his wife Maria (née White) worked a nine acre (3.6 ha) property in Fiskin Street, growing apples for the export market.⁴ A son, Harley 'Curly' Cowan later acquired the property and developed the area opposite the house and packing shed as an apple orchard.⁵

VISUAL DESCRIPTION:

1. The 1904 house is Edwardian, and timber. It has double symmetrical gables facing Taverner Street with a central entry door and a skillion verandah on three sides. The gables have decorative barges, pressed metal finials, latticed vents, timbering with roughcast and turned spindle brackets. The verandah has a rail valance. There are remnant garden elements.
2. *Cottage.* Timber with a double asymmetrical gable, gable vents and decorative barges. The right hand side is set back with a skillion verandah in the angle. There is a central entry door with 12 - paned double-hung early sashes. The turned verandah posts are aligned on the boundary with a picket fence between. The Cottage appears to have been developed from an earlier shed which may have been similar in form to 3.
3. The shed is gable roofed and parallel to Bond Street. It has decorative barges with latticed vents. The front is symmetrical with 12-paned double-hung early sashes. Centrally placed, are large vehicular doors. This, presumably is the stable.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are 44 Edwardian houses identified in the Shire, however this is the earliest associated with orcharding, and retaining evidence of this activity.

SIGNIFICANCE: A characteristic Edwardian timber house, a former timber stables and another timber outbuilding built in 1904 and 1912 respectively, occupied by James Cowan, the first commercial orchardist in Bacchus Marsh.

¹ Application for Perpetual Lease, 27 November 1903. VPRS 5714 Box 1365 (PRO).

² Report, 6 June 1906.

³ Statement of Lessee, June 1912.

⁴ Camm, *Bacchus Marsh by Bacchus Marsh*, pp. 361-363.

⁵ Ibid.

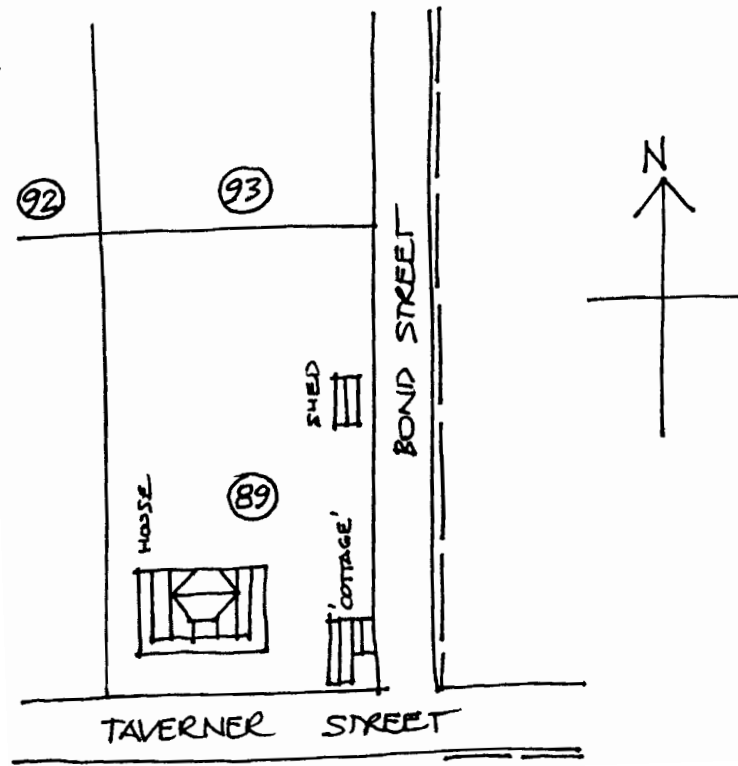
Of local historical significance as pioneering of its type and representative of an agricultural practice of its time.

The house is also of architectural significance as a representative example of an Edwardian farmhouse, now remarkable for its location so close to the centre of Bacchus Marsh.

INTACTNESS:

1. Windows to the house have been replaced and the verandah floor replaced with a concrete slab. There is an unsympathetic brick wall with metal gates on the boundary.
2. *Cottage.* Altered and extended from shed to cottage. The garage and all of the verandah and fence have been added. The garage door at the side is new but the opening may be early.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Excellent.





HOUSE



COTTAGE

FROM
BOND STREET.



SHED.



FROM NORTH
(PEELMAN'S
LANE)



BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 95

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

<u>NAME:</u> ---			
<u>ADDRESS:</u> 13 Sydney Street, Maddingley.			
<u>TITLE DETAILS:</u>			
<u>USE:</u> House.		<u>SOURCE:</u> 1	
<u>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</u> 1907			
<u>CRITERIA:</u> Ar1, 3.		<u>HISTORIC THEME:</u> Township.	
<u>DESCRIPTION:</u>	<u>STYLE:</u> Edwardian	<u>STORIES:</u> 1	<u>DETACHED.</u>
<u>MATERIALS:</u>	<u>WALLS</u> Red brick	<u>ROOF</u> Iron	<u>STRUCTURE</u> Lb
<u>CONDITION:</u> Good	<u>INTACTNESS:</u> Good	<u>THREATS:</u> -	
<u>SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:</u> VERANDAH. ROOF FORM. VERANDAH DECORATION. WALL DECORATION. DOORS. WINDOWS. UNPAINTED FINISH. STREET FURNITURE. FENCES/GATES			
<u>SIGNIFICANCE:</u>			
<u>TYPE:</u> ARCHITECTURAL.			
<u>LEVEL:</u> LOCAL.			
<u>DESIGNATION EXISTING:</u> Nil			
<u>RECOMMENDED CONTROL:</u> PLANNING SCHEME. AREA.			
<u>MAP NO:</u> U4.08	<u>SURVEY:</u> DC & RP	<u>DATE:</u> 7.1.94	<u>NEGS:</u> 8.9



HISTORY: This brick house was erected *circa* 1907 for William Tinkler.¹

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A characteristic early Edwardian house with a red brick tuck-pointed front. The left hand bay is set forward as a gable. The upper gable is timbered roughcast, with pendants, jettying forward on a convex step. Windows are tripartite with stone cills and flat apronwork below. There is a verandah in the angle, with flat Edwardian cast-iron lace. The verandah floor is paved with geometric encaustic tiles and it has cast-iron Corinthian posts. There is an appropriate rose garden with edgings, and picket fence.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are 44 surviving characteristic Edwardian houses in the shire. This one has surviving contextual elements.

SIGNIFICANCE: A characteristic brick Edwardian house, built in 1907.

It is of local architectural significance as a relatively intact and representative example of this architectural style.

INTACTNESS: Good.

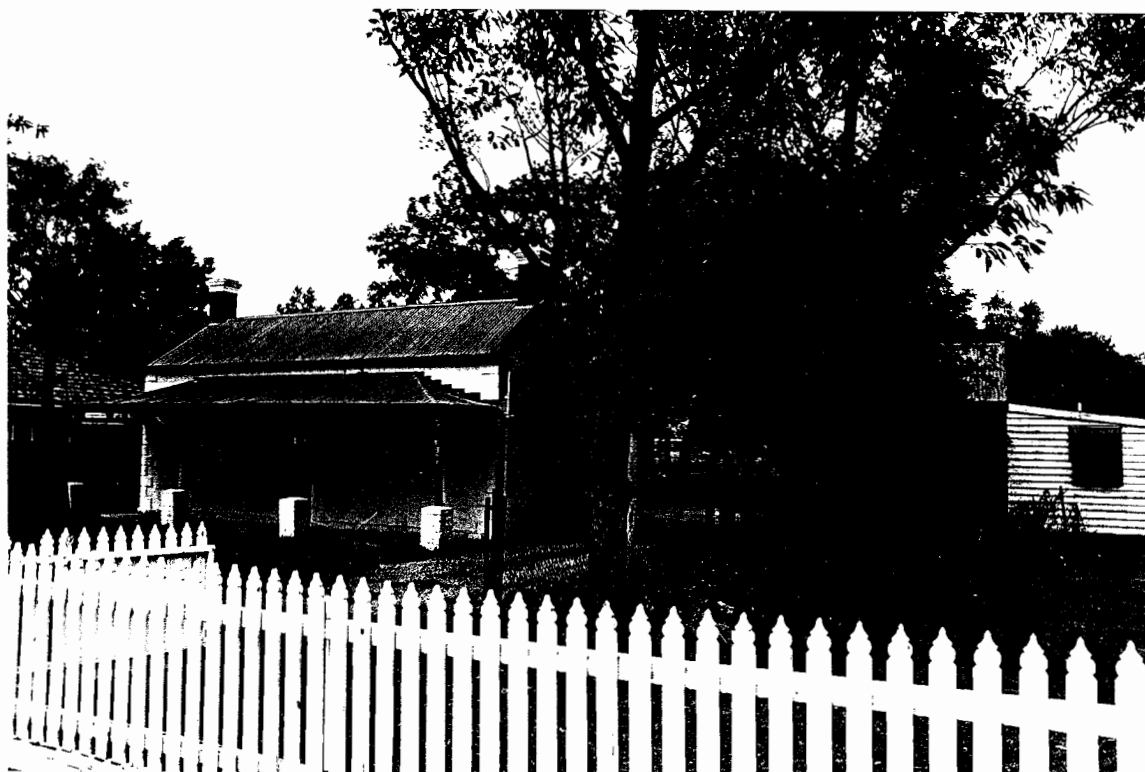
CONDITIONS & THREATS: Good.

¹ Shire of Bacchus Marsh *Rate Book* 1907-08.

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 98

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

<u>NAME:</u> ---			
<u>ADDRESS:</u> 22 Graham Street.			
<u>TITLE DETAILS:</u>			
<u>USE:</u> House.			
<u>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</u> c1870		<u>SOURCE:</u> 1	
<u>DESIGNER:</u>		<u>BUILDER:</u> J.F. Taylor	
<u>CRITERIA:</u> H1,6; Ar3.		<u>HISTORIC THEME:</u> Township	
<u>DESCRIPTION:</u>		<u>STORIES:</u> 1	
<u>STYLE:</u> Early		<u>DETACHED.</u>	
<u>MATERIALS:</u> WALLS Brick		<u>ROOF</u> Iron	
		<u>STRUCTURE</u> Lb	
<u>CONDITION:</u> Good		<u>INTACTNESS:</u> Very good	
		<u>THREATS:</u> -	
<u>SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:</u>			
FORM.			
CHIMNEYS. WALL DECORATION.			
OUTBUILDINGS.			
FENCES.			
<u>SIGNIFICANCE:</u>			
<u>TYPE:</u> HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL.			
<u>LEVEL:</u> LOCAL.			
<u>DESIGNATION EXISTING:</u> Nil			
<u>RECOMMENDED CONTROL:</u> HBR. RNE. AREA 1. PLANNING SCHEME.			
<u>MAP NO:</u> U4.08 <u>SURVEY:</u> DC & RP <u>DATE:</u> 7.1.94 <u>NEGS:</u> 8.13			



HISTORY: Erected in 1872 by J.F. Taylor, an extremely prolific local builder.¹ The land was offered for sale as a township allotment, at the Border Inn [ref: 153] on February 22 1870.² It is not known whether the house was built for Taylor's own use or for sale.

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A symmetrical double-fronted early brick cottage with quoins. It has a gable across, with a concave hip verandah with a timber decorative rail and valance. The chimneys have Classical mouldings. At the rear is a skillion addition and there is a gable-roofed brick outbuilding with a chimney, possibly the kitchen or laundry.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: A total of 18 early town houses have been identified in the Shire. This is comparable to 14 Graham Street (100), and to a lesser extent, 21 Graham Street (99).

SIGNIFICANCE: A characteristic early brick cottage with its outbuilding, built by prolific local builder J.F. Taylor in about 1870.

It is locally historically significant as a representative embodiment of the way of life in this early period. It is locally significant architecturally as a relatively intact surviving example of a cottage of this period, still in its setting.

INTACTNESS: Good. The brickwork has been painted and the front door replaced.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Good.

¹ Shire of Bacchus Marsh, *Rate Book*, 1872-73.

² 'Sale of Property in the Township of Bacchus Marsh' Map Collection BMDHS.

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 99

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

NAME: ---			
ADDRESS: 21 Graham Street.			
TITLE DETAILS:			
USE: House.			
SIGNIFICANT DATE:		CONSTRUCTION DATE: c1872	SOURCE: 2
CRITERIA: H1,6; Ar3.		HISTORIC THEME: Townships	
DESCRIPTION:	STYLE: Early	STORIES: 1	DETACHED.
MATERIALS:	WALLS Brick	ROOF Iron	STRUCTURE Lb.
CONDITION: Excellent	INTACTNESS: Reasonable	THREATS: Tree roots?	
SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:			
VERANDAH.			
CHIMNEYS. DOORS. WINDOWS.			
SIGNIFICANCE:			
TYPE: HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL.			
LEVEL: LOCAL.			
DESIGNATION EXISTING: Nil			
RECOMMENDED CONTROL: PLANNING SCHEME. AREA 1.			
MAP NO: U4.08	SURVEY: DC & RP	DATE: 7.1.94	NEGS: 8.12



HISTORY: Sam Crisp purchased this land at a sale of township allotments held at the Border Inn (ref: 153) on 22 February, 1870.¹ This brick house was erected *circa* 1872.²

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A symmetrical double-fronted early brick cottage with a gabled roof across. It has a hip-roofed bull-nosed verandah paved with quarry tiles. There are double-hung 12-paned windows.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: A total of 18 early town houses have been identified in the Shire. This is comparable to 22 and 14 Graham Street (Refs: 98 and 100).

SIGNIFICANCE: A characteristic early brick cottage, built in about 1872.

Historically, it is locally significant as a representative embodiment of the way of life in this early period. Architecturally it is also locally significant as a relatively intact surviving example of a cottage of this period.

INTACTNESS: The brickwork has been painted and the front door possibly replaced.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Excellent condition but the birch tree roots may tend to cause structural cracking of the brickwork.

¹'Sale of Property in the Township of Bacchus Marsh', Map Collection, Bacchus Marsh DHS.

² Shire of Bacchus March *Rate Book* 1872-73.

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 100

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

NAME: Webster Brothers yard & former "The Iron Church".**PREVIOUS NAME:** - & Church of England, Bacchus Marsh.**ADDRESS:** 14 Graham Street.**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** House & outbuilding.**PREVIOUS USE:** House and Church.**SIGNIFICANT DATE:** Church: 1855-77 **CONSTRUCTION DATE:** House: 1870;
Church: 1855. **SOURCE:** 1 & 2.**BUILDER:** Church: William Anderson. **SOURCE:** 3**CRITERIA:** House: H1, 6; Ar3/ Church: H2,5,6; Ar1,3.**HISTORIC THEME:** House: Township/ Church: Community Life & Conserving.**DESCRIPTION:** **STYLE:** Early **STORIES:** 1 **DETACHED.****MATERIALS:** **WALLS** House: Brick & stone. Church: Iron **ROOF** Iron**STRUCTURE:** House: Lb; Church: frame**CONDITION:** House: Reasonable Church: Poor.**INTACTNESS:** House: Good. Church: Poor **THREATS:** (Road realignment)**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:**

FACADE. VERANDAH.

ROOF DECORATION. VERANDAH DECORATION.

CHIMNEYS. WALL DECORATION.

OUTBUILDINGS.

SIGNIFICANCE:**TYPE:** HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL.**LEVEL:** STATE.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** Nil**RECOMMENDED CONTROL/NOMINATION:** HBR. RNE. PLANNING SCHEME.
AREA 1.**MAP NO:** U4.07**SURVEY:** DC & RP**DATE:** 7.1.94 & 15.4.94**NEGS:** 8.14; 31. 8-10.

HISTORY: This brick and stone house was erected (without verandah) in 1872 for George Marshall.¹ The land was offered for sale as a township allotment, at the Border Inn [ref. 153] on February 22, 1870.²

Behind the house is a remnant of the pre-fabricated Iron Church, erected for the Church of England in 1855. Opened on July 4 by the Dean of Melbourne, H.B. Macartney, the brick-lined church (47' 6" x 28' 6") (14.5 x 8.7m) was described as "a commodious [building] capable of holding 150 or 200 persons."³ The contractor was William Anderson.⁴

Strong winds razed the tower and spire in the 1870s. The church was not repaired, for a burgeoning congregation required a more fitting place of worship. In 1879, Holy Trinity Church of England [ref. 196] was officially opened by Bishop Moorhouse. The last Sunday service in the Iron Church took place on May 27, 1877. The pre-fabricated building was then purchased by Messrs. Marshall and Reid and in July 1877, was removed to this site,⁵ known as Webster Brothers yard.

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: Red brick (tuckpointed at the front), double-fronted symmetrical early house with a gabled roof across, terminating at a chimney at each end of the ridge. There are decorative scalloped bargeboards. It has stone quoins at the corners and a low, concave hip timber verandah with a cast-iron lace valance and brackets. There is a diamond shaped quarry tile pavement to the verandah and threshold and cills are stone. The four-panel door and knob survive. The verandah retains its end decorative valance, to the right. There is a skillion addition at the rear. There is a gable-roofed timber outbuilding (the former kitchen?) with two substantial chimneys.

On the rear boundary, now used as an outbuilding, is the surviving fabric of the former "Iron Church". This has a gabled roof and had four pointed windows at sides. It is all clad in corrugated iron. Access was not possible, but a 1977 photograph shows Gothic tracery in a window. It measures 14 X 8.5 metres.⁶

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: 1. House. There are 16 early houses surviving in the Shire.

2. "Iron Church". This is the remnant of the earliest surviving church in Bacchus Marsh. It is also a remnant of the only known surviving pre-fabricated church in Victoria.

SIGNIFICANCE: A brick and stone relatively intact early cottage, built in 1870, with an outbuilding.

¹ Shire of Bacchus Marsh, Rate Book, 1872-73.

² 'Sale of Property in the Township of Bacchus Marsh', Map Collection, BMDHS.

³ Cited in Osborne, *A History of Holy Trinity Church of England*, p.10.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ National Trust File No 5638. Churches Analysis Data Sheet. Marie Moore.

Behind it also are remnants of the former prefabricated "Iron Church" (1855), Bacchus Marsh's first Church of England building, used between 1855 and 1877, when it was deconsecrated and relocated here. It is the only known surviving prefabricated iron church in Victoria and the earliest surviving church in Bacchus Marsh.

The former "Iron Church" is of state historical significance as an extraordinary and pioneering embodiment of a way of life in its religious practice in the earliest years of the Colony and of the settlement at Bacchus Marsh. It is of state architectural significance as a rare survival of this building type and technology. It also offers evidence of changing attitudes to conservation practice.

The cottage is of local historical significance as a representative embodiment of a way of life in early Bacchus Marsh.

It is of local architectural significance as an early example of a town cottage in Bacchus Marsh, retaining its outbuilding and site land.

INTACTNESS:

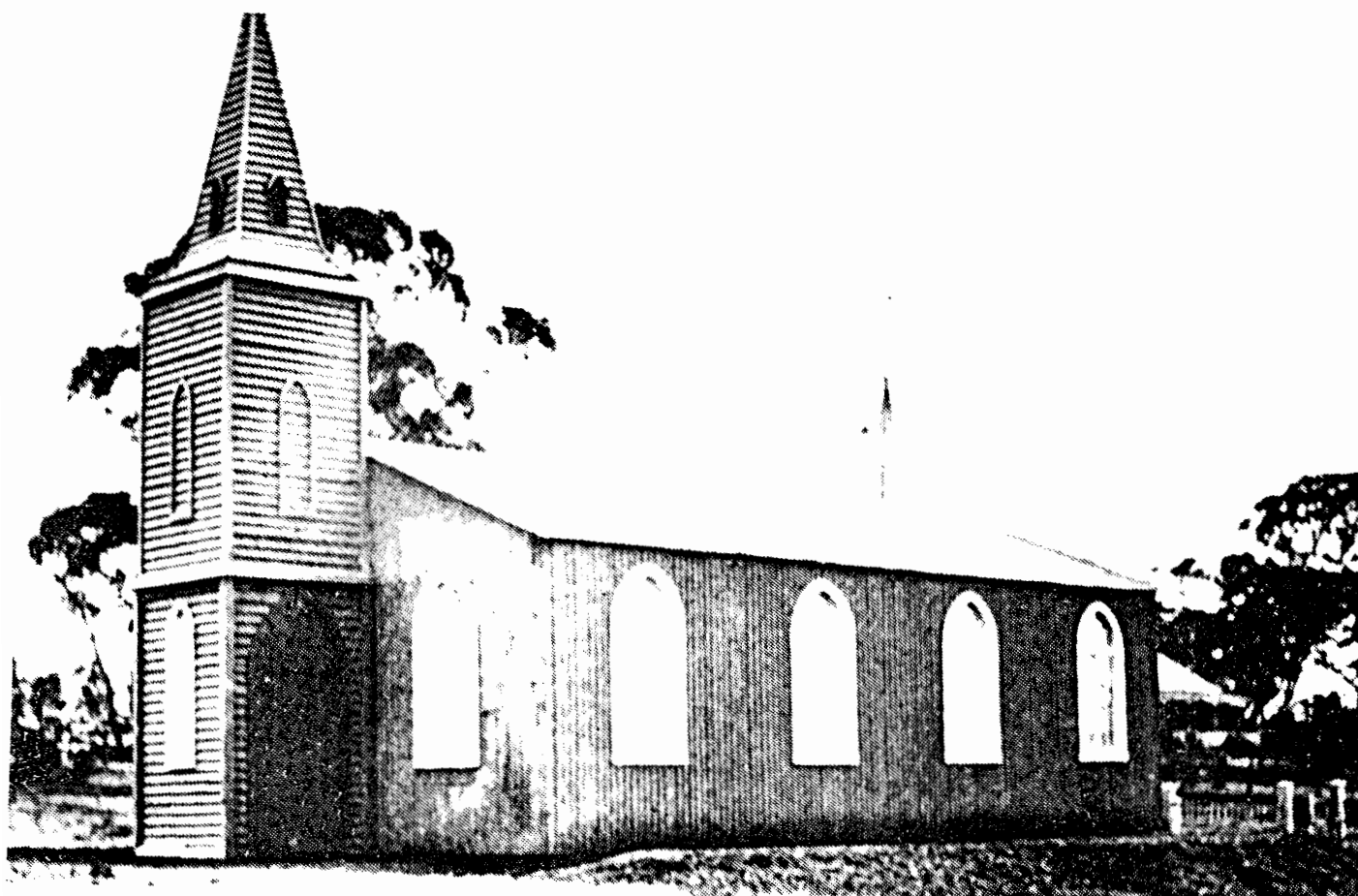
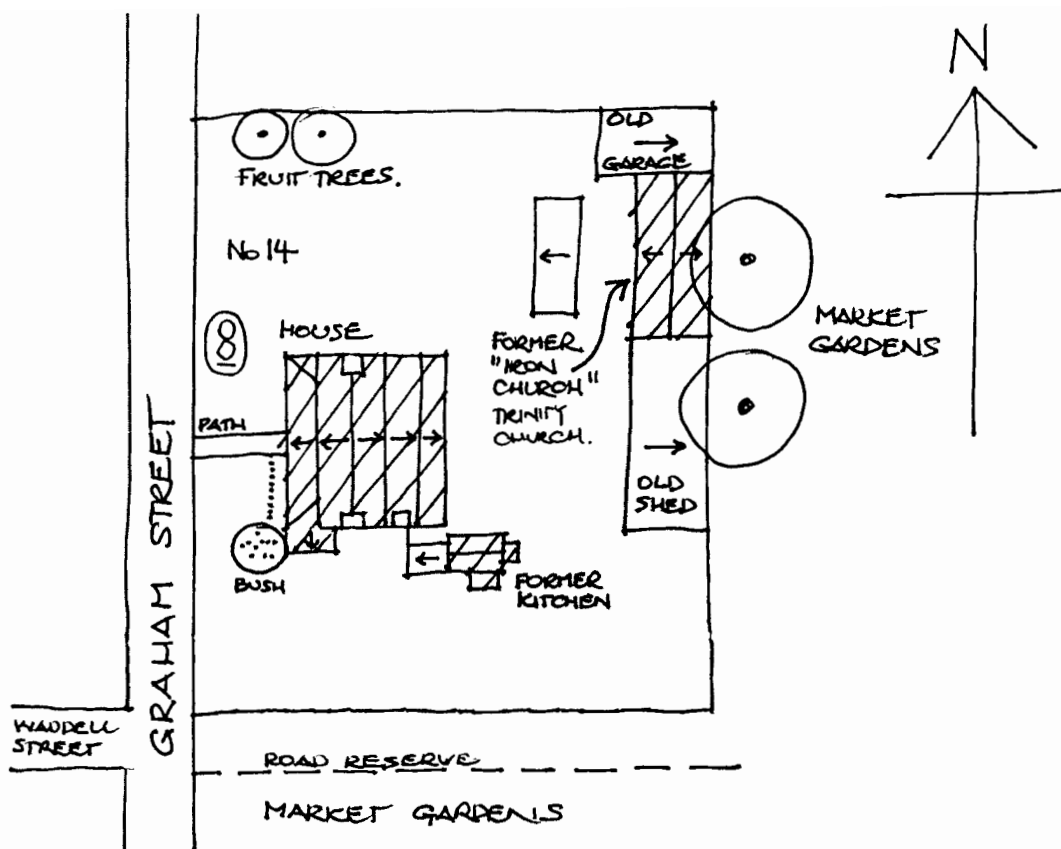
1. *House*. Good. The walls have been painted, except below the verandah. The bargeboards may be replacement (copies?).
2. *"Iron Church"*. Poor. Lacks tower and spire, and probably all but one window. Closer inspection is necessary.

CONDITIONS & THREATS:

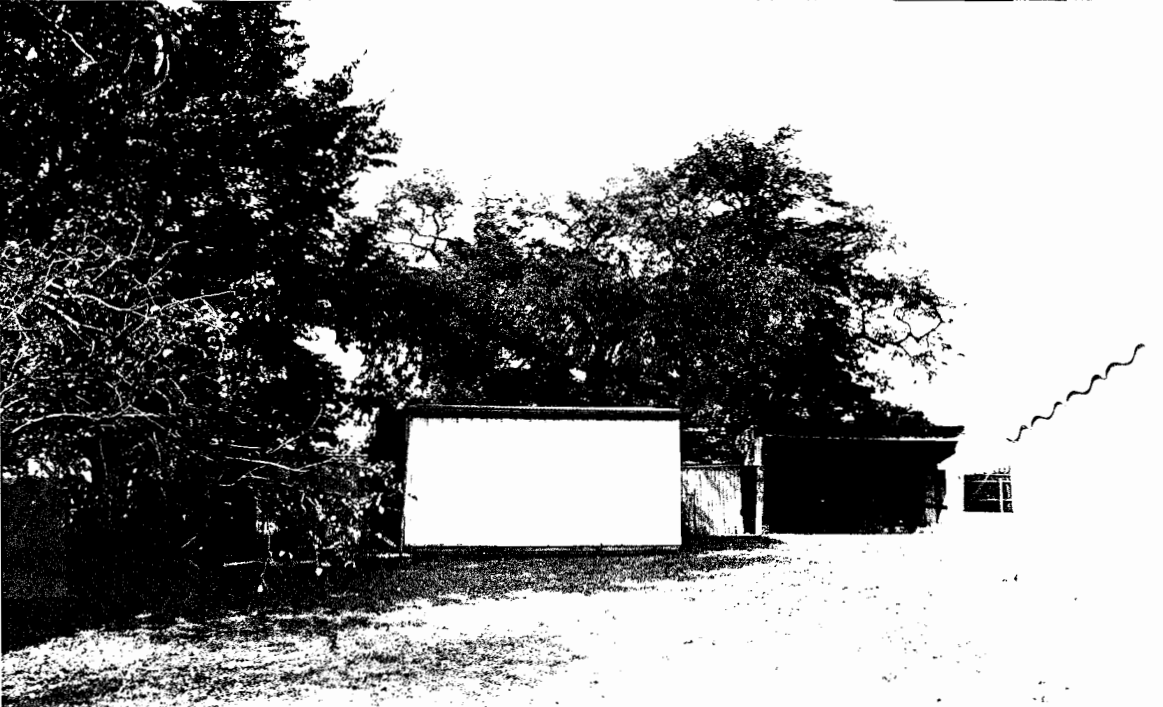
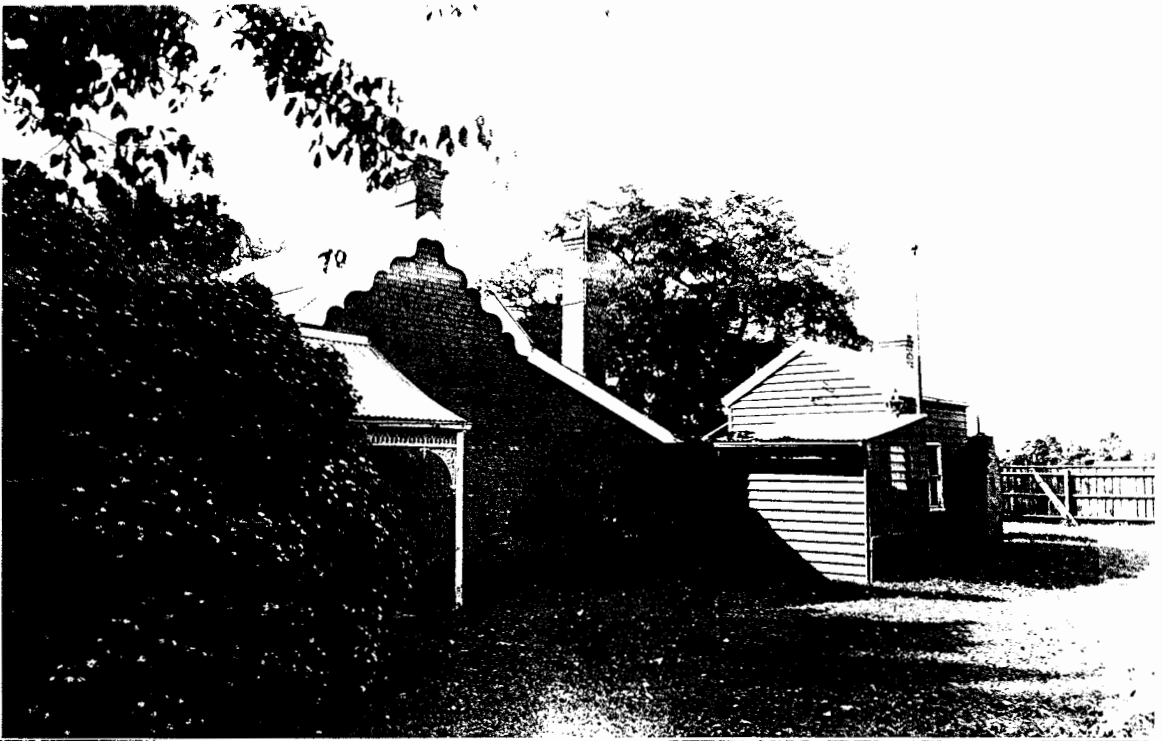
1. *House*. Reasonable. Verandah needs repair. Road widening should not affect it.⁶
2. *"Iron Church"*. Poor. The owner is very elderly and lives in the Nursing Home.⁷

⁶ Ron Mildren, phone conversation with RP.

⁷ Letter, Jean Lycette to Richard Peterson, 20 April 1994.



OPENING DAY. JULY 1855
 TRINITY CHURCH.
 MOORE & COOKES, P.31.



BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 102

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

NAME: Baronscourt.**ADDRESS:** 5 Pilmer Street (SW cnr Standfield Street).**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** House.**CONSTRUCTION DATE:** Before 1915.**SOURCE:** 2**DESIGNER:** D.A. Little**BUILDER:** J.F. Taylor**SOURCE:** 1**CRITERIA:** A3.**HISTORIC THEME:** Townships**DESCRIPTION:** **STYLE:** Edwardian **STORIES:** 1 **DETACHED.****MATERIALS:** **WALLS** Brick **ROOF** Iron **STRUCTURE** Lb**CONDITION:** Good **INTACTNESS:** Good **THREATS:** -**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:**

FORM. VERANDAH. PLAN.

VERANDAH DECORATION.

CHIMNEYS. WALL DECORATION. DOORS. WINDOWS.

UNPAINTED FINISH.

FENCES/GATES.

SIGNIFICANCE:**TYPE:** ARCHITECTURAL.**LEVEL:** LOCAL.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** Nil**RECOMMENDED CONTROL:** PLANNING SCHEME.**MAP NO:** U.408**SURVEY:** RP & DC**DATE:** 7.1.94**NEGS:** 8.17, 18

HISTORY: The house of local landowner William Henry McFarlane, Baronscourt was erected by local builder J.F. Taylor to designs prepared by Shire Secretary and Engineer, D.A. Little: "there are seven rooms of good size and height, with a wide hall; and all the ceilings of Wunderlich embossed steel. Concrete lintels are a noticeable feature."¹ W.H. McFarlane died at Baronscourt in January 1915.²

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A tuckpointed red brick hip-roofed Edwardian house with a slightly unusual plan. The right hand bay is set forward as a gable. The upper gable is decorated with sawtooth decoration, finial, roughcast, and pendent barges and jettys over a projecting rectangular bay. This has unusually tall tripartite casement windows with highlights and stone sill. Around the angle is a bull-nosed verandah with timber posts and cast-iron lace valance and brackets. Chimneys have terra-cotta pots. There are three external entry doors: one faces Pilmer Street and the others, Stanfield Street, either side of a projecting room beneath the verandah. There is a sympathetic chain-link and tubular steel fence.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are 44 Edwardian town houses identified in the Shire.

SIGNIFICANCE: A large Edwardian brick house with an unusual floor plan, built before 1915. it is probably the largest Edwardian house in Bacchus Marsh and the largest significant house in the town.

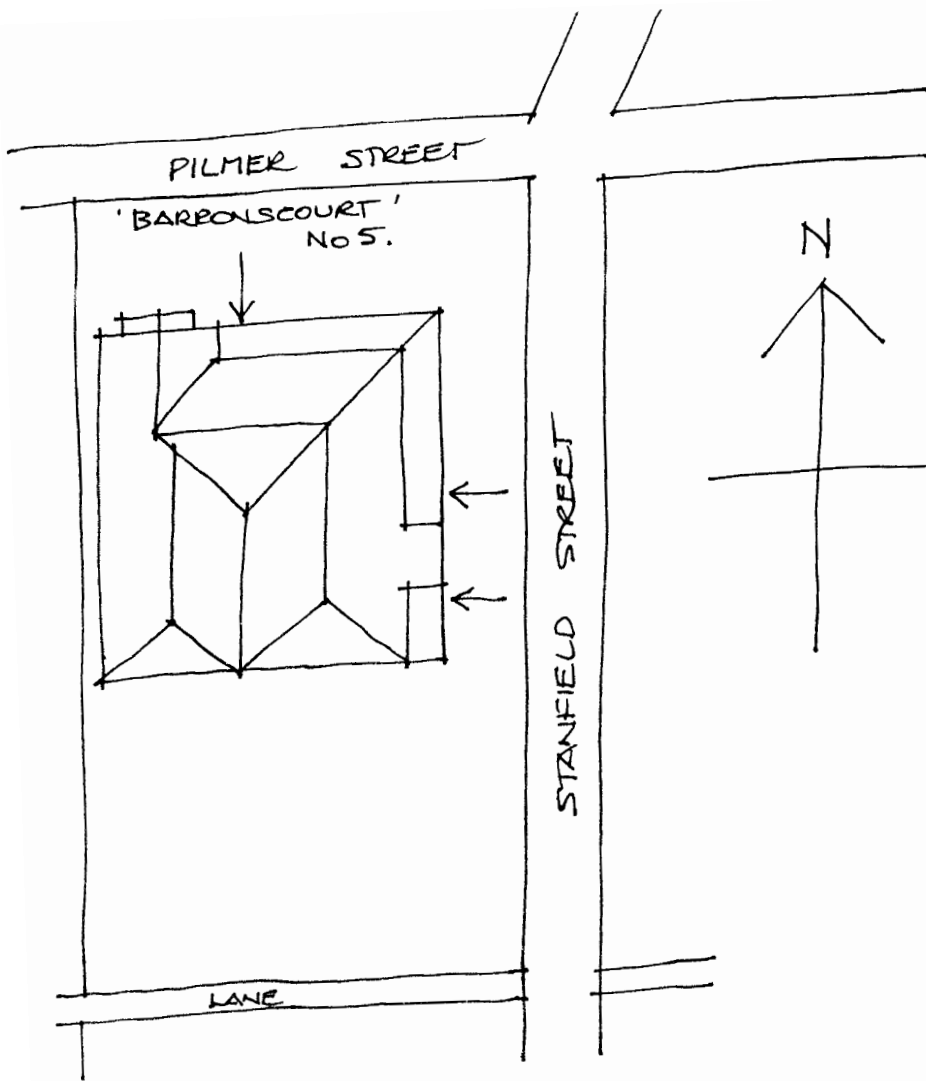
It has local architectural significance as an extraordinary Edwardian house for Bacchus Marsh.

INTACTNESS: Good.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Good.

¹ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 22 May 1909.

² *Ibid.*, 23 January 1915. See ref: 67. Nothing more is known of McFarlane.



STANFIELD STREET
ELEVATION.

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 105

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

NAME: Ellerslie.**PREVIOUS NAME:** Ingliston**ADDRESS:** McGrath Street and Pilmer Street (east end).**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** House**PREVIOUS USE:** Homestead. Outstation.**SIGNIFICANT DATE:** **CONSTRUCTION DATE:** After 1855 **SOURCE:** 1**CRITERIA:** H1,2,3,6; Ar1/ H5, So1. **HISTORIC THEME:** Pastoralism/Conserving**DESCRIPTION:** **STYLE:** Early **STORIES:** 1 **DETACHED.****MATERIALS:** **WALLS** Brick **ROOF** Iron **STRUCTURE** Lb**CONDITION:** Good **INTACTNESS:** Fair **THREATS:** -**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:**

MATERIALS. FORM. VERANDAH. ROOF FORM.

CHIMNEYS.

OUTBUILDINGS.

MARKER.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE.

GARDEN. TREES.

SIGNIFICANCE:**TYPE:** HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL. SOCIAL.**LEVEL:** STATE.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** HBCR. RNE. PLANNING SCHEME. NT.**RECOMMENDED CONTROL/NOMINATION:** HBR. RNE. PLANNING SCHEME.**MAP NO:** U4.08 **SURVEY:** DC & RP **DATE:** 7.1.94 **NEGS:** 8.23, 9.7-16

HISTORY: Ellerslie is situated on land occupied from 1838 by Captain W.H. Bacchus. In 1839-40, the valley known as Bacchus Marsh was surveyed for pre-selection, and in 1842, three allotments of the Captain's run were purchased by a Scottish merchant, Peter Inglis. Captain Bacchus later regained much of the land lost to him through pre-selection, but Inglis steadfastly refused to sell that section of Portion 8 and 9 that lay south of Main Street. Perhaps the land was the most fertile for grazing, certainly the portion on which Ellerslie was erected was the highest section of land for a radius of one half mile (.8km) and therefore impervious to the flood waters of the Werribee River.

Peter Inglis later acquired a pastoral run at Ballan and by 1851, he had made this property, Ingliston, his permanent residence. Thereafter, he used the property at Bacchus Marsh as an outstation and a 'stopover' *en route* to Melbourne. In 1855, Inglis sold this land to a nephew, Archibald Fiskien, who leased the property to a fellow Scotsman, Robert Langmuir.

The cool-store, the oldest building on the property, would appear to date from this period. Certainly, there were buildings on the land that Fiskien purchased in 1855, but these may not refer to existing structures. The physical evidence, particularly the use of sawn laths in the ceiling of the cool store, indicates a date of construction no earlier than 1854, possibly 1855-56, when Inglis sold to Fiskien, and Fiskien leased to Langmuir.¹

In May 1867, Robert Langmuir purchased the property now known as Ellerslie for the sum of £350 (\$700).² He then mortgaged the property for £200 (\$400). In May 1870, the mortgage was discharged but two months later, the property was again mortgaged, this time for £220 (\$440).

Following Langmuir's death in 1883 his three daughters inherited the property. They leased the 35 acre (14.3 ha) farm to a local chemist, William Marsh.³ In 1895 the property, now called Ellerslie, was purchased by Patrick McGrath.⁴ Apparently, McGrath planted the apricot trees which have left visible mounds at the back of the allotment. Ellerslie remained in the ownership of the McGrath family until 1983, when it was purchased by Jennifer Hibbens and Michael Royle.⁵

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: An early brick homestead complex. The unpretentious house is rectangular in plan with a gable roof across, which continues at broken pitch as a skillion verandah. There is one internal chimney.

¹ Submission to the Historic Buildings Council for the Registration of Ellerslie by the owners J.F. Hibbens and M.A. Royle, 21 November 1984; Building File 5548, National Trust of Australia (Victoria). No documentation of sources are cited in this submission, although photocopies of various documents are included.

² Shire of Bacchus Marsh, Rate Book, 1867-68.

³ Ibid., 1890-91.

⁴ Ibid., 1894-95.

⁵ Submission, op. cit.

A brick outbuilding behind has also a gable roof across with a double-fronted symmetrical elevation and with a skillion addition at the rear. There is a hip-roofed (cool?) store-room at the left, with a skillion verandah in front of it. It is also known as the dairy. The store is earlier and is constructed of rare Silverlock's (or Rat-trap) bond wall construction. This is a form of Flemish bond with bricks on edge and through bricks breaching a quasi-cavity. The bricks are 230 x 110 x 68 mm. The gable and hip roofs of the outbuilding retain timber shingles beneath the corrugated iron. On the end wall of the outbuilding is a rare fire insurance mark for the Standard Company.

The garden has various remnant nineteenth century fruit trees, and indications of the former location of others.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: On the Manor House (ref. 218) is directly comparable as a Selector's house. Greystones (ref. 31); and also Staughton Vale (ref. 19A), Bullengarook Park (ref. 325) and Exford (ref. 369) each have points of comparison but are all located outside the municipality. Vallenge's Farm (ref. 75) has a dairy, located underground, as does Millbank (ref. 132).

SIGNIFICANCE: An unpretentious early Selector's brick homestead complex, probably built after 1855, with a brick outbuilding of 1854-6. This incorporates a cool or store room constructed of rare Silverlock's (or Rat-trap) bond wall construction and a rare fire insurance mark.

It is of state historic significance as a representative embodiment of the pastoral way of life and of an unusual settlement pattern. It has also associations with the early development of agriculture in the community life of the district. It has associations with the significant local figure of Captain Bacchus and his relationships with the indomitable Peter Inglis, an historic fact still affecting the layout of the town. It is a building complex pioneering to the Bacchus Marsh locality.

The coolroom outbuilding has state architectural significance as an extraordinary example of building technology in its brickwork bond type and fire-mark.

Finally the complex is of local social significance for being known and valued by the community as part of its identity and hence for having inflamed debate regarding conservation action.

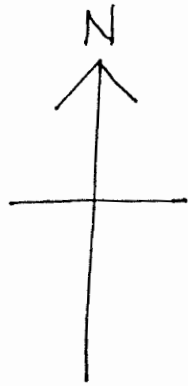
INTACTNESS: The house has been altered and has various additions, particularly at each end. There are 1950s windows and French doors. The brickwork has been painted. The store is relatively unaltered.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Each of the buildings needs maintenance attention. The house's verandah is supported by props. There is structural cracking and vegetation damage to the outbuilding, which lacks downpipes and has spouting blocked with vegetation. Roofing is corroding. The storeroom's bricks are eroding.

105.

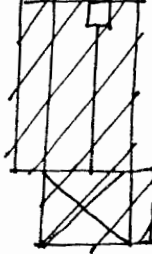
106

PILMER STREET



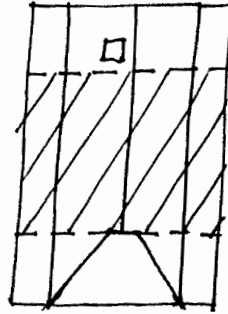
OUTBUILDING

COTTAGE



STORE

HOUSE

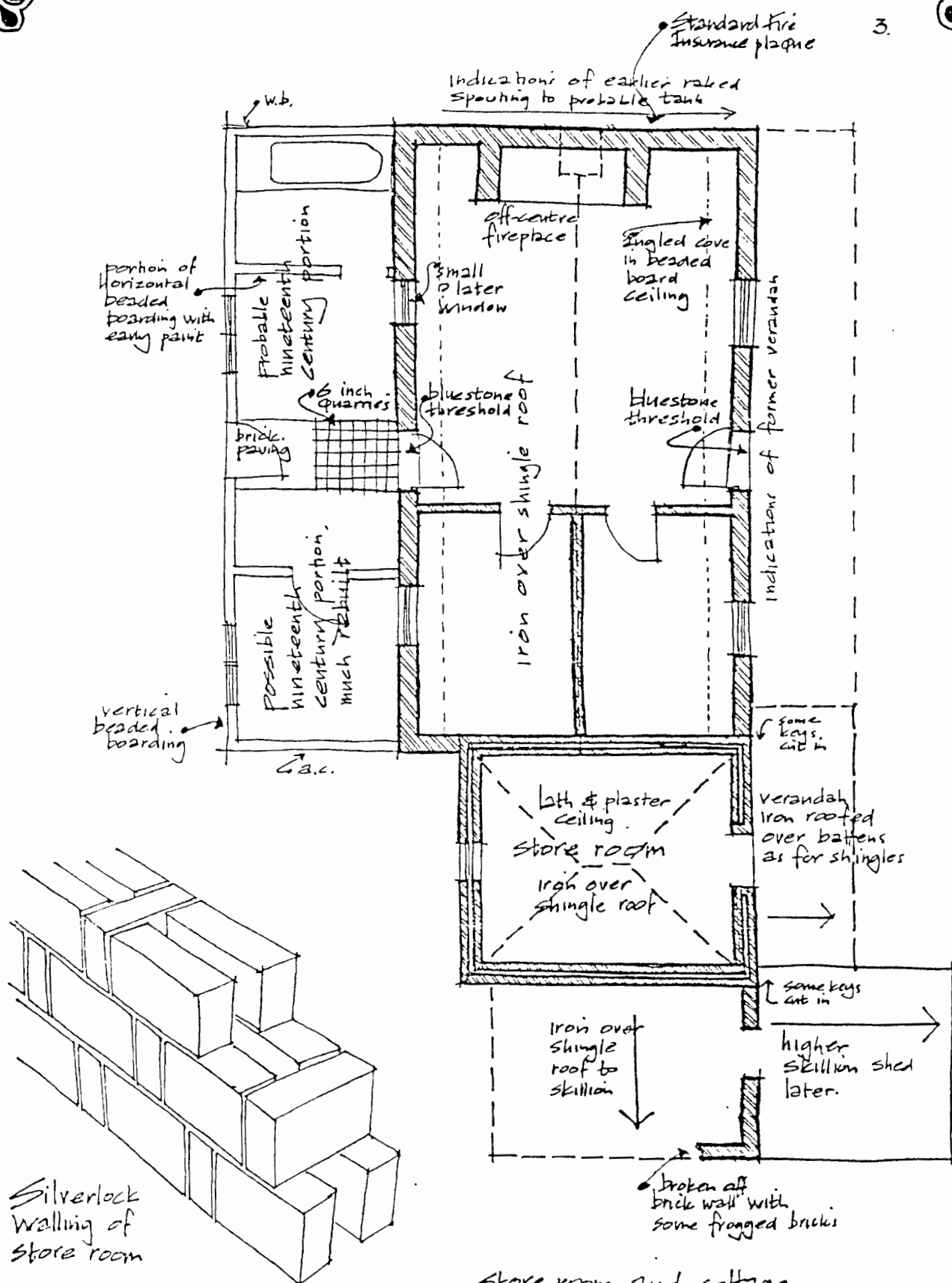


105

MCGRATH STREET

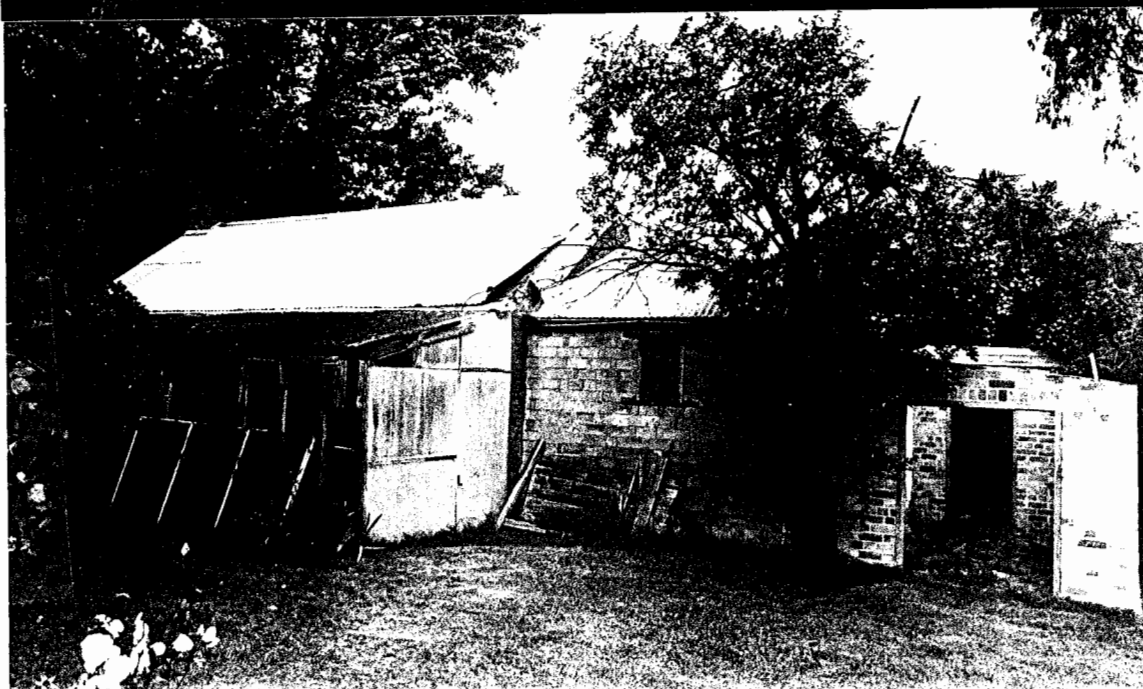
MCGRATH CREEK

3.



Store room and cottage
at "Ellerslie", Pilmer Street,
Bacchus Marsh : approximate only
Miles Lewis 30 June 1984.







BRICK ON PAGE
105



FIRE MARK



BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 106

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

<u>NAME:</u> Bacchus Marsh Gasworks			
<u>ADDRESS:</u> Pilmer Street			
<u>TITLE DETAILS:</u>			
<u>USE:</u> Warehouse(?)			
<u>PREVIOUS USE:</u> Gasworks.			
<u>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</u> 1888-9		<u>SOURCE:</u> 1-3	
<u>BUILDER:</u> Coates & Co.		<u>SOURCE:</u> 1	
<u>CRITERIA:</u> H1,7		<u>HISTORIC THEME:</u> Township	
<u>DESCRIPTION:</u>		<u>STORIES:</u> 1 <u>DETACHED.</u>	
<u>MATERIALS:</u> WALLS Brick		<u>ROOF:</u> Steel	<u>STRUCTURE:</u> Lb.
<u>CONDITION:</u> Fair		<u>INTACTNESS:</u> Very poor <u>THREATS:</u> Demolition	
<u>SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:</u>			
FORM. OUTBUILDINGS			
INDUSTRIAL SITE. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE. RUIN.			
<u>SIGNIFICANCE:</u>			
<u>TYPE:</u> HISTORICAL. SCIENTIFIC			
<u>LEVEL:</u> LOCAL.			
<u>DESIGNATION EXISTING:</u> Nil			
<u>RECOMMENDED CONTROL:</u> PLANNING SCHEME.			
<u>MAP NO:</u> U4.08		<u>SURVEY:</u> RP, DC, GV	<u>DATE:</u> 7.1.94 <u>NEGS:</u> 8.24-26



HISTORY: Construction of the Bacchus Marsh gasworks commenced in 1888 under the supervision of Coates & Co., a prominent firm of gas engineers originating in Britain, it was their 21st works in Australia. The company built forty-seven gasworks throughout Australia in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, including works at Benalla, Lilydale, Maldon, Bairnsdale and Box Hill.¹ At Bacchus Marsh by February 1889, The retort house, standing nearly twenty feet (6.1m) high, was completed, and the gasholder tank, thirty-six feet (11m) in diameter, was brick-lined and barged with mortar.² The bell of the gasholder was completed in August; the mains were laid and the furnaces ready to fire. The commissioning ceremony took place on 23 September, 1889, S.T. Staughton performing the official duty of adjusting the weights on the pressure regulator in the meter house.³

Soon, the gasworks was sold to a public company, the Bacchus Marsh Gas Company Ltd. In 1926, the gasworks was one of the five utilities acquired by the Gas Supply Company Limited. In 1970, the Gas and Fuel Corporation purchased the Victorian assets of the Gas Supply Company, Bacchus Marsh forming part of the total transfer. Natural gas was commenced in 1973,⁴ when the coal gas works became obsolete.

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A brick building (the retort house) with an arched opening at the east end, with various tie rods. There is a large corrugated steel shed adjacent. Total demolition of the site occurred in 1994 during the course of the Study. Surviving evidence is in the form of later concrete foundations and slab floors, a concrete lines pit, probably associated with the earlier structures such as the retort house and gas holder, but this would be of little significance in itself.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: Visually comparable to Portland (commissioned 1878), Maryborough (1882), Mentone (1889) and particularly the following Coates & Co. works buildings: Benalla (1887), Shepparton (188) and Warragul (23, January 1889). The most immediately comparable is Bairnsdale (31 August 1889) for several reasons: it is relatively intact and in good condition, it was commissioned by the same firm, Coates & Co, only six months after Bacchus Marsh, and it appears to be very similar in appearance.

SIGNIFICANCE: A former brick gasworks building built in 1888-9, it produced reticulated gas for the town until 1973. It is now partially demolished and in poor condition (demolished entirely?).

It is locally significant as the embodiment of an industrial process, the production of gas, and so, influential on the development of the town. It is of scientific significance for its archaeological research potential.

¹ Proudley, *Circle of Influence*, pp. 362, 373 & 420. Moore & Oomes, p.76.

² *Ibid.* p 351.

³ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 28 September 1889.

⁴ Proudley, *op. cit.*, pp. 351-353.

INTACTNESS: Very poor. The upper walls and roof have been removed, it has been partly demolished and the brickwork painted. It is used for storage.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Fair.



G.V.



G.V.



20. NOVEMBER 1910.
MOORE & COMES, P. 76

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 112

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

NAME: -			
ADDRESS: 2 White Avenue.			
TITLE DETAILS:			
USE: House.			
PREVIOUS USE:			
CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1979-82		SOURCE: 1	
BUILDER: Autumn		SOURCE: 1	
CRITERIA: H1; Ar1		HISTORIC THEME: Townships.	
DESCRIPTION:	STYLE: Modern	STORIES: 1	DETACHED.
MATERIALS:	WALLS Brick	ROOF Tiles	STRUCTURE Lb.
CONDITION: Excellent	INTACTNESS: Very good	THREATS: -	
SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:			
FORM. VERANDAH. ROOF FORM. PLAN			
DOORS. WINDOWS. PAINTWORK SCHEME. UNPAINTED FINISH. GARDEN.			
SIGNIFICANCE:			
TYPE: HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL.			
LEVEL: LOCAL.			
DESIGNATION EXISTING: Nil			
RECOMMENDED CONTROL PLANNING SCHEME.			
MAP NO: U3.07 & U3.08		SURVEY: RP	DATE: 9.1.94
		NEGS: 9.20,21	



HISTORY: This brick house was built in 1979-82 by Autumn Home Constructions for the then owner, R.W. Smith.¹ A building permit was issued on 22 March, 1979. Construction was completed at a cost of \$35,000 in 1979.²

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A Modern brick gable-roofed pavilion house, elevated and across the block, with a skillion clerestory. Bricks are red/blue, (as clinkers) and roofing tiles Cordoba pattern, red/brown in colour. It is orientated to capture the view over the Common parkland, in front. There is a pergola with a vine across the front, in two sections. Joinery is natural stained timber, with large sliding doors onto the deck. At left is a gable-roofed garage. There is a garden in the manner of Ellis Stones with well-placed boulders, shrubs and alpine plants in lawn.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: Only two 1970s houses of any architectural quality have been identified in the shire, which is perhaps extraordinary, considering the quality of the environment and its closeness to Melbourne. The other is 7 McGregor Court (111). Underbank Lodge (123) is also comparable. Of these, 2 White Avenue is considered to be finer, more significant for its typically, intactness and setting.

SIGNIFICANCE: A modern brick house built in 1979-82 in an appropriate contemporary garden setting. This is one of only two houses of architectural quality in the municipality from the 1970s.

It is of local historical significance as representative of the way of life of its period and of local architectural significance as representative of the domestic architectural style of that period in Victoria.

INTACTNESS: The garage is later. Otherwise, excellent.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Excellent.

¹ Shire of Bacchus Marsh, Building Record.

² Ibid.

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 113

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

NAME: ---**ADDRESS:** 33 Clarinda Street (NW cnr Gulline Close).**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** House**PREVIOUS USE:** Hospital Manager's residence.**CONSTRUCTION DATE:** c1965**SOURCE:** 1**DESIGNER:** Architect of the hospital.**BUILDER:** ?**SOURCE:****CRITERIA:** Ar1,3.**HISTORIC THEME:** Townships.**DESCRIPTION:** **STYLE:** Modern **STORIES:** 1 **DETACHED.****MATERIALS:** **WALLS** Grey brick **ROOF** Steel Deck **STRUCTURE** Lb**CONDITION:** Excellent **INTACTNESS:** Excellent **THREATS:** Sale**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:**

MATERIALS. FORM. VERANDAH. ROOF FORM. PLAN.

CHIMNEYS. DOORS. WINDOWS. PAINTWORK SCHEME.

UNPAINTED FINISH.

FENCES.

GARDEN.

SIGNIFICANCE:**TYPE:** ARCHITECTURAL.**LEVEL:** LOCAL.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** Nil**RECOMMENDED CONTROL** PLANNING SCHEME.**MAP NO:** U3.07**SURVEY:** RP & J.S.**DATE:** 9.1.94**NEGS:** 9.22

HISTORY: This house was built for the manager of the Hospital. It and its garden were designed by the architects of the Hospital in about 1965. The hospital sold it to the present owners in 1980.¹

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A modern (contemporary) house with a T-shaped floor plan. It has pale grey brick walls and flat steel deck roof. The timber joinery is painted white. The large glazed wall areas appear to be Stegbar modular "Windowall". There are broad eaves extending to timber posts as a pergola and an oblong chimney. The garage is integral to the house. There is a well cared for and appropriate garden of creepers, ferns, cordylines and some mossy lawn. There is broad horizontal white painted board fence, which claims the land in front of the house as private courtyard. There is a wall bracket lamp of the period.

Garden. An interesting garden, only thirty years old. The front is dominated by a six metre Angophora, multistemmed through storm damage many years ago. The north and rear gardens have random slate paving with two ornamental pools linked by numerous grapevines growing along the wide eaves. A rockery separates the house from the rear garden and also balances the change of levels. This has been planted with herbaceous perennials by the current owners. Lawn areas are scattered with various fruit trees and exotic deciduous trees.

Plant species include:

<i>Angophora Costata</i>	Smooth bark Apple Myrtle
<i>Betula sp.</i>	Himalayan Birds
<i>Cercis sitiquastrum</i>	Judas tree
<i>Crataegus oxycantha</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Rosa species</i>	Climbing Roses
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood Wattle
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum
<i>Cotoneaster serotinus</i>	Cotoneaster
<i>Prunus species</i>	Pomegranate
Pear, Peach, Plum, Nectarine	
Apricot, Almond, Avocado	
<i>Punica Granatum</i>	Pomegranate
<i>Ulmus procera 'Van Houttii'</i>	Golden Elm
<i>Cordyline Australis</i>	Cabbage Tree

¹ The present owner to JS 13 February 1995. Not included in building records held by the Shire which commence in 1970, although as a government building it may not have a building permit application.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: Other houses identified in the Shire from the 1960s include refs. 198,217,303&344.

SIGNIFICANCE: A fine Modern brick house, set in an interesting garden contemporary with the house. It was built in 1965, designed by the architects for the hospital as a residence for the hospital's manager.

It is of local architectural significance as representative of an architectural and landscape design style. As a purpose-built staff residence, it is also significant as a relatively rare example of this building type.

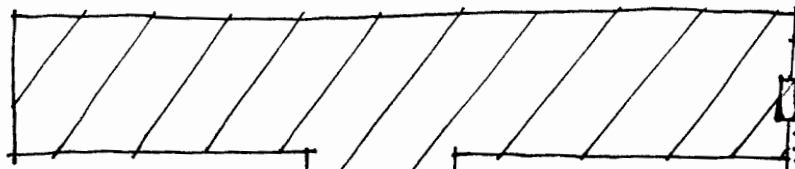
INTACTNESS: Excellent, externally although the interior has been altered. The garden layout has not been altered.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Excellent. Resale is proposed soon.

HOUSING
COMMISSION
ESTATE (114)

113

COURTARD.



PERGOLA

GARDEN

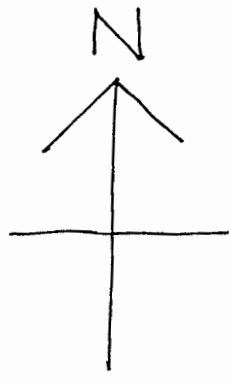
DRIVEWAY.

GARAGE

CARPORT

No 33

(113)



CLARINDA STREET

HOSPITAL.

(134)

GULLINE CLOSE





BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 114

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

NAME: Housing Commission No 3 Estate.**ADDRESS:** 1-11 King Street; 1-17 Queens Crescent & 1-27 Clarinda Street.**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** Public housing**CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 1957-8**SOURCE:** 1**BUILDER:** HCV**SOURCE:** 1**CRITERIA:** Ar3; H4.**HISTORIC THEME:** Townships**DESCRIPTION:** **STYLE:** Modern **STORIES:** 1 **DETACHED.****MATERIALS:** **WALLS** **ROOF** **STRUCTURE****CONDITION:** **INTACTNESS:** **THREATS:****SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:**

FORM. VERANDAH. (Porch). ROOF FORM. PLAN.

CHIMNEYS.

FENCES.

SIGNIFICANCE:**TYPE:** HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL.**LEVEL:** LOCAL.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** Nil**RECOMMENDED CONTROL:** PLANNING SCHEME.**MAP NO:** U3.07**SURVEY:** RP**DATE:** 9.1.94**NEGS:** 9.23-25

7,5 & 3 QUEENS CRESCENT

HISTORY: In 1949, the Housing Commission of Victoria erected its first seventeen houses in Bacchus Marsh to alleviate the post-war housing shortage.¹ Six years later, an additional seventy-three houses were completed.² In 1957 the Commission had erected ten houses on its No.3 Estate at Stamford Hill (King Street, Queens Crescent, and Clarinda Street).³ By 1960, the Housing Commission had erected ninety-two timber houses in Bacchus Marsh.⁴

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: Government funded and built low-cost housing estate of detached single family houses. They are timber with double-hung timber windows with horizontal glazing bars. They are rectangular or L-shaped in plan; gable or hipped roof. A porch is generally accommodated beneath the main roof and there is a red brick oblong chimney. There are painted bull-nosed weatherboards with corner steps, stained plinth boards and timber steps. Roof cladding is corrugated steel, concrete or terracotta Marseilles tiles. They are set well back on their sites, with chain-link and metal pipe low fences (450mm height) and double vehicular gates. Some cast metal street nameplates survive.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: Of all of the detached single family houses, built by the Housing Commission in Bacchus Marsh, these were assessed to be most intact and in best condition, as a group.

SIGNIFICANCE: Of all the Housing Commission of Victoria detached houses built in Bacchus Marsh, this characteristic group built over 1957-58, have been assessed to be in the best condition and most intact.

They are of local architectural significance as intact surviving examples of the rural house construction programmes of the Commission in this period. The group are of local historic significance in demonstrating the effect of government action: in provision of low-cost pleasant accommodation.

INTACTNESS: This group has been assessed to be the most intact inspected in the estate. They are very intact, except regarding paint colours.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Condition of this group is generally excellent. They are generally well cared for.

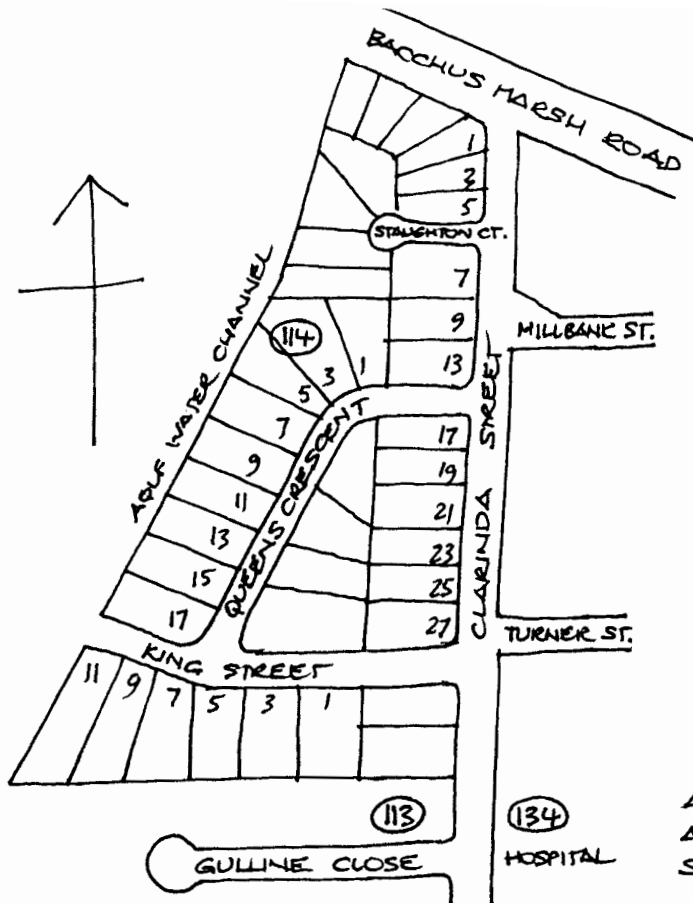
¹ Housing Commission of Victoria, Annual Report, 1947-49. Refer also: ref: 210.

² Ibid. 1955-56

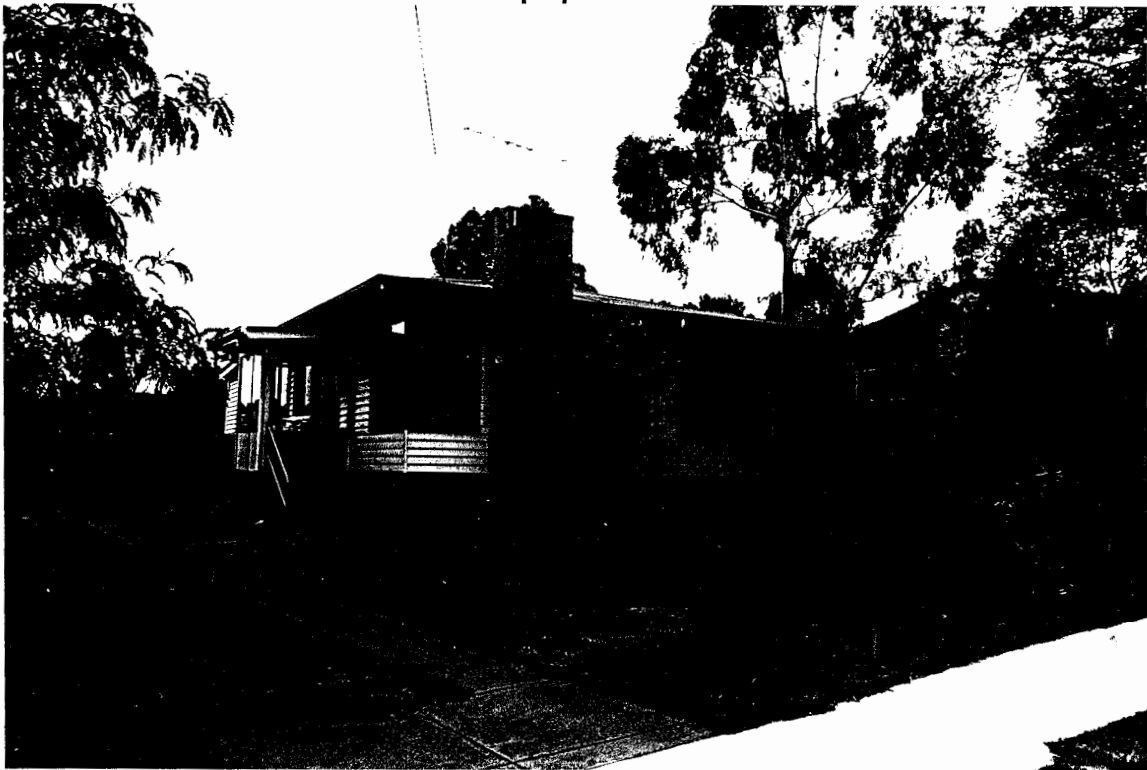
³ *Back to Bacchus Marsh*, 1957, p.20.

⁴ Housing Commission of Victoria, Annual Report, 1959-60.

114.



ALL BLOCKS ON THE HCV ESTATE ARE SHOWN, BUT ONLY THOSE OF SIGNIFICANCE ARE NUMBERED.



7 KING STREET



BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 116

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

NAME: Kelvin Grove.**PREVIOUS NAME:** Kelvin Grove Private Hospital; Green Lodge.**ADDRESS:** 5 Millbank Street.**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** House.**PREVIOUS USE:** Private Hospital.**SIGNIFICANT DATE:** 1918-57 **CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 1891**DESIGNER:****BUILDER:** Mr Brady, Gisborne**SOURCE:** 2**CRITERIA:** H2,5; Ar1; So1.**HISTORIC THEME:** Townships**DESCRIPTION:****STYLE:** Italianate**STORIES:** 1**DETACHED.****MATERIALS:****WALLS** Brick**ROOF****STRUCTURE****CONDITION:** Good**INTACTNESS:** Good**THREATS:** -**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:**

FACADE. VERANDAH. ROOF FORM.

EAVES DECORATION.

CHIMNEYS.

GARDEN.

SIGNIFICANCE:**TYPE:** HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL. SOCIAL.**LEVEL:** LOCAL.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** Nil**RECOMMENDED CONTROL** PLANNING SCHEME. AREA 1.**MAP NO:** U3.07**SURVEY:** RP, JS**DATE:** 9.1.94**NEGS:** 10.1/1018-

HISTORY: Thomas Cain purchased this property from W.J. Humphrey in October 1891.¹ Extensive alterations were completed in the following year; the builder, a Mr Brady of Gisborne, working to designs supplied by the owner.² Described as a commodious dwelling house, it was known as Green Lodge, and comprised six large rooms, servants quarters, laundry, buggy shed, stables and other outbuildings.³

Following Cain's death in 1913, the property was owned by Eugene O'Connell. In December 1917 Green Lodge was purchased by Mrs H. Campbell and converted for use as a private hospital, which she named Kelvin Grove.⁴ Opened in March 1918, the hospital treated various injuries and illnesses, but earned particular note as a maternity hospital, "the birth-place of Bacchus Marsh". Matron Campbell operated the hospital, later there were Sisters Hughes, Eileen and Alma.⁵ This and other private institutions were closed following the establishment of the Bacchus Marsh and District War Memorial Hospital in 1957 (ref: 134).

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A hip-roofed, three-bay Italianate brick house. The left hand bay is set forward, from which projects a canted bay window whose windows have round heads. A skillion verandah in the angle extends around the right hand side. There are three brick chimneys with deep Classical mouldings. Eaves have brackets in a frieze. It is set in a mature garden.

Garden. A gravel driveway meanders along the east side of the property towards residences(??) to the rear, whilst a path leads up to the front door under a wire arch.⁶ A lattice summer house is located at the rear of the garden along with newer cottage gardens. The return verandah is screened with large shrubs and small trees with ground covers under. A large liquidambar dominates the east side of the garden. Set on the side of a hill, lawns rise up from the driveway to the house with specimen trees in the lawns, including a standard wisteria.

Plant species include:

<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Liquidambar
<i>Prunus cerasifera</i> 'Nigra'	Bronzeleaf Cherry Plum
<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	Golden Rain Tree
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black locust
<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Oleander
<i>Prunus serrulata</i>	Flowering Cherry
<i>Prunus</i> sp.	Peach

¹ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 10 October 1891.

² *Ibid.*, ? May 1892; and personal communication with Gwyn Moore, BMDHS.

³ "Kelvin Grove, Green Lodge Villa, Millbank Street" typescript, BMDHS. No author. No date.

⁴ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 1 December 1917.

⁵ Camm, *Bacchus Marsh by Bacchus Marsh*, pp. 39, 148, 273, 294, 305, & 346.

Moore & Oomes, *Bacchus Marsh. A Pictorial Chronicle*, p.117.

⁶ Inspected by JS on 12 February 1995, with permission of the owner Mr Geoffrey Camm.

<i>Cupressus sempervirens 'Stricta'</i>	Italian Cypress
<i>Wisteria sinensis</i>	Chinese Wisteria
<i>Camellia japonica</i>	Camellia
<i>Erythrina crista-gallii</i>	Coral Tree
<i>Plumbago Capensis</i>	Plumbago
<i>Rosa sp.</i>	Climbing and Shrub Roses
<i>Vitis sp.</i>	Grapevine
<i>Juglans Nigra</i>	Walnut
<i>Eucalyptus caesia</i>	Gunngunnu

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: Other private hospitals included Inglewood c1914 (ref. 203) Ashley (ref. 139) and Quamby, Standfield Street.

SIGNIFICANCE: A brick Italianate house built in 1891, but used between 1918 and 1957 as a private hospital, famous for its maternity role: "the birthplace of Bacchus Marsh". It is set in a fine garden.

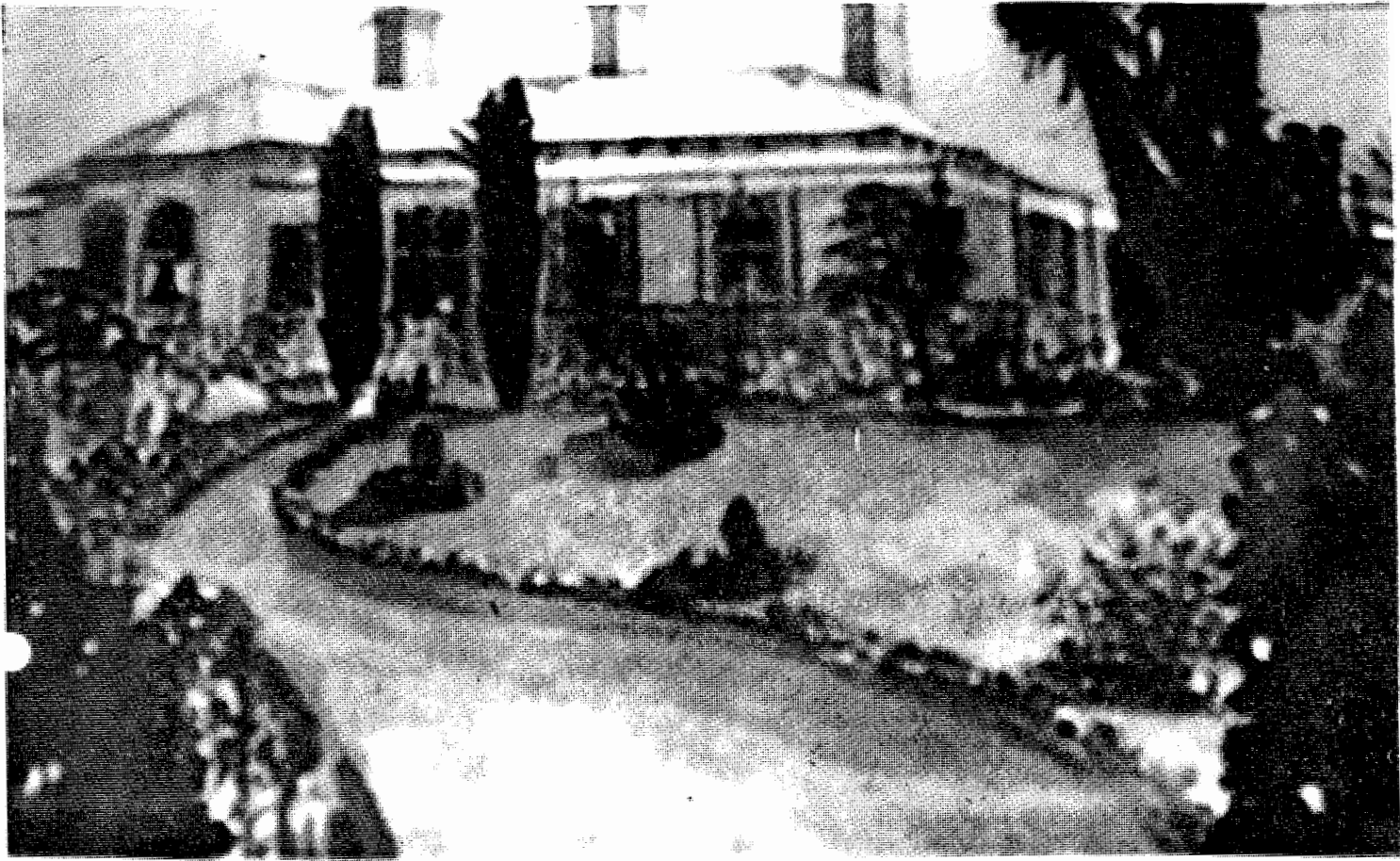
Kelvin Grove has local historical significance as a house, for its embodiment of the way of life of the 1890s. It is also significant for its association with the community life of Bacchus Marsh, as a hospital. Hence, it demonstrates a changing sequence of occupancy and use.

It is architecturally significant locally as a relatively intact Italianate house in a fine garden with elements of the period including the driveway, individual trees, archway and summerhouse.

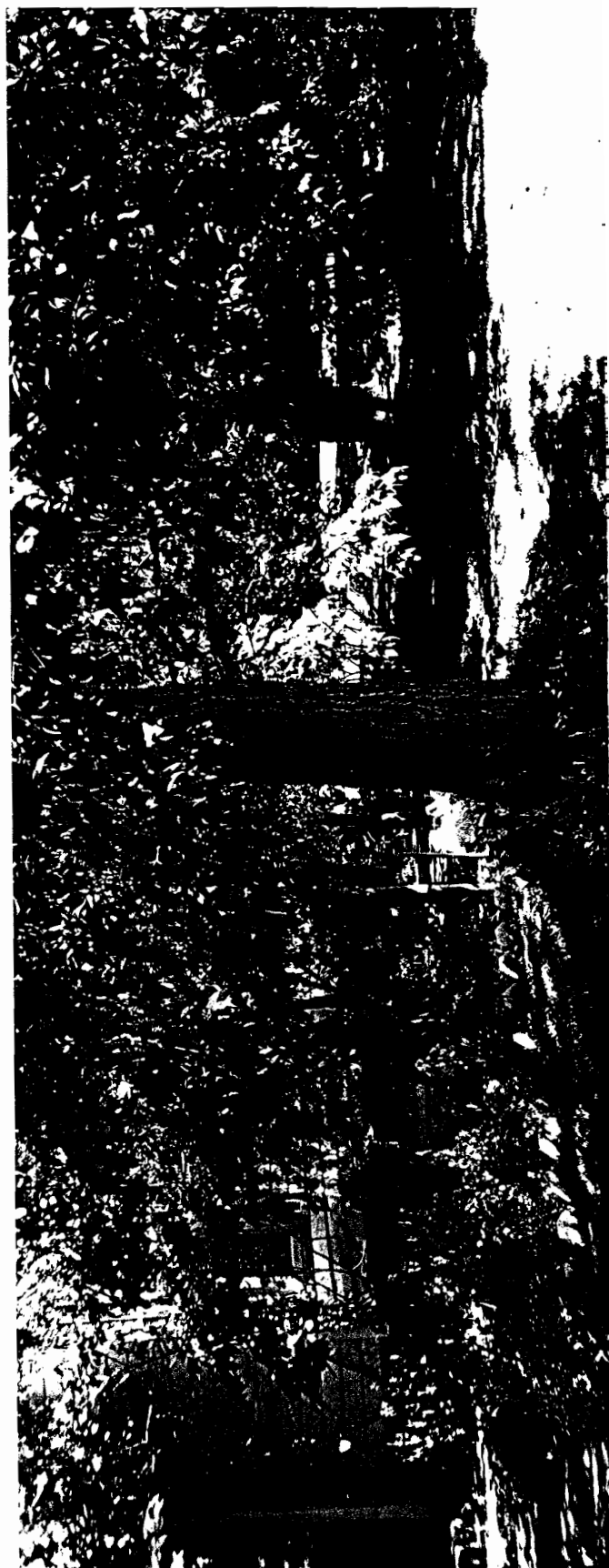
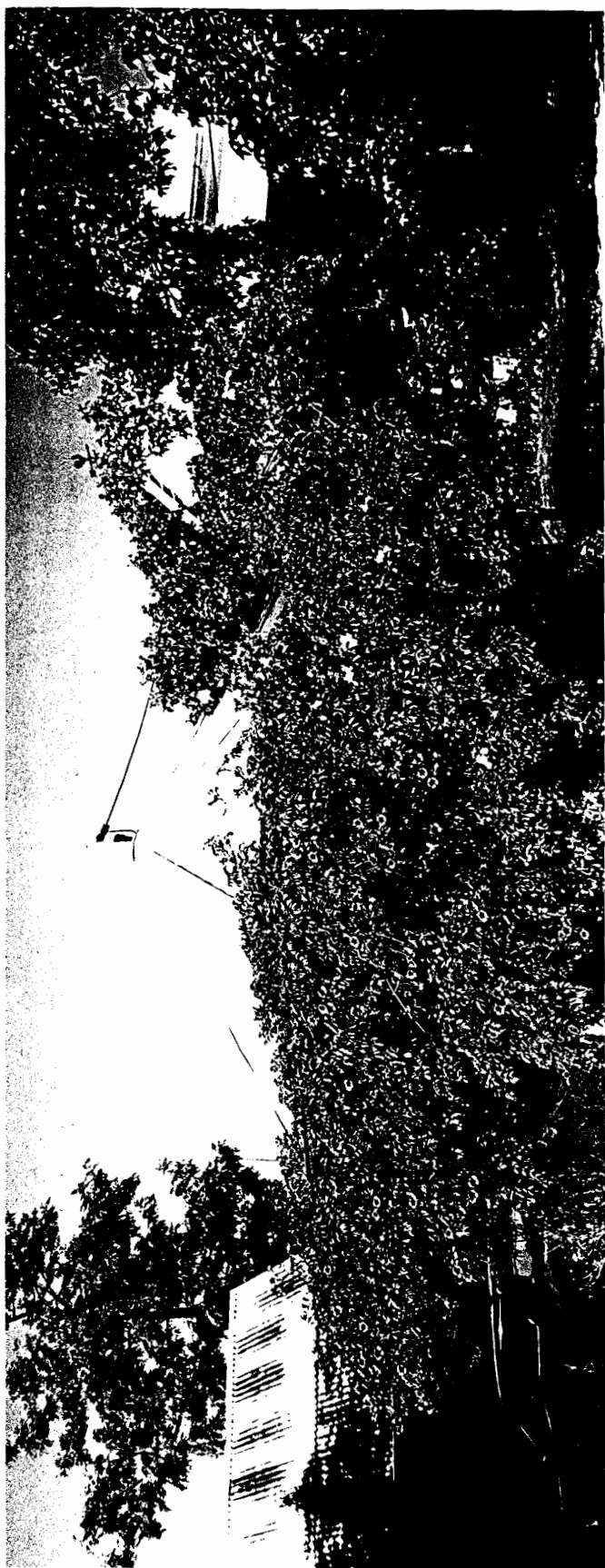
It is socially significant to Bacchus Marsh people as a known and valued part of their sense of identity.

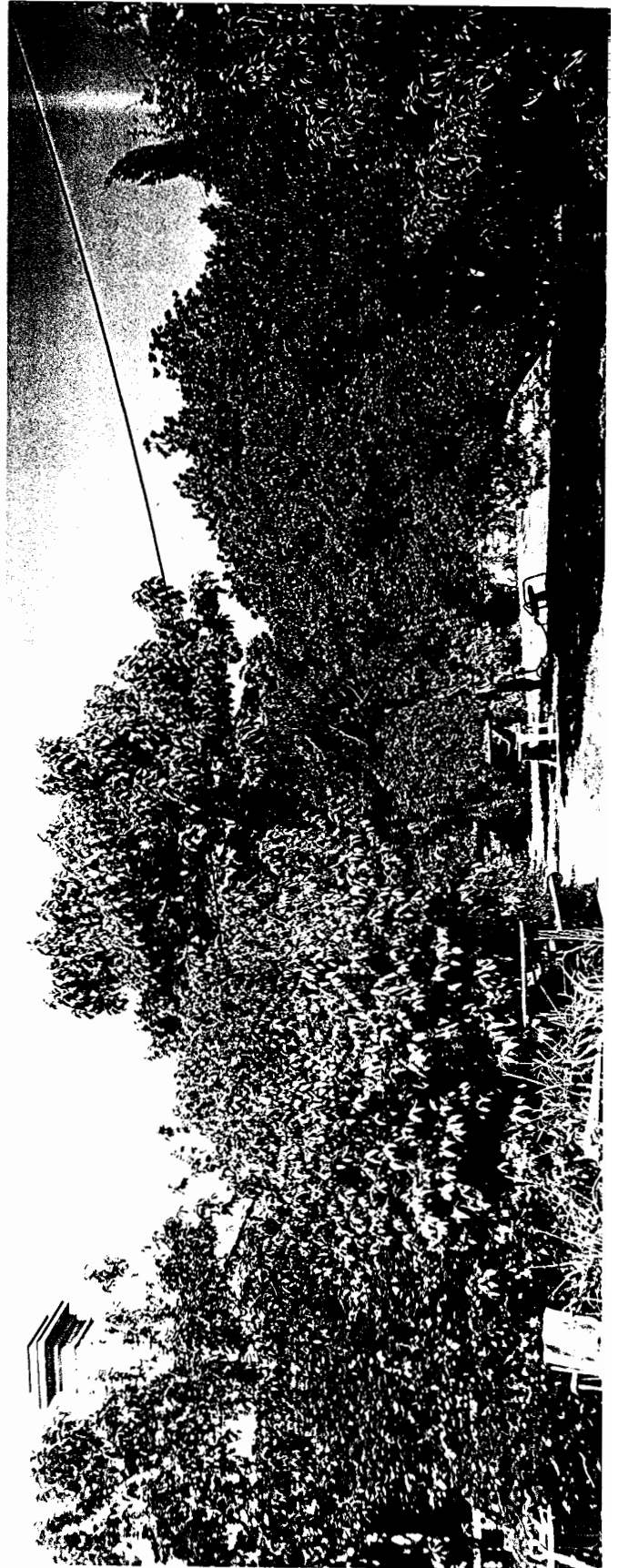
INTACTNESS:

CONDITIONS & THREATS:



Moore & Oomes, p. 117.







BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 125

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

NAME: Hilton.			
ADDRESS: Bourkes Road.			
TITLE DETAILS:			
USE: Farmhouse.			
CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1878		SOURCE: 1	
BUILDER: Mr Tate, Ballan		SOURCE: 2	
CRITERIA: H1; Ar1		HISTORIC THEME: Agriculture	
DESCRIPTION: STYLE: Italianate? STORIES: 1 DETACHED.			
MATERIALS: WALLS Brick & Stone ROOF Iron STRUCTURE Lb.			
CONDITION: Good? INTACTNESS: Good? THREATS: -			
SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS: MATERIALS. FORM. VERANDAH. ROOF FORM. CHIMNEYS. WINDOWS. OUTBUILDINGS. VIEWS. REMNANT GARDEN.			
SIGNIFICANCE: TYPE: HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL. LEVEL: LOCAL.			
DESIGNATION EXISTING: Nil			
RECOMMENDED CONTROL: PLANNING SCHEME. AREA 1.			
MAP NO: U1.05		SURVEY: RP	DATE: 9.1.94
			NEGS: 10.9-11



HISTORY: Hilton was erected in 1878 for David Robertson, "one of the latest and best additions in the number of farms facing Ballarat Road".¹ The contractor was a Mr Tate of Ballan.²

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A brick farmhouse with sandstone quoins, double-fronted, with the right-hand bay set forward, with a canted bay window. There is a timber verandah in the angle. At right rear is a substantial outbuilding, presumably stables. It has a gable roof across with a central gable facing, and a rear skillion extension. There are remnant plantings. Close access was not possible.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: Eleven late nineteenth century farmhouses were identified in the Shire. Of these, only three are built in brick (also ref. 274, Muddy Lane, Myrniong; and 363 Morven, Lerderderg Gorge Road). Churchbank, Myrniong-Greendale Road (278) and McMahons Road (15) both timber, are also comparable in form.

SIGNIFICANCE: A substantial Italianate(?) brick and stone farmhouse complex, built in 1878 with stables(?) and remnant plantings, all relatively intact.

It has local historical significance as a representative embodiment of a way of life: farming in the late nineteenth century.

It has local architectural significance as a representative example of the Italianate style applied to a farmhouse.

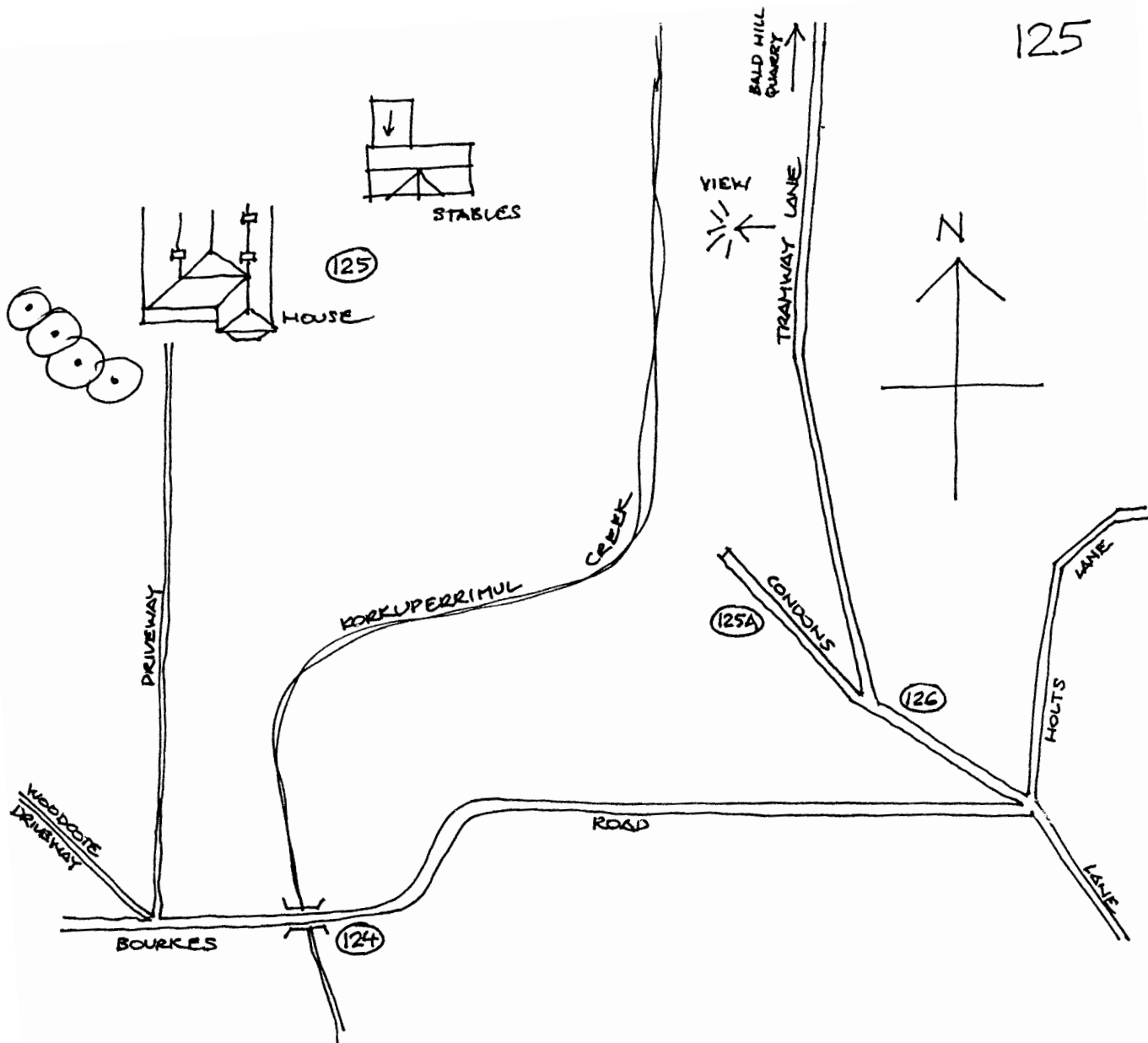
INTACTNESS: Apparently very good, as a complex.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Apparently, good.

¹ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 2 March 1878.

² Personal communication with Gwyn Moore, BMDHS.

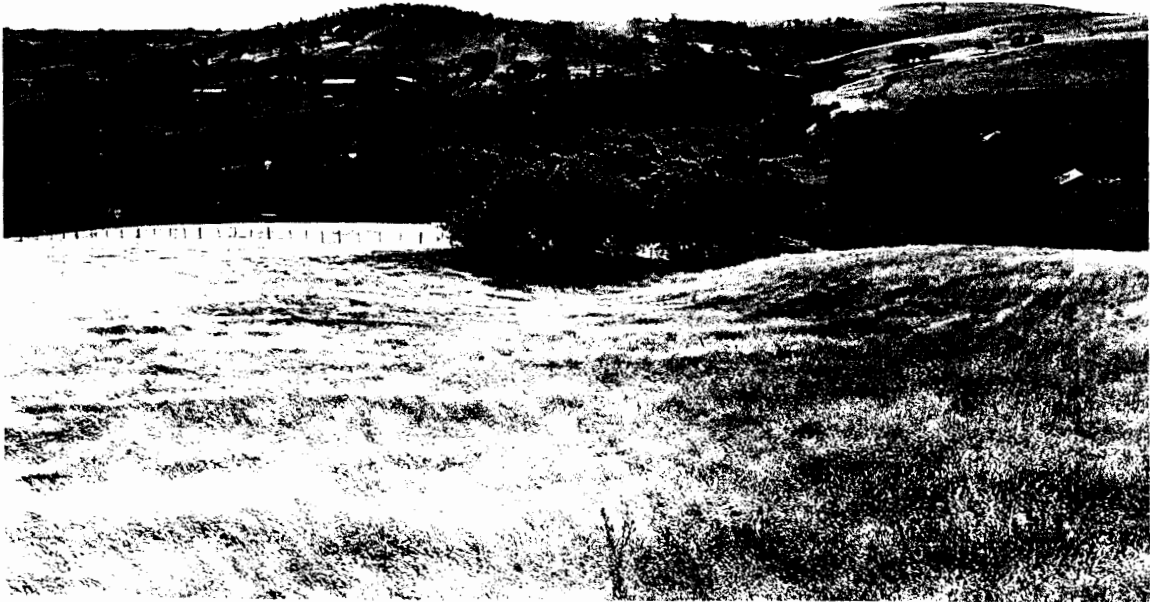
125



NOTE : PLANNING SCHEME MAP REFERS TO CONDONS LANE AS BOURKES ROAD & VICE VERSA.

125

↓ 125



canal →
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← 125

↓ 125



← 125.



BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 127

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

NAME: Swimming Pool.**ADDRESS:** Grant Street.**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** Swimming Pool.**PREVIOUS USE:** Concentrated Milk Factory. Bridge Factory (Mill).**SIGNIFICANT DATE:** **CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 1938 **SOURCE:** 3.**DESIGNER:** Alec Bond **BUILDER:** Lionel Simpson **SOURCE:** 1**CRITERIA:** H2,4; So3. **HISTORIC THEME:** Township/Community Life**STRUCTURE:** Rfc.**CONDITION:** Excellent **INTACTNESS:** Excellent **THREATS:** -**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:****MATERIALS.****STREET FURNITURE.****EQUIPMENT. ?****GARDEN. TREES.****SIGNIFICANCE:****TYPE:** HISTORICAL. SOCIAL. SCIENTIFIC**LEVEL:** LOCAL.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** Nil**RECOMMENDED CONTROL PLANNING SCHEME.****MAP NO:** U3.08 **SURVEY:** DC, RP, JS **DATE:** 15.1.94 **NEGS:** 10.19

HISTORY: The need for proper bathing facilities had long been the subject of public concern in Bacchus Marsh. Several swimming holes on the Werribee and Lerderberg Rivers were popular with local residents, but these were frequently littered with branches and other debris.¹ The proceeds of the "Back to Bacchus Marsh" celebrations for 1930 were devoted to the construction of a swimming pool, and in February 1936, a meeting of residents decided that the revenue earned from the Centenary Celebrations should also be devoted to a swimming pool fund. By 1937, the need for proper facilities was urgent, for Harry's Hole, the official swimming place on the Werribee River, had become choked with silt and caused numerous floods.²

Construction of a swimming pool, occupying the site of the former Concentrated Milk Factory (Bridge Factory), commenced in 1937.³ Brick dressing screens, using the concrete floor of the milk factory, were completed in January 1938; the pool, with an elevated slide, was completed in the following month. The official opening ceremony took place in February 1938.⁴ Designed by the Shire Secretary and Engineer, A.W. Bond, the swimming pool was the first public facility to be constructed by the Council. The contractor was Lionel Simpson.⁵ Mature trees survive from the factory manager's house garden, which was at the rear of the site.⁶

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: An in-ground open-air public swimming pool and wading(?) pool. It is constructed of reinforced concrete painted light blue, and extending for 0.8 to 2.5m deep. There are red brick hip roofed changing rooms. The surrounding apron is paved with pre-cast concrete diamond shaped pavers. Six lighting standards are on reinforced concrete plinths with steel tube standards. All of the structures appear to have been erected at the same time, in 1938. (The pool equipment was not inspected, but if any is from 1938, may also be significant).

Landscape. An open site with sloping lawns and mature specimen trees, the swimming pool grounds have been developed by amalgamating two properties. Remains of existing plantings are to the south and west and plants from The Bridge Factory manager's house (eg. Jacaranda) and an adjacent old garden are on the northern embankment. The neighbouring house was demolished to make way to the existing car park. Although many of the plants date from before the building of the pool in 1936, the large elms were planted

¹ Camm, *Bacchus Marsh by Bacchus Marsh*, pp.4, 60, 213, 245 & 312..

² Crisp, F.C. (Ed.), *Bacchus Marsh Centenary Celebrations*, p.25. "Harry's Hole" is at the south end of McDonald Court on the Werribee River, at the present footbridge.

³ The Bacchus Marsh Concentrated Milk Company (The Bridge Factory) was opened in about 1891 by T. Anderson. it was acquired by Nestlé Anglo Swiss Milk Processing Company in 1909 and closed in 1923. Refer: Moore & Oomes, p.53; John Lack & Olwen Ford, *Melbourne's Western Region. An Introductory History*, pp.62, 164 & 165.

⁴ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 29 January 1938; 19 February 1938.

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ Steering committee members.

by the current pool manager in the early 1970s as saplings from the street trees.⁷ The mature trees from the earlier site are significant, as some have already been removed.

Plant Species include:

<i>Cupressus Glabra</i>	Arizona Cypress
<i>Ulmus Precera</i>	English Elm
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	English Ash
<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Jacaranda
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Liquidambar
<i>Phoenix Carariensis</i>	Canary Island Palm
<i>Michelia Figo</i>	Port Wine Magnolia
<i>Coprosma Repens</i>	Mirror Bush
<i>Feijoa Sellowiana</i>	Pineapple Guava
<i>Ligustrum Japonicum 'Variegatum'</i>	Golden Japanese Privet
<i>Prunus amygdalina</i>	Almond
<i>Brachychiton Populneus</i>	Kurrajong
<i>Eucalyptus Cladocalyx</i>	Sugar Gum
<i>Prunus Serrulata sp.</i>	Flowering Cherry
<i>Camellia Japonica</i>	Camellia
Hedge: <i>Ligustrum ovalifolium 'Aureum'</i>	Golden Hedge Privet

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: The baths are not early (Richmond Baths, heated and roofed) were opened in 1897, and the Melbourne City Baths in 1903-04. Even a number of state schools had acquired baths by the 1930s. But they are unusual in being so intact. The trees are the only evidence in Bacchus Marsh town of the large milk industry earlier this century.

SIGNIFICANCE: An open air in-ground swimming pool constructed of reinforced concrete on the site of the former Concentrated Milk Factory in 1938, set in a fine garden. It is very intact. The mature trees are particularly significant as remnants from the factory garden and the only evidence in Bacchus Marsh of the large milk industry early this century.

It has historical significance for its association with social and sporting developments in Bacchus Marsh. It demonstrates the effect of local government action on community life. It has local social significance as a known and valued traditional community meeting place and focus. It is of scientific significance as the Factory site for its archaeological research potential

⁷ Interview by the Pool Manager with JS, 22 January 1995. The present Manager has held the position since 1938.

INTACTNESS: Apparently remarkably intact. The changing pavilion may have been roofed later. The diving board (and "elevated slide"?) have been removed.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Excellent.









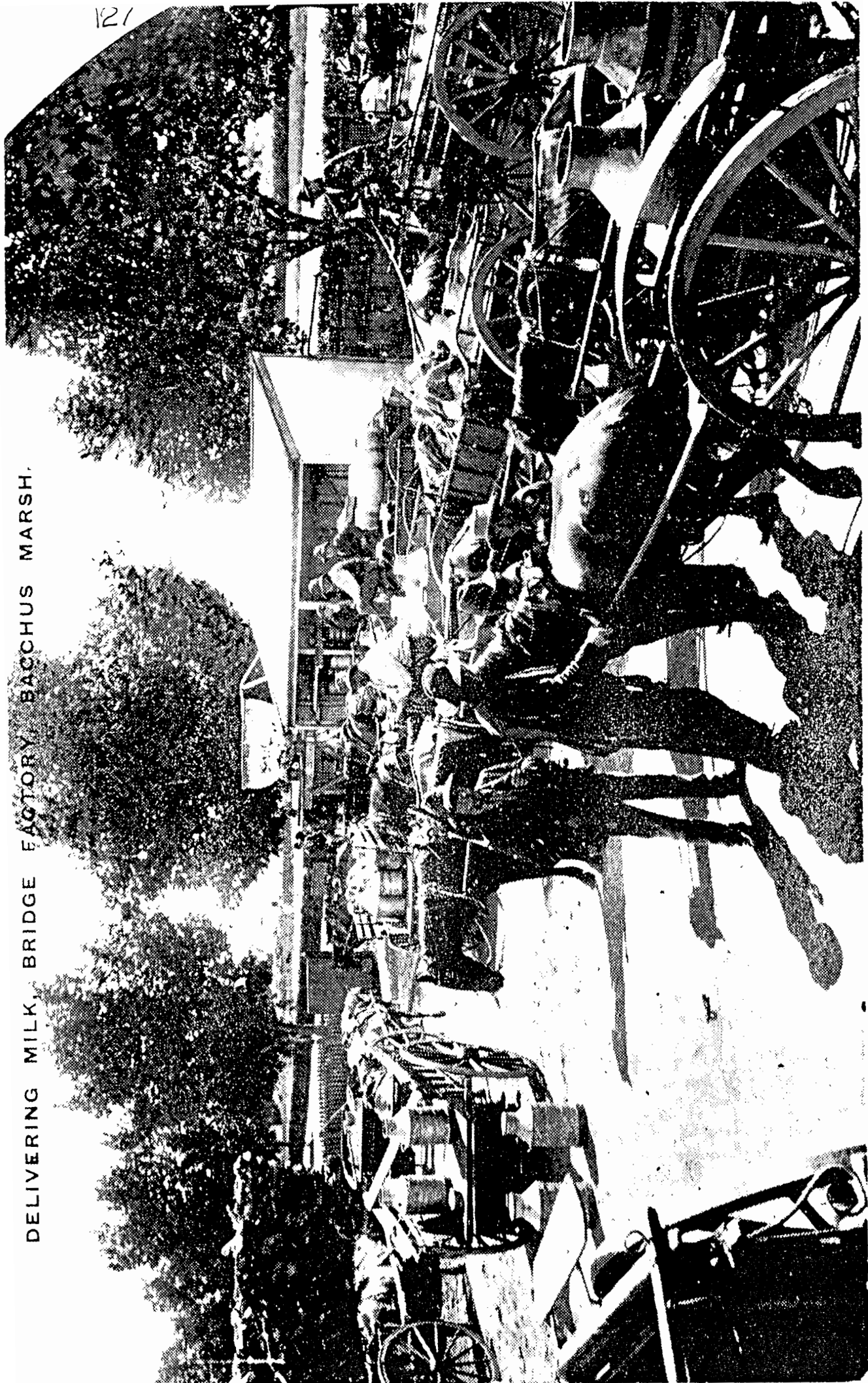
KEEP END

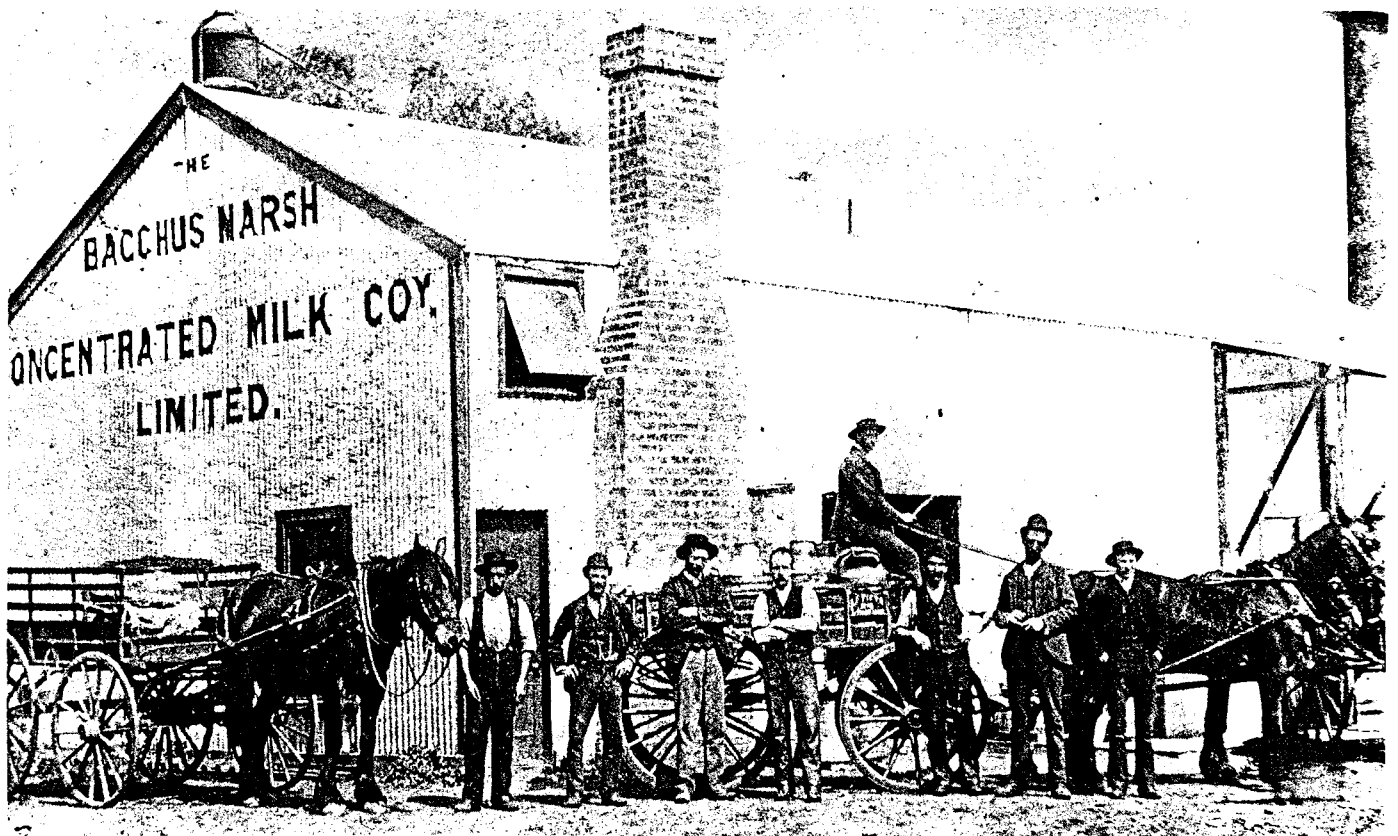
127



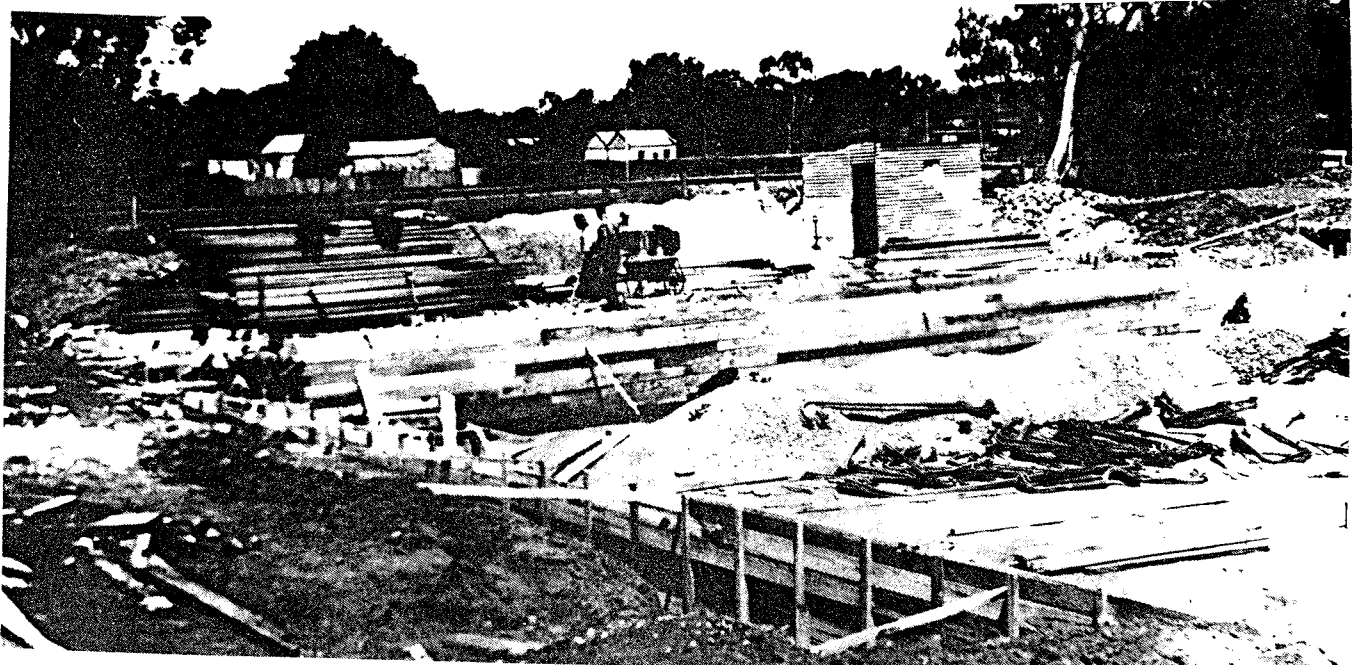


DELIVERING MILK, BRIDGE FACTORY, BACCHUS MARSH.

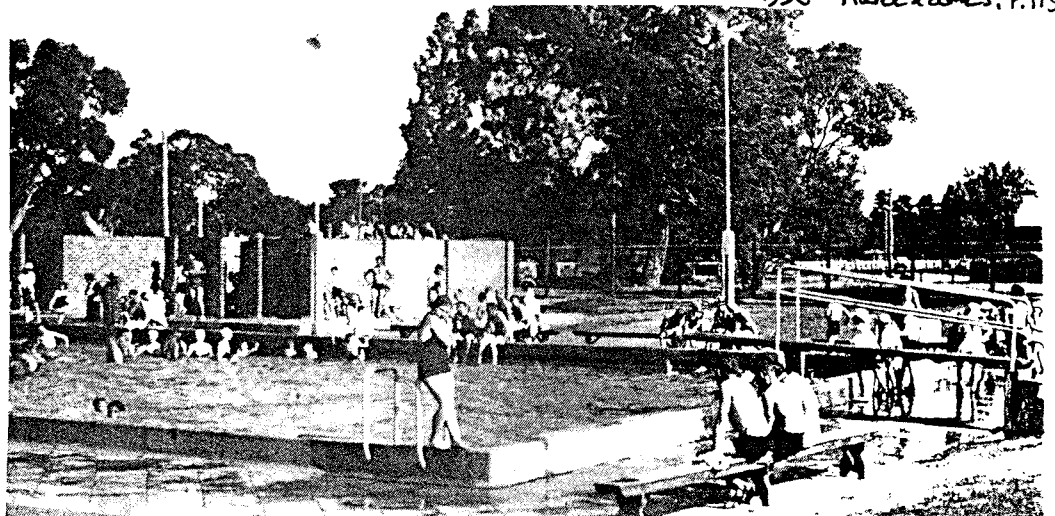


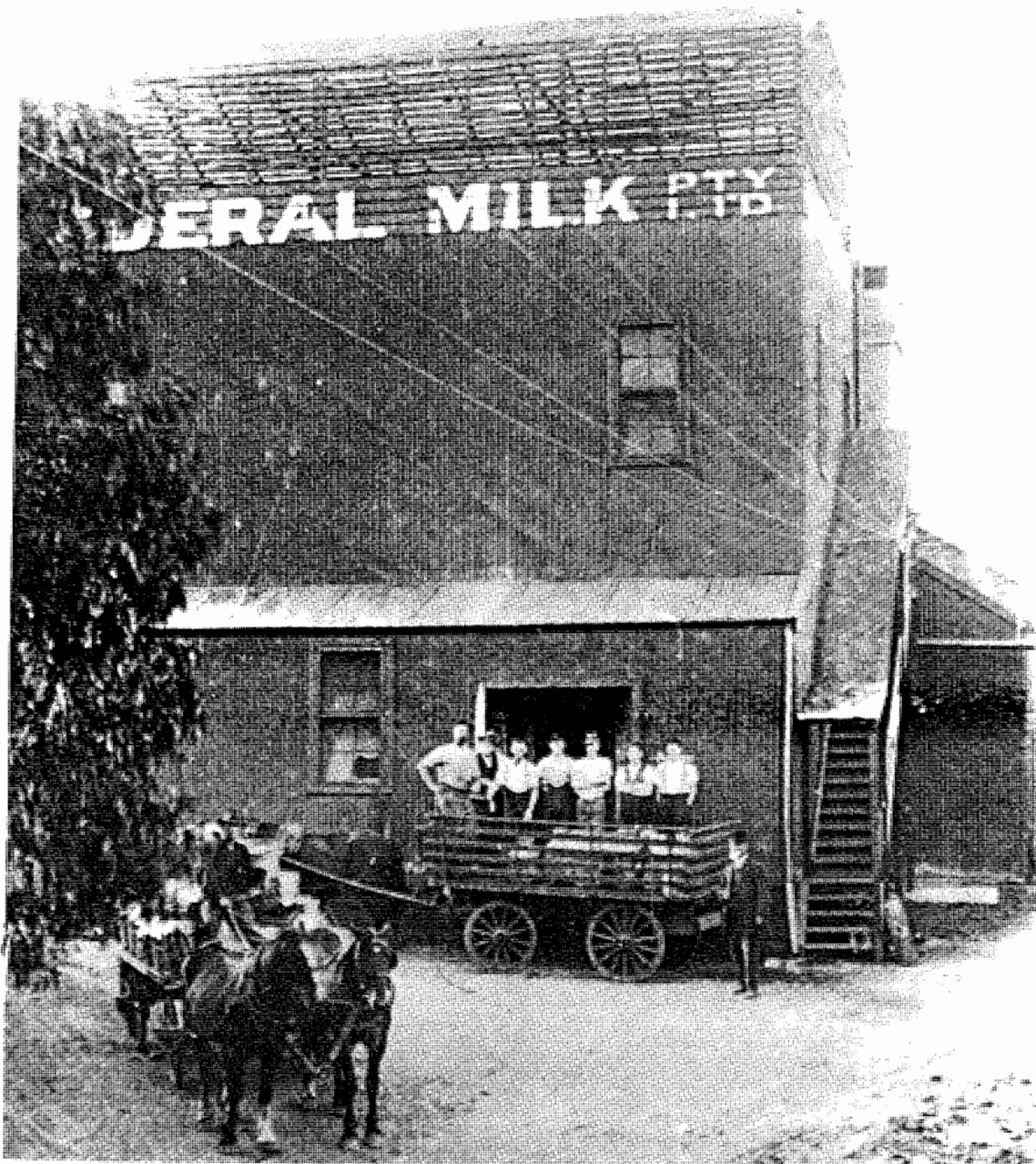


THE BRIDGE FACTORY, OPENED 1851
MOORE & COMES, P. 53.



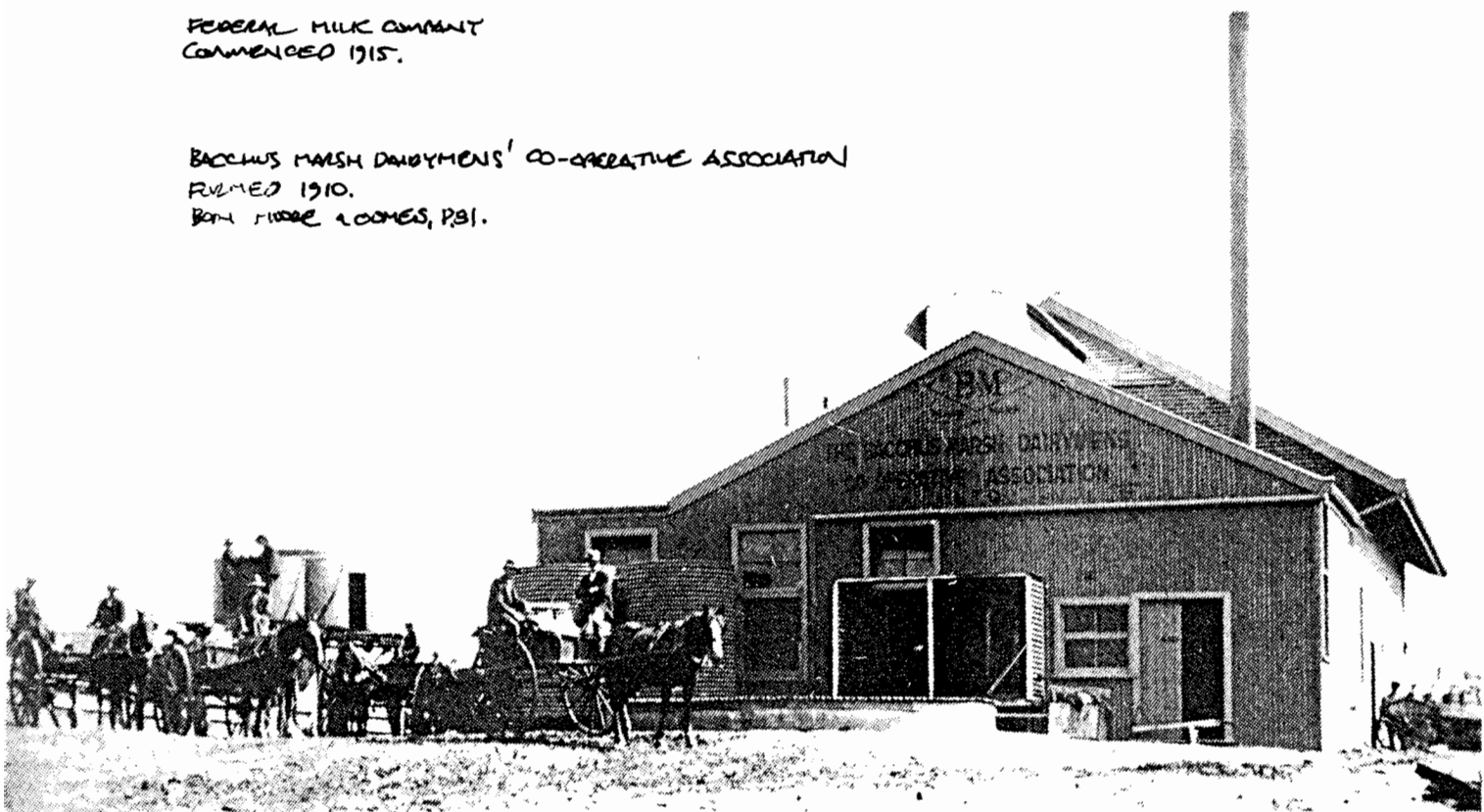
POOL UNDER CONSTRUCTION 1937-38.
POOL OPENED 1938 MOORE & COMES, P. 115





FEDERAL MILK COMPANY
COMMENCED 1915.

BACCHUS MARSH DAIRYMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION
FILMED 1910.
BY H. MOORE & CO., P.S.I.



BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 127A

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

NAME: McDonalds Saddlery, Busi Fingers Ceramics Studio, Fisher & Box Pty. Ltd., Accountants.**PREVIOUS NAME:** John Jory; William Morton; William & Alexander Gulline.**ADDRESS:** 60, 62 Grant Street (NE cnr Sydney Street).**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** Shops and office.**PREVIOUS USE:** General Store.**SIGNIFICANT DATE:** 1890-1955 **CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 1890**SOURCE:** 1**ALTERATIONS/ADDITIONS:** **DATE:** 1899, 1911 **SOURCE:** 2**CRITERIA:** H2; Ar3/ So3. **HISTORIC THEME:** Townships/Community Life**DESCRIPTION:** **STYLE:** 60: Victorian/62: Edwardian **STORIES:** 1 **DETACHED.****MATERIALS:** **WALLS** Brick **ROOF** Iron **STRUCTURE** Lb**CONDITION:** Reasonable **INTACTNESS:** Good **THREATS:** -**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:**

FORM. FACADE. VERANDAH. ROOF FORM. USE.

PARAPET DECORATION.

CHIMNEYS. DOORS. WINDOWS.

OUTBUILDINGS.

SIGNIFICANCE:**TYPE:** HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL. SOCIAL.**LEVEL:** LOCAL.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** Nil**RECOMMENDED CONTROL:** PLANNING SCHEME. AREA 1.**MAP NO:** U3.08 & U4.08 **SURVEY:** RP **DATE:** 6.4.94 **NEGS:** 29.7-12/10.20

HISTORY: John Jory opened the store at 60 Grant Street in February 1890. William Grant Morton, in partnership with H.H. Hussey, purchased the business in 1891, and in August of the same year, commenced construction of a five-roomed dwelling at the rear of the premises.¹ After the partnership dissolved in 1896, Morton expanded the business, making extensions to the premises in 1899 (60B Grant Street) and 1911 (60A Grant Street).²

In August 1919, the business was purchased by William and Alexander Gulline. A niece later recalled that the store "sold almost anything":

Going in from the double front door, there was a full length grocery counter running down the right-hand side of the shop with shelves of grocery stock on the wall behind it. On the left was some hardware, and you went through an archway past rolls of lino into the drapery section. Further back in the central section was the footwear department with mainly boots, and the office was behind it. In the front corner where Swensen's office is now, there were sections for bacon and cheese and potatoes. There was also an area there where they sold paint. Out the back there was a lane which came in from Sydney Street. On one side of this were stables and sheds stocking produce such as chaff and oats, bulk flour and grain. On the other side of the lane were sheds with fertilizers, tools and machinery. They bought everything in bulk, and it would be stored out the back and brought into the front shop as they wanted it.³

Gulline's was the main store for residents in the Maddingley area until December 1955 when Alexander and William Gulline retired.

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A row of four brick shops in two pairs: No. 60 Victorian (shop, 1890 and residence behind 1891) and No. 62 Edwardian (62A shop, 1899 and 62B shop and residence 1911). They have hip roofs behind parapet fronts. There is a continuous old timber verandah extending over the footpath to the kerb. Chimneys are bichromatic brick. No. 60 has a former residential section at the rear, with chimney and verandah. No. 62 has a residential side entrance to Sydney Street, this is canted and recessed with a projecting minor gable roof on brackets, with a finial and a catenary curved valance rail. There are two triple casement sashes with highlights and the wall is roughcast over a dado board. There is also a small opening. No. 60(a) has a large outbuilding (stables?) accessible from a rear lane off Sydney Street and No. 60(b) has a roof lantern vent.

¹ Moore and Oomes, *Bacchus Marsh: A Pictorial Chronicle*, p.55; *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 27 August 1891.

² *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 26 August 1911. Note: these street numbers do not co-incide with present addresses, hence the location of the various building phases remains speculative and confused by the documentary evidence.

³ Camm, *Bacchus Marsh by Bacchus Marsh*, pp. 77-78.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are eight surviving nineteenth century shops identified in the Shire and three Edwardian shops (with refs: 131 and 148) (including these) (with refs: 127B, 129, 131, 135, 141, 145 and 154). All except one of the Victorian shops are in Grant Street. This group is the most complete.

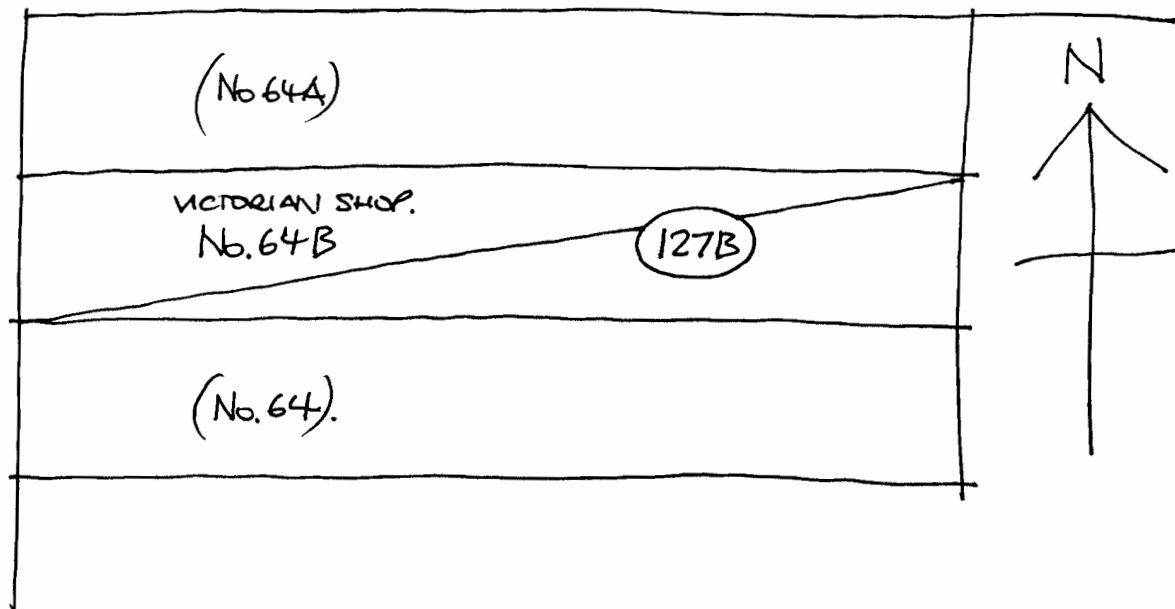
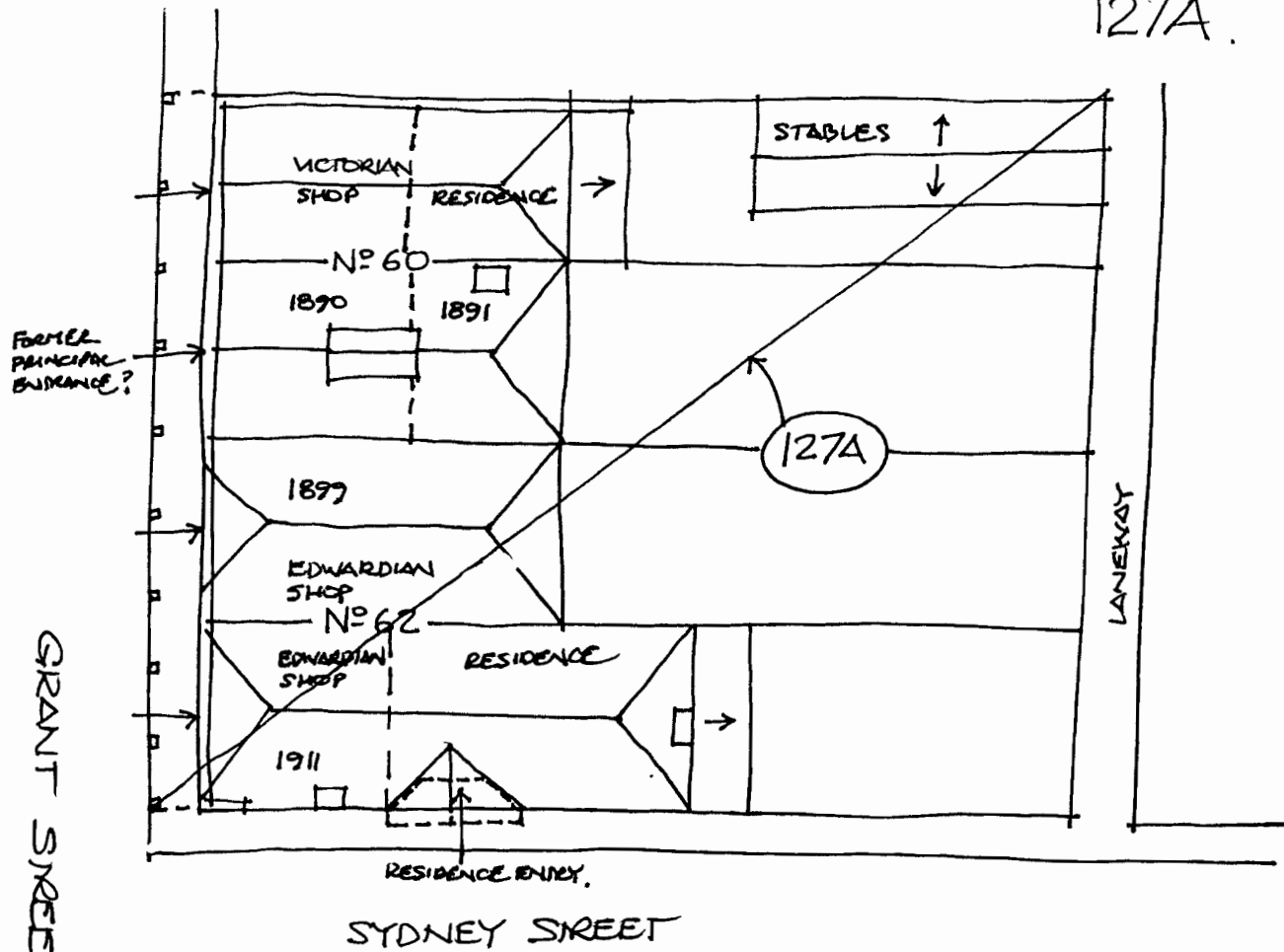
SIGNIFICANCE: A row of four brick late Victorian and Edwardian shops in two pairs, built over the period 1890-1911 and operated during 1890-1955 as a general store for Maddingley.

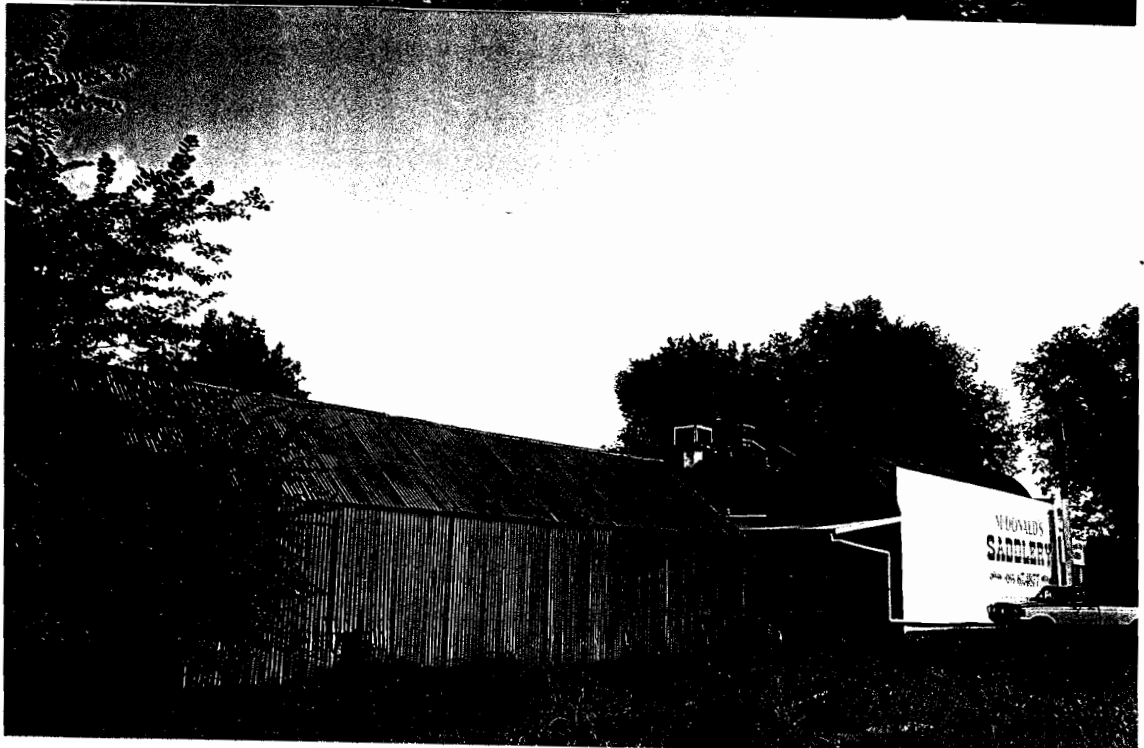
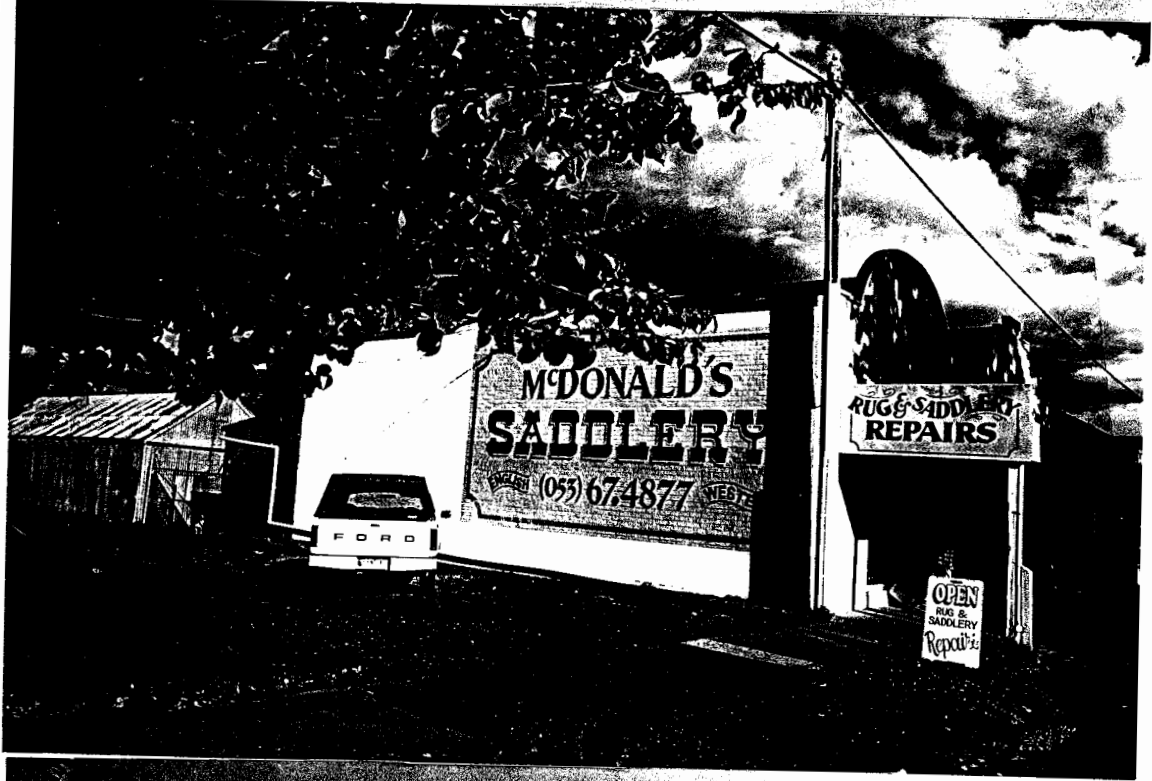
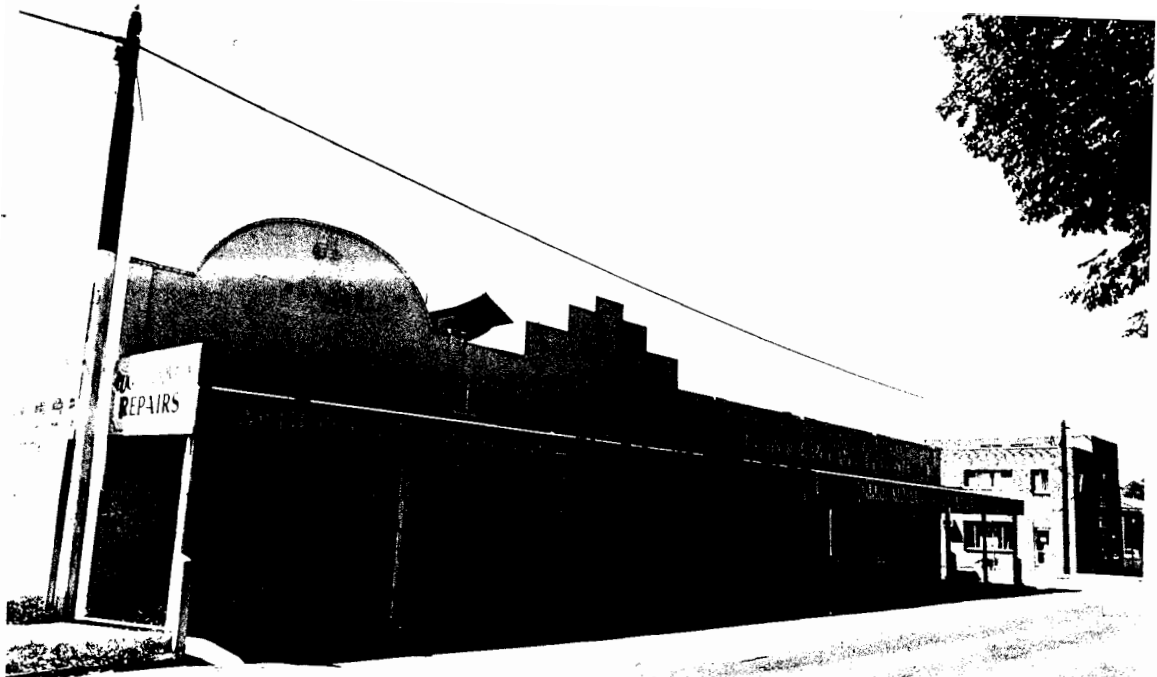
It has historical significance to Bacchus Marsh for its association with developments in community life, as a retail business. It has architectural significance locally also, as an example of a building type of its period. Finally, it has local social significance within living memory as a traditional community focus, meeting place and information exchange for Maddingley.

INTACTNESS: All shopfront windows have been replaced except no. 62. Brickwork has almost all been painted.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Reasonable.

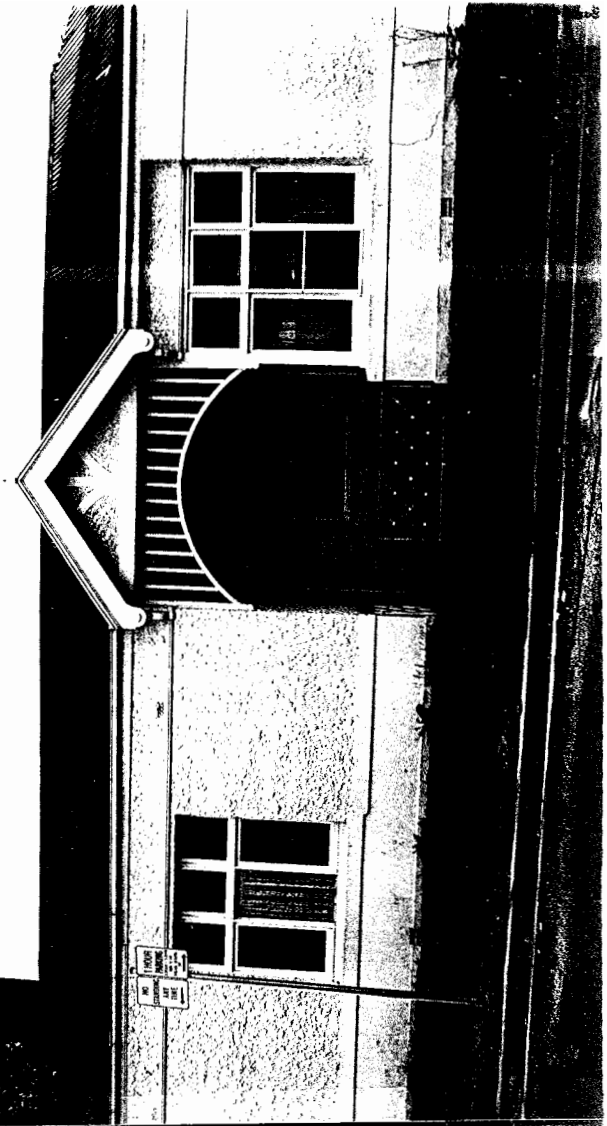
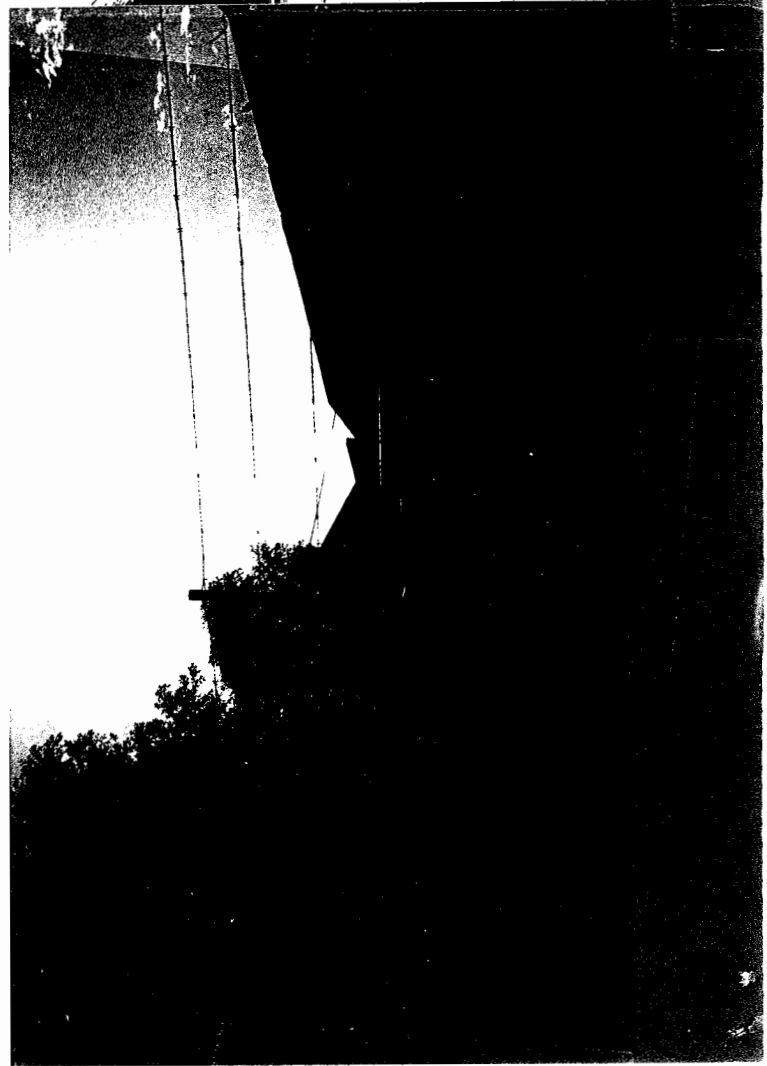
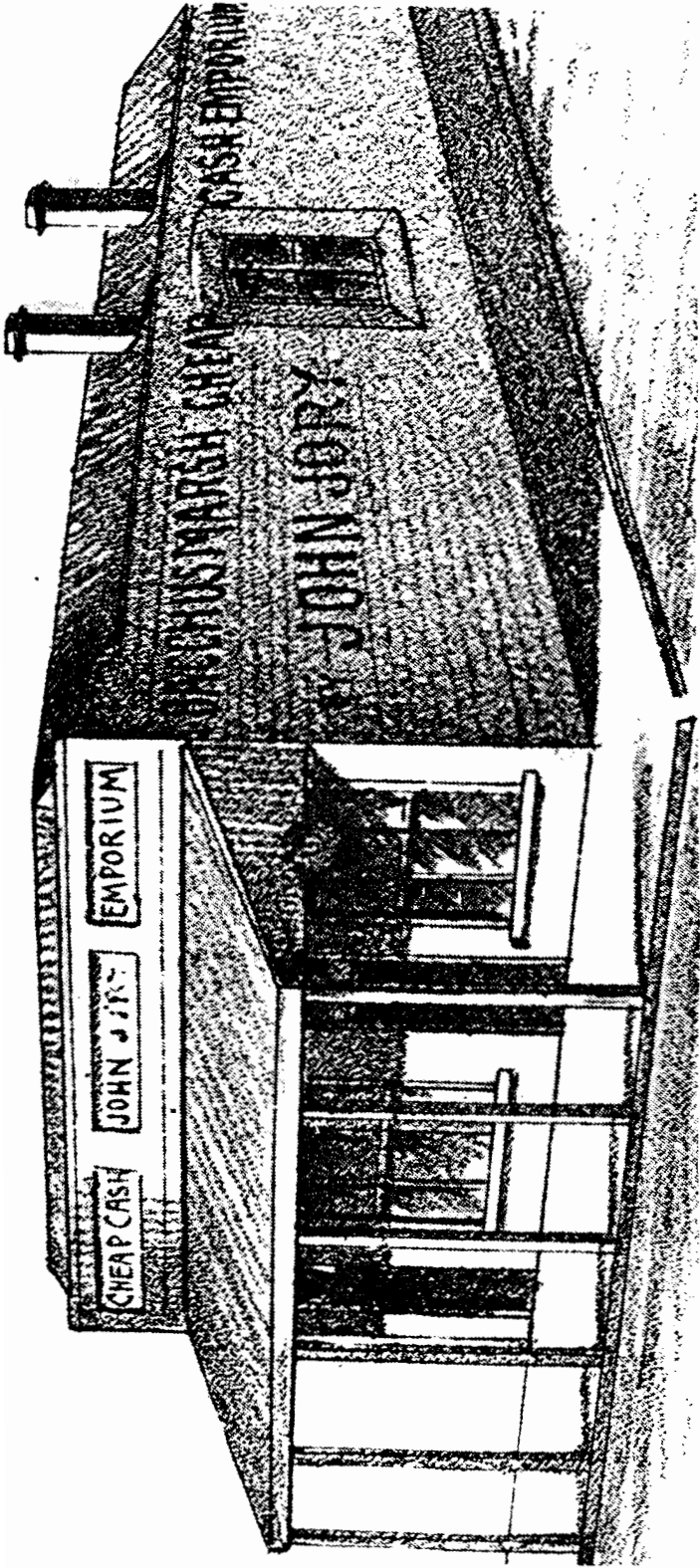
127A.





127A.

M DE & COMES, P 58.



BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 130

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

NAME: ---**ADDRESS:** 48A Grant Street.**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** House and adjacent stop.**CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 1909**SOURCE:** 1**DESIGNER:** Cornelius L.T. van Alkemande **BUILDER:** J.F. Taylor**SOURCE:** 1**CRITERIA:** H1,3; Ar1,3.**HISTORIC THEME:** Townships.**DESCRIPTION:** **STYLE:** Edwardian **STORIES:** 1 **DETACHED.****MATERIALS:** **WALLS** Red brick **ROOF** Iron **STRUCTURE** Lb.**CONDITION:** Good **INTACTNESS:** Excellent **THREATS:** -**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:**

FORM. FACADE. VERANDAH. ROOF FORM.

ROOF DECORATION. VERANDAH DECORATION.

WALL DECORATION. DOORS. WINDOWS. PAINTWORK SCHEME.

FENCES. CONTEXT 131

SIGNIFICANCE:**TYPE:** HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL.**LEVEL:** LOCAL.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** Nil**RECOMMENDED CONTROL:** PLANNING SCHEME. AREA 1.**MAP NO:** U3.08 & U4.08**SURVEY:** DC & RP**DATE:** 15.1.94**NEGS:** 10.25, 27A

HISTORY: This brick residence and adjoining shop (ref: 131) were erected by J.F. Taylor in 1909 to the design of the owner, Cornelius L.T. van Alkemade (ref: 131).¹ The residence was leased to a baker, Meadows, who occupied the shop alongside and established a successful bakery.

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A detached Edwardian house on a narrow block of a most complex roof design contained within a rectangle. The hip-roof has a projecting half-hip at the front meeting the hip in two stages, which allows a projecting section of the main hip at the right. The gable is timbered roughcast with a turned timber finial. Beneath the roof and within its tiny width, the facade is triple-fronted. The central bay projects, with the entrance recessed at left. The verandah, beneath the main half-hips, has turned timber posts with unusual V - shaped valance rails. The brickwork of the red brick walls is tuckpointed, with a render band at cill level. The window is a casement pair with highlight.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are 44 Edwardian houses identified in the Shire. None are quite like this one, for its compact detailed form.

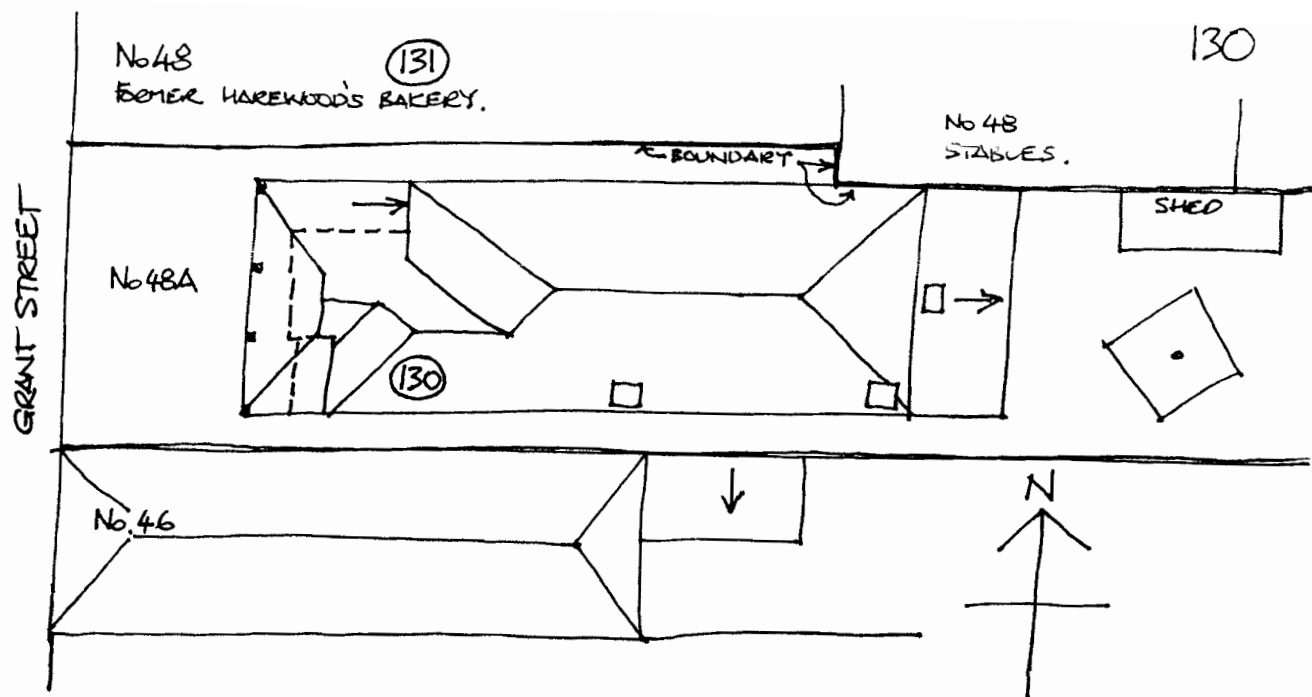
SIGNIFICANCE: A detached Edwardian house with a complicated roof design, which with the adjoining shop (ref: 131) was built in 1909 to the design of the owner, Cornelius L.T. van Alkemade and leased to a baker, who operated a bakery in the adjacent shop.

It is of local historical significance as a representative embodiment of the way of life in the Edwardian period and for its association with the locally important Alkemade family. It is of local architectural significance as a representative, yet most interesting, example of the domestic Edwardian style, and of a surviving example of a building type, as a small town house on a constrained urban site.

INTACTNESS: Excellent. The verandah floor has been replaced with a concrete slab and the fence pickets replaced.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Good.

¹ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 24 April 1909; Shire of Bacchus Marsh, Rate Book, 1909-10.



BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 131

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

NAME: Seery & Associates Certified Practising Accountants.**PREVIOUS NAME:** Meadow's; Morgan's; Horwood's Bakery.**ADDRESS:** 48 Grant Street (SE cnr Pilmer Street).**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** Office.**PREVIOUS USE:** Bakery.**SIGNIFICANT DATE:** **CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 1909 **SOURCE:** 1**DESIGNER:** Cornelius L.T. van Alkemade **BUILDER:** J.F. Taylor **SOURCE:** 1**CRITERIA:** H1,2 / Ar1,3. **HISTORIC THEME:** Townships.**DESCRIPTION:** **STYLE:** Edwardian **STORIES:** 1 **DETACHED.****MATERIALS:** **WALLS** Brick **ROOF:** Iron **STRUCTURE** Lb**CONDITION:** Good **INTACTNESS:** Good **THREATS:****SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:**

FACADE. VERANDAH.

PARAPET DECORATION.

CHIMNEYS. (2). WINDOWS. CONTEXT 130

SIGNIFICANCE:**TYPE:** HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL.**LEVEL:** LOCAL.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** Nil**RECOMMENDED CONTROL:** PLANNING SCHEME. AREA 1.**MAP NO:** U3.08 & U4.08**SURVEY:** RP & DC**DATE:** 15.1.94**NEGS:** 10.26, 27, 27B/1018.

HISTORY: Erected by J.F. Taylor in 1909 to the design of Cornelius L.T. van Alkemade, this shop was occupied by several bakers, including Meadow's, Morgan's, and Horwood's Bakery.¹

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A red brick Edwardian double-fronted shop complex. It has a high Baroque parapet, with a wavy top and bud-shaped finials on the side piers and within the broken top moulding. The timber verandah extends across the footpath, with valance and Doric mouldings to posts. The timber shopfront has a canted entry recess. At the rear, within a step in the boundary line is a skillion-roofed brick stables(?) outbuilding with an old sliding door. At left, there is an entrance door to Pilmer Street, whose footpath is paved with diamond shaped pre-cast concrete pavers.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are only three surviving Edwardian shops in the Shire. The others are refs: 130 & 148, 48A Grant Street and 112 Main Street. The former is most comparable to this.

SIGNIFICANCE: A detached Edwardian shop with an intact timber shopfront, built in 1909 to the design of the owner Cornelius L.J. van Alkemade and leased as a bakery.

It is of local historical significance as a representative embodiment of the way of life and the operation of food processing in the Edwardian period and for its association with the locally important Alkemade family. It is of local architectural significance as a representative surviving example of a building type, as bakery or shop.

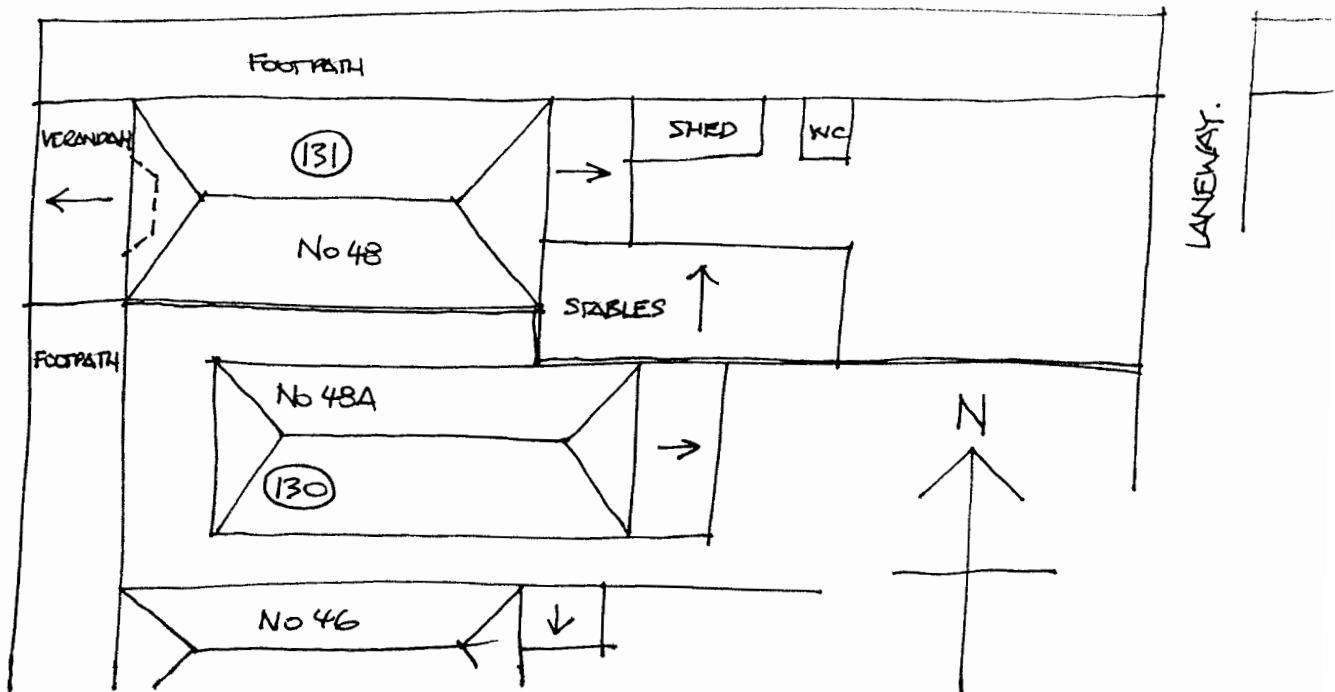
INTACTNESS: Good. The tuckpointed brickwork has been painted, the shopfront brickwork has been rendered. It lacks one finial. There is a brick addition at left rear in the lightwell. But the side entrance door even retains its keyhole plate.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Good.

¹ Shire of Bacchus Marsh Rate Book 1909-10; Camm, *Bacchus Marsh by Bacchus Marsh*, p.307; and personal communication with Gwyn Moore, BMDHS.

PILMER STREET

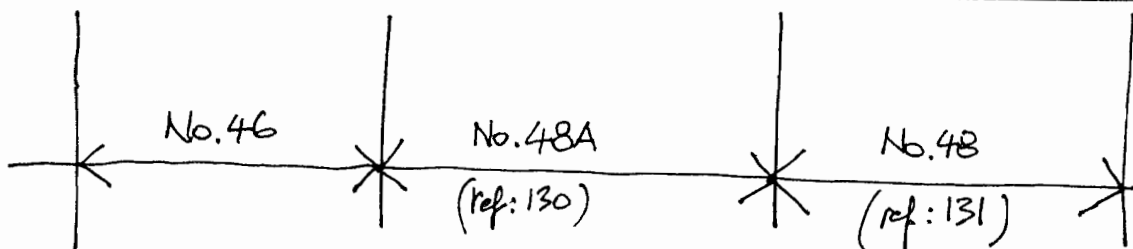
GRANT STREET



130, 131.



No
48
Ref:
131.





131

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 132

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

<u>NAME:</u> Millbank.		
<u>ADDRESS:</u> 37 Grant Street.		
<u>TITLE DETAILS:</u>		
<u>USE:</u> House		
<u>PREVIOUS USE:</u> Homestead		
<u>SIGNIFICANT DATE:</u> 1850-1973		<u>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</u> 1855
<u>SOURCE:</u> 2		
<u>ALTERATIONS/ADDITIONS:</u>		<u>DATE:</u> 1930 <u>SOURCE:</u> 3
<u>CRITERIA:</u> H1,3,5,6; Ar1,3		<u>HISTORIC THEME:</u> Pastoralism
<u>DESCRIPTION:</u>	<u>STYLE:</u> Early	<u>STORIES:</u> 1 <u>DETACHED.</u>
<u>MATERIALS:</u> WALLS Masonry	<u>ROOF</u> Iron	<u>STRUCTURE</u> Lb
<u>CONDITION:</u> Very good	<u>INTACTNESS:</u> Reasonable	<u>THREATS:</u> -
<u>SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:</u>		
FORM. VERANDAH.		
CHIMNEYS. MATERIALS		
FENCES/GATES. OUTBUILDINGS		
GARDEN. TREES.		
<u>SIGNIFICANCE:</u>		
<u>TYPE:</u> HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL.		
<u>LEVEL:</u> STATE.		
<u>DESIGNATION EXISTING:</u> HBCR. RNE. PLANNING SCHEME.		
<u>RECOMMENDED CONTROL/NOMINATION:</u> HBR. RNE. PLANNING SCHEME.		
AREA 1.		
<u>MAP NO:</u> U3.08	<u>SURVEY:</u> DC, RP, JS	<u>DATE:</u> 15.1.94 <u>NEGS:</u> 11.4-7



HISTORY: William Grant (1813-84) purchased this property, originally 205 acres 91.6 ha), from William Easey in April 1850.¹ A native of Berwickshire in Scotland, Grant arrived in Melbourne in 1841; he worked as a baker, then opted for a farmer's life in the valley of the Werribee River at Bacchus Marsh. William, his wife Jane, and their three children moved into a wattle and daub hut (partly extant as the outbuilding) overlooking the Border Flour Mill. About 1855, the first section of the homestead was constructed of local freestone with a shingle roof.²

Numerous alterations and additions were carried out over subsequent decades. Two brick rooms were constructed on the north side of the homestead, and the kitchen was enlarged by the removal of a dividing wall. In 1930, a brick room with double-doors was erected on the south side of the house, a dividing wall between the two front bedrooms was removed, and the entrance hall was enlarged. At the same time, the sitting room was extended and a front verandah was erected.³

William Grant died, aged 71, in 1884. Millbank passed to a son, William, a progressive farmer, benefactor, and Shire President in 1892-93, 1900-1, and 1904-5.⁴ William Jnr. died in 1924 and the property, now much reduced in terms of acreage, passed to a son, Thomas Grant⁵. Thomas died in 1964, and his widow died in 1973, ending three generations of family ownership of Millbank.⁶

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: An early homestead complex consisting of house, early outbuilding, early "dairy", fence and gates, and garden remnant elements.

The homestead is masonry generally with hip roofs. The early (c1855) section has stone walls, said to be locally quarried. This consists of two parallel roofs, the rear being L-shaped. This was extended on both sides in polychromatic brickwork (c1900). There is a skillion verandah at front, returning at right, and another in the angle at the rear. Barges are loopy and at front are French windows. The outbuilding has a small section of internal partition in rare wattle and daub construction, however the wattles are not true basketweave configuration and the horizontal members are not grooved to receive them, as they should properly be. The "dairy" building has south and east walls of drop-slab construction, which is uncommon, but not rare.

The drive is approached from Grant Street through a fragment of picket fence, with triangular section rails. It has V-shaped and spearhead picket heads, which are arranged in a catenary curve. The substantial timber posts have moulded caps, and others have axed spearhead tops. There are also H.V. McKay Sunshine vehicular iron gates.

¹ Moore and Oomes, *Bacchus Marsh: A Pictorial Chronicle*, p.50.

² "A Walking Tour of Bacchus Marsh", typescript, BMDHS.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Moore and Oomes, *op.cit.*, p.50.

⁵ Shire of Bacchus Marsh, *Rate Book*, 1925-26.

⁶ Letter, Mr B. Bartley to National Trust of Australia (Victoria). National Trust File No.3398.

Close inspection of the buildings was not possible.

Garden: The garden of Millbank slopes steeply to the front of the house with a curving gravel driveway to the north side of the property.⁶ The garden is dominated by two Bunya Bunya pines in the front garden which can be seen along Grant Street. The garden has an informal path leading to the front door, under a rose covered arch halfway up the slope. Ageing fruit trees are planted as specimens in the lawns and cottage perennials and bush roses are currently being rearranged into stone edged garden beds. The rear garden is dominated by a magnificent Peppercorn tree of approximately eight metres diameter, with branches weeping down to the lawn below. A new orchard has been planted in the north west corner. Over the years storm damage has severely altered the shape of the two cypresses at the front entry gate.

Plant Species include:

<i>Araucaria bidwillii</i>	Bunya Bunya Pine
<i>Pinus pinea</i>	Stone pine
<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	Monterey Cypress
<i>Melia azaderach</i>	White Cedar
<i>Populus sp.</i>	Poplar
<i>Morus nigra</i>	Mulberry
<i>Maclura pomifera</i>	Osage Orange
<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	Loquat
<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	Golden Rain Tree
<i>Schinus molle</i>	Peppercorn Tree
<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silky Oak
<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Hymalayan Cedar
<i>Vitis sp.</i>	Grape Vines
<i>Agapanthus orientalis</i>	Agapanthus

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are thirteen early farmhouses identified in the Shire. Most of these are single cottages. Only four, including this, are masonry construction. None show the complex development pattern within the same family as Millbank. Early primitive construction is found also at Rosehill (ref: 293, split paling weatherboards), Manor House (ref: 218, log), and Yurnga (ref: 323, split timber barn).

SIGNIFICANCE: An early stone and brick homestead complex built in 1855 by William Grant, with outbuildings, fences and garden, including important trees. One outbuilding contains some early rare wattle and daub construction and another, the "dairy" has early drop split slab construction. The property remained in the Grant family for 123 years.

⁶ Inspection with permission of the owner, Mrs Annie Hudson, 24 January 1995.

The property is of state historical significance as a representative embodiment of a way of life, demonstrating the changing sequence of patterns of occupancy, over time. It demonstrates an association with an important Bacchus Marsh family. It is a pioneering homestead in Bacchus Marsh.

It is of state architectural significance as a relatively intact example of an early homestead and garden and outbuildings, including rare surviving examples of early construction techniques.

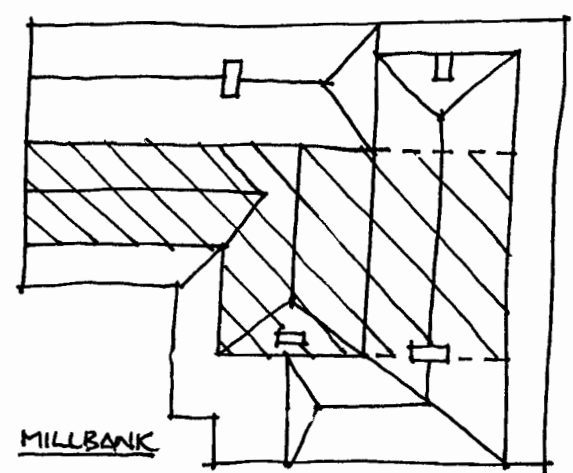
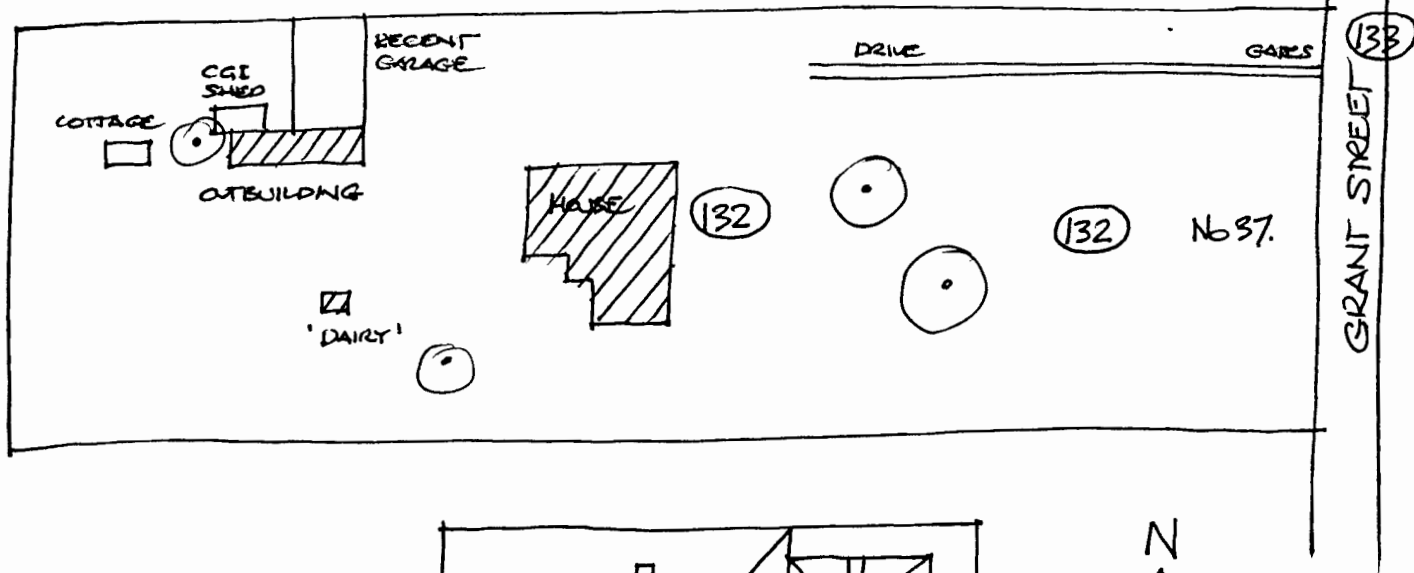
INTACTNESS: Reasonable. The homestead appears to have been heavily restored.

Garden. The excision of the front flatter portion of land along Grant Street as part of a former subdivision will unfortunately detract from the garden and the views to the house once development takes place. The current owners of Millbank appear keen to retain the property in its original "cottage form".

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Very good. It is well maintained. The garden near the front street may be threatened with road widening or subdivision.

132

134

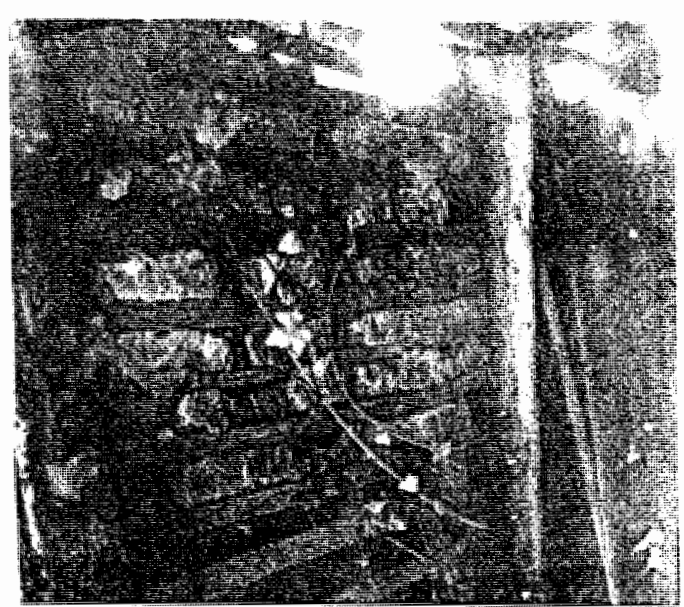


NTS.

MILLBANK
HOUSE
(LARGER)
STONE EARLY HOUSE SHADED.



TIMBER PEG JOINT.



EARTH CONSTRUCTION

PHOTOGRAPHS JOHN COLLINS, 1978.
NATIONAL TRUST FN 3398.

MILLBANK BACCHUS MARSH

MINOR INTERNAL ALTERATIONS AND UPGRADING OF SERVICES TO AN HISTORIC BUILDING
AT 37 GRANT STREET BACCHUS MARSH FOR MR. MRS. K. SHEAHAN

Remove existing wood
replace with new "AGA" slow
combustion stove, all fireplace
dimensions and opening details to
remain as existing

provide new concealed downlight
over sink area, light fitting located
behind timber pelmet

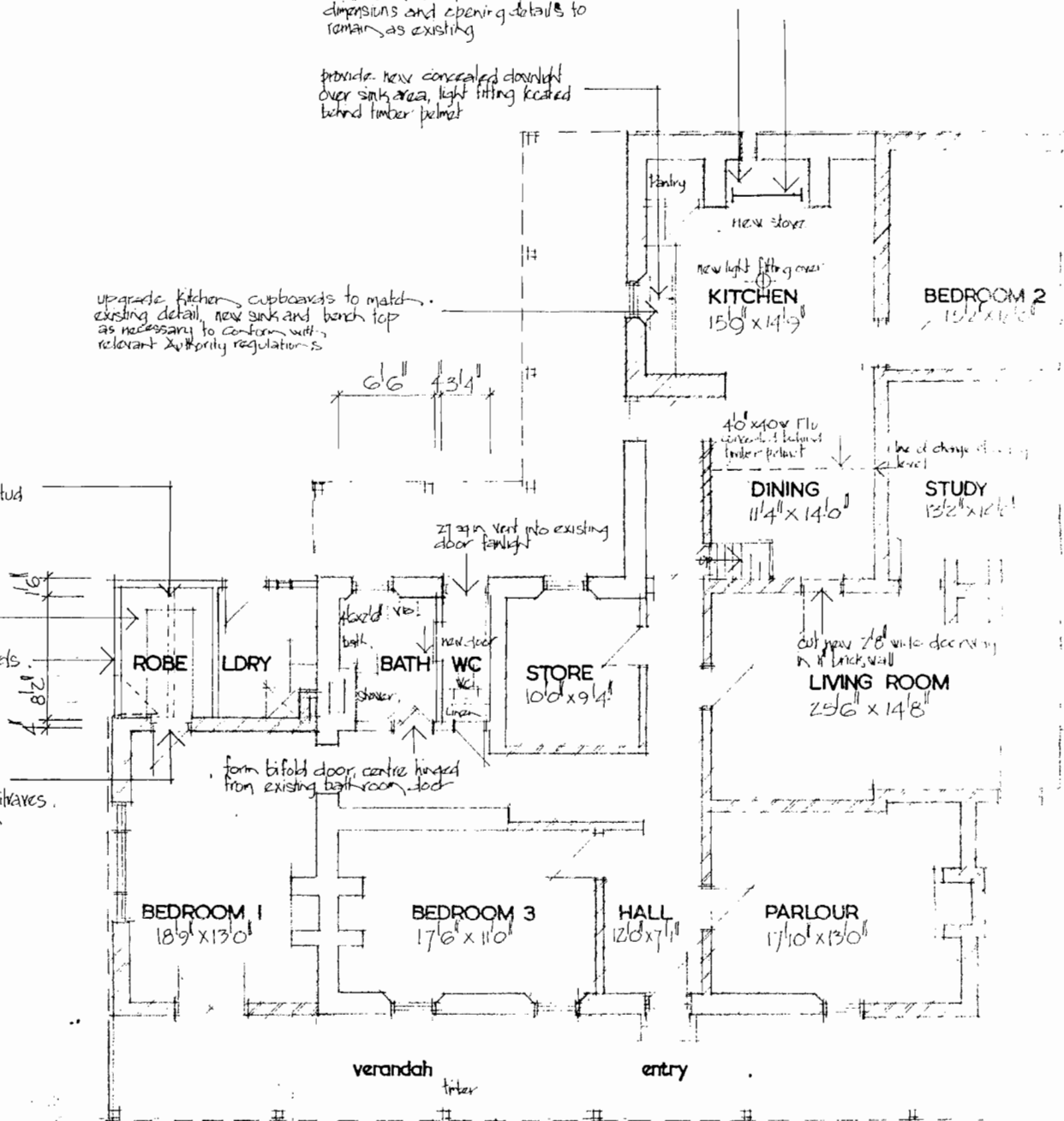
upgrade kitchen cupboards to match
existing detail, new sink and bench top
as necessary to conform with
relevant Authority regulations

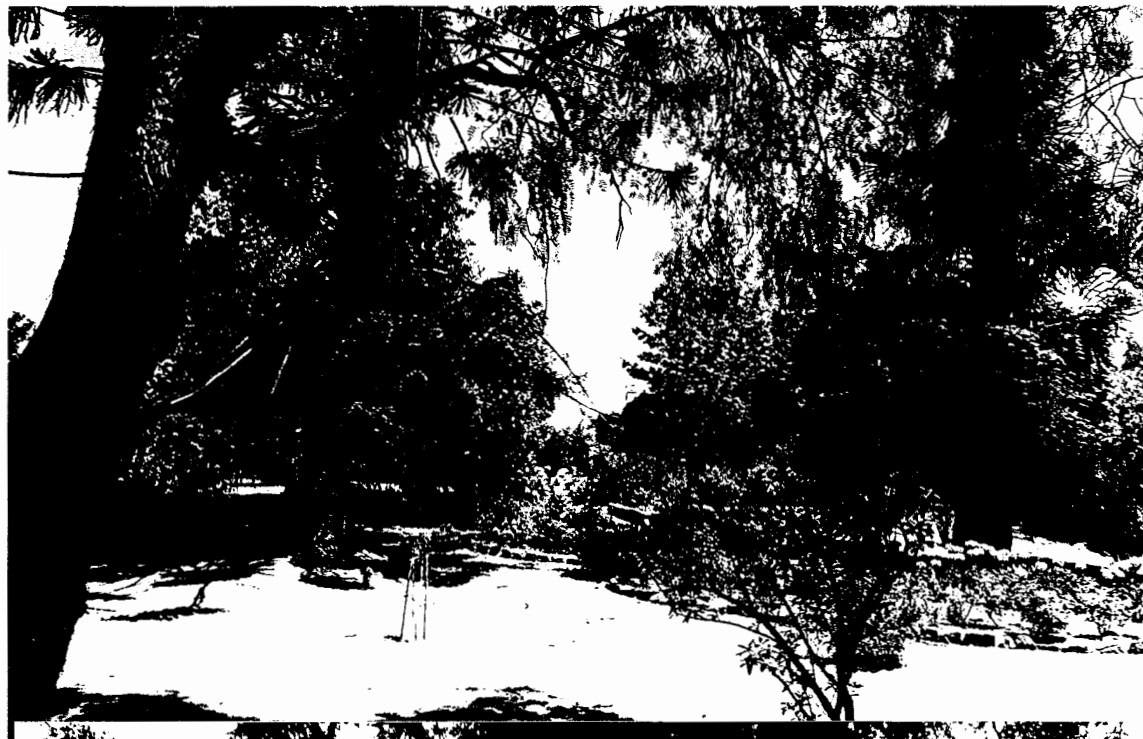
re 4 timber partition wall to
wall and build new 4 timber stud
to position as indicated

over existing external W.C.
doorway and build new
in wardrobe shelves and
details by Owner.

re 4 defective weatherboards
replace with new timber boards,
to match existing boards

re doorway into existing
wall to walk in robe, door to
existing in bedroom, all architraves,
other timber mouldings to match
existing in bedroom 1.

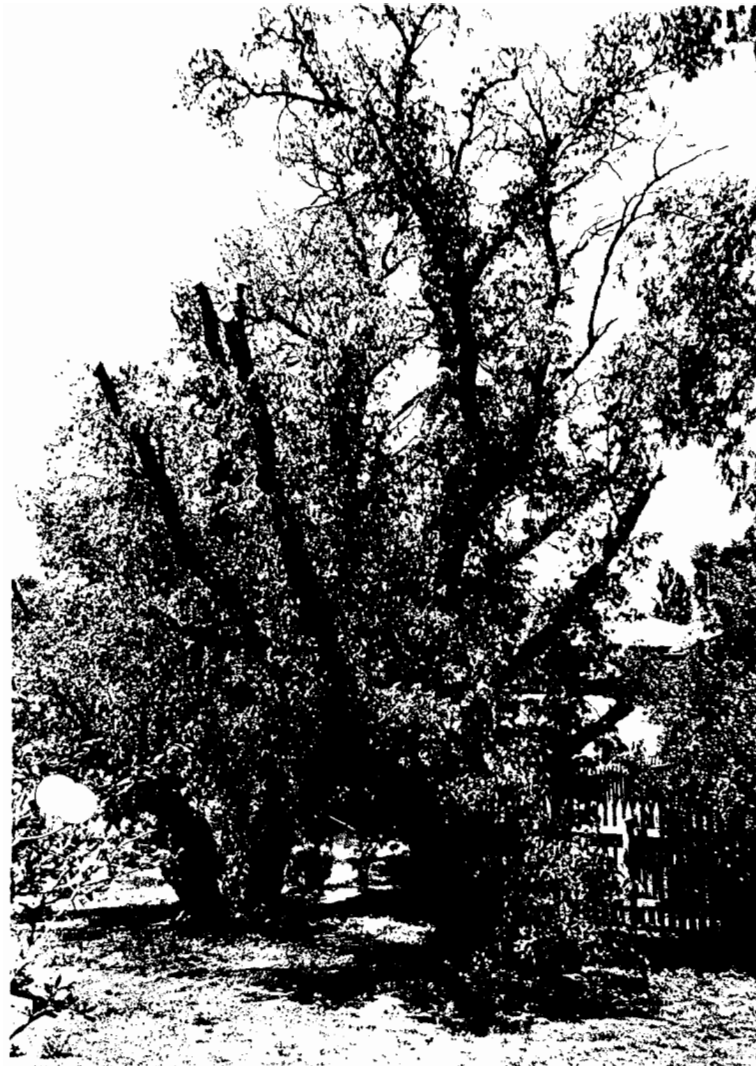






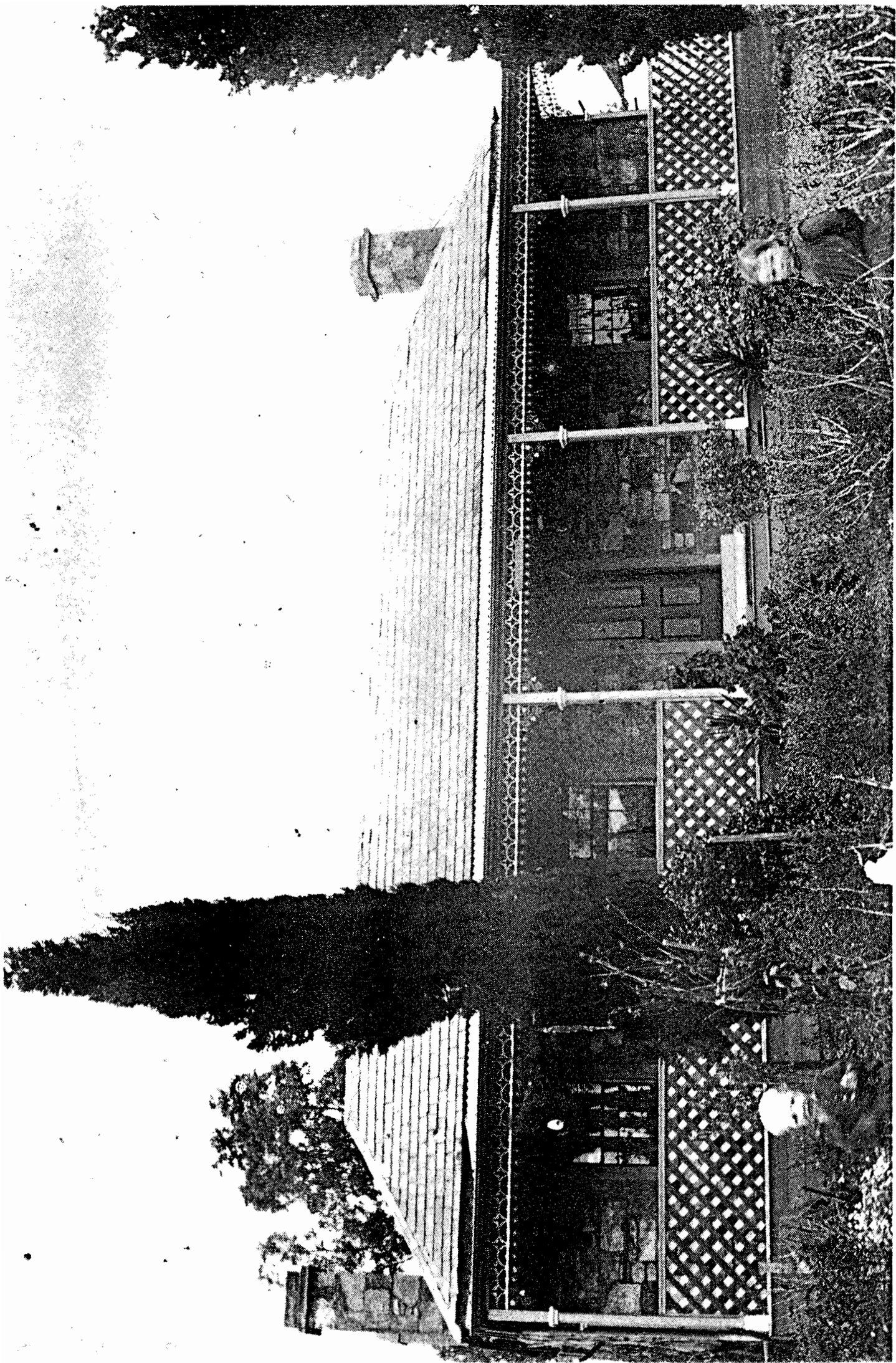
132











MOORE & COMES, 1950.

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 134

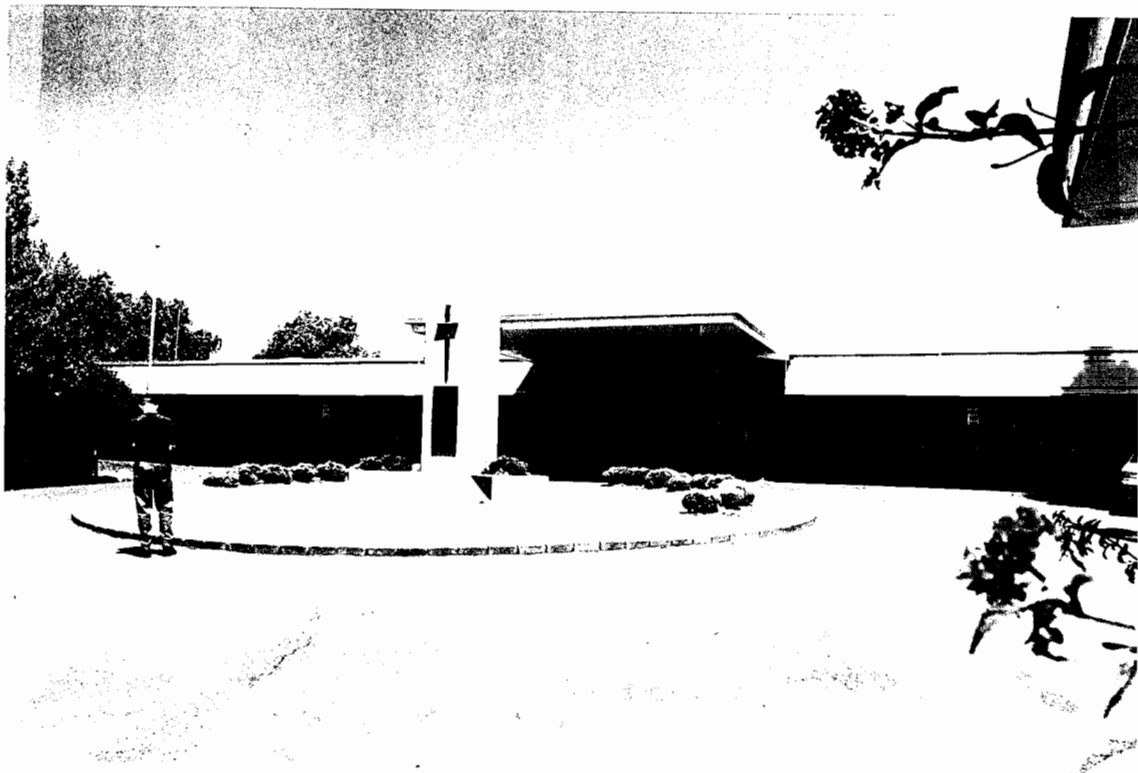
Richard Peterson Architect & Conservation Consultant. Daniel Catrice Historian 1994.

NAME: Bacchus Marsh and Melton Memorial Hospital.**PREVIOUS NAME:** Bacchus Marsh & District War Memorial Hospital.**ADDRESS:** Grant Street.**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** Hospital.**CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 1954-57**SOURCE:** 2**DESIGNER:** ?**BUILDER:** ?**SOURCE:****CRITERIA:** H2; A3/ H3/ So1**HISTORIC THEME:** Township/Country Life**DESCRIPTION:** **STYLE:** Modernist **STORIES:** 1 & 2 **DETACHED.****MATERIALS:** WALLS Brick **ROOF** Steel Deck **STRUCTURE** Frame?**CONDITION:** Very good **INTACTNESS:** Good **THREATS:** Rationalisation.**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:**

MATERIALS. FORM. PLAN/LAYOUT. USE.

WINDOWS.

MEMORIALS.

SIGNIFICANCE:**TYPE:** HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL. SOCIAL.**LEVEL:** LOCAL.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** Nil**RECOMMENDED CONTROL:** PLANNING SCHEME.**MAP NO:** U3.07 & U3.08**SURVEY:** DC & RP**DATE:** 15.1.94**NEGS:** 11.8-13, 12.21-24

HISTORY: The Shires of Bacchus Marsh and Melton raised £42,000 (\$84,000) for the erection of this hospital as a memorial to the men and women of the district who served during the Second World War.¹ Construction commenced in 1954 and the forty-bed hospital was officially opened by the Governor of Victoria, Sir Dallas Brooks, on 3 March 1957.² Also opened was a two-storey nurse's home, named after Sir William Angliss, in recognition of his donation of £1,500 (\$3,000) to the hospital building appeal.³ A notable occasion in the development of the township, the opening ceremony was attended by the Minister of Health, the Shire Presidents of Bacchus Marsh and Melton, the President of the Hospital Committee, and representatives from the Hospital Commission and the Returned Services League. It replaced the various private hospitals that preceded it, which then closed.⁴ Architects?

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A Modern hospital complex in spacious grounds, consisting of flat roofed, generally single-storied pavilion blocks. These have generally painted brickwork and timber modular 'Window-wall' windows from cill height, with steel deck roofs. The entrance has a deep projecting canopy at roof level, with planter boxes at sides. The pavilion blocks are linked by corridors: the main block is generally rectangular, a further block is U-shaped and the nurses' wing is L-shaped and double storey. This has Calcil sand bricks.

Before the entrance is a recent war memorial in the form of an obelisk, with older bluestone pavement cared with the words 'Lest We Forget'. The footpaths to Grant Street are paved in diamond pattern pre-cast pavers.

There is an ANZAC memorial tree in the south-east corner of the grounds, its story well documented with various explanatory plaques.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS:

SIGNIFICANCE: A Modern World War II Memorial hospital built over 1954-57, including a nurses home and two war memorials.

It is of historical significance locally, as a development in the community life of Bacchus Marsh, funded by their donations. The nurses home demonstrates an association with Sir William Angliss, of Greystones, the well known pastoralist and meat industry leader.

Architecturally it is (at least) locally significant as a representative example of an early post-war Modern rural hospital - in relatively intact condition.

¹ Crisp, F.C. (Ed.), *Back to Bacchus Marsh 1957*, p.21.

² Moore and Oomes, *Bacchus Marsh: A Pictorial Chronicle*, p.133, & wall plaque. See also: ref: 210.

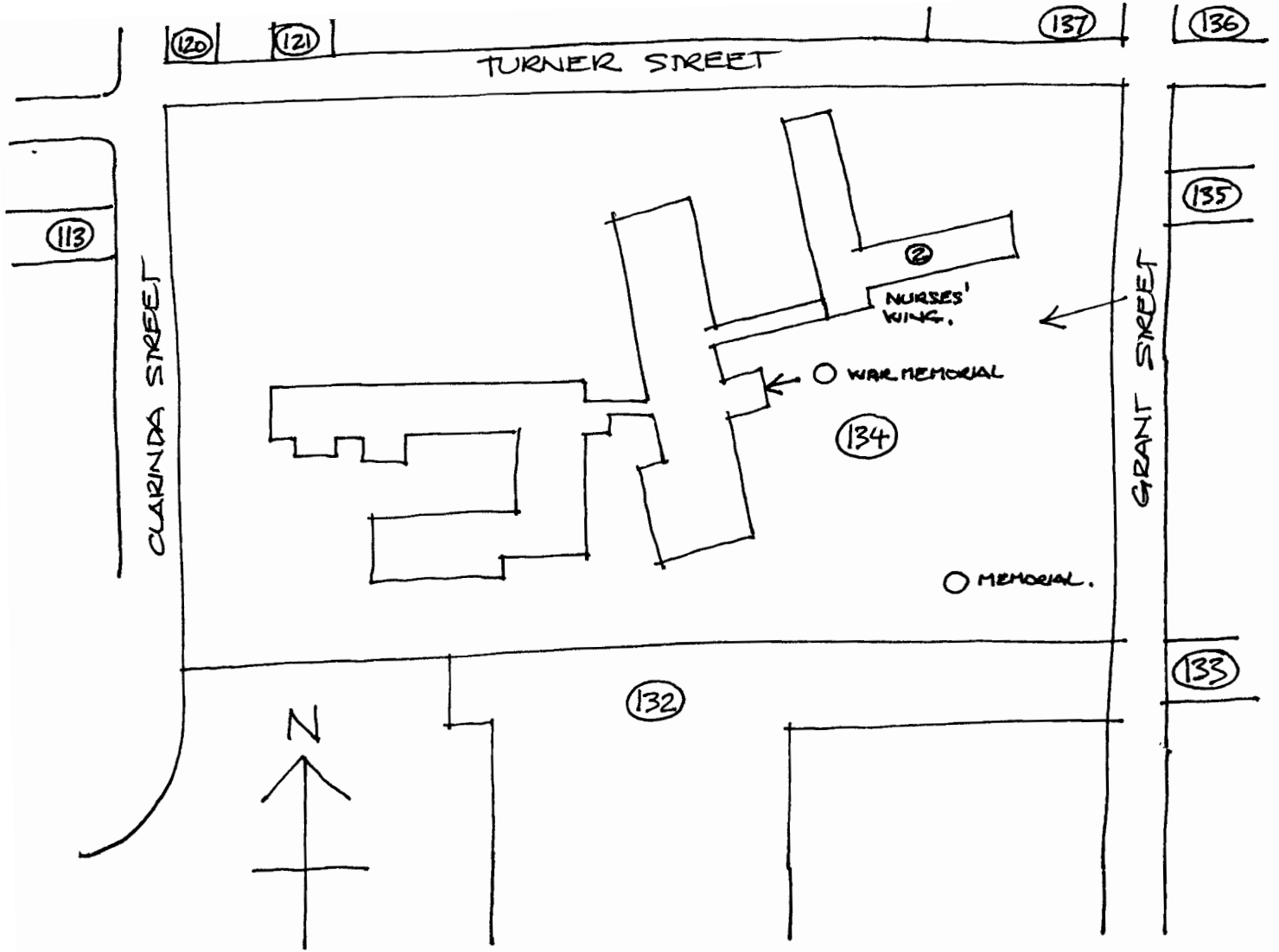
³ Crisp, op.cit, p.21.

⁴ Ref: 116, 137, 139, 203 and Quamby, Standfield Street.

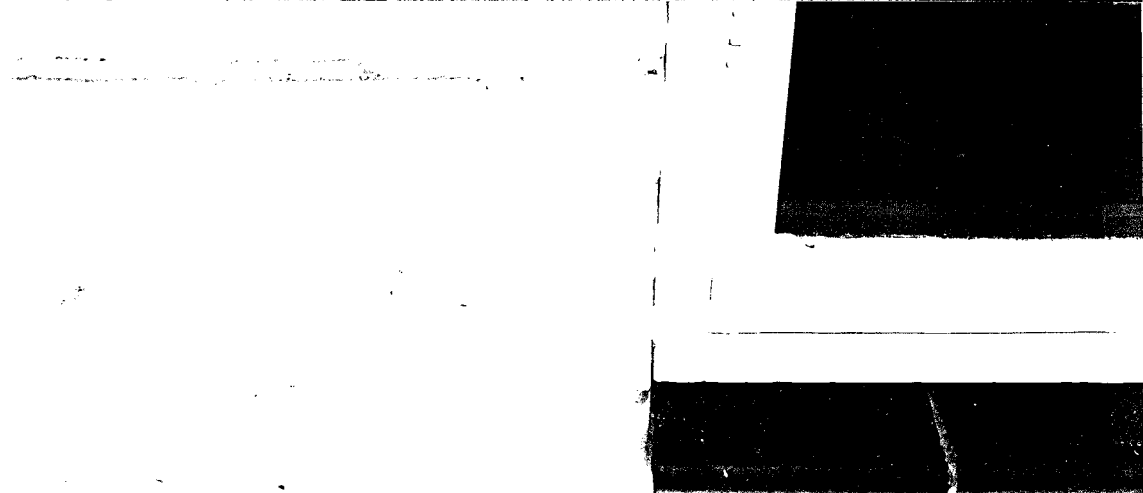
Finally it has social significance to Bacchus Marsh people as known and valued by the community and part of its sense of identity, including as its World War II Memorial.

INTACTNESS: Very good. The entrance area has been recently reconstructed.

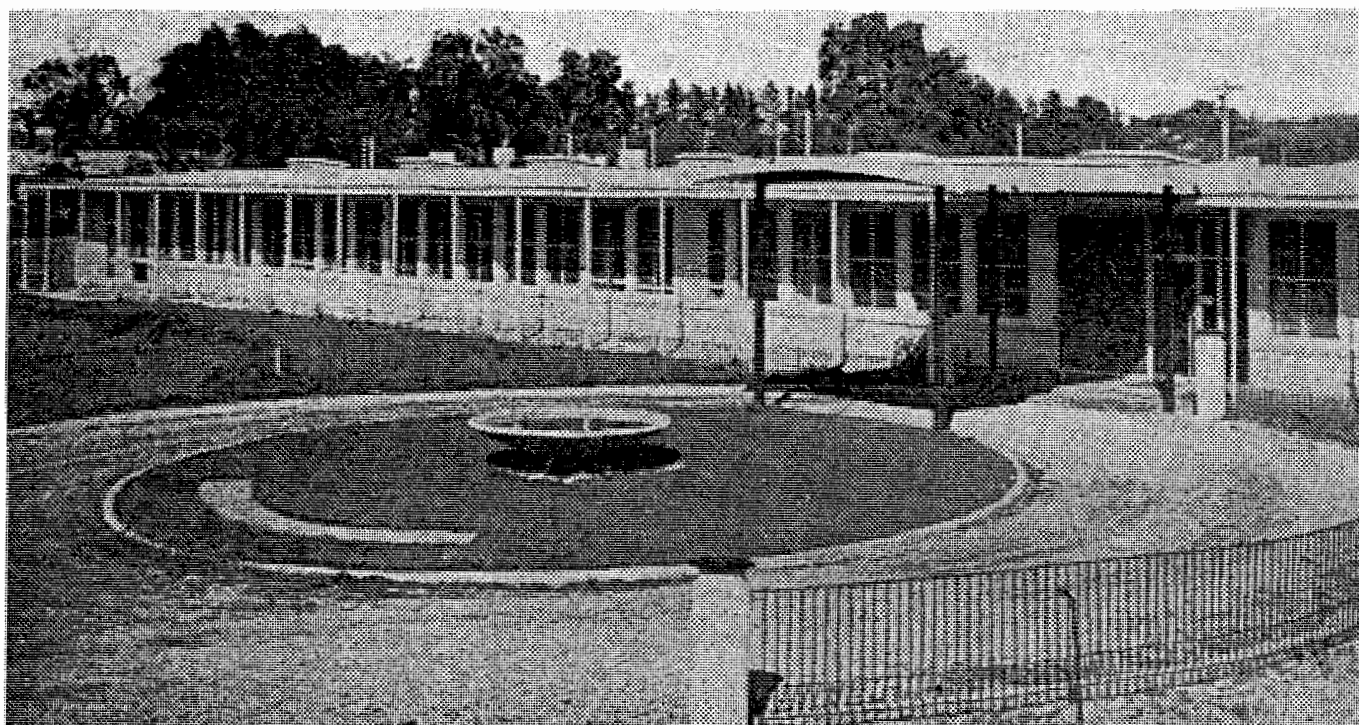
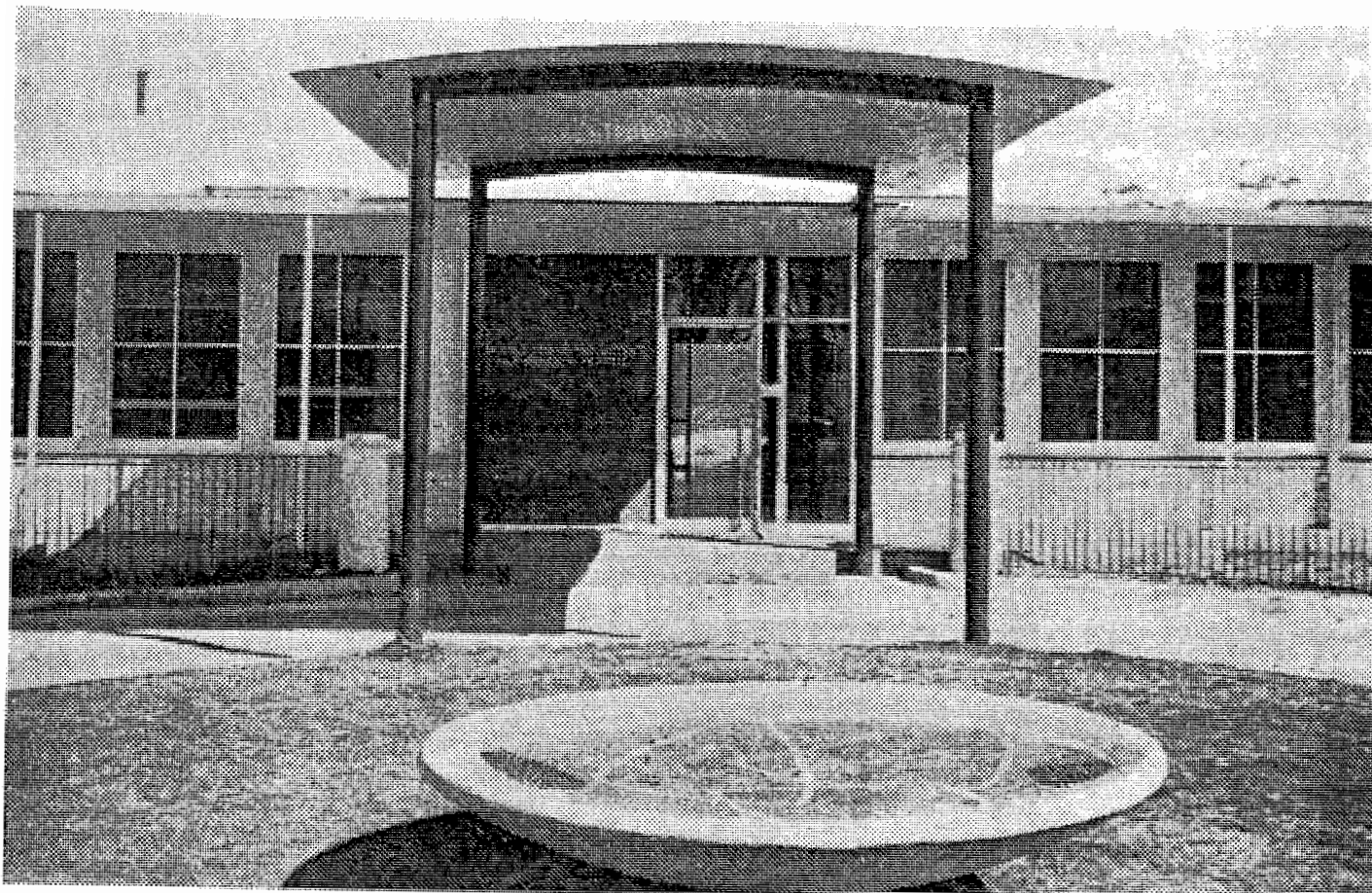
CONDITIONS & THREATS: Good. The significant elements of any hospital are threatened by redevelopment due to changing needs.



134.





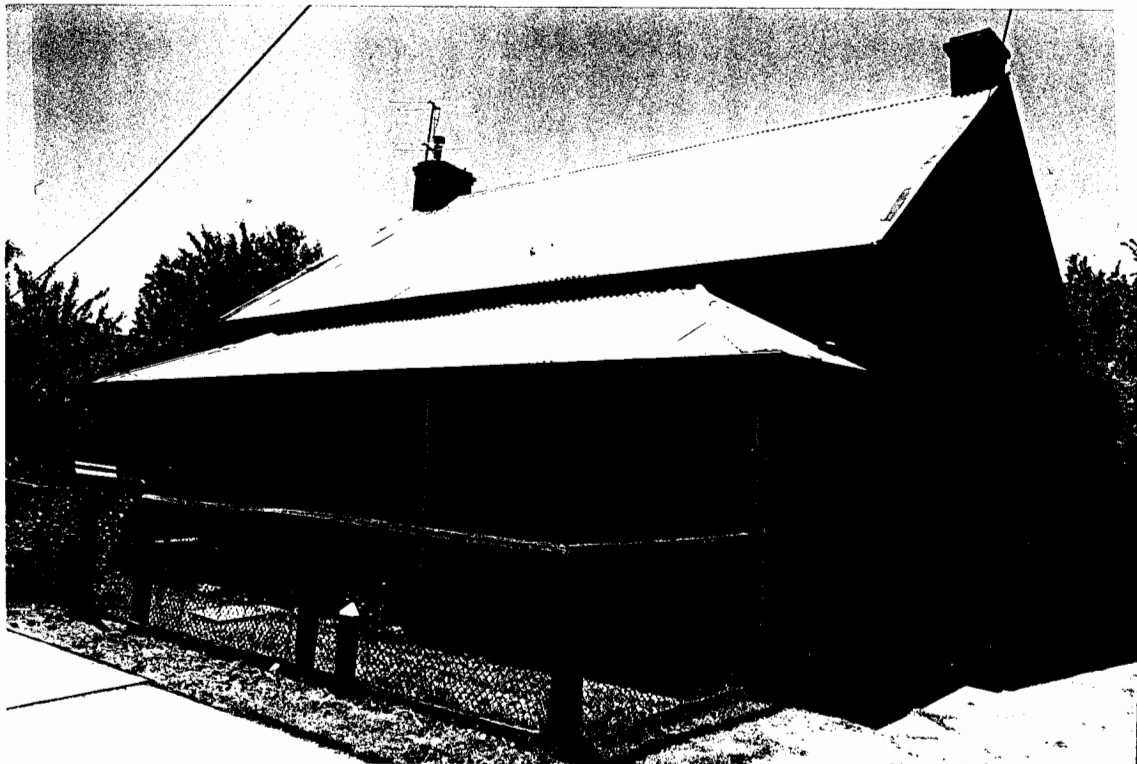


BACK TO PACCHUS MARSH
SOUVENIR 1957, PP. 20 & 27.

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 136

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

<u>NAME:</u> Link's Cottage.			
<u>ADDRESS:</u> 24 Grant Street (NE cnr Waddell Street).			
<u>TITLE DETAILS:</u>			
<u>USE:</u> House.			
<u>PREVIOUS USE:</u> House and shop.			
<u>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</u> 1869		<u>SOURCE:</u> 2	
<u>ALTERATIONS/ADDITIONS:</u>		<u>DATE:</u> c1900	<u>SOURCE:</u> 3
<u>CRITERIA:</u> H1,6; Ar3.		<u>HISTORIC THEME:</u> Townships.	
<u>DESCRIPTION:</u>		<u>STYLE:</u> Early	<u>STORIES:</u> 2 <u>DETACHED.</u>
<u>MATERIALS:</u>		<u>WALLS</u> Brick	<u>ROOF</u> Iron <u>STRUCTURE</u> Lb
<u>CONDITION:</u> Good		<u>INTACTNESS:</u> Good	<u>THREATS:</u> Road realignment
<u>SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:</u> FORM. FACADE. VERANDAH. ROOF FORM. WINDOWS. STREET FURNITURE. FENCES/GATES.			
<u>SIGNIFICANCE:</u>			
<u>TYPE:</u> HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL.			
<u>LEVEL:</u> LOCAL.			
<u>DESIGNATION EXISTING:</u> Nil.			
<u>RECOMMENDED CONTROL:</u> PLANNING SCHEME. AREA 1.			
<u>MAP NO:</u> U4.07 <u>SURVEY:</u> DC & RP <u>DATE:</u> 15.1.94 <u>NEGS:</u> 11.15			



HISTORY: Alexander Murdoch purchased this allotment on the Maddingley Road (Grant Street) in November 1867.¹ The brick cottage, erected in 1869 without its verandah, was Murdoch's residence until his death in December 1875.² At the turn of the century, the residence was owned by Beatrice Anderson (ref: 162) for whom a weatherboard shop was erected facing Grant Street³ (now demolished). From 1907, the residence and shop were leased to a bootmaker, C.J. Grant.⁴

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A double-fronted symmetrical brick house with a gable-roof across. The roof is very high, with an attic. This has a window in the upper gable end and with two chimneys at the ends. The red brickwork is English Bond, windows are 12 pane, double-hung sashes with stone cills. There is a timber hip verandah, with ends clad in weatherboards. The right hand side wall is on the building line. There is a skillion extension at the rear, a chain-link fence and gate, with a timber frame and capping. At the side in Waddell Street is a footpath, of diamond pattern pre-cast concrete pavers.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are 16 early houses identified in the Shire. The high gable roof, with its attic are characteristics only found in this house.

SIGNIFICANCE: An early brick cottage, unusually with an attic, built in 1889.

It has local historical significance as a representative embodiment of Bacchus Marsh in the 1870s and its way of life. It is an early building in the locality.

It is of architectural significance locally as a relatively intact surviving early cottage and is rare in having an attic in its steeply pitched roof.

INTACTNESS: Good. The verandah floor has been replaced with a concrete slab. Stone window cills have been painted.

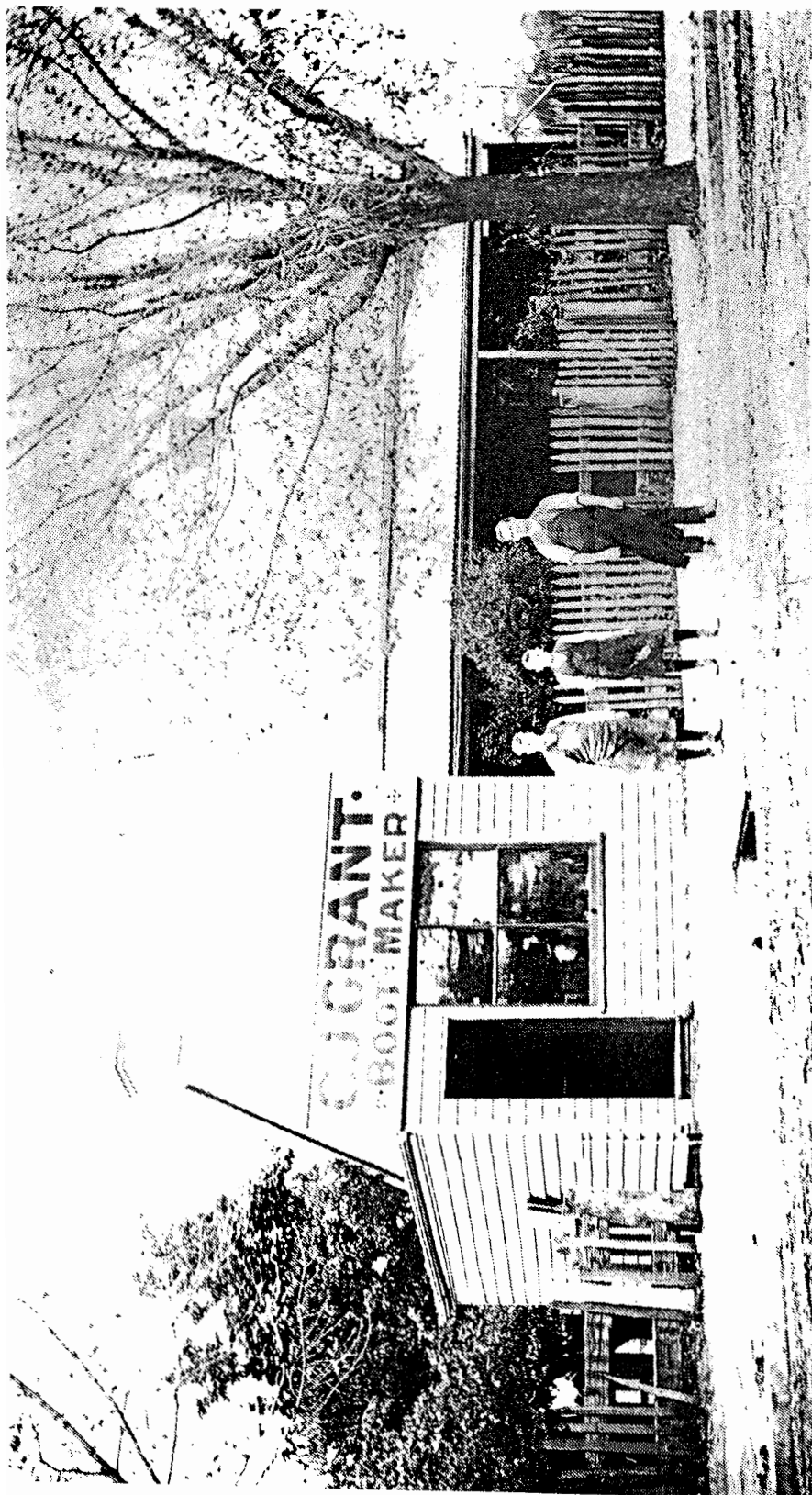
CONDITIONS & THREATS: Good. Road widening would threaten this building.

¹ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 30 November 1867.

² *Ibid.*, 17 July 1869; 11 December 1875.

³ *Shire of Bacchus Marsh Rate Book*, 1902-03.

⁴ *Bacchus Marsh Express*???, 7 November 1907; Moore and Oomes, *Bacchus Marsh: A Pictorial Chronicle*, p.47.



↑
WADDELL
STREET
1907.
HOUSE - COMES, P 74.

← DEMOLISHED →

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 137

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

NAME: 2nd Bacchus Marsh Scout Hall**PREVIOUS NAME:** Maldon Hall. Bacchus Marsh Militia Drill Hall
2nd Djerriwarrh Scout & Cub Hall. Bacchus Marsh District Scout Hall**ADDRESS:** 23(?) Grant Street.**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** Scout Hall**PREVIOUS USE:** Drill Hall. Community Hall.**SIGNIFICANT DATE:** 1934 **CONSTRUCTION DATE:** ? **SOURCE:** 1**CRITERIA:** H2, 3./ H2; So2 **HISTORIC THEME:** Townships/Community Life.**DESCRIPTION:** **STORIES:** 1 **DETACHED.****MATERIALS:** **WALLS** Iron **ROOF** Iron **STRUCTURE** Frame**CONDITION:** Reasonable **INTACTNESS:** Good **THREATS:** -**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:****FORM.** USE.**SIGNIFICANCE:****TYPE:** HISTORICAL. SOCIAL.**LEVEL:** LOCAL.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** Nil**RECOMMENDED CONTROL:** PLANNING SCHEME. AREA 1.**MAP NO:** U3.07 & U4.07**SURVEY:** DC, RP**DATE:** 15.1.94**NEGS:** 11.16,17

HISTORY: In 1934, this hall, relocated from the township of Maldon, was erected in Bacchus Marsh for the local detachment of the militia.¹ The building was officially opened on 16 January, 1935.² Used as a drill hall in the 1930s, the building also served as a temporary military hospital during the Second World War, and in the post-war era, as a scout hall for the local troop.³

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A timber-framed, corrugated iron clad public hall. It has a gable-roof facing Grant Street and oval section monitor vents. There are highlight windows on the north side.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are numerous small plain public halls in the Shire, 13 have been identified. This is also one of six military buildings (refs: 151, 204, 213, 250 and 361).

SIGNIFICANCE: A metal-clad and framed hall relocated here in 1934 and used as a militia drill hall during World War II and for scouts, subsequently.

Of local historical significance for its association with the developments of the local militia and scouts in the community life of Bacchus Marsh, and for its association with those important groups.

It is of local social significance as a traditional focus and meeting place for the Bacchus Marsh community.

INTACTNESS: Good.

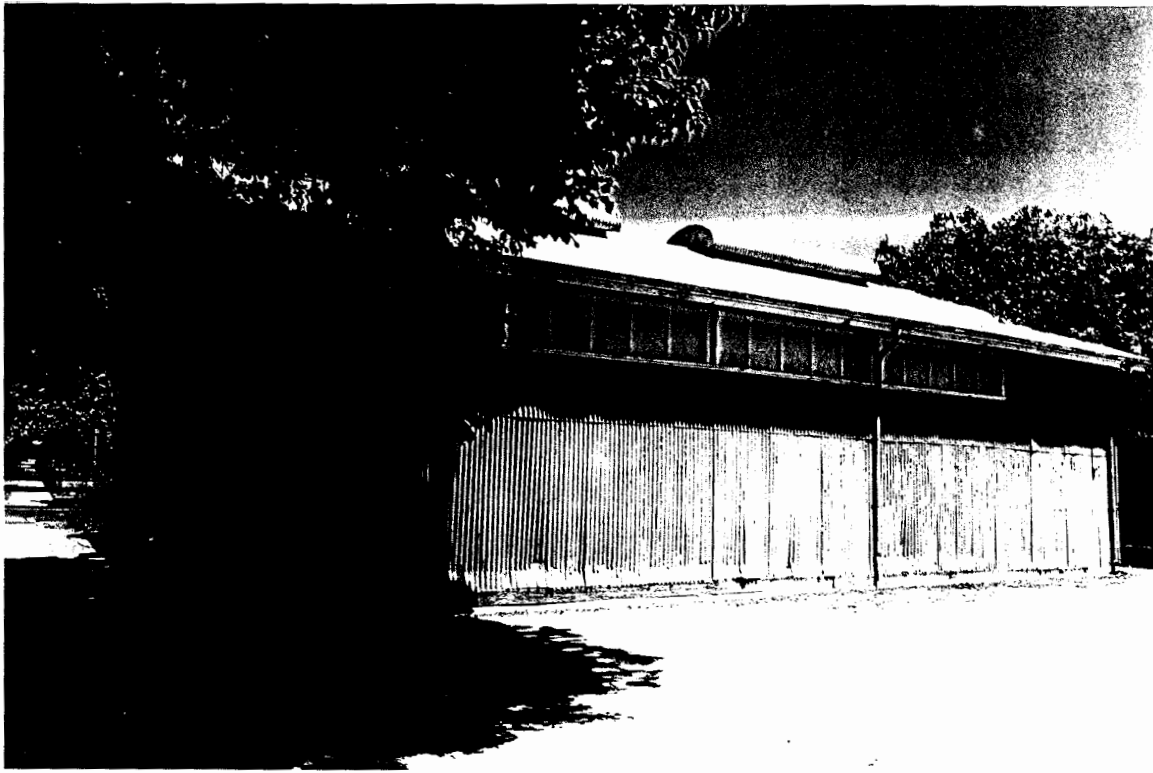
CONDITIONS & THREATS: Reasonable.

¹ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 8 September 1934.

² *Ibid.* 19 January 1935.

³ *Ibid.* 5 October 1940. "Bacchus Marsh Replenishment Centre", Australian Archives, MP 1370, drawer 144, folder 12.

137



BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 138

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

NAME: Y's Mens Hall, PREVIOUS NAME: Coimadai Hall. ADDRESS: 21(?) Grant Street TITLE DETAILS:		
USE: Hall SIGNIFICANT DATE: c1946 CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1938 SOURCE: 2 ALTERATIONS/ADDITIONS: DATE: c1946 SOURCE: 2 CRITERIA: H2,3/ H2; So2 HISTORIC THEME: Townships/Community life		
DESCRIPTION: STORIES: 1 DETACHED. MATERIALS: WALLS Asbestos & brick ROOF Iron STRUCTURE Stud CONDITION: Good INTACTNESS: Good THREATS: -		
SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS: FORM. USE.		
SIGNIFICANCE: TYPE: HISTORICAL. SOCIAL. LEVEL: LOCAL.		
DESIGNATION EXISTING: Nil RECOMMENDED CONTROL: PLANNING SCHEME. AREA 1.		
MAP NO: U3.07 & U4.07 SURVEY: RP & DC. DATE: 15.1.94 NEGS: 11.18		



HISTORY: This hall was built at Coimadai in 1938 to replace an earlier structure which had been destroyed by fire on the morning after the 1937 Antimony Ball.¹ The new Coimadai Hall was officially opened on 23 May, 1938.

After the Second World War, the Coimadai Hall was acquired by the Bacchus Marsh Y's Men's Club and relocated to the present site in Grant Street. They had also used the Manor House (ref: 218). The hall's brick facade was built during re-erection. The Y's Men's Club established its first Australian branch in 1926 as a means of 'developing fresh interest among younger seniors inclined to drift from membership of the Y.M.C.A.'² Adopting the motto "To acknowledge the duty which accompanies every right", the club promoted good fellowship, development of character, and education in civic, social, economic and international affairs.³

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A plain asbestos cement-clad timber-framed public hall. It has a gable-roof facing Grant Street, clad in corrugated iron. There are eight-paned double-hung gables to each of the four bays. It has a fawn wire-cut brick front, with dark brown wire-cut brick dressings, and a spindly flat-roofed porch.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are numerous small plain public halls in the Shire, 13 have been identified. It is the only surviving building of the former township of Coimadai.

SIGNIFICANCE: An asbestos-clad hall with a brick front, relocated here around 1946 and used by the Y's Mens Club.

It is of historical significance locally for its association with Coimadai and with the development of the Y's Mens Club in the Community life of Bacchus Marsh and for its association with that group.

It is of local social significance as a traditional focus and meeting place for the Coimadai and Bacchus Marsh communities.

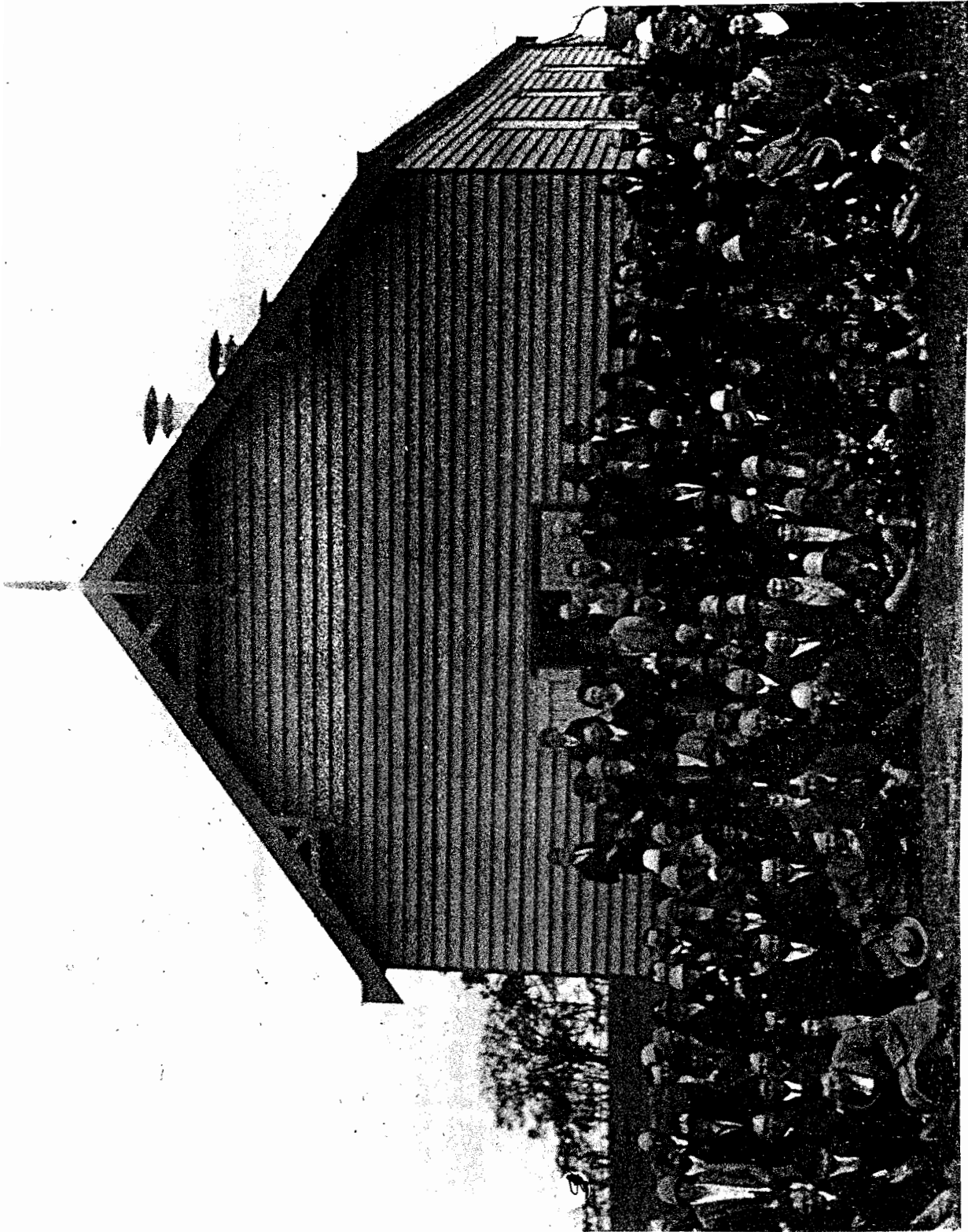
INTACTNESS: Apparently good.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Apparently good.

¹ Moore & Oomes, *Bacchus Marsh: A Pictorial Chronicle*, p. 94.

² Massey, *The YMCA in Australia: A History*, p.67.

³ Ibid.



PREVIOUS
COMMUNITY HALL
1925. OPENING

MOORE & COMES, P. 94.

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 139

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

NAME: Ashley.**ADDRESS:** 18 Grant Street.**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** House.**PREVIOUS USE:** Residence & Surgery. Private hospital.**SIGNIFICANT DATE:** 1916 **CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 1906 **SOURCE:** 1**ALTERATIONS/ADDITIONS:** **DATE:** 1913 **SOURCE:** 2**DESIGNER:** J.F. Taylor **BUILDER:** J.F. Taylor **SOURCE:** 2**CRITERIA:** H1,3; Ar 1 **HISTORIC THEME:** Townships.**DESCRIPTION:** **STYLE:** Edwardian **STORIES:** 2 **DETACHED.****MATERIALS:** WALLS Brick **ROOF** Terracotta tiles. **STRUCTURE** Lb**CONDITION:** Good **INTACTNESS:** Reasonable **THREATS:** -**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:**

FORM. FACADE. VERANDAH. ROOF FORM.

ROOF DECORATION. VERANDAH DECORATION.

CHIMNEYS. DOORS. WINDOWS.

CONTEXT. 140

SIGNIFICANCE:**TYPE:** HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL.**LEVEL:** LOCAL.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** PLANNING SCHEME. NT.**RECOMMENDED CONTROL:** PLANNING SCHEME. AREA 1.**MAP NO:** U4.07**SURVEY:** RP & DC**DATE:** 15.1.94**NEGS:** 11.19

HISTORY: Ashley was erected in 1906 for Dr Noel Vance.¹ The eight-room residence was designed by a local builder, J.F. Taylor, and constructed with bricks obtained from Wittick's brickworks (ref: 299). The attic rooms were completed in 1913 for the then owner, J.B. Ryan.² In July 1916, Ashley was purchased by Dr E.J. McDonald for use as a residence and surgery. The attic rooms were used as a private hospital. Dr Eddie McDonald, who succeeded to the practice after the death of his father recalled: "Peg (Sr. Peg Porter) did the nursing, dad did the doctoring and mum did the cooking".³ Later, Dr McDonald purchased a house in Standfield Street, and in association with Sr. Porter, established Quamby Private Hospital.⁴ In 1937, a new residence and surgery was erected for Dr McDonald at no.18 Grant Street.

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: An asymmetrically double-fronted Edwardian house with a hip roof. The right-hand bay is set forward as a gable, whose upper section is timbered and roughcast and bellies out over a rectangular bay window with four casements. Set into the roof is a gable-roofed attic window with a balcony. Brickwork is tuckpointed, there are chimney-pots, cresting and a terra-cotta finials. The timber verandah has turned posts, a valance with a wavy rail and decorative brackets. Rafters are exposed.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: Comparable to No. 16 Grant Street. There have been three buildings identified in the Shire used as private hospitals. Two others have been demolished. The best known is "Kelvin Grove" (ref: 116), also "Inglewood" (ref: 203) and "Quamby", Standfield Street. The last two buildings have been demolished.

SIGNIFICANCE: An Edwardian brick house built in 1906, designed by prolific local builder J.F. Taylor, and used from 1916-37 as a surgery and private hospital, by the father and son Drs McDonald.

It has local historical significance as representing the Edwardian period and for its association with the well known McDonald family of doctors and nurses.

It has local architectural significance as a representative example of the Edwardian domestic style.

INTACTNESS: Reasonable.

Brickwork is all painted, but the colours are inappropriate. The high bluestone fence is particularly inappropriate.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Good. May be threatened by proposed widening of Grant Street.

¹ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 5 January 1907.

² *Ibid*, 29 November 1913.

³ Camm, *Bacchus Marsh by Bacchus Marsh*, p.294.

⁴ Moore and Oomes, *Bacchus Marsh: A Pictorial Chronicle*, p.87.

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 141

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

NAME: "Salisbury" and "Pumpkin Joe" Childrens Clothes and Shoes.**PREVIOUS NAME:** William Horder, Plumber**ADDRESS:** 10 Grant Street.**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** House and shop.**CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 1904**SOURCE:****CRITERIA:** H1; Ar3.**HISTORIC THEME:** Townships.**DESCRIPTION:** **STYLE:** Italianate **STORIES:** 1 **DETACHED.****MATERIALS:** **WALLS** Brick **ROOF** Iron **STRUCTURE** Lb**CONDITION:** Excellent **INTACTNESS:** Excellent **THREATS:** Road widening?**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:**

FACADE. VERANDAH.

CHIMNEYS. WALL DECORATION. DOORS. WINDOWS.

HEDGES.

CONTEXT. 145 GARDEN. layout

SIGNIFICANCE:**TYPE:** HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL.**LEVEL:** LOCAL.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** Nil**RECOMMENDED CONTROL/NOMINATION:** PLANNING SCHEME. AREA 1.**MAP NO:** U4.07 **SURVEY:** DC, RP, JS **DATE:** 15.1.94 **NEGS:** 11.21, 22

HISTORY: This brick house and shop was erected in 1904 for a local plumber, William Horder.¹ The residence was built to a similar design as that at No.16 Grant Street (ref: 140), which had been erected for J.A. Morton and his wife, Frances (née Huxley) for their marriage in December 1903.²

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: Double-fronted, symmetrical early Edwardian (transitional from Victorian) brick house, with detached shop. The brickwork is tuckpointed, red with cream facings. There are tripartite windows and a 4-panel entry door with side and fanlights, and name-plate. There is a bull-nosed hip timber verandah, paved with geometric encaustic tiles. Brick chimneys have unusual flat decoration in the form of a Romanesque arch, with terra-cotta pots. The layout of the garden may be early. The house is aligned on the north side boundary. Aligned on this and the (front) Grant Street boundary, in effect in the front garden of the house, is a red brick shop. This has a moulded triangular parapet over a deep cornice mould between vermiculated blocks. It has a four-paned display window and double-doors with fanlight and at the rear, a chimney.

Garden. The front garden of Salisbury has a central red oxide coloured concrete path edged with red bricks laid on edge to form a band and a second row slightly raised to form a kerb.³ A garden bed is located along the north side of the path adjacent to the brick shop which projects into the property. A narrow garden bed extends along the front of the house to the driveway on the south. The planting consists of a privet hedge to the front street boundary, camellias and azaleas in the northern bed and a single shrub rose and annuals in the bed adjacent to the verandah. A weeping cherry is planted in the centre of the lawn. The rear garden consists of open grass areas planted with individual specimen trees which divide it into two sections. The rose bed adjacent to the driveway and the house was planted by the original owners.

Plan species include:

<i>Camellia japonica</i>	Camellia
<i>Rhododendron azalea</i>	Azalea
<i>Prunus subhirtella 'Pendula'</i>	Weeping Cherry
<i>Rosa sp.</i> including "Cecile Brunner"	Roses
<i>Hymenosporum flavum</i>	Native Frangipani
<i>Acmena Smithii</i>	Lilly Pilly
<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Jacaranda
<i>Ficus sp.</i>	Fig
<i>Cedrel sinerisis</i>	Chinese Cedar
<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>	Willow Myrtle
<i>Prunus serrulata</i>	Pink Flowering Cherry

¹ Shire of Bacchus Marsh Rate Book, 1904-05.

² *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 25 December 1903.

³ Inspection with permission of the owner, Mrs Kennedy, 1 February 1995.

Malus sp.

Crab Apple

Abelia x grandiflora

Glossy Abelia

Fruit Trees

Hibiscus sp.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: No. 8A Grant Street (ref: 145) is comparable as a house and shop, each detached and on the same site. As stated above, it is directly comparable to 16 Grant Street (ref: 140), which has however, an additional front room, apparently not a later addition.

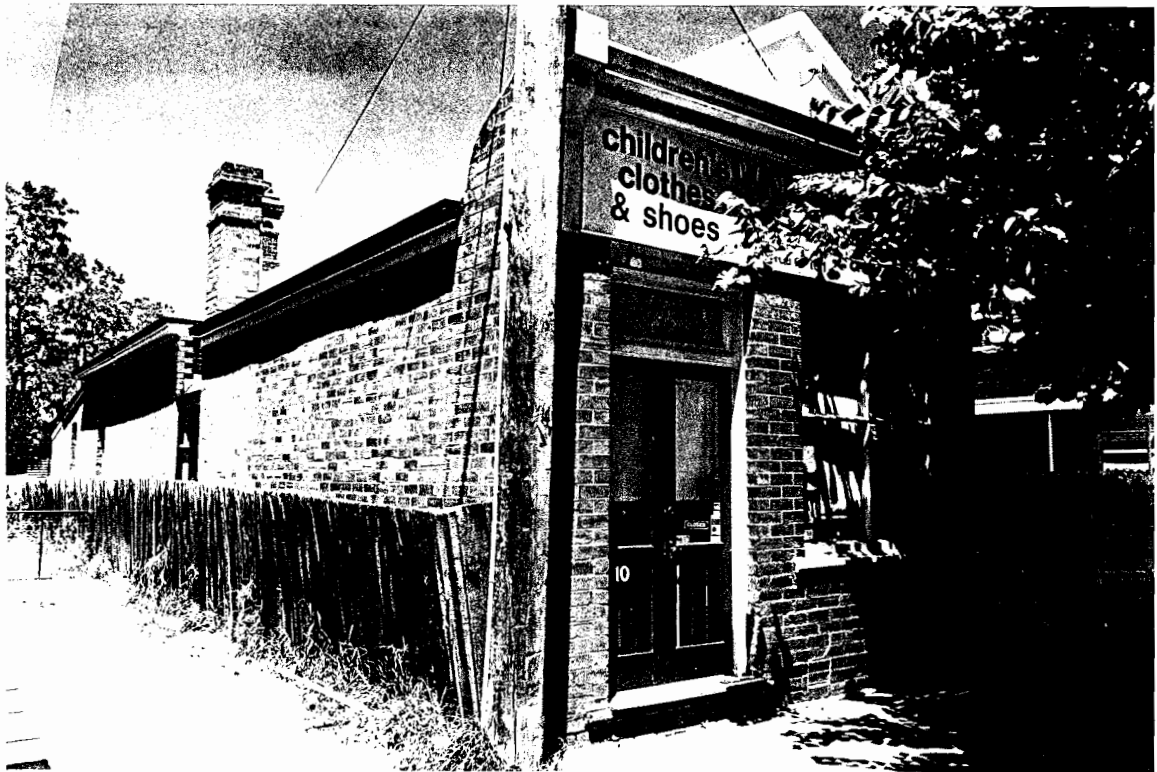
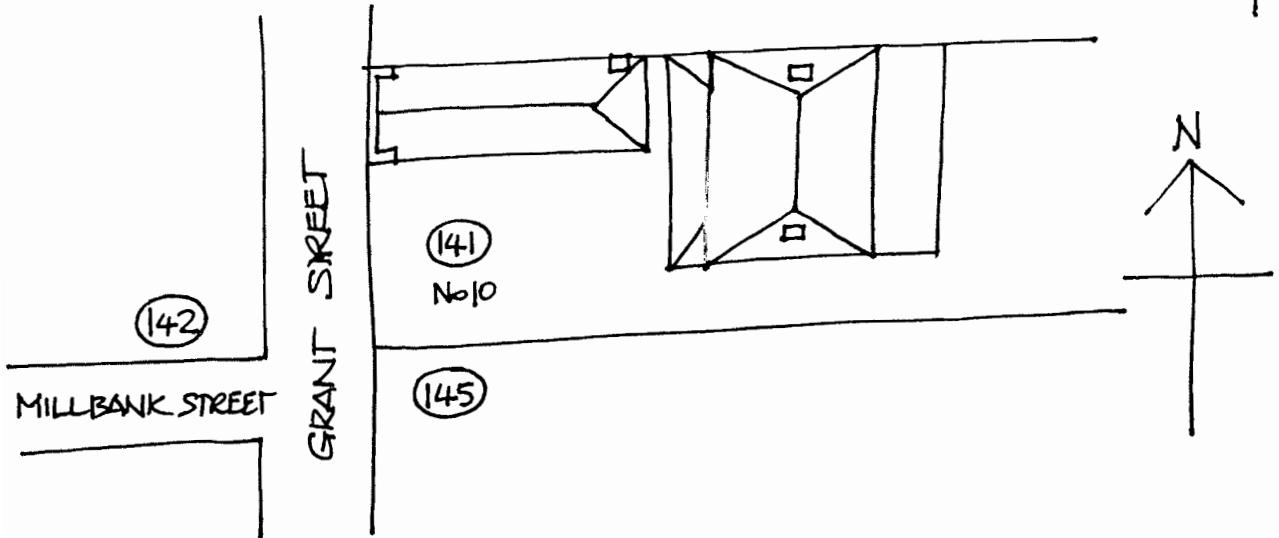
SIGNIFICANCE: Salisbury is an Edwardian brick detached house with a detached brick shop in front, built in 1904 for a plumber.

It is of historical significance locally as a representative embodiment of a way of life in the Edwardian period.

It is also of architectural significance locally as a rare example of this combined detached shop and house building type, with a significant garden.

INTACTNESS: Excellent. However the shop's doors have been recently replaced, presumably with replicas.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Excellent. Road widening?





BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 144

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

NAME: Bacchus Bargain Market.**PREVIOUS NAME:** Tivoli Theatre. Landsberg Hall. Landsberg Theatre. Astor Theatre.**ADDRESS:** 3-5(?) Grant Street.**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** Second hand dealer.**PREVIOUS USE:** Picture Theatre.**CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 1927 **SOURCE:** 1**DESIGNER:** Cornelius L.T. van Alkemade **BUILDER:** Cornelius L.T. van Alkemade**SOURCE:** 2**CRITERIA:** H1,2; Ar3; So3. **HISTORIC THEME:** Township/Community life.**DESCRIPTION:****STORIES:** 1 **DETACHED.****MATERIALS:** **WALLS** Asbestos Cement **ROOF** Iron**STRUCTURE** Stud, Trusses.**CONDITION:** Reasonable **INTACTNESS:** Good **THREATS:** -**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:**

FORM. FACADE. USE.

PARAPET DECORATION.

INTERIORS.

SIGNIFICANCE:**TYPE:** HISTORICAL.**LEVEL:** REGIONAL.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** Nil**RECOMMENDED CONTROL:** RNE. PLANNING SCHEME. AREA 1.**MAP NO:** U3.07 & U4.07 **SURVEY:** DC & RP **DATE:** 5.1.94 **NEGS:** 11.26

HISTORY: Opened on 11 June 1927 as the Tivoli Theatre, this building was a centre of social activity in the township, combining facilities for the projection of moving pictures and a dance floor specially constructed to carry the weight of waltzing couples.¹ The theatre was designed and built by Cornelius L.T. van Alkemade for a local entrepreneur, George Muir (refs: 143 & 190). Each of the 800 seats were occupied for the opening night entertainments, which included a demonstration of the "Panatrope", an "electrically driven contrivance" said to outrival all live orchestras.² It was also known as Landsberg Hall and Landsberg Theatre.

In 1938, George Kirby of Sunshine Pictures Ltd. acquired the Tivoli Theatre, and after renovations, he re-opened the cinema as the 450 seat Astor Theatre.³ Kirby managed the theatre for a further twenty-years. The final screening took place on 22 February 1964.⁴

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: Large timber hall clad internally and externally with asbestos cement. It has a gabled roof facing Grant Street, in front of which is a lower gabled foyer, with a weakly Baroque wavy parapet and shopfronts either side of the entrance. The interior is very plain. It includes a projection booth located between foyer and hall.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: No statewide comparative survey of cinemas or theatres has been undertaken, however this very intact simple cinema may be of state significance.

SIGNIFICANCE: A former unpretentious, but very intact timber country cinema built in 1927 and operating until 1964.

It has regional historical significance as a representative embodiment of social values and the way of life of the late 1920s. It is associated with developments in community life in entertainment.

It is of regional architectural significance as an intact survival of a building type.

Finally, it is of social significance as a traditional community focus and meeting place in Bacchus Marsh.

INTACTNESS: Excellent, particularly the interior.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Good. The building appears to have a comparatively secure future in its present ownership. A proposal was recently floated to return it to cinema use.⁵

¹ "Landsburg Theatre" Local History File, BMDHS.

² *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 11 June 1927.

³ *Ibid*, 3 September 1938.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 22 February 1964.

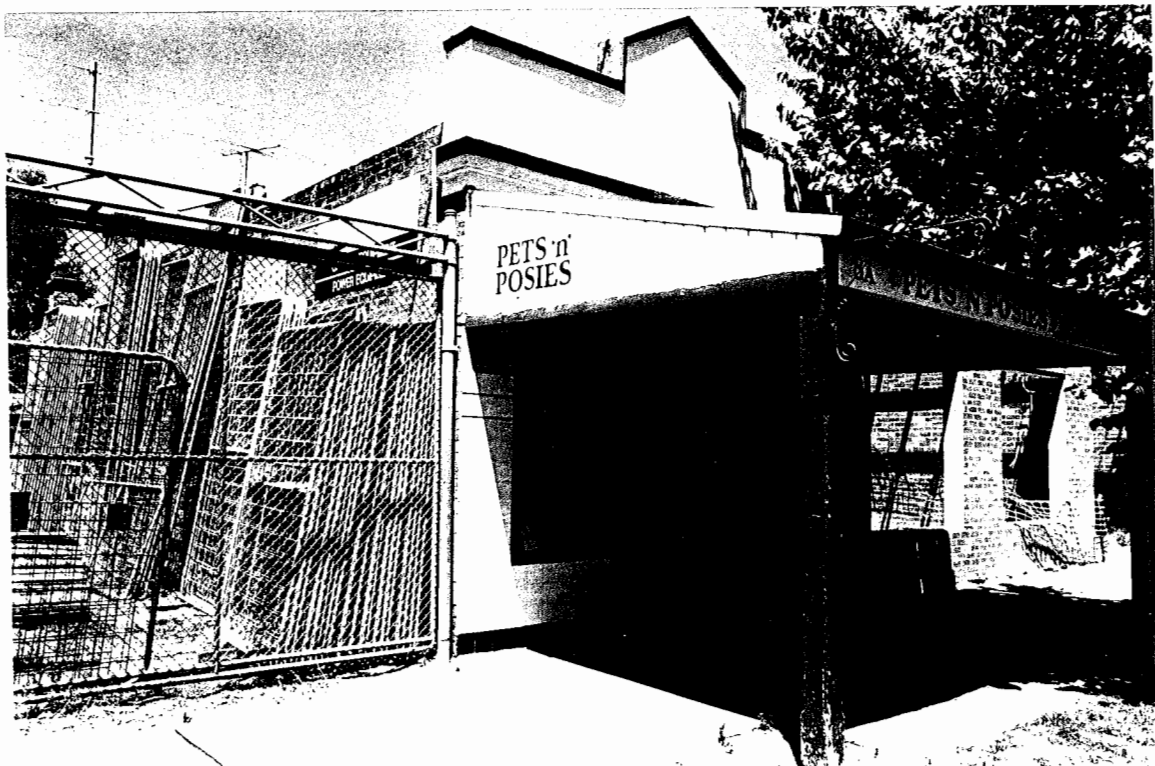
⁵ *Herald Sun*, 19 May, 1993, p.7.

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 145

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

NAME: Pets 'n' Posies.**PREVIOUS NAME:****ADDRESS:** 8A Grant Street.**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** Shop.**PREVIOUS USE:** Bootmaker's shop.**CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 1899 **SOURCE:** Parapet.**ALTERATIONS/ADDITIONS:** **DATE:** 1899 **SOURCE:** 1**DESIGNER:** D.A. Little (shop). **BUILDER:** C.E. Wynne. **SOURCE:** 1**CRITERIA:** H1; Ar3. **HISTORIC THEME:** Townships.**DESCRIPTION:** **STYLE:** Late Victorian **STORIES:** 1 **DETACHED.****MATERIALS:** **WALLS** Timber **ROOF** Iron **STRUCTURE** Lb**CONDITION:** Very good **INTACTNESS:** Very good **THREATS:** Road widening?**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:**

FACADE. VERANDAH. ROOF FORM. USE.

PARAPET DECORATION. EAVES DECORATION. ROOF DECORATION. VERANDAH DEC.
CONTEXT. 141**SIGNIFICANCE:****TYPE:** HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL.**LEVEL:** LOCAL.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** Nil**RECOMMENDED CONTROL:** PLANNING SCHEME. AREA 1.**MAP NO:** U4.07 **SURVEY:** DC & RP **DATE:** 15.1.94 **NEGS:** 11.23, 12.1

HISTORY: Designed by Shire Secretary and Engineer, D.A. Little, for bootmaker, H.G. Campbell, this brick shop was completed in April 1899, when the *Bacchus Marsh Express* commended its "dignity" and "substantial fitness" for the business to be transacted within:

The shop is about 22' x 16' (6.7x4.9m) with a plate glass window 8' x 8' (2.4x2.4m) wholly boxed in with glass sashes. The ceiling [is] lightly stained kauri, disposed diagonally in square panels. Rear shop workroom 10' x 10' (3x3m), walls 11'6"(3.5m) high from floor to ceiling. The foundations for this little building is the champion of the district, no less than 15 cases of cement having been used. Whole of the carpentry work being carried out by Mr C.E. Wynne, contractor, who employed Mr Oliver to do the painting and Mr J.F. Taylor to do the brickwork.¹

Two months later, a four-roomed weatherboard residence was transported from Melbourne and placed on the allotment behind the shop. The arrival of the house behind a team of fourteen horses was the subject of considerable local interest, for as the *Express* observed, not one pane of glass had been broken over the sixty-six mile (106km) journey.²

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A timber double-fronted asymmetrically Italianate detached house, with a hip roof. The left-hand bay is set forward as a gable. This has barge-board decoration, pendants and a turned timber finial. In the angle is a timber hip verandah, with cast-iron lace valance, brackets and a cast-iron Corinthian capital to its timber post. The frieze has turned spindle bracket pairs, with panels between and cornice mould. Windows are tripartite. There is a chimney pot.

The brick shop is located on front and side boundaries in the north-west corner of the site. It has a brick parapet with a gabled central section and cornice mould. There is a timber verandah extending across the footpath. The shop has a display window and nineteenth century double doors, half glazed with fanlight. The window case has a glass back. There are 1930s ceramic tiles to dado height.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: Comparable to No. 10 Grant Street (Ref: 141).

SIGNIFICANCE: A detached timber late Victorian house relocated here, with a detached brick shop in front, built in 1899 for a bootmaker.

It is of local historical significance as a representative embodiment of a way of life almost a hundred years ago.

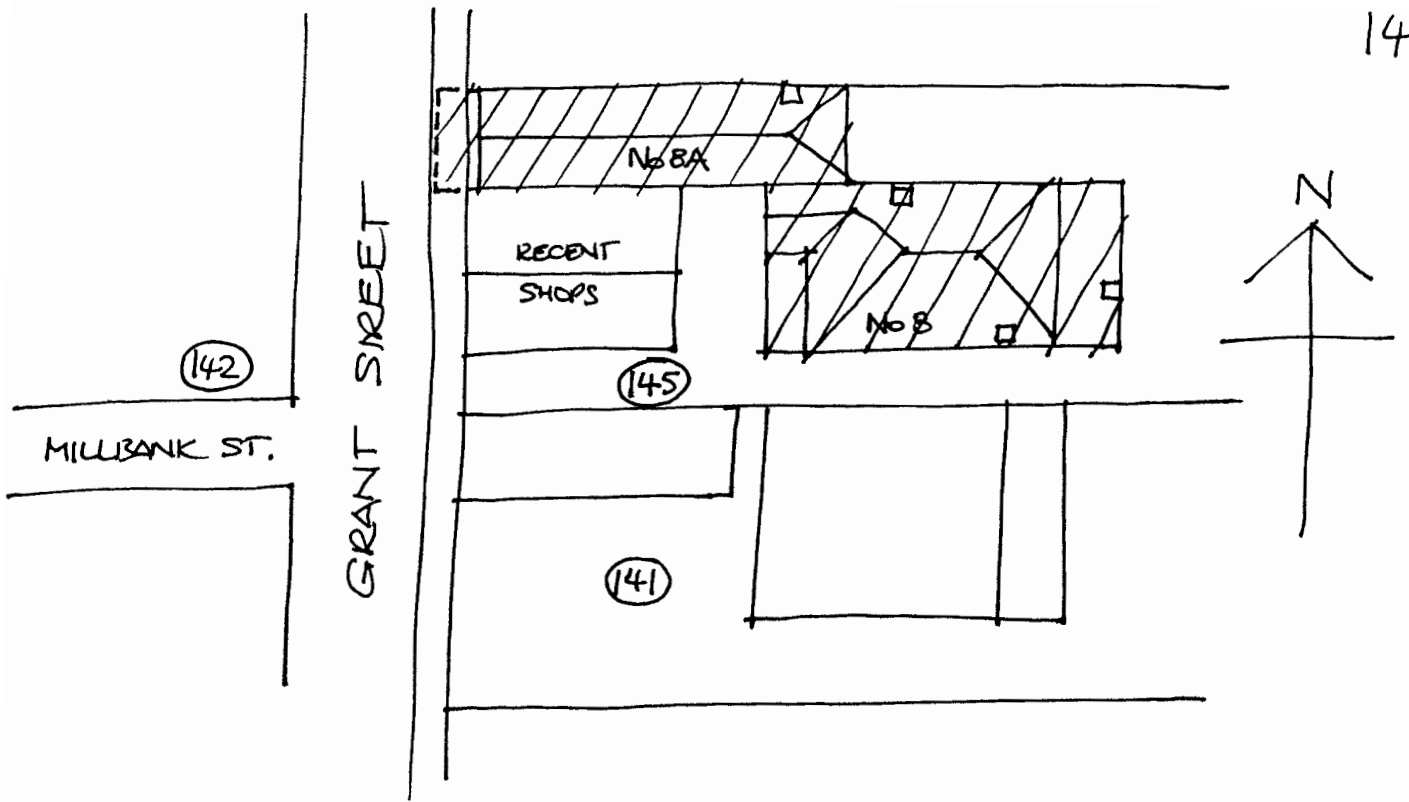
It is also of architectural significance locally as a rare example of this combined detached shop and house building type.

¹ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 15 April 1899. The date is embossed on the parapet.

² *Ibid.*, 3 June 1899.

INTACTNESS: Very good. The shop has later ceramic tiles and the brickwork has been painted, but is otherwise particularly intact. Two new shops have been built adjoining the early shop, in front of the house. This development is sympathetic and does not diminish the significance of the early shop and house.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Very good. Road widening?



BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 146

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

NAME: Bacchus Marsh Farm Supplies Pty. Ltd.**PREVIOUS NAME:** P.S. Carey Motors.**ADDRESS:** 4-6 Grant Street.**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** Warehouse.**PREVIOUS USE:** Motor garage. Workshops. Wheelwright & blacksmith.**SIGNIFICANT DATE:** 1938-80 **CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 1911 **SOURCE:** 1,2**ALTERATIONS/ADDITIONS:** **DATE:** 1938-1948 **SOURCE:** 2,3.**SOURCE:****CRITERIA:** H2,3,5.**HISTORIC THEME:** Townships**DESCRIPTION:****STORIES:** 1 **DETACHED.****MATERIALS:** WALLS Brick **ROOF** Iron **STRUCTURE** Lb, truss.**CONDITION:** Good **INTACTNESS:** Very good **THREATS:** -**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:****FORM. FACADE. USE. ?****CONTEXT.** 147**SIGNIFICANCE:****TYPE:** HISTORICAL.**LEVEL:** LOCAL.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** Nil**RECOMMENDED CONTROL:** PLANNING SCHEME. AREA 1.**MAP NO:** U4.07 **SURVEY:** DC & RP **DATE:** 15.1.94 **NEGS:** 11.25

HISTORY: This building, originally two stories, was erected in 1911, for a wheelwright and blacksmith, W.D. Hogan.¹ In 1938, the building was acquired by P.S. Carey and converted for use as a motor garage and General Motors dealership.² The upper storey was removed and the facade remodelled, for a modern appearance was more in keeping with the new technology of motorised transport. The business prospered, and in 1948 Carey purchased Simon's Garage at the corner of Main Street (ref: 147). Thereafter, the Grant Street premises were used as workshops. The ground floor became a showroom for new vehicles. The first storey of the corner building was converted to an apartment for the Carey family. This was the childhood home of Peter Carey, the Booker Prize-winning novelist. The business and Bacchus Marsh itself were the source material for several novels and short stories.³ The garage closed after 1980.⁴

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A large brick warehouse building with a gabled roof facing Grant Street. This front has a staggered parapet with a V-shaped moulding. The roof line is three timber trusses with both king posts, and collar ties and struts. In front of the building, the service apron still has bluestone kerbs and pitchers, petrol tank access lids in the pavement.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: Four former garages are identified in the shire, also: Simon Bros (1913, ref: 147), Muir & Robb's Garage (1921, ref: 190) and Jack Barton's Panel Works (no date, ref: 159). The other writer produced by the town is Frank Hardy (ref: 246). Ref: 160 is associated with the writer Joan Lindsay.

SIGNIFICANCE: A large brick warehouse building built in 1911 as a wheelwright and blacksmith then altered for P.S. Carey Motors in 1938 until 1980 as a motor garage, then workshop. In this period it was the childhood environment of the Careys' son, Peter, the internationally renowned Booker Prize-winning novelist.

It is locally historically significant for its association with developments in the automotive business in Bacchus Marsh, with which it demonstrates a changing pattern of occupancy. It is also significant historically for its association with Peter Carey.

INTACTNESS: Very good. The parapet has been repainted and internally illuminated cantilevered dealership signs erected.

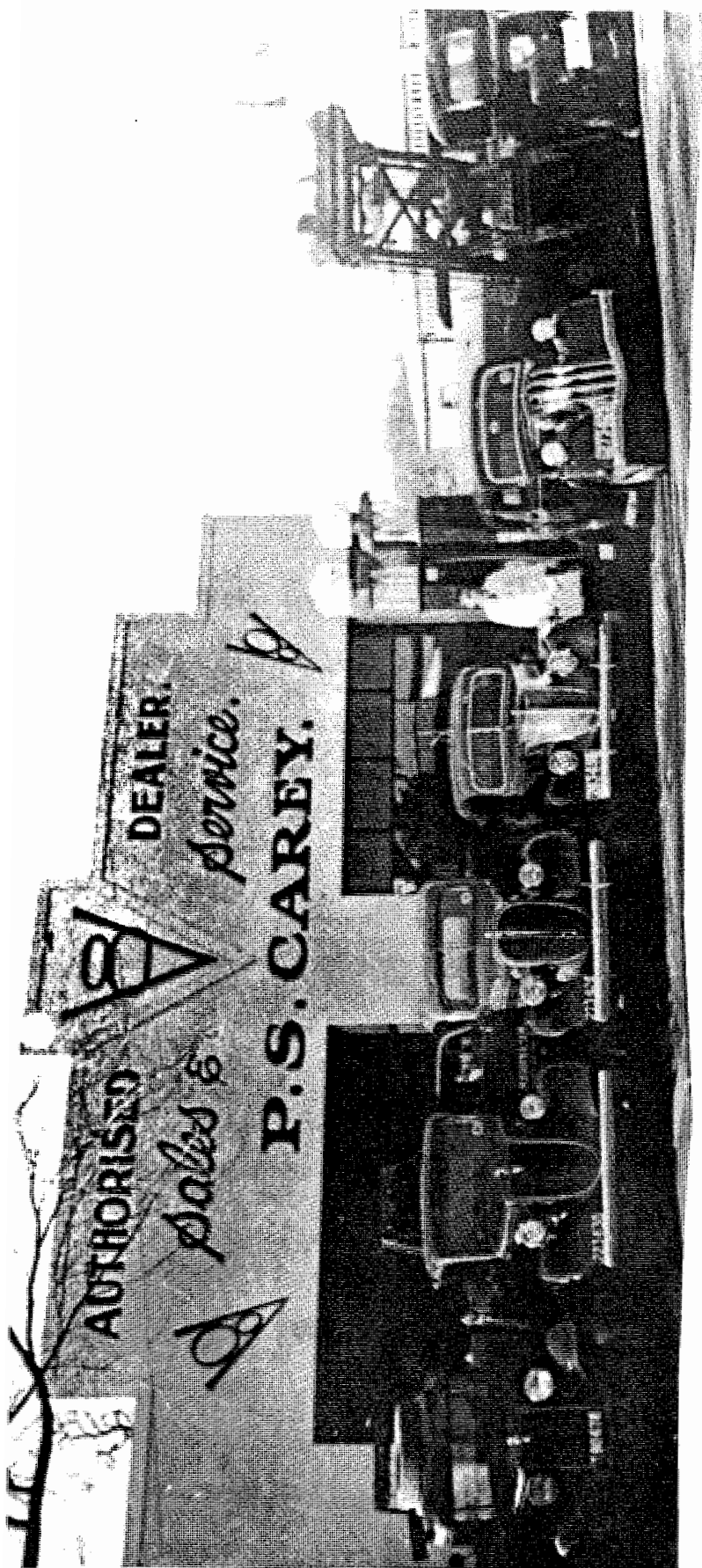
CONDITIONS & THREATS: Good. Road widening?

¹ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 17 June 1911.

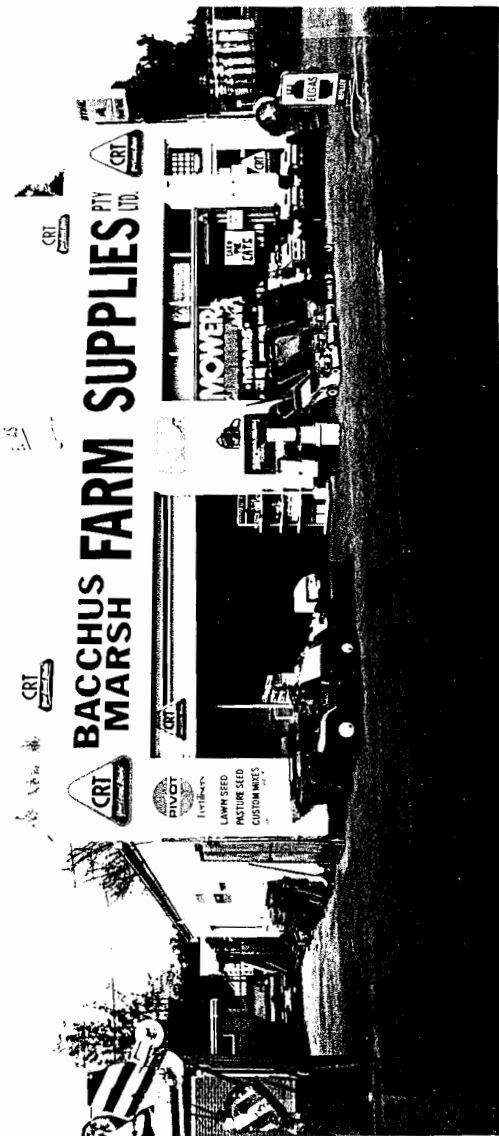
² Moore and Oomes, *Bacchus Marsh: A Pictorial Chronicle*, p.116.

³ "Home and Away", *The Sunday Age*, 29 January 1995, "Agenda", p.5 and "American Dreams", Peter Carey, *The Fat Man in History*, Faber and Faber, London 1980.

⁴ Personal communication with Gwyn Moore, BMDHS.



MOORE COMES, R116.



176

565

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 147

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

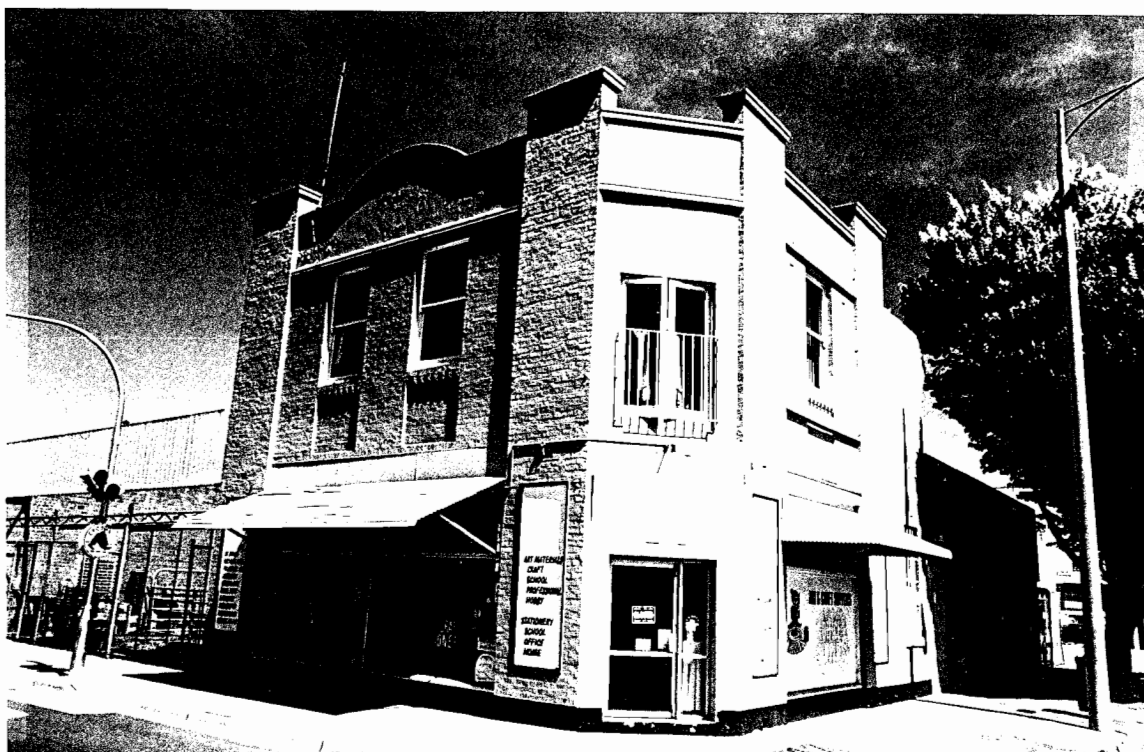
NAME: Scribbles Inc. Art and Craft Supplies.**PREVIOUS NAME:** P.S. Carey Motors. Simon's Garage.**ADDRESS:** 105 Main Street (SW cnr Grant Street).**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** Shop**PREVIOUS USE:** Motor garage and apartment.**SIGNIFICANT DATE:** **CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 1913 **SOURCE:** 1**DESIGNER:** Alec S. Eggleston.**CRITERIA:** H2,3,6; Ar1. **HISTORIC THEME:** Townships.**DESCRIPTION:** **STYLE:** Edwardian **STORIES:** 2 **DETACHED.****MATERIALS:** **WALLS** Brick **ROOF** Iron **STRUCTURE****CONDITION:** Good **INTACTNESS:** Fair **THREATS:** Road widening?**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:**

FACADE.

PARAPET DECORATION.

WINDOWS.

CONTEXT. 146, 148, 149.

SIGNIFICANCE:**TYPE:** HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL.**LEVEL:** REGIONAL.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** Nil**RECOMMENDED CONTROL:** PLANNING SCHEME. AREA 1.**MAP NO:** U4.07 **SURVEY:** DC & RP **DATE:** 15.1.94 **NEGS:** 12.2

HISTORY: Simon's Garage was built at the corner of Main and Grant Streets in 1913 to the design of Melbourne architect, Alec S. Eggleston.¹ In 1903, Herbert and Walter Simon began building "Monarch" bicycles and later, Monarch motor cycles in a workshop on their father's orchard (ref: 88A). The brothers moved into the two-storey premises on the Grant Street corner in September 1913, giving the township its first motor garage and service station.²

Situated on the Melbourne-Ballarat road, a thoroughfare much frequented by motorists, Simon's Garage provided a range of automotive services:

the building is divided into two sections, the front portion containing a well-appointed show-room for cycles, motor-cycles, motors, and cycle-cars...the upstairs portion is one large room...intended to be used for enamelling work. This room opens on to a 7' x 7' (2.1x2.1m) landing, from which a view of the workroom below can be gained through a double door, cut "stable" fashion. This permits supervision of work without coming downstairs...The workroom is at the rear of the showroom, but of single-storey.³

In 1948, the premises were sold to P.S. Carey (ref: 146) who later acquired the adjoining premises in Main Street to create the then largest car dealership in Bacchus Marsh, for General Motors. At this time the ground floor became a showroom for new vehicles. The first storey of the corner building was converted to an apartment for the family. This was the childhood home of Peter Carey, the Booker Prize-winning novelist. The business and Bacchus Marsh itself were the source material for several novels and short stories.⁴

P.S. Carey Motors closed after 1980⁵ and it became a shop.

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A two-storey Edwardian brick commercial buildings, with a parapet. It has two bays to Main Street and one bay to Grant Street with a splayed corner. There is a Voyseyesque parapet with a frieze defined by mouldings between corner piers which project above the frieze, capped by another moulding. The parapet to Main Street is rounded. Windows are in recessed panels with toothed brick cills. There are large display timber frame windows at ground level to both fronts.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: The earliest known motor garage in Victoria survives in Melbourne at 735 Glenferrie Road, Hawthorn. It was designed by A Chris A. Cowper architect and built in 1911. This is the second earliest and the earliest in country Victoria. Later garages include Muir & Robbs, The Big Garage, Bairnsdale (1923) and Willaura

¹ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 6 September 1913.

² Moore and Oomes, *Bacchus Marsh: A Pictorial Chronicle*, p.83.

³ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 6 September 1913.

⁴ "Home and Away", *The Sunday Age*, 29 January 1995, "Agenda", p.5 and "American Dreams", Peter Carey, *The Fat Man in History*, Faber and Faber, London 1980.

⁵ Personal communication with Gwyn Moore, BMDHS.

Motors, Willaura (1929).⁶ Four former garages are identified in the Shire. Also: P.S. Carey Motors (1938, ref: 146), Muir & Robb's Garage (1921, ref: 190), and Jock Barton's Panel Works (no date, ref: 153). Eggleston also designed 105 Main Street (1913, ref: 167) in the same year.

SIGNIFICANCE: A two-storey brick Edwardian building which was the first known purpose-built motor garage in country Victoria, the second in the State and the earliest in Bacchus Marsh and remained a garage from 1913 until 1980. From 1938, its first floor apartment was the childhood home of Peter Carey, the internationally renowned Booker Prize-winning novelist.

It has historical significance regionally as the pioneering building of this type and represents a rare representative embodiment of the motoring world of over eighty years ago. It is also historically significant for its association with an important and influential person, in Peter Carey.

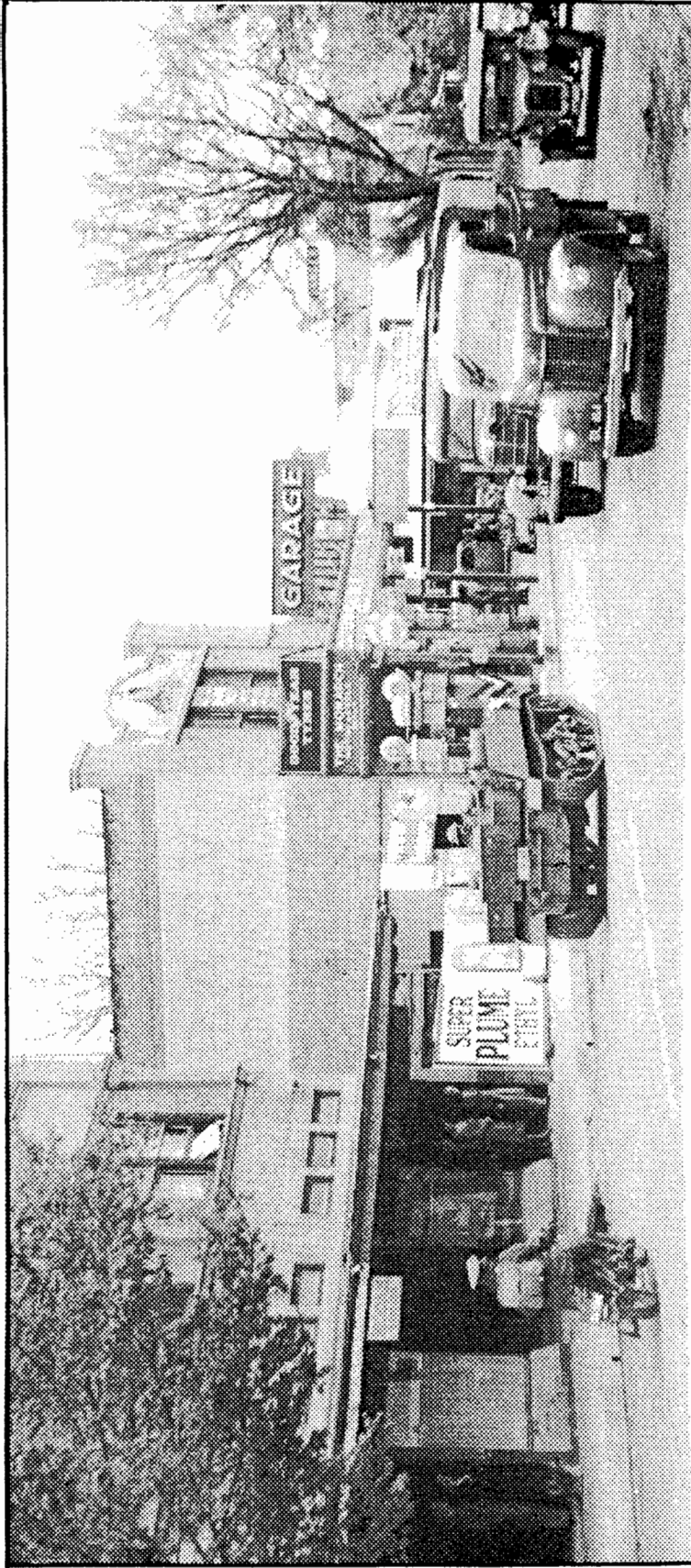
Finally, it is architecturally significant as an example of a building type, a very early motor garage, although altered.

INTACTNESS: All brickwork has been painted, Art Nouveau *bas relief* decoration to frieze has unfortunately been removed.

First floor window cills have been raised, and corner window heightened. The cantilevered canopy has been removed and lightweight raked metal canopies installed. The corner shopfront has been replaced with aluminium and lowered. The Grant Street display window has been painted over. The interior is relatively intact.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Good. Road widening?

⁶ Celestina Sagazio, "Motor Garages Study" May 1991.

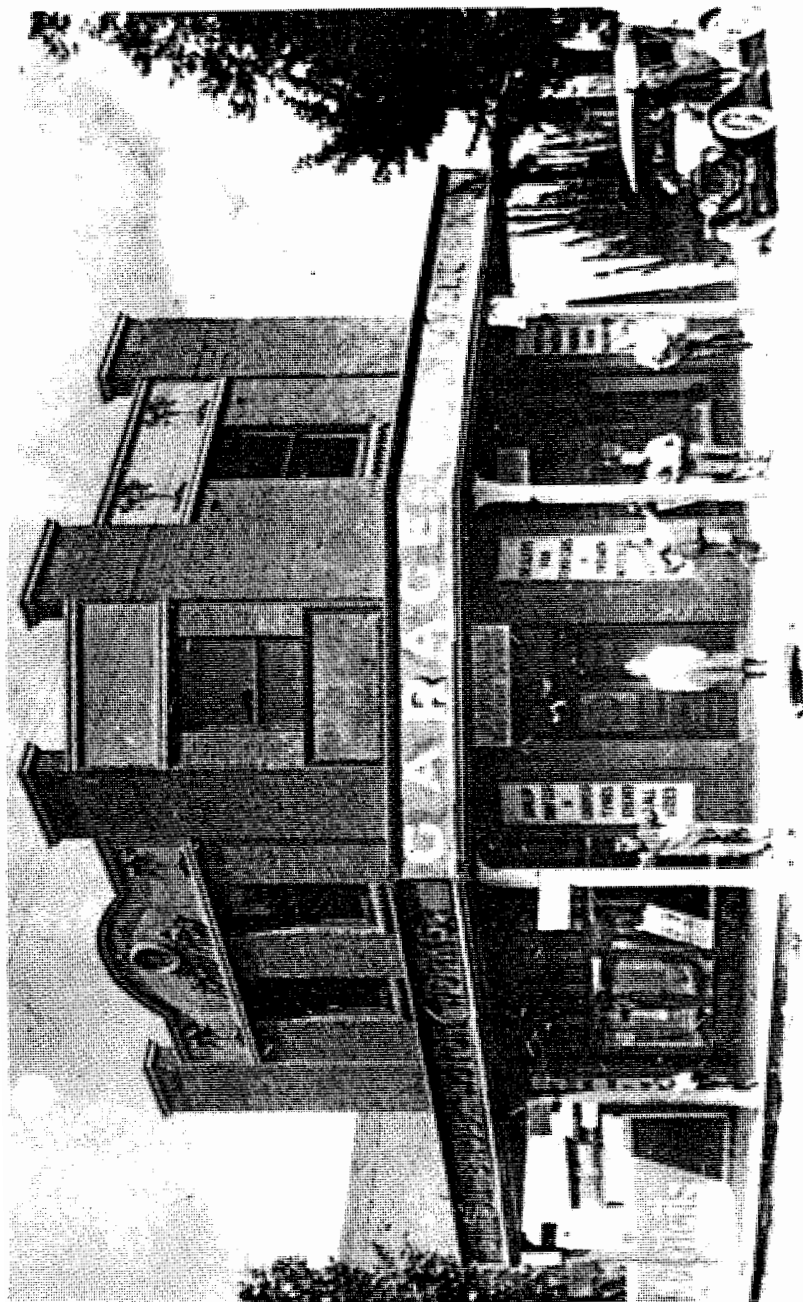


MAN STREET AT GRANT STREET.
 UNDATED. 1945-50?
 HEID, PETER CAREY,
 AGE 25 JANUARY 1995.

GRANT STREET

SIMON'S' GARAGE (147)

DEMOLISHED



1913.
MOORE & CO., P. S. G.



1980
MOORE & CO., P. S. G.



POSTCARD, HELD RD.

V5

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref: 148****Richard Peterson Architect & Conservation Consultant. Daniel Catrice Historian 1994.****NAME:** The Butchers Block (Kevin & Debbie Barry) GMP Greenwoods Real Estate**PREVIOUS NAME:****ADDRESS:** 110 & 112 Main Street (North West Cnr Gisborne Road).**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** Shops & real estate office.**PREVIOUS USE:** Shops?**SIGNIFICANT DATE:** **CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 1900s **SOURCE:** Visual**DESIGNER:** ? **BUILDER:** ? **SOURCE:****CRITERIA:** H1,2; Ar 1,3. **HISTORIC THEME:** Township.**DESCRIPTION:** **STYLE:** Edwardian **STORIES:** 1 **DETACHED.****MATERIALS:** **WALLS** Brick **ROOF** Iron **STRUCTURE** Lb.**CONDITION:** Good **INTACTNESS:** Fair **THREATS:** Road widening?**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:****FACADE. VERANDAH. USE. PARAPET DECORATION.CONTEXT 147 & 149.****SIGNIFICANCE:****TYPE:** HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL.**LEVEL:** LOCAL.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** Nil**RECOMMENDED CONTROL/NOMINATION:** PLANNING SCHEME. AREA 1.**MAP NO:** U4.07 **SURVEY:** DC, RP. **DATE:** 15.1.95 **NEGS:** 12.3

HISTORY: These brick shops were erected in 1912 by J.G. Wells for the Church of England.¹

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: Two Edwardian brick shops with 4 bays to Main Street and one bay to Gisborne Road. There is one shop in Main Street (no. 110?) and a larger corner shop entered from the splayed corner. There is a brick parapet with deep frieze and cornice mould divided into bays by octagonal piers, surmounted by moulds and hemispheres. These rise at the splay, to a triangular panel with render timbering over the recessed nameplate. The corner shop retains its early timber shopfront and display windows. There is a skillion timber verandah.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are only two other Edwardian shops surviving in Bacchus Marsh (the others are ref: 127A and 131), 48 and 62 Grant Street. Each is quite different from the others.

SIGNIFICANCE:

INTACTNESS: Fair. The brickwork has been painted. The verandah has been replaced. The shopfront at no. 110(?) has been replaced.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Good. Road widening?

¹ Osborn, *A History of Holy Trinity, Church of England*, pp. 28-33.

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 149

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

NAME: Court House Hotel.**PREVIOUS NAME:** Purday & Smith Saddlery.**ADDRESS:** Main Street (NE cnr Gisborne Road).**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** Hotel**PREVIOUS USE:** Saddlery, (1857-64).**SIGNIFICANT DATE:** 1857 **CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 1911 **SOURCE:** 1**ALTERATIONS/ADDITIONS:** **DATE:** 1928 **SOURCE:** 1**DESIGNER:** J.B. Grut/ Rupert Taylor. **BUILDER:** - /J.F. Taylor **SOURCE:** 2,3**CRITERIA:** H2;/ H1,4; Ar1,3; So3.**HISTORIC THEME:** Township, Community life, Transport.**DESCRIPTION:** **STYLE:** Edwardian **STORIES:** 2**MATERIALS:** **WALLS** Brick **ROOF** T.c. tile **STRUCTURE** Lb**CONDITION:** Reasonable **INTACTNESS:** First Floor, good**THREATS:** Road widening.**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:**

FORM. FACADE. ROOF FORM. USE.

EAVES DECORATION. ROOF DECORATION.

CHIMNEYS. ? WINDOWS. CONTEXT 148, 147.

SIGNIFICANCE:**TYPE:** HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL. SOCIAL.**LEVEL:** LOCAL.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** Nil**RECOMMENDED CONTROL:** PLANNING SCHEME. AREA 1.**MAP NO:** U4.07 **SURVEY:** DC & RP **DATE:** 15.1.94 **NEGS:** 12.4

HISTORY: Joseph Purday and Alfred Smith purchased the land at the corner of Main Street and Gisborne Road in 1857, establishing a saddlery to take advantage of the passing trade. Smith later moved to the Pentland Hills, and Purday, now in partnership with Henry Tanner converted the shop into a single storey hotel. A licence was granted for the premises on 1 July 1864. Henry Tanner was a keen member of the Prince of Wales Volunteer Light Horse, and the Werribee Lodge of the G.U.O.O.F. Both associations held meetings at the hotel, and Tanner, ever obliging had their insignia painted on the hotel parapet. Tanner was proprietor at the hotel until his death in 1875, after which his wife, Ann, became licensee. The hotel remained in Purday's estate until sold, *circa* 1949, to John Tyquin.¹

In 1911, the Court House Hotel was demolished and rebuilt in brick to a so-called "Swiss Chalet" style designed by architect, J.B. Grut. Between 1886 and 1913, Mr Grut designed at least eighteen hotels and houses in Melbourne.² Further alterations were carried out in 1928 when the Main Street facade was extended by local builder, J.F. Taylor, to a design by his son, architect Rupert Taylor.³

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: An Edwardian, two-storey brick corner hotel with some Old English characteristics. It has a Marseilles terra-cotta unglazed terra-cotta tile roof, with cresting and finials. There are three bays to Gisborne Road, and four bays to Main Street. Each bay, (except two to Main Street and one to Gisborne Road) has a jettying upper gable, timbered on joists and brackets, with pendant bargeboards with discs. There is apron decoration beneath first floor windows.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: There are six early operating hotels in the Shire, five of which are in the town (also refs: 71, 72, 153, 157 and 263). All have their own individual significance, the others are building complexes that have developed over time. This is the only hotel designed by an architect and built at the one time. Mr Grut was also architect for the additions to the Border Inn (ref: 153) in the same year, 1911.

SIGNIFICANCE: An Edwardian two-storey corner brick hotel designed by the architect J.B. Grut, with some characteristics of the Old English style and built in 1911. It was altered in 1928 to Rupert Taylor's design. There was continuity in the Purday family's ownership from c1857 until 1949.

It is of local historical significance for its association with developments in the community life of the town, as a business on the route to the goldfields, for its hospitality since the 1850s and as a representative embodiment of the community's life for over eighty years.

¹ "Court House Hotel", Local History File, BMDHS.

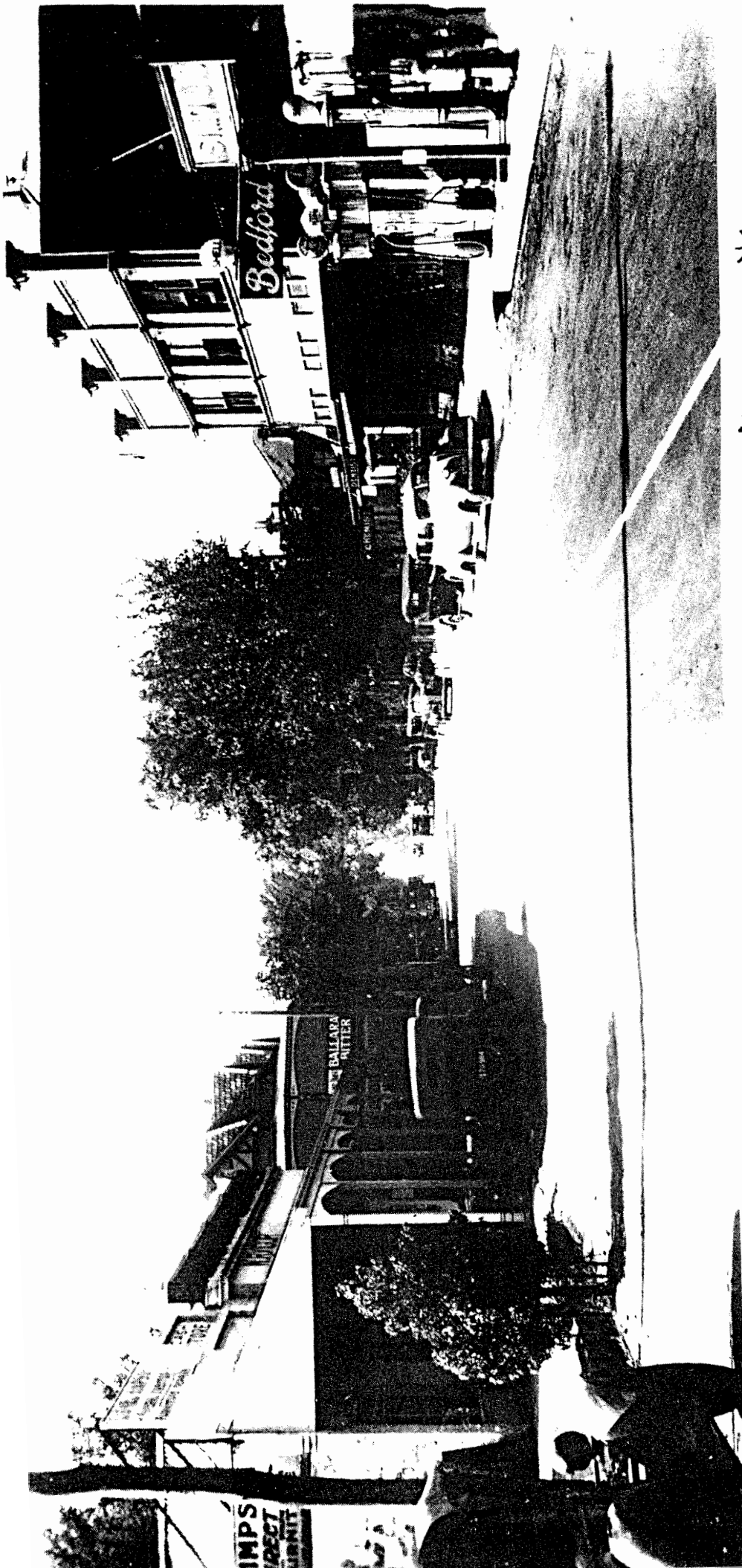
² Lewis, M. (Ed.). *Australian Architects' Index* (School of Architecture and Building, University of Melbourne) & Lewis, M., *Architectural Survey Final Report*, University of Melbourne, Melbourne 1977, p.43.

³ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 18 February 1928.

It is of local architectural significance as a representative and relatively intact example of an Edwardian style hotel, and social significance as traditional focus and meeting place for the community and for travellers.

INTACTNESS: Good above ground floor level. Verandah is demolished. Brickwork is painted.

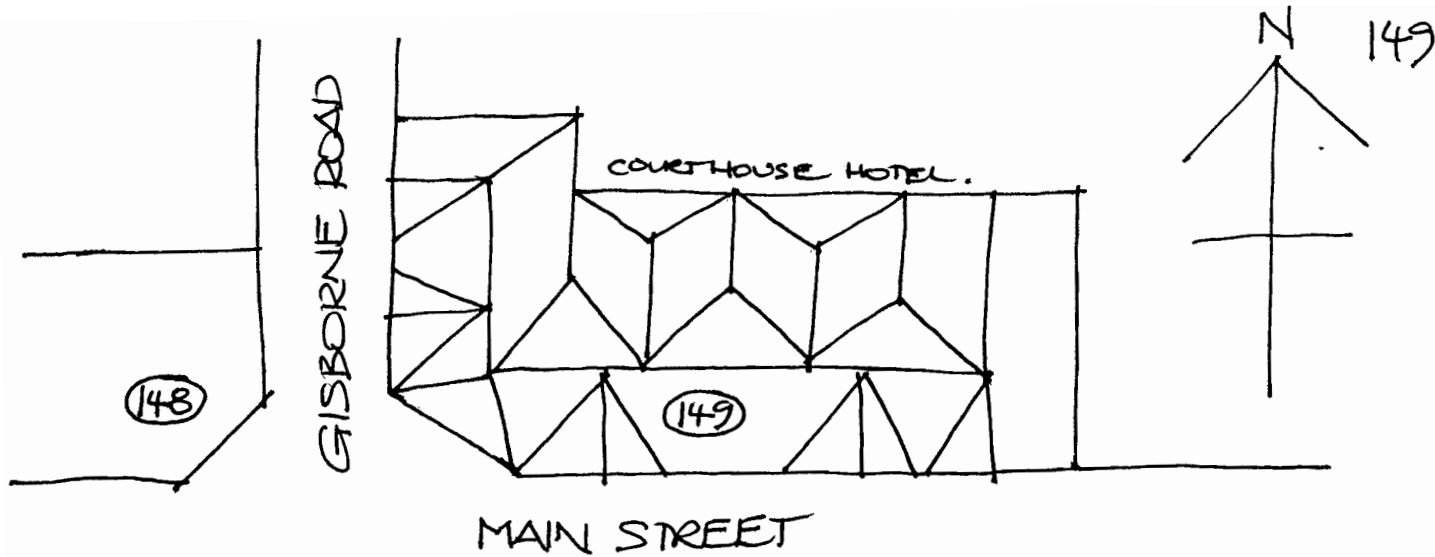
CONDITIONS & THREATS: Reasonable. Road widening?

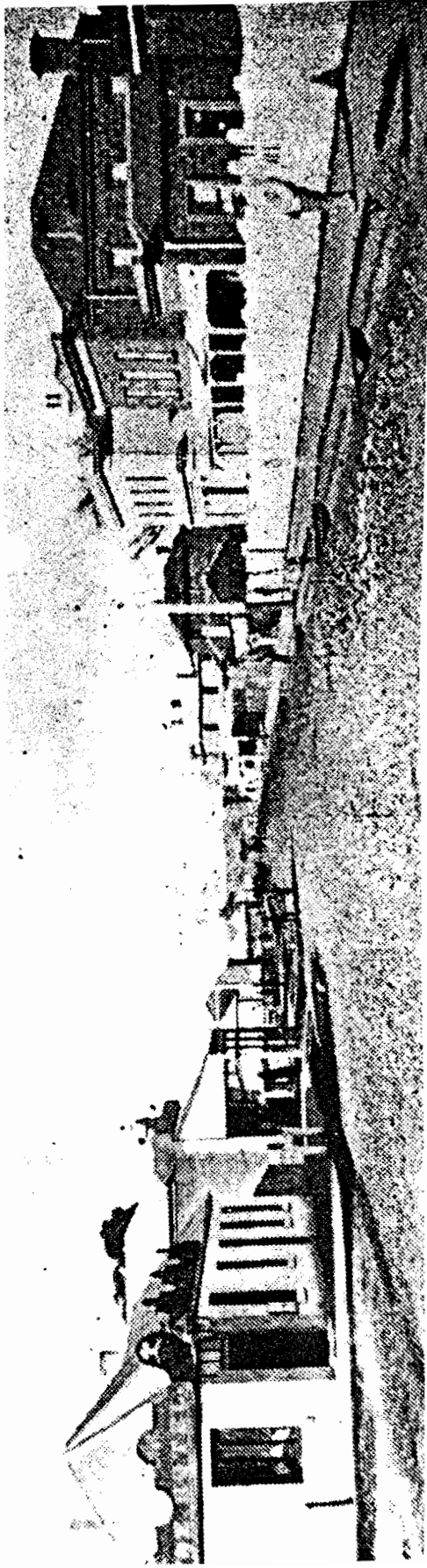


(148)
 (149)
 GRAY HALL HOTEL
 GISBORNE ROAD.

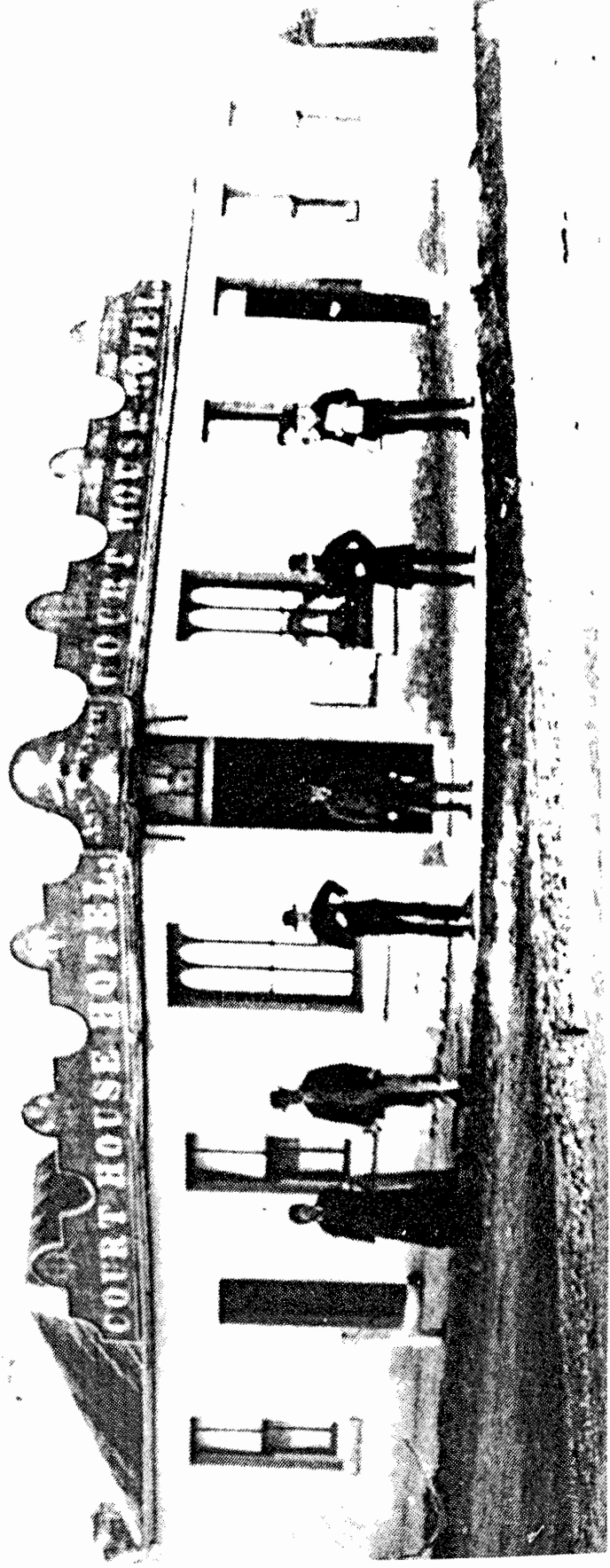
DEMOLISHED
 SIMONS' GARAGE
 (147)

c1939.
 LA MORE COLLECTION, SLV.

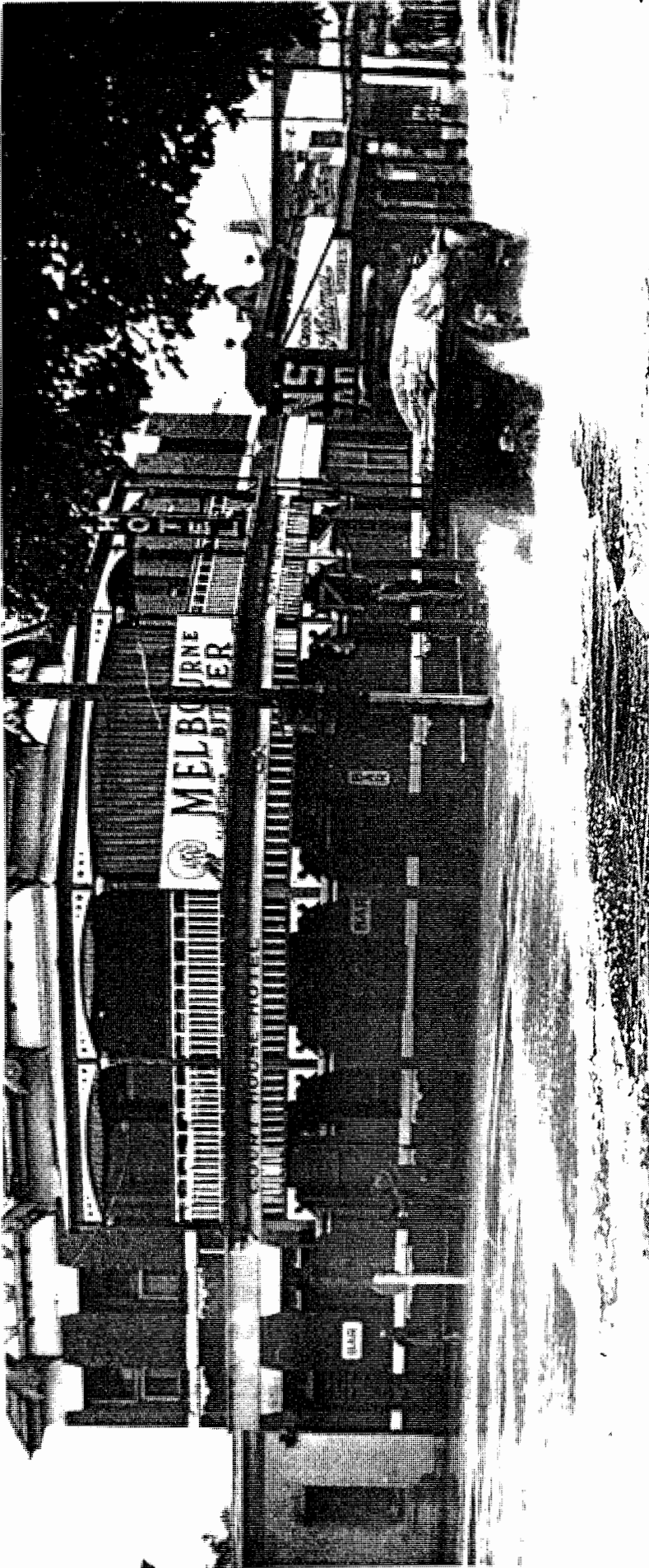




FACING EAST, c 1882
HOUSE & COMES, P32.



HOUSE & COMES, P39.



Howe & Osnes, 1929.

BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 150

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

NAME: -**PREVIOUS NAME:** Police residence.**ADDRESS:** 123? Main Street (between Police Station and Court House).**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** House**PREVIOUS USE:** Police residence.**SIGNIFICANT DATE:** 1890-1930 **CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 1890 (lock-up: 1858)**SOURCE:** 2**DESIGNER:** S.E. Bindley (H.R. Bastow?) **BUILDER:** John Ferguson**SOURCE:** 2,3**CRITERIA:** H2,4; Ar3.**HISTORIC THEME:** Governing.**DESCRIPTION:** **STYLE:** Late Victorian **STORIES:** 1 **DETACHED.****MATERIALS:** **WALLS** Brick **ROOF** Slate **STRUCTURE** Lb.**CONDITION:** Good. **INTACTNESS:** Very good. **THREATS:** -**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:**

MATERIALS. FORM. FACADE. VERANDAH. ROOF FORM. PLAN/LAYOUT. USE.

ROOF DECORATION. VERANDAH DECORATION.

CHIMNEYS. WALL DECORATION. DOORS. WINDOWS.

UNPAINTED FINISH. OUTBUILDINGS.

SIGNIFICANCE:**TYPE:** HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL.**LEVEL:** LOCAL.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** Nil**RECOMMENDED CONTROL:** PLANNING SCHEME. AREA 1.**MAP NO:** U4.07**SURVEY:** DC & RP**DATE:** 15.1.94**NEGS:** 12.5

HISTORY: A sandstone barracks and stable were built in Main Street in 1858, when the police establishment was moved from its original site at the Police Reserve, Maddingley (now Maddingley Park).¹ Also constructed was a sandstone lock-up, reputedly relocated from the Maddingley reserve. The barracks were replaced by a new police residence, erected in 1890 to the design of Public Works Department architects, S.E. Bindley and H.R. Bastow.² The contractor was John Ferguson.³ After 1890, the sandstone lock-up was used as an office and storeroom. In 1930, a new police station was opened for the local constabulary, which then numbered three officers.⁴

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A double-fronted polychromatic brick house, characteristic of residences for government officials, designed by the Public Works Department of Victoria in the late nineteenth century, but with the details inimitable to the important architect S.E. Bindley. It has a hip roof in slate with the right-hand bay set forward as a gable. Over this the eaves project supported on exposed purlins with diamond roofline ends. There is a rail and finial infilled with a fretwork chrysanthemum motif. Below is a pair of segmental head windows. In the angle and continuing on the left hand side and rear is a timber skillion verandah. It has decorative fretwork brackets in the form of one chrysanthemum petal. Brickwork is red body bricks with cream and black dyed dressings. There are boards at cill and window-head height and deeply moulded chimney tops. One the rear boundary is a rectangular gable roofed stone lock-up with a skillion verandah.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: Bindley also designed Myrniong Primary School in 1905 (ref: 273). Other Bindley designs at this time include: Yarraville State School (1889), Parkville Post Office (1885), Melton Court House (1892). None are directly comparable to this building. The other government residence in Bacchus Marsh, is the school teacher's (ref: 240).

SIGNIFICANCE: A polychromatic brick eclectic late Victorian police residence (probably) designed by the important architect S.E. Bindley, of the Public Works Department, built in 1890 and closed in 1930. A sandstone lock-up survives at the rear, built in 1858, possibly with materials used earlier at Maddingley.

It is of local historical significance for its association with the development of law and order in Bacchus Marsh and in demonstrating the imposition of government action on the community.

¹ Moore and Oomes, *Bacchus Marsh: A Pictorial Chronicle*, p.40.

² "Survey of Historic Police Buildings", File No. 83/5001, Historic Buildings Branch, Department of Planning and Development, Contract details VPRS 977. Both signatures appear on the architectural drawings.

Precise attribution of the designer of PWD buildings is problematic. H.R. Bastow was Chief Architect and is unlikely to be the actual designer. Bindley was responsible for this region from 1889 and this is likely to have been an early design by him.

³ *Bacchus Marsh Express*, 1 February 1890.

⁴ *Victoria Police Gazette*, 2 June 1930.

It is of architectural significance as local example of a building type and also as a rare example in Bacchus Marsh of the work of an important architect of the period.

INTACTNESS: Very good. Bricks have been painted charcoal grey and the finial has been truncated. The chain-link fence is sympathetic.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: Good. Rising damp, efflorescence and exfoliation affect brickwork, the lock-up is in poor condition. The site is now privately owned.

(148)

GISBORNE
ROAD

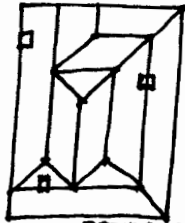
(149)

150

MAIN STREET

No 123

(150)

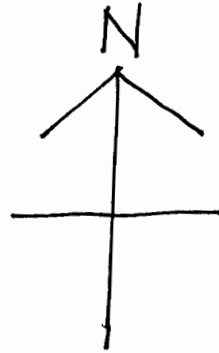


RESIDENCE



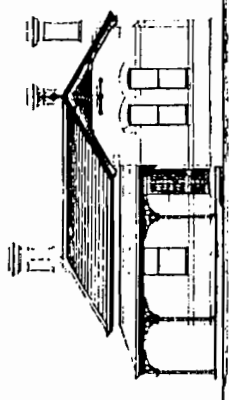
LOCK-UP

(151)

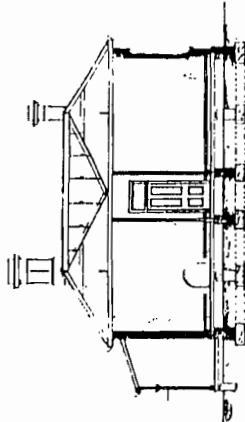


Police Quarters

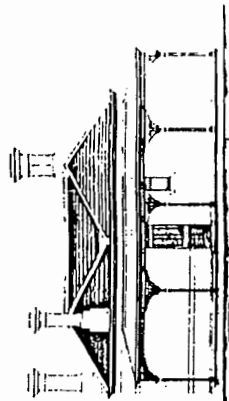
Brechevaux Marsh



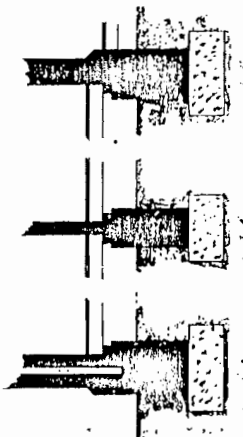
Front Elevation



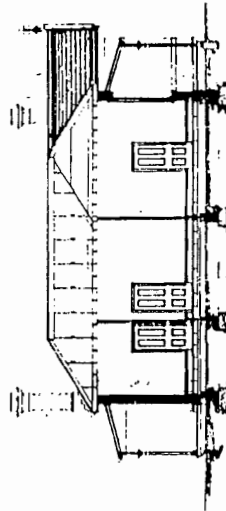
Section at A-B



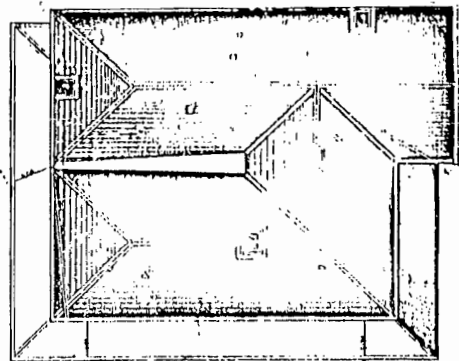
Rear Elevation



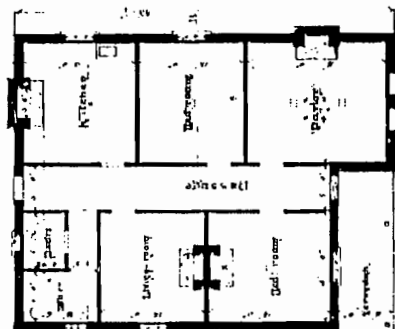
Sections of Ventilations



Section at C-D



Roof Plan



Floor Plan

N.W.D.

1890

1890

Scale 1/8 inch = 1 foot

W. H. Smith & Co. 1890



BACCHUS MARSH HERITAGE STUDY.**Ref:** 151

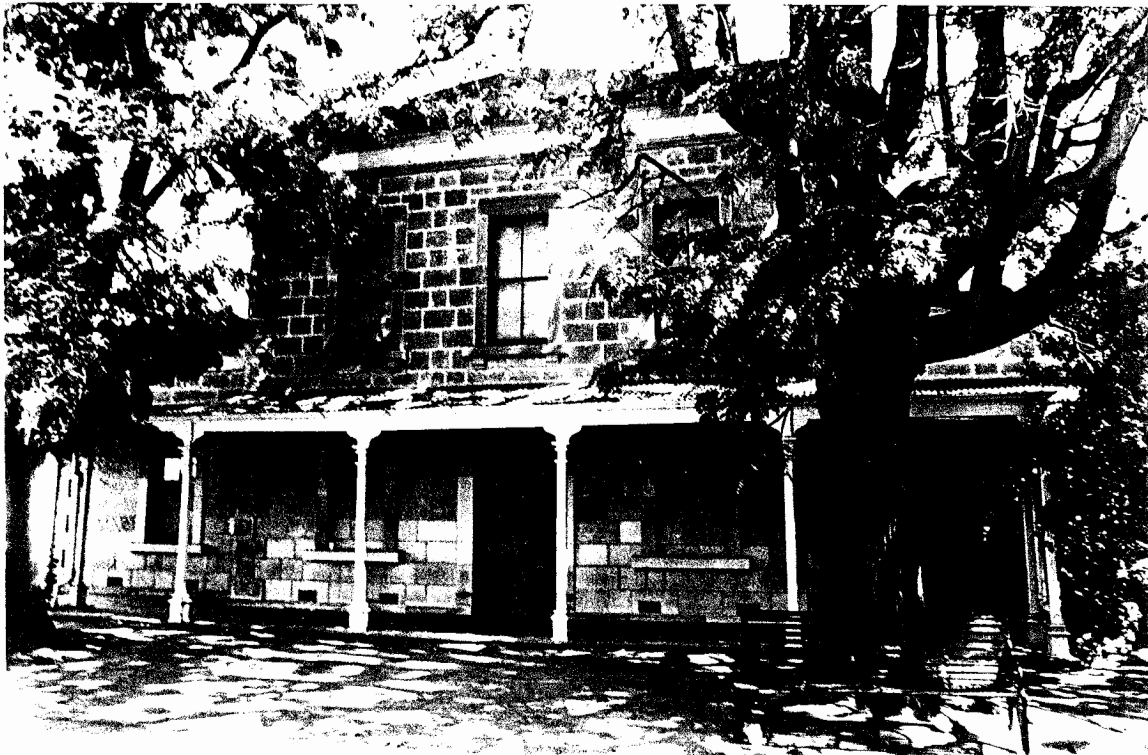
Richard Peterson Architect & Conservation Consultant. Daniel Catrice Historian 1994.

NAME: Bacchus Marsh Court House.**ADDRESS:** 125? Main Street.**TITLE DETAILS:****USE:** Court House.**CONSTRUCTION DATE:** 1858-9**SOURCE:****ALTERATIONS/ADDITIONS:** **DATE:** 1903, 1971**SOURCE:** 3**DESIGNER:** Samuel White **BUILDER:** William Jackson **SOURCE:** 1,2**CRITERIA:** H2,4; Ar1,3;/ So1,2. **HISTORIC THEME:** Governing/Conserving**DESCRIPTION:** **STYLE:** Classical **STORIES:** 2 **DETACHED.****MATERIALS:** WALLS Sandstone **ROOF** Iron **STRUCTURE** Lb, trusses**CONDITION:** Good **INTACTNESS:** Good **THREATS:** -**SIGNIFICANT INTACT ELEMENTS:**

MATERIALS. FORM. FACADE. VERANDAH. ROOF FORM. PLAN.

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

UNPAINTED FINISH. INTERIORS. OUTBUILDINGS.

SIGNIFICANCE:**TYPE:** HISTORICAL. ARCHITECTURAL.**LEVEL:** STATE. REGIONAL.**DESIGNATION EXISTING:** GBR PLANNING SCHEME. NTC.**RECOMMENDED CONTROL/NOMINATION:** HBR. RNE. PLANNING SCHEME.
AREA 1.**MAP NO:** U4.07 **SURVEY:** DC, RP, JS **DATE:** 15.1.94 **NEGS:** 12.6-9

HISTORY: William Jackson's tender of £1,765 (\$3,530) for the erection of the Marsh Court House was accepted by the Public Works Department in November 1858.¹ Constructed of local freestone, to drawings prepared by Samuel White, draftsman with the Public Works Department, the building replaced the Maddingley Court House (ref: 355), erected in 1856-57.

Initially a Court of Petty Sessions, Bacchus Marsh was designated a County Court in November 1860. Apart from the administration of justice, the Bacchus Marsh Court House was used as an office for the sale of Crown Land, as a meeting place for local government, and as a polling booth. Other occupants included the Registrar of Births and Deaths, the Clerk of Courts, and the Dairy Inspector. The Bacchus Marsh Road Board is said to have met there from 1863-65.²

In 1903, sections of the original stonework were replaced due to rapid weathering. In 1971-74 the Public Works Department undertook major restoration works. This included the replacement of the verandah which had been removed prior to 1930 with a replica, replacement of deteriorated stonework, and the re-paving of the forecourt and verandah floor. Local stone was regarded as being too soft for the external walls, and a similar, but harder stone was obtained from Gosford in New South Wales. The verandah and forecourt were then paved with grey Bendigo slate.³ The functions of various rooms have altered as needs have changed (refer below).

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: A two-storey conservative Classical sandstone Court House with single storey wings. The central block is three bays, set forward with a deep fine cornice, frieze and with a triangular panel over the centre bay. Each section has a hip roof. Windows have architraves, cills on brackets, corners have axed quoins and there is a rock-faced plinth. Otherwise, the sandstone is generally ashlar, tooled or "drafted" in a variety of differing patterns, with horizontal, diagonal or lenticular striations. It is unclear whether this unusual tooling dates from 1858, 1903 or 1971. There are two blank windows beside the double central door. The concave skillion timber verandah extends right across the front, with decorative fretwork brackets and Doric posts.

The verandah pavement has a slate edge and nosing. The quoins occur at the rear also, where there are two chimneys with deep moulds. The double-storey section consists of a single space, the Court Room itself. There is a timber partition enclosing a lobby, and timber stairs in the north-east corner, to a mezzanine public gallery. There are two corner angle fireplaces on the south side, with the Bench between. Other features include the Jury Box, Clerk's Desk, Witness Box and Dock. In the east wing is the Magistrate's (formerly Judge's) Room and Clerk's Room (formerly Sheriff's). separated by a passage allowing a

¹ *Victoria Government Gazette*, 12 November 1858. Eventual cost was £1,865 (\$3,730).

² "Bacchus Marsh Court House", File No.1141, National Trust of Australia (Victoria) and *Government Gazettes* 1858-9.

³ *Trust Newsletter*, September 1973.

second entrance to the Court Room. In the west wing are a Box Room (formerly Jurors') and an office for the Lands Department (formerly Barristers'). These rooms are divided by masonry walls and each have their own windows at corner fireplaces.

There are two Nissen Hut *outbuildings* serving as garages. These have weatherboard ends with timber garage doors installed.

Trees. The Courthouse is dominated by two trees which make a significant impact on the streetscape. The trees are Grevillea Robusta (Silky Oak) and are planted symmetrically within the narrow frontage of the property, largely obscuring the building by their size. Both trees are extremely good specimens. The forecourt is paved with slate with small garden beds to the east and west.

Other plant species:

Coprosma repens

Geranium sp.

Mirror Bush

Geranium Hybrid

SIGNIFICANCE: A conservative Classical sandstone two-storey Court House, designed by the Public Works Department and built in 1858-9. It has been subjected to major repairs in 1903 and 1971-74. Two Nissen huts form outbuildings and two important trees obscure its facade.

It is of state historical significance for its association with the development of law and order and in demonstrating the imposition of government action on the community.

It is of state architectural significance as a fine representative example of the virtually anonymous designs of the Public Works Department staff and a fine example of a rural court house of this period in Victoria. The trees are of regional significance.

Finally the Court House is of social significance as a known and valued by the community as a central part of its identity and landmark used by the community and visitors for orientation and illustrated representative views such as postcards, throughout its history. As such it has been the subject of various programmes of conservation action and debate in the local community and state bodies, such as the Shire Council, the National Trust and the Public Works Department.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: The Court House has been assessed by Trethowan⁴ as within the A.5.1 (Early. Larger. Verandah and Hipped Roof) group, which were all designed drafted by White in 1858. Comparable court houses in this group are Carisbrook and Gisborne both of which have eaves rather than parapets. Of these Bacchus Marsh is the only stone building, but presumably because this was a local material, its cost was cheaper. The drafting of the ashlar blocks is comparable to that at Dunglass (1865-66, ref: 162).

INTACTNESS: The timber verandah and its floor of the Court House has been replaced by a replica on a concrete slab. Roof plumbing has been replaced. Various sandstone blocks have been replaced or refaced, generally either at cornice level or below window cill level. The timber picket fence has been removed.

CONDITIONS & THREATS: There are structural cracks at the rear of the eastern wing and in the two storey section, at the downpipe.

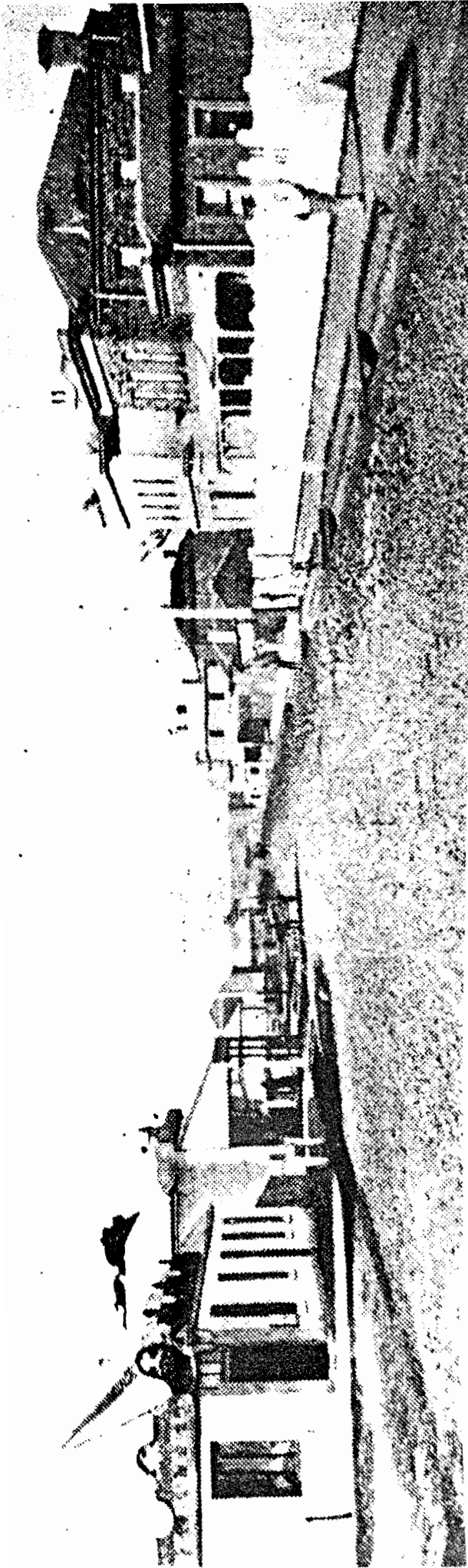
Note: Trees to Main Street

Within the central business area the trees are *Plantus Orientalis* (Oriental Plane). Trees between the end of the Avenue of Honour and the shopping area are *Ulmus Procera* 'Van Houttii' (Golden Elm) with some *Melia Azaderach* (White Cedar) planted on the north side.

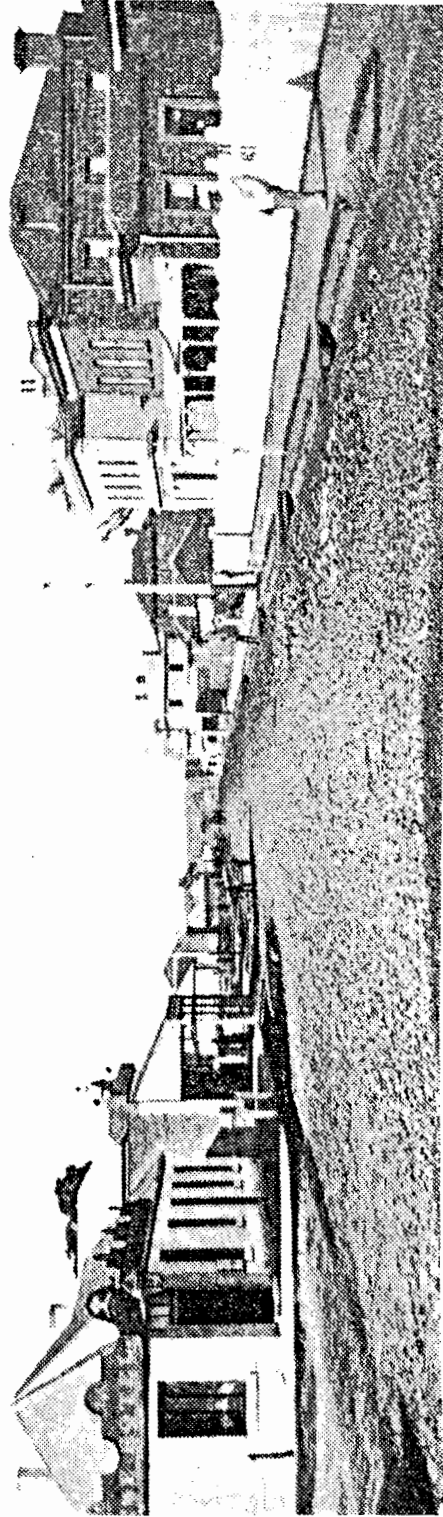
⁴ Bruce Trethowan, "The Public Works Department, 1851-1900" Bachelor of Architecture Research Report, Department of Australia and Building, University of Melbourne, 1975, p.111.



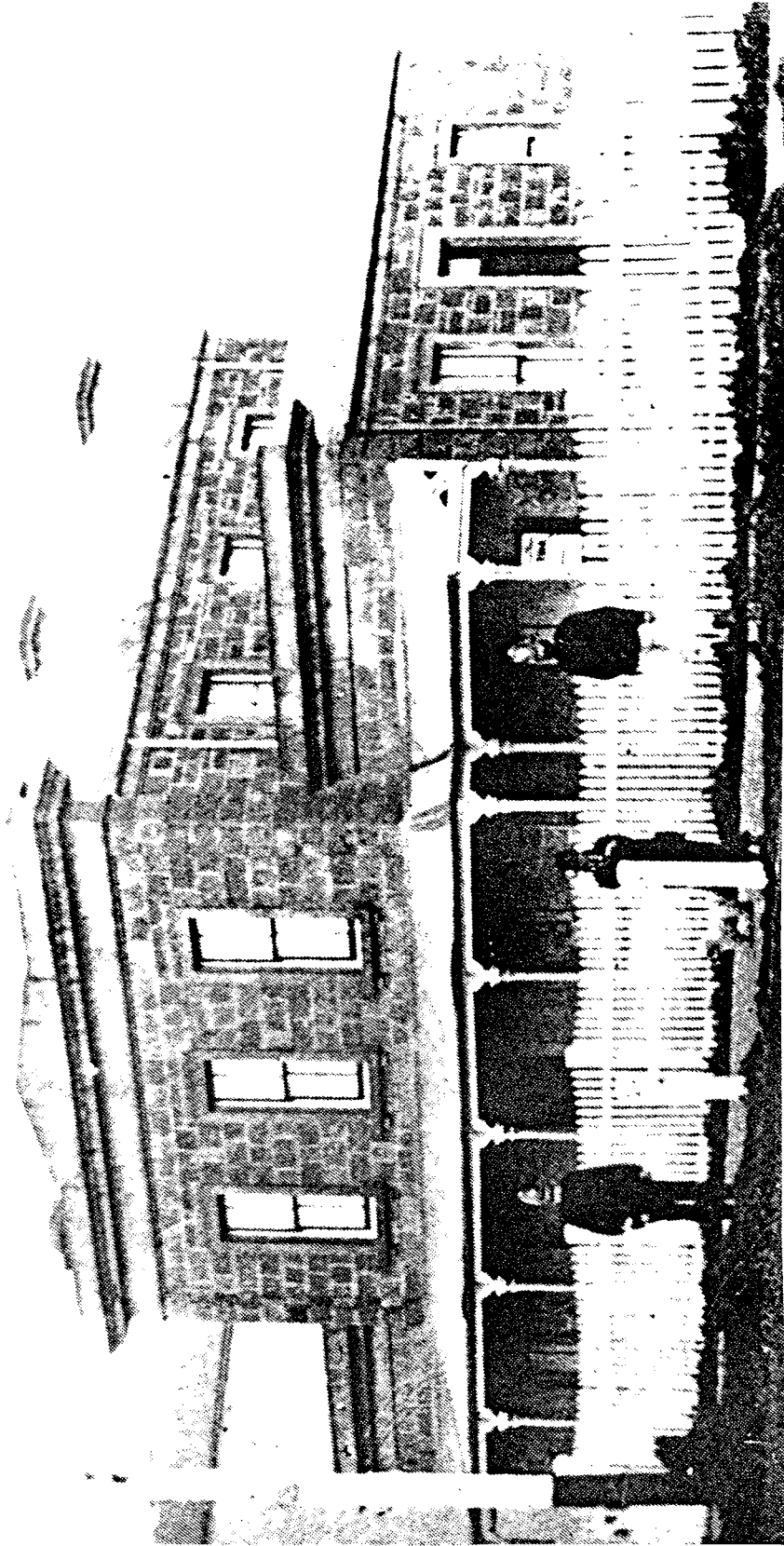




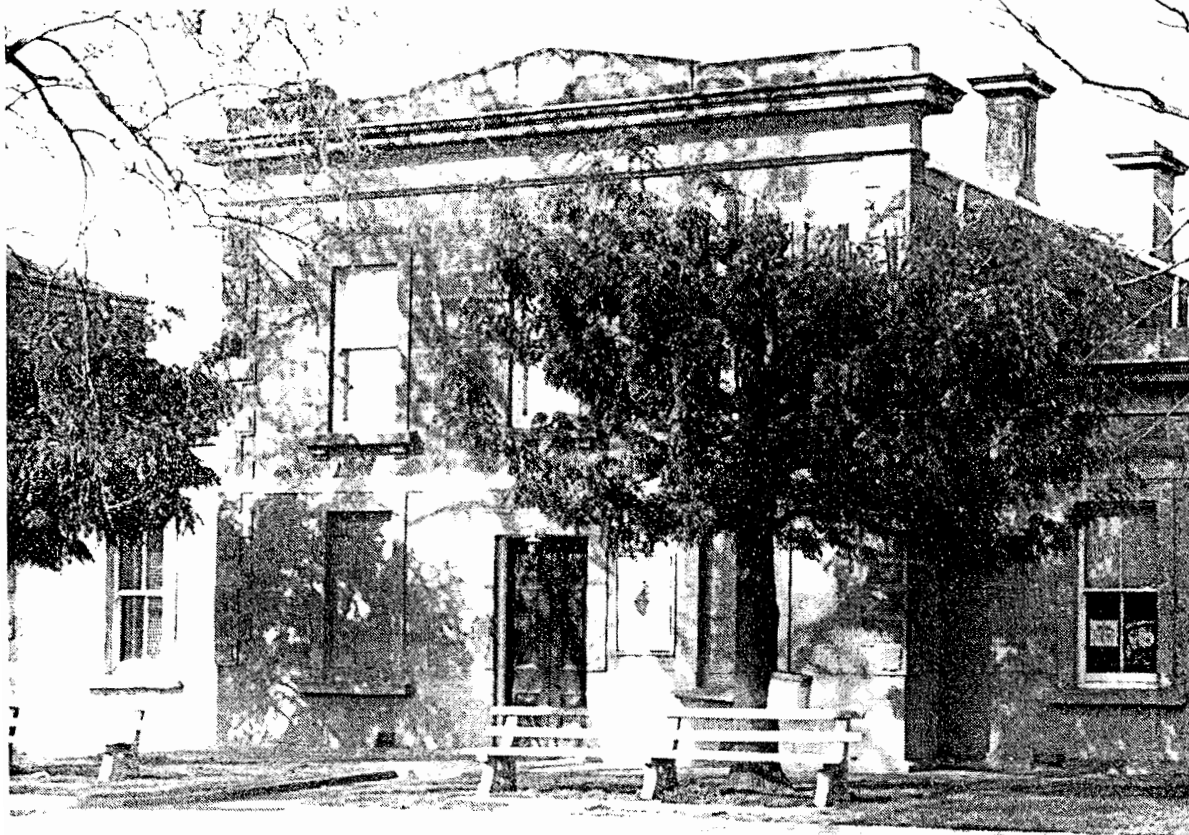
c 1887
MOORE COMES, P32.



1872
BACK TO BACKUS MARSH - 1857.
P28.



1883.
MODEL ROOMS, P. 40.



DAVID SANDERS, E.D.

HISTORIC BUILDINGS OF VICARIA, MELBOURNE
1966, P. 212.

"CLASSIFIED" BUILDINGS A WORRY FOR COUNCIL

**PRESERVATION of buildings classified as historic
could create a ghost town.**

This was argued by Bacchus Marsh Shire President (Cr. Shelly) at last Council meeting when a letter from the National Trust asked for preservation of the Courthouse, gaol and police residence and stables. The Trust had given a "B" classification to the Courthouse.

"Are we going to keep Bacchus Marsh an old town or let it become a modern town?" asked Cr. Shelly. "Are the best rate-earning sites in the town going to be left with old buildings? We don't want a ghost town."

Cr. Shugg said Bacchus Marsh must keep up with the times. One site should be set aside for relics. Who would

want to live in Maldon, where the whole place was classified?

Cr. Holt agreed that it would be a retrograde step to keep old buildings in the centre of the town.

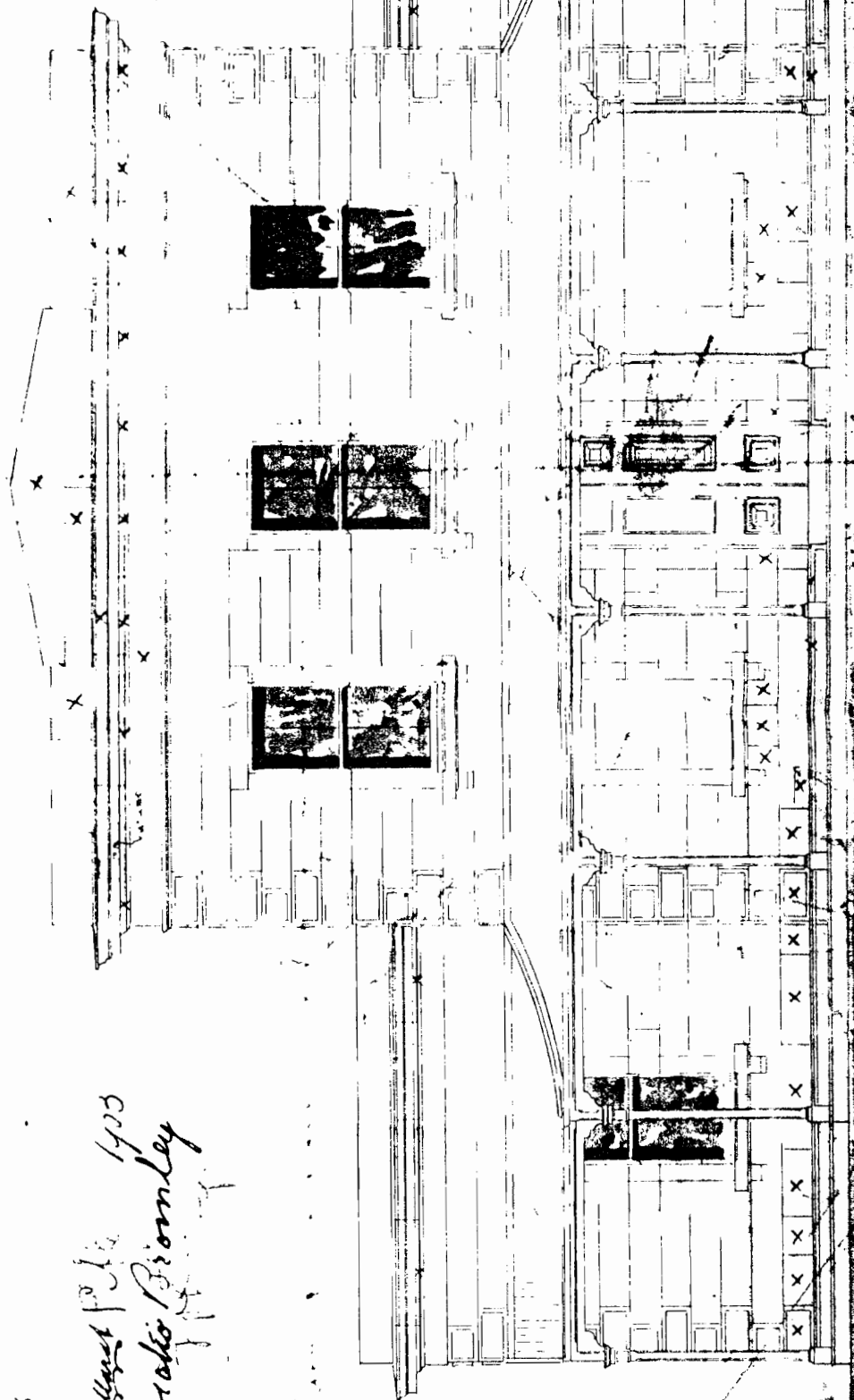
Cr. Shea said it was a matter of finance. He suggested finding an area on which to set up historic relics.

Cr. Shugg moved that the Council advise the National Trust of willingness to support preservation of old buildings providing they were on a suitable site and could be properly maintained by a local body.

Cr. Shea seconded the motion, which was carried.

The Express.
17th December, 1968

Part
West Elevation

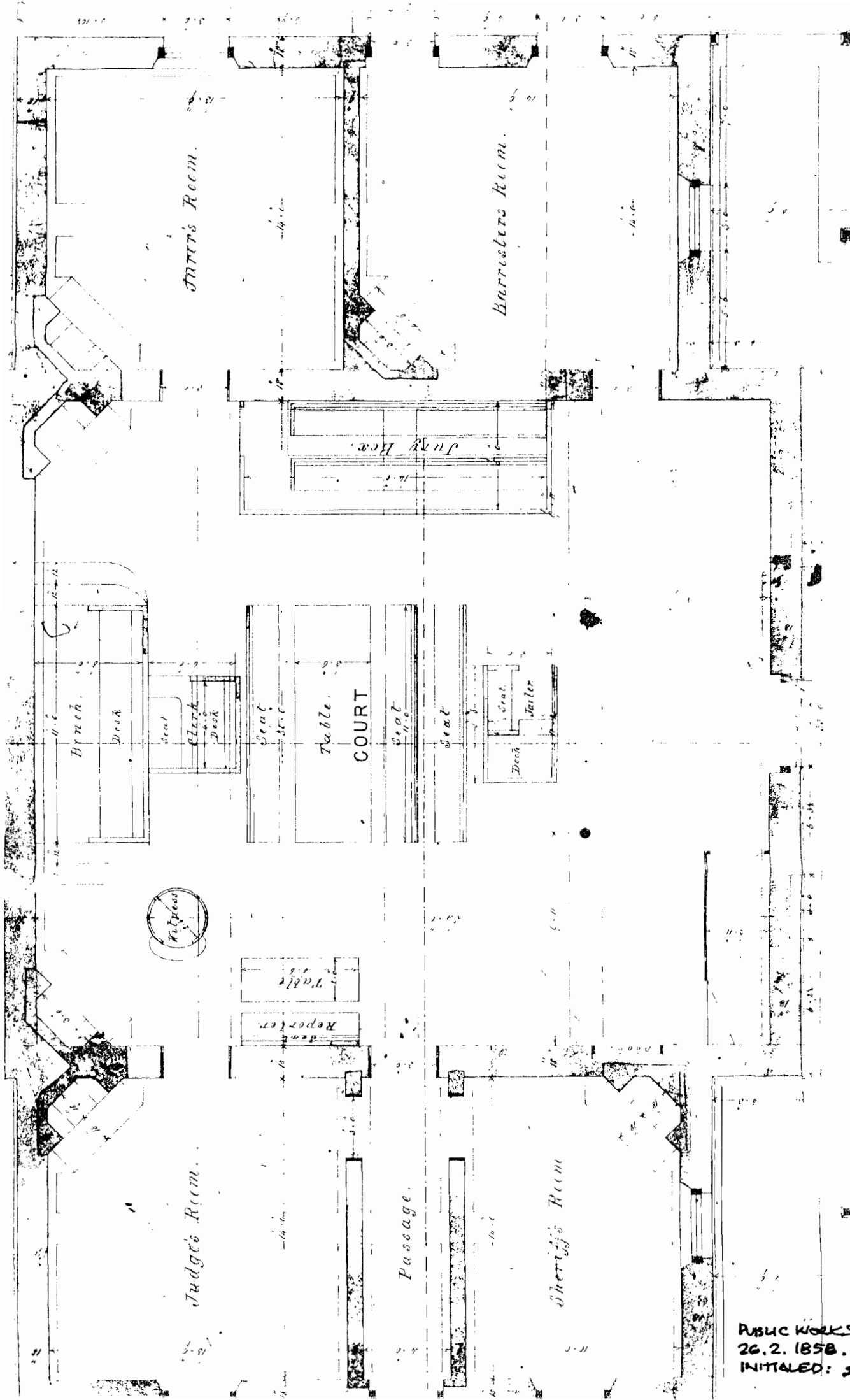


East Elevation

1903

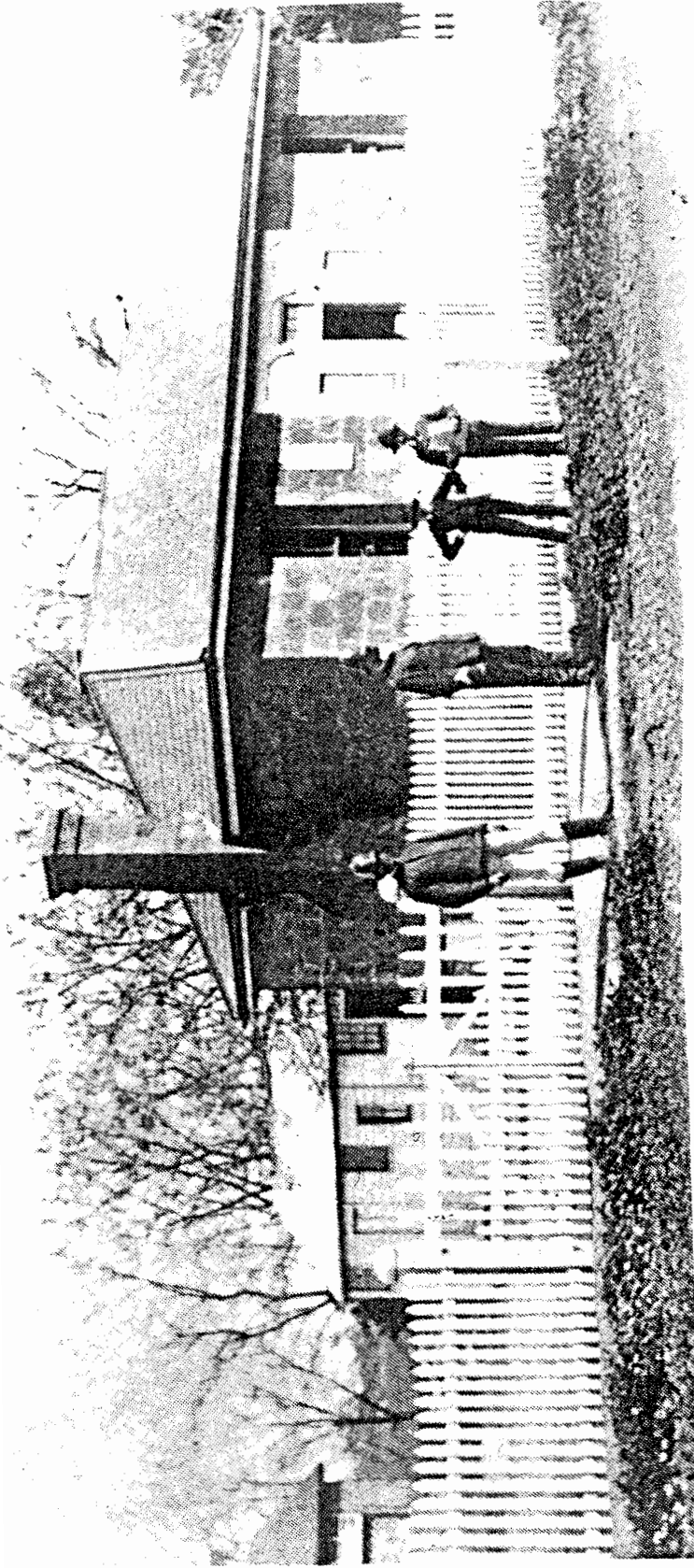
Belmont 1903
Horatio Bromley

10.3.1903
WITKINS S.E.M.

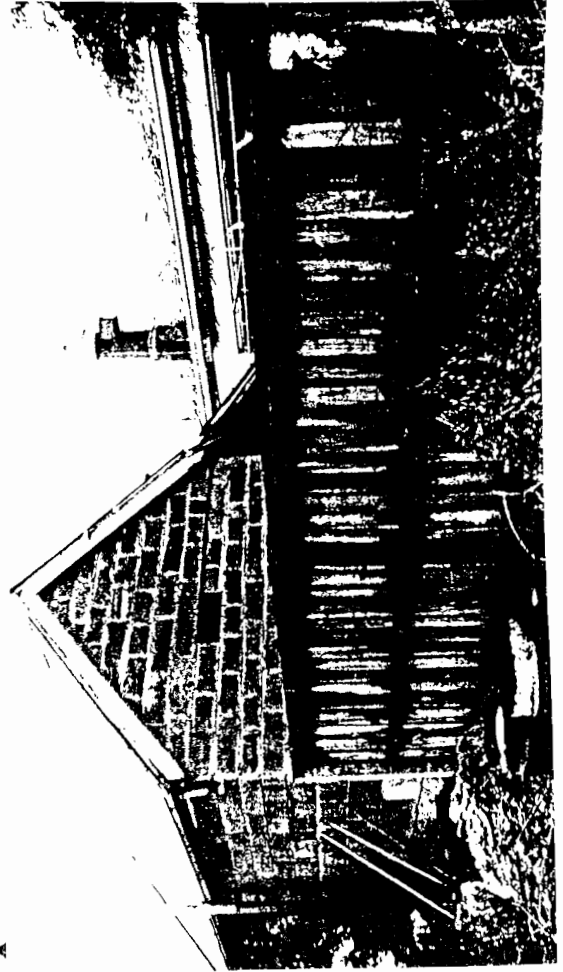


1' 6" x 11' 6"

PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE
26.2.1858.
INITIALED: SW.



LOCK-UP
(EXTANT) →



LOCK-UP.

RUCE RESIDENCE

1883. RUCE BARRACKS & STABLES MAIN STREET
DEMOLISHED.
MOORE & WOMES, P. 40.

1994. DC.