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# CRESWICK SHIRE HERITAGE STUDY



..... a report on Creswick's Built and Environmental Heritage

**CRESWICK SHIRE HERITAGE STUDY**

**CRESWICK SHIRE, VICTORIA**

**A STUDY OF THE BUILT  
AND ENVIRONMENTAL HERITAGE  
OF CRESWICK SHIRE**

Prepared for

**NATIONAL ESTATE COMMITTEE (VICTORIA)  
and  
SHIRE OF CRESWICK**

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DECEMBER 1990

# **CRESWICK SHIRE HERITAGE STUDY**

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## Acknowledgements

The Creswick Shire Heritage Study team consisted of Lester Tropman, Wendy Jacobs, Chris McConville and Richard Aitken. The historical analysis was undertaken by Chris McConville. The built heritage analysis was undertaken by Wendy Jacobs and Mary Grant with assistance from Lester Tropman and Richard Aitken. The Landscape assessment and analysis was undertaken by Lester Tropman with assistance from Richard Aitken. Co-ordination and management of the study was undertaken by Lester Tropman and Associates.

The study team would like to acknowledge the input received from the following:

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Cr Pearl Millane - Chairperson and Shire President 1989  
Cr Brendan Rayner - Shire President 1990  
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Dr David Dunstan - National Estate Committee.  
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The late Mr Harry Barclay - Resident.  
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Mr John Vernon - Architect, Ballarat.  
Mr Andrew Ward - Architectural Historian.



## Introduction

This study was commissioned by the Victoria National Estate Committee and is part of the National Estate Program 1987/88. It is written in accordance with the study brief as adopted by the Steering Committee on 15th April 1989 and confirmed by Council on 8th May 1989. The study area is the Shire of Creswick, Victoria.

This study aims to identify, evaluate and document the built and environmental heritage of the Shire of Creswick and to place it within the context of the history of Victoria, and to assess the importance of the Shire's heritage and its integration into the general planning framework of the Shire.

The work was undertaken through detailed thematic historical analysis with input from local historians; site inspections of the Shire's buildings, landscape and context; researching Council records and mapping resources; researching files of the Ministry of Planning and Environment; and with considerable discussions with various local residents.

This report firstly presents a succinct summary of recommendations detailed in the study ; then details the history of Creswick Shire (Section 1.0); followed by a detailed analysis of the built heritage of Creswick through a proposed breakdown of Conservation Areas into identifiable Precincts (Section 2.0), including an existing conditions survey of 605 buildings (Appendix A - vols 1 & 2); and concludes with an assessment of the landscape heritage of Creswick and appropriate Landscape Planning Guidelines to conserve this (Section 3.0). This report also includes proposed additions to or retention on the Historic Buildings Register or the Government Buildings Register (Schedule One), and proposed additions to the Register of the National Estate (Schedule Two) .

## Summary of Recommendations

- That Planning controls be placed on Historic Buildings not on the Register of Historic Buildings.
- That any demolition, alteration or additions to scheduled buildings within designated Heritage Precincts require permits.
- That broad guidelines similar to those developed for other historic shires be developed to guide the administration of these controls for each Heritage Precinct and building type.
- That new buildings within Heritage Precincts be carefully assessed to minimise impact on the character of the area.
- That landscape planning guidelines should respect the rural and past mining activities and be concerned with; the siting of buildings or earth works; the design of works; the relationship to existing buildings of landscape elements; building elements; landscape works; development of land for Hobby Farms; on-site waste disposal.
- That Development Controls be developed for particular individual townships or areas for the continuation and retention of their special landscape characteristics.
- It is recommended that a heritage adviser be appointed to advise Council on building and landscape development control in sensitive areas of heritage significance.

Section 1  
Creswick History



**Section 1**  
**Creswick History**

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## Historical Themes

### Synopsis

Although best known as a gold-mining town the history of Creswick is a product of several other aspects of economic life. As well the modern-day Creswick reflects additional and important social and political themes. Many of these are registered in one way or another in the buildings and land-use patterns still visible in the shire.

Gold mining remains a key force shaping the present appearance of Creswick but more especially the later stages of gold mining through deep lead systems and then through reworking of old fields have created the shire we see today. The decline of mining coincided with pioneering efforts in woodland management and the forest sciences, activities important in the area from the middle of the nineteenth century. The town of Creswick itself is a model small town and the buildings express a strong social and community life dating from the years after the initial gold rushes. The railways and transport routes through the shire reflect the links with a wider Victoria, as does the attempt to create a local tourist industry. Local streams have been dammed and diverted and their water used for domestic, farming and industrial activities. More recently the shire has had a role as a part of the urban fringe of Ballarat. In political history the area has had strong connections with early attempts to organise trade unions and branches of the Australian Labor Party. There are also some remnants of the pre-gold phase of land use in grazing. After the decline of alluvial gold, Creswick became one part of Victoria in which intensive small-scale agriculture was practised. As an agricultural area it still has much of the character of successful intensive small-farming; climate and soil gave Creswick a stronger base for an agricultural economy than existed in old mining areas further north.



To the north of Ballarat the Dividing Range declines into smaller groups of hills. The highest of these rise to where, occasionally, peaks are dusted by winter snows. These ranges are still forested, sometimes with native vegetation at other times with planted pine forests. Further away from these central peaks the hills are bare and rounded with single rows of cypress or hawthorn running towards each smoothed height. Between such peculiar rounded hills the agricultural land of Creswick is divided into small farms each again marked by stands of exotic trees and lines of hedges. Closely sprinkled across the farmlands are the small towns of the shire, many of them with striking buildings seemingly too grand for such small towns. In Allendale and Kingston, a few houses line main roads overshadowed by stands of elms and conifers. A small hall and school and basalt churches are the key buildings. In Dean and Newlyn, simple low huts stand facing roadways. The centre of Dean is marked by a broad wooden hall and memorial gates leading up a long drive to the school. A cross road at Smeaton is faced by the Cumberland Hotel, a former butcher's shop and an old bank. In Creswick itself, a broader and richer townscape appears. Here the central street runs into a town square with bandstand and red brick post office. A Salvation Army citadel once again in red brick, a Masonic Lodge and the bulk of the Borough Hall face this open area, all of them at odd angles. Hotels and double-storey Victorian shops stand along a commercial strip, looking across to where the land falls away, down to the valley of the Creswick Creek. Beyond this valley the gardens and the buildings of the Creswick Forestry School can be seen.

Emerging from this central core of Creswick the road north runs between cottages and a church, past the monuments of the Creswick cemetery and onto a broad flat plain, with the mounds of mines in the distance. This is a unique landscape. Green and wet for much of the year, its creeks and lakes, hedges and stands of trees combine in a more European than Australian landscape. The towns have more solid and richer buildings than

others in Victoria. While the farmland with its bare hills and mounds of mining waste or occasionally flanked by a ruined mine plant make up a distinctive industrial vista. The character of Creswick bears the marks of a history extending from the arrival of the first pastoralists, through the various stages of mining and small-farming to the link between towns and the embryonic Australian forestry industry. This is a varied and rich landscape, one worthy of protection so that its essential character is not lost in the future. The history presented here traces the central themes represented by the buildings and the landscape in contemporary Creswick.

## Chapter 2

### Squatters

In Treweeks Road, Creswick, stands a two storey house, of hand-made bricks. Its curious ungainly form suggests a much grander plan on the part of the builder, a plan envisioned but never realised. This is the former home of Captain F.W. Langdon, one of the first Europeans to arrive in Creswick Shire and to run stock on its open plains and woodland. In the north of the shire stands another of the homes of the first squatters, Smeaton House, occupied for many years by the Hepburn family. Squatters seized small beachheads from the native people, living first of all in simple slab huts and then expansive complexes, complete with stables, servants' quarters and farm sheds. These became islands of gentrified life in a wilderness. Creswick is fortunate in still having examples of the homes of these first European invaders, even if the woodland, through which their stock grazed, has vanished.

### First arrivals

While Creswick is best known as a gold town, it has played a part in many other aspects of Victorian history. During the 1840s, pastoralists with flocks of sheep exploited the land around Creswick. The Coghill brothers had squatted on land at Glendaruel and the Learmonths had a hold on grazing country and lakes to the west. William "Big" Clarke took up land at Dowling Forest, near the present township of Ascot.<sup>1</sup> Probably the best-known of the local pastoralists, John Hepburn finally settled at Smeaton Hill. Hepburn, John Gardiner and Joseph Hawdon were among the first to bring stock from New South Wales overland to what became Victoria.<sup>2</sup> Hepburn chose a run at what he called Smeaton Hill and in 1849 built a house for

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<sup>1</sup> These holdings reached marginally into today's Creswick.

<sup>2</sup> John Graham, Early Creswick: the first century, Creswick 1987 (reprint) p. 16.



himself there, Smeaton House. In Smeaton House and the Hepburn Graveyard, the Hepburn family left two of the important historical sites in Creswick.<sup>3</sup>

### John Hepburn

John Hepburn had an unusual background for someone who was to join the pastoral ascendancy of western Victoria. He had spent 21 years at sea rising from cabin boy to Ship's Master.

Befriended by John Gardiner, one of the first overlanders, Hepburn sold his ship the *Alice* in Sydney and then decided to try his luck in coastal shipping. This business failed when Hepburn suffered a string of illnesses and John Gardiner had little difficulty convincing him to leave the sea and invest in Australian livestock. "I knocked myself up from over-exertion", Hepburn recalled of his coastal shipping days. His ship the *Ceres* had sunk with everything on board lost.

"Neptune had given me my discharge and would have nothing more to do with me", wrote the prospective pastoralist<sup>4</sup>. Leaving behind the loss of his ship he travelled overland with Hawdon and Gardiner. Like others before and after them they followed the "Major's Line", the route of Major Thomas Mitchell's exploration into "Australia Felix". After crossing the Great Dividing Range they turned to travel north again and explored the northern fringe of the fertile western plains until they met up with the Coghill brothers already settled at Glendaruel and Glendonald. They then came in contact with the Learmonth's who had taken up land around Dowling Forest and other squatters, Irvine and Birch, who held runs near Seven Hills.

Hepburn took up Smeaton Hill on 15 April 1838. He remained a dominant local figure and much of the landform near Smeaton can still be seen as a result of his land management. Some years after Hepburn, John and Charles Creswick grabbed land to

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<sup>3</sup> Mark Richmond, "Country town growth in south-eastern Australia: three regional studies 1861-1891", Ph D ANU 1969. pp.420 ff. and J.A. Graham, The Creswick Grammar School History, Melbourne 1940.

<sup>4</sup> I. Selby (ed.), Thomas Bride: Letters from Victorian Pioneers, Melbourne 1983, reprint.

the south in forested country around a fast-flowing stream.<sup>5</sup> Their Creswick Creek run stretched through the centre of today's shire and it eventually gave a name to the goldfield discovered along the banks of the creek.

### **The reminders of pastoralism**

Elsewhere in central Victoria, pastoral runs were quickly broken up by diggers and the pastoralists lost their grip on local life. In Creswick the pastoral pioneers remained significant long after gold. The original squatters managed to gain freehold and lease out sections of their estates to tenant farmers. In Smeaton House we have a reminder of the later works of the pastoralists. While such landmarks survived their broader world has gone. The squatters' initial journeys back and forth across the plains and forests of the shire have to be imagined. Most of the trees and grasses of pre-European settlement were destroyed, along with the social order of the local people.

This early pastoral landscape has little in common with the present appearance of the shire. Pastoralists made few changes to the land, apart from importing grasses. Their stock altered the local plant hierarchy and occasionally the squatter or his ex-convict workmen put up shelters or dammed streams. But the major marks they left on the landscape came much later when they built substantial homes and outbuildings, like Smeaton House; when they established orchards and planted English trees in windbreaks or ornamental avenues. These changes in vegetation, taking place over more than half a century, are amongst the principal reminders of the nineteenth-century pastoral economy in the shire. As the Victorian wheat belt moved north during the 1870s and 1880s, the local graziers and their tenants were left free to shape Creswick along the imagined lines of an English shire. The hedge-rows around fields and the tight clusters of conifers and deciduous trees are reminders of these efforts.

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<sup>5</sup> C.E. Sayers, (ed.), Letters from Victorian pioneers, pp. 57-83.

## Chapter

### Gold rushes

In describing the lives of the Victorian gold-miners of the 1850s, William Howitt advised that anyone hoping to join their enterprise ought to practise by digging a coal pit, working a month in a stone quarry followed by sinking a fifty-foot well and finally clear out a space six feet by twenty feet deep in a wet bog. Howitt may have exaggerated the demands on miners but for the diggers who rushed into Creswick in the early 1850s this was a timely warning. In a few years gold miners had furrowed through the fens, torn up the grazing land of squatters and hurled soil and top of vegetation. Nowadays little remains of their furious exertions. The gold rushes of the 1850s gave birth to towns and to the municipality of Creswick; but of the workings, for all the effort imagined by observers like Howitt, little remains. The towns and the few remnants of mine shafts and puddling wheels in the forest comprise the scant legacy of the back-breaking toil of thousands of eager men, the founders of the modern town.

### Gold and grazing

Yet, as elsewhere through central Victoria, gold discoveries in the 1850s broke the short-lived monopoly of the graziers on local land and indeed on Victorian history. The original run of the Creswick brothers was known as Creswick's Creek. When gold diggers rushed to Ballarat in the 1850s a few broke off and crossed the Great Dividing Range to this creek valley. Gold was discovered on Creswick's Creek Run in 1852. Creswick had first been mentioned as a squatting run in December 1852 in accounts of the Ballarat fields.<sup>6</sup> Apparently miners travelling from Clunes into Golden Point had tried their luck

<sup>6</sup> On mining in the Ballarat district generally see Weston, Bate, Ballarat: lucky city: the first generation at Ballarat: 1851-1900, Melbourne 1978, chs. 2-4.



around Creswick. But, in comparison with Ballarat, Creswick did not rank highly in the minds of gold-seekers. It wasn't until 1854 that increasing numbers of diggers poured into the field. By then, tents lined the valley along Slaty Creek to Long Point, with diggings at various points along the creek valley (to the east of the shopping centre of Creswick today) Other parties of miners worked in the gullies between Creswick and Ballarat. Miners seemed to move continually between the Ballarat fields and those to the north around Creswick and Clunes. By January 1855 the population had peaked at somewhere between 25 000-30 000.<sup>7</sup>

Three leads entered the Creswick area, the Perseverance Lead, the Black Lead richer and drier than the others, and the Red Streak Lead. Together they formed United Lead running through the Spring Hill mining district.<sup>8</sup> While the Spring Hill Leads were not worked until the 1870s through deep sinking, the southern portions of these leads had attracted alluvial diggers many of whom arrived in 1854, when, as the Eureka Uprising demonstrated, miners were starting to find the going tough on the shallow leads of East Ballarat. Creswick's alluvial gold lay quite close to the surface and could be reached most of the time by digging to less than twenty metres. As the alluvial riches of Ballarat were exhausted and miners had to form companies and sink deep shafts, the independent miners seized on nearby Creswick.

Between 1852 and 1854, Creswick was rushed by thousands of miners forming the nucleus of the present town. The first town survey was made in August 1854. Although at one stage the town's population reached beyond 25 000 Creswick was, along with other gold fields, subject to sudden and unpredictable fluctuations before the eventual slow decline of the 1860s. After the initial rush there were sudden waves of miners coming from Ballarat to boost local numbers. For example, in

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<sup>7</sup> John Graham, Early Creswick, first published 1942, reprint Creswick 1987, p. 49.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

June 1858 mining revived after discovery of Golden Point fields near Ballarat. When Richard W. Croft discovered the Welcome Nugget the spectacular find drew new hordes to Creswick. By 1855 Creswick's maximum population of 25 000 had been reached and from then up to 1860 population stabilised. At this stage Creswick was very much an English town. High concentrations of Chinese miners and Chinese gave a different character to Creswick and a distinct Chinatown developed. The narrowness of Creswick Creek Valley and the location of gold deposits caused the settlement to be strung out, fragmenting urban sub-centres. Early gold town straggled along the valley of the creek where the two leads joined. The government camp stood at one end of this town and the Chinese camp at the other. Shops and mine workings were jumbled in between.<sup>9</sup> With the purchase of land for government buildings (the court house, lock-up and police station) Creswick town was re-centred away from the creek bed and on high ground.

Most of the gold sought by Creswick's alluvial miners was located quite close to the surface. As elsewhere, this instant wealth quickly disappeared and miners deserted the town, taking off to new rushes at St. Arnaud, Beaufort, or further north at Avoca, Maryborough or Dunolly. Chinese miners followed Europeans and alongside persistent fossickers they stayed in Creswick, panning through the heaps of earth left by the first diggers. By 1881, there were less than four thousand on the fields in Creswick. Population growth and mining were only revived in the following decade by deep lead mines run by heavily capitalised companies.

### **The miner's life**

The free-wheeling miner's life of the 1850s was far different from that enjoyed by either paid employees of a mining company or Chinese fossickers in the 1860s and 1870s. Graham's Early Creswick reproduces a series of interviews with some of the

<sup>9</sup> Ibid., pp. 49-66.

first miners on the Creswick field. Most of these recollections paint a similar picture. Recreations for most seemed not to range beyond wrestling competitions (usually pitting Irishmen against Cornishmen, headed by the Williams boys from St. Just), practical jokes, the occasional dance and some music hall act at one of the local pubs, like the "White Swan" on the Melbourne Road, nicknamed the "Dirty Duck".<sup>10</sup> The enormous energy demanded by alluvial mining left little to be devoted to a rich cultural life. Miners formed into small groups and worked at digging and washing dirt. As one old digger recollected. "Men do not work as they did in the early days. Then we baled day and night; sometimes we worked eighteen hours at a stretch till we could scarcely move our arms."<sup>11</sup>

### **The mining environment**

Many old miners recalled the way the town took shape around their shafts and tents. One miner remembered the main street in Creswick, Albert Street, when it was "riddled with shafts" and became impassable in wet weather. Another remembered the first school and baker's shop at Cabbage Tree Gully, set in the midst of a "labyrinth . . . the paths like sheep tracks threaded their way through the innumerable shafts and dense growth. It was dangerous to walk at night time and many tragedies occurred through people falling into abandoned holes".<sup>12</sup> Diggers pictured their environment in terms of the leads around them, Nuggetty Gully, Frenchman's Lead, etc. Their minds were fixed on their lead, gully or claim and it took some years for any sense of a wider community to broaden horizons.

Beyond the network of leads, miners grew familiar with the tracks in and out of the diggings. The tracks to Melbourne and to Ballarat were important in enabling newcomers to orient

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<sup>10</sup> Ibid, pp.262-266.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid, p. 256; interview with Harry Williams, 1912, first printed in the Creswick Advertiser.

<sup>12</sup> Advertiser interviews.



themselves to the diggings. Amongst buildings the most significant landmarks seemed to be the simple hotels scattered across the diggings, of which few remnants survive. The town of Creswick had no post office until 1855 and only with an official survey in 1854 and the order brought by the surveyor and the government camp did Creswick take on the features recognisable today. Alexander Hunter left a description of the first government camp.

*I may state that when I arrived there in 1853 [it] consisted of a large tent for the Commissioner and alongside it one for Lydiard . . . behind was that of Callan Brackenbury's other servant (who had acted in a similar capacity for Charles Dickens) and his wife and a little slab hut in which I cooked. Behind the latter was my tent and close to it the Sergeant's. To the left of that looking towards Spring Hill was an old slab building with a bark roof used as a lock-up where the prisoners were confined, handcuffed and placed in charge of a sentry . . . Brackenbury would never allow any erections to obstruct the view in front of his tent, desiring a clear course for the escort when it was passing along Commissioner's Flat and fording the creek.<sup>13</sup>*

The camp, for all its roughness, brought a sense of order and during the later 1850s, rudiments of a settled town appeared amidst the chaos of the diggings. A police lock-up, more substantial hotels and some larger stores and private houses were placed in the main streets. Some of the shafts along the surveyed streets were filled. For the most part, Creswick's built environment was the work of the 1860s and beyond.

The hectic few years of the alluvial rushes are marked by remnants of shafts to the south of Creswick, the street pattern of the town and a handful of buildings which have survived to the present; made more valuable because they are

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<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*



so rare. Probably the most important mining work of the non-capitalised diggers is the Smokeytown Water Race. This was built by Chinese diggers in 1870 and ran for 14 miles commencing near Sawpit Rd Springmount. Completed in 1872, it included flumes across several creeks. Tom Powell used it during the depression. In 1936 it was cleaned out and reused by local miners Cliff Slade and Bob Pollack. Miners were stopped from using this ingenious handiwork because they were sending too much sludge into the Creswick Creek.<sup>14</sup> Beyond such later works, the miners gullies, tracks pits and sluices have been flattened and planted over, making the few puddling pits and mounds of waste the last few reminders of the wild, lively and dangerous days of digging.

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<sup>14</sup> Department of Conservation, Forests and Lands, Historic Places Branch, "Notes on Water Race", publicity sheet.

## Chapter 4

### Deep leads

The road linking Creswick and Kingston runs east between the rolling volcanic hills so typical of the shire. In the valley dividing these bare humps are set out, almost as signposts along a trail, the barren mounds left where miners piled up mullock and washdirt. Unlike the smaller heaps left by alluvial miners in the forests, these piled wastes tower above the remnants of buildings, two and three-storey brick shells once boiler houses or mine offices. The towns too have their remnants of mining. There is, for example, the bluestone gold office with its heavy shutters in Creswick or the scattered houses, the post office, school and footings of hotel and Wesleyan church in Allendale, a town created by mining.

### The deep lead economy

Deep lead mines constructed this landscape; mines capitalised in Ballarat so that miners could reach the buried rivers of gold which ran through the shire. While romantic digging tales recall the first sudden rush which exhausted itself after a few years frantic burrowing, deep leads were dug slowly and methodically, sometimes abandoned but usually returned to so that for decades a steady flow of wages and dividends fostered a service economy in Creswick. During the years in which the Berry system produced regular returns, Creswick led the way for the whole of the Australian mining industry. Today, whereas the alluvial rushes have left only small traces on the land, the remnants of deep-lead mining are familiar landmarks in the shape of Creswick Shire.

By the end of the 1850s, miners in nearby Ballarat tunnelled deep into quartz rock in search of gold. Gradually, independent miners found themselves ousted by companies with expensive equipment and a paid work force. These firms sought the gold in deep leads - the old river beds at several hundred feet beneath the surface of the land. By the 1870s even these

mines showed smaller profits - in Ballarat at least. In 1870, 1871 and 1872 yields of gold in the Ballarat region averaged more than 150 000 ounces.<sup>15</sup> Production fell by more than half in the years that followed. When mining revived in the 1880s it was largely due to new fields opened up in the Creswick area.

In the first detailed study of the Victorian gold fields, Geoffrey Serle wrote of Creswick that it was "largely populated by distinguished foreign owners, broken-down gentlemen and others incapable of the labour and perseverance necessary to any chance of success in the deep sinkings of Ballarat".<sup>16</sup> This may well have been true of the shire in the 1860s when the energetic among the diggers went off to Moliagul or Beaufort and investors with capital had their eyes on Bendigo or Ballarat. Nevertheless there were new discoveries in the 1870s. In the 1880s Creswick became the key gold field in Australia. Now that the towns associated with this mining boom have all but disappeared, the giant mounds of the Berry deep lead system still make one of the most striking landforms in the country. The scratchings of the first diggers are often hidden in forest or cloaked by farmland. In contrast, mullock heaps scraped from shafts and drives in the north of the shire stand as enduring reminders of the leading role taken by Creswick in the later history of Australian mining.

#### **From alluvial to deep lead mining**

Through the 1860s and 1870s alluvial miners routinely dug over old leads in Creswick. Their numbers dwindled and few saw any great future in local mining. But in the Broomfield Gully discovery, old diggers suddenly saw a bright new future. From 1877 onwards the leads to north of Spring Hill promoted a new phase of mining though one favouring men with good lines of credit rather than those able to dig shafts all day long.

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<sup>15</sup> W. Bate, Lucky City, Melbourne 1978, p. 193.

<sup>16</sup> G. Serle, The Golden Age.

In 1872 L.R. Carter, Sarah and Edward Brawn and William Graham struck a lead near Broomfield. A local bank manager, A. Lewers opened his land to mining. Within a year, twenty companies were surveying, taking up leases and working on shafts to reach the deep gold leads of the Creswick area. Martin Loughlin, a trader on the Ballarat Exchange, with his friend William Bailey bought the 6 000-acre Seven Hills Estate. Carefully marketing their find, Loughlin and his partners promoted the Spring Hills Lead. The mines along this lead created new mining towns:- Broomfield, Wallacetown and Allendale. Creswick itself boomed and became one of the twelve most populous centres outside Melbourne. Unlike the mines of the 1850s these all had shafts sunk to great depth, they depended on owners who had capital to invest in machinery to dig and support shafts and to crush and extract the gold, and they employed large workforces on broad mining leases rather than on a small miner's right claim. Mining revived but with a new social and economic structure, much different from that of the 1850s. A new era had begun as the vibrant mining economy of the 1880s changed both the society and the environment of Creswick.<sup>17</sup>

### **The Berry system**

Local mining centred on the Berry deep lead system. On this field, the Madame Berry mine outdistanced all others as miners took from it more than 12 000 ounces of gold.<sup>18</sup> Claimed as the richest of all Australian mines by the *Creswick Advertiser* in December 1883, the mine yielded 800 ounces in the first week in which the lead was struck. The Madame Berry returned £2 944 in royalties in 1881 and then in 1882 and 1883, £87 696 and £69 255. Before ceasing production it paid out nearly one million pounds to shareholders.<sup>19</sup> The mine had been first

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<sup>17</sup> For general reference to the deep lead system see C.J. Davey, "Deep lead mining, Victoria, Australia".

<sup>18</sup> Serle, Golden Age.

<sup>19</sup> Charles Fahey, The Berry Deep Leads: an historical assessment, Historic Places Branch, Conservation, Forests and Lands 1986, p.8.



bored in May 1879. The shaft was bottomed in September 1880 and the first dividend paid out in April 1881. By then the mine employed 250 men working below the surface. Other successful mines on the field included the Ristori and the Lone Hand. Thirteen of the mines produced more than 2 000 lbs of gold in their brief existence in the 1870s and 1880s.

These lucrative enterprises encouraged a string of smaller mines. Many of the later companies ran into difficulty, often failing to find a way through drift to gold leads and more frequently being unable to rid their shafts of water. Still, to anyone passing through the shire, these mines must have made an impressive sight. The huge beam engines, the squat brick engine houses and the stamping machines and towering poppet heads marked the valleys and plains near Smeaton and Kingston. The mines created new towns and a large work force. They seemed to signal a secure future for the shire. Yet, today little remains of them. Most of the machinery has been moved and it is only the surviving mine dumps of wash and mullock and the remnants of brick and stone engine houses which remind us of a decade in which Creswick led the mining industry.

### **Mines and politics**

By the 1890s this phase was ending. Yet the mines did give rise to the political career of a future Victorian Premier. Alexander Peacock was born in Creswick in 1861 and had gone to the local grammar school. He later worked there as a teacher and then went to Allendale to manage the affairs of Mr Dibdin, an important mining investor. Largely through Peacock's influence, the northern mines in the field, - the Madame Berry West, the West Berry Consols and the Berry Consols Extended - were kept as working concerns. They launched Peacock on a successful political career, first as a member for Allendale, later as a Minister of Labour and ultimately as Premier of Victoria (1901-2; 1914-17; and 1924).<sup>20</sup> His success was

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<sup>20</sup> Ibid, p.35.

matched by other important changes in politics. Creswick gave birth to the miners' unions of Australia and to one of the first great mining leaders, W.G. Spence. After strikes on the Berry deep lead, Spence built up wider union alliances which eventually gave rise to the Australian Workers Union.<sup>21</sup>

Peacock's political fortunes rose as those of his mining constituents fell. From the turn of the century many of the mines closed and by the time of the First World War, surface sluicing replaced deep lead shaft mining. Attempts were made to re-open the mines during the depression of the 1930s. Generally these seem to have been defeated by a combination of flooding (intensified from the 1880s because there were fewer mines working), lack of experienced underground miners and the inability of miners to mechanise a labour-intensive industry.<sup>22</sup> The Berry Leads Company, formed in 1933 to work at Allendale failed.<sup>23</sup> Although the company located a lead, it proved too narrow to be worked profitably. Allendale itself has almost disappeared and there are now few traces of the flourishing township of the 1880s. The town is marked today by street plantings of exotic trees. These are a twentieth-century addition and only the school, a former timber yard and estate agency and a post and telegraph office remain from the mining heyday.

### **The great mining disaster**

If the riches of its mines made Creswick famous, this national standing must be balanced against the shire's link to one of the great tragedies of the 1880s - "Australia's worst gold mining disaster". Deep lead mining in Creswick extended close to Creswick itself and at North Creswick a syndicate had formed in 1876 to tap the leads. This company sank shafts in the New Australasian Mine but by the beginning of the 1880s

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<sup>21</sup> "Recorder", June 1968, newsletter of the Australian society for the study of labour history.

<sup>22</sup> J.H.W. McGeorge, *Buried rivers of gold*, Melbourne 1965, pp.85-87. Quoted in Fahey, *The Berry Deep Leads*, p.37.

<sup>23</sup> Mines Department of Victoria, *Deep Leads of Victoria*, Melbourne 1937.

found that water constantly held up mining. As a result, the company directors felt unable to promise any real return to investors. In 1880, the mine manager, George Douglas, warned his directors about the strong flows of water in the shafts and decided to hold back on excavation until the water problem could be gotten in hand.

Douglas died in 1882 before he had really launched this scheme and a new manager William Nicholas decided to press on with drives from the No 2 shaft towards the original No.1 shaft of the mine, a shaft closed for some time because of uncontrollable flows of water. On 12 December 1882, water flooded in on men working the night shift.<sup>24</sup> While some miners made it to the surface others were trapped below ground. Days of frantic rescue attempts saved some men. Eventually rescue parties began bringing bodies up the shaft, twenty two in all. The local paper recorded the frantic efforts at rescue

*From midnight on Wednesday bailing was kept up and little occurred to relieve the suspense of those waiting at the mouth of the shaft for tidings during the early and weary hours of the morning . . . at intervals gangs of men explored the drive and returned with the same depressing reports . . . about every two hours during the night attempts were made to penetrate the workings without success.<sup>25</sup>*

When two men were eventually able to struggle up from the mine, they brought great cheers and more families from Creswick rushed to the scene. Eventually after other survivors were brought up, the captain of the shift, Hodges, appeared at the shaft head. His son was still below and "his dejection at once gave rise to the worst fears". On his announcing that all those still below were dead

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<sup>24</sup> L.M. Williams, Diary of a disaster: the new Australasian Mine Tragedy Creswick 1882. Maryborough 1982.

<sup>25</sup> Allendale, Smeaton and Kingston Telegraph, 15 December 1882.



*a bitter wail went up . . . the reaction was terrible . . . the scene that followed was one never to be effaced from the memory of those who witnessed it . . . at one moment wives, children and relatives were wild with joy - the next they were cast down with inconsolable grief and their feelings found vent in a wail of agony.*<sup>26</sup>

On the same day as this report, Creswick townsfolk lined up along the route of the funeral cortege of the dead miners. Four thousand relatives and workmates walked in a sombre procession from the mine site to the cemetery at North Creswick. Another fifteen thousand watched in silence. Local people raised a charity fund. An official inquiry exonerated the company although widows and a mother of some of those killed tried to take the mine owners to court. Eventually, local opinion forced them to withdraw and some of the women left the district. The tragedy seemed to hang over Creswick, especially in the depressed 1890s. In 1909, when most of the local mines had closed and their workers drifted away, a simple obelisk was erected in the Creswick cemetery to mark the tragedy.<sup>27</sup> This monument and the mine dump itself remain near the railway line in North Creswick.

### **Deep lead mines and Creswick**

Deep lead mining had created new settlements in the margins of the shire. They gave temporary work to many and made lasting fortunes for a few. Yet within forty years of the rise of the Berry Deep Leads System potential miners investors were warned by the Creswick Advertiser to read the *Mining Manual*.

*Its pages are sprinkled with derelicts - holes in the ground that ate up gold but never produced. There is no lure like the prospect of gold. Men have always been ready to leave everything - home, friends, family - to follow the golden trail. Human life and human happiness*

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<sup>26</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>27</sup> Williams, *Dairy of a disaster*, p. 72.



*have been spent recklessly in the effort to win the earth's gold treasures, while behind the army of pioneers stood a legion of speculators always ready to risk their all on the promise of El Dorado.*<sup>28</sup>

And probably with some recollection of the great disaster of the New Australasian, the reporter added that in Creswick "most of the early burials were of miners and their wives". Deep lead mining brought fame to Creswick and a terrible disaster from which the mining community never fully recovered.

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<sup>28</sup> Creswick Advertiser, 13 January 1920.

## Chapter 5

### Farmers

Mining, for all its glamour and promise, proved an unstable economic base for the shire. In the 1890s many miners left for new finds in Western Australia. Old diggers and some Chinese still scavenged on the alluvial fields around Creswick. By then, however, former miners had turned to agriculture or a combination of farming and fossicking. Mention has already been made of the extensive holdings of the first pastoralists in Creswick. The other side to local primary industry is to be seen in the many small farms and almost village-like rural settlements in the shire.

### The farming landscape

The roads of Creswick run past small farmhouses, many of them surviving from the nineteenth century, simple, low wooden buildings. In other parts of Victoria these would be the only buildings to remind us of the farmers of the nineteenth century. In Creswick there are more telling monuments, the enormous Smeaton Mill for example. Also in Creswick, the farmhouses sit in a landscape of small paddocks often marked out by rows of imported conifers or hawthorn hedges, more English than typically Australian.

Land for farming was sold in Creswick soon after the gold discoveries. Several large landholders retained tenant farms and these estates survived into the twentieth century. Creswick farming thus pre-dates the Land Selection Acts and at the same time was characterised by the relatively unusual practice of large groups of tenant farmers. Farmlands around Dean and Kingston are amongst some of the earliest small farms in Victoria. The southern sections of Creswick Shire in the 1860s were essentially given over to men who tried to keep up mining while they ran a few cows and chooks on twenty acres. They might well have tried a bit of wood cutting and timber

gathering on the side.<sup>29</sup> Local agriculture was also distinctive in that it depended on several crops and livestock economies, from grains to stock-fattening and the renowned potato farms of the Dean area.

### **Creswick and land selection**

The first successful farmers in Creswick concentrated on grain crops. Changes in land selection regulations brought drier areas in northern Victoria into cultivation in the 1870s, land better suited to grain crops than the damp environment of Creswick. As a result, through the 1870s local farmers turned to alternatives of wheat or oats. As the grain belt shifted to the north of the colony, the paddocks of the shire were given over to stock raising. The many stands of conifer and other exotic trees, the lines of hawthorn hedge and the barns and iron sheds reflect this later period in farming in the shire. In both its grain-growing and stock-raising phases, Creswick was characterised by the small scale of agriculture. The cottages of the first miners turned farmers, the barns and brick farmhouses of later mixed farms and the processing plants like the Smeaton Mill along with the European trees and hedges give a distinctive pattern to the non-urban parts of the shire. While none of these elements are unique to Creswick, together they form a distinctive landscape, a testimony to the economic staple, which together with mining sustained nineteenth-century Creswick.

### **Farming settlements**

Dividing watercourses and hills meant that the landscape of Creswick included several small settlements scattered across gullies and around the forest. From the 1860s onwards this sprinkle of hamlets together with surrounding small farms was extended in land regulations which encouraged small parcels of land. Compared to northern Victoria, a climate amenable to small scale agricultural production sustained this

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<sup>29</sup> Mark Richmond, "Country town growth in south-eastern Australia: three regional studies, 1861-1891", Ph D ANU 1969.

characteristic of the shire. These marks in the contemporary landscape include the small scale of subdivision, the small settlements scattered through the shire which once served local farmers and the many small cottages with few large outbuildings more common in northern Victoria. Lines of trees, fences and the remains of houses and sheds are reminders of these generations of farmer-miners.

Creswick's first land sales were held in 1854. Up to 1891, of the available freehold land, 653 lots had been brought by 340 purchasers. Of these only 143 were multiple purchasers. Creswick in 1891 had 30 people to the square mile.<sup>30</sup> There had been very little speculation or combining of blocks. Since, much of the land was thought to produce gold it was reserved from sale.<sup>31</sup> As a result the farming landscape was composed of small scattered blocks with little consolidation into broad-acre grazing runs or single crop farms. In contrast to other rural parts of Australia, it was still a shire of small farms. The breaking up of the shire by hills, mining leases and forest meant that many small settlements served farmers; towns like Kingston, Dean or Newlyn all provided specialised services to a small local group of farmers. By 1891, there were distinct farming zones around each town. In the north, deep lead mining and some grazing was the major land use in a belt running through Allendale to Spring Hill. From Kingston to the East and extending south around Newlyn and Rocky Lead and Dean most of the land was given over to oats, potatoes and small-scale grazing. Around Creswick, sheep-grazing took up most of the agricultural land. However, even in 1891, more people worked in mining than in farming. Forty per cent of householders in 1891 were miners as against just under thirty per cent who were farmers.<sup>32</sup>

If mining governed many parts of the shire and the lives of many residents, so too, the first pastoralists held a grip on

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<sup>30</sup> Tony Dingle, The Victorians Settling, p. 78.

<sup>31</sup> Richmond "Country town growth".

<sup>32</sup> Census of Victoria 1891.



much of the land. Pastoralists played a part as purchasers at land sales and then as *rentiers* of agricultural land to tenants.<sup>33</sup> Amongst early land sales were those of 21 May 1855 when 5 750 acres in Spring Hill parish was sold in small lots. This sale created places like Smeaton and Spring Hill. At sales near Smeaton on 14 July 1856, large land-holders like Hepburn and Anderson were amongst the purchasers. Hepburn alone aggregated 30 000 acres. Much of this land was rented out to tenants. Farming practises and to a certain extent the rural landscape resembled that in the southern parts of the present shire. From these land sales however an important local community of small farmers grew. The best demonstration of agricultural progress in the district was the Smeaton Agricultural Association, formed April 1859. In 1861, the Association held its first show at Smeaton. Within ten years this was the leading agricultural show in Victoria. In 1876, the society was granted land for showgrounds. More recently it found a new site in Kingston, which it purchased in November 1922. The buildings and lay-out of this public space still reflect the long history of successful local farming.

### **Agricultural change**

Over the three decades following the first land sales, Creswick agriculture altered as the following figures make plain. Cultivated acreage was almost halved from the 1860s to 1891. The number of sheep more than doubled and the number of cattle (excluding milk cows) rose from five thousand to eight thousand between 1871 and 1891.<sup>34</sup> Creswick changed from an area of crop-growing and harvesting to one in which stock-raising became the staple. Much of the present farming landscape reflects the demands of intensive stock-raising. During the period the smaller mining settlements of the shire became far more farming than mining towns. Spring Hill for example, as early as 1861, included more than one hundred

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<sup>33</sup> Graham, *Early Creswick*, p. 60.

<sup>34</sup> Richmond, "Country town growth", table 6,2.

farmers, more than three hundred farm workers along with 8 wood-splitters and only 21 miners.<sup>35</sup>

This change was promoted by various factors. Richmond and others suggest that the tenant farmers on Hepburn's land could not afford to let land lie fallow and it was thus exhausted and unable to support grain crops. Many crop-growers selected land in the north of Victoria during the 1870s and others were driven out by early spring frosts and summer dryness. In 1861-1862 difficult weather led to crop failure. With the 1865 Land Act, clause 42 extended holdings from 20 acres to 80 acres. As a result, in the parishes of Dean, Bullarook and Wombat, miners took to farming, on blocks too small for effective wheat growing (most still held only 20 acres).<sup>36</sup> Closer to Creswick, 60-80 acre lots were often held by store keepers. One member of parliament could report by the 1870s that "there were more small freehold small farmers settled in the district of Creswick than in any other portion of the colony of a similar area"<sup>37</sup> Creswick was a shire of small holders involved in mixed farming with the emphasis on stock raising. It was also an area with a large number of tenant farmers alongside miners and selectors on small blocks.

### **Farm buildings**

Along the roadways through the shire are dotted small cottages, each built to a common pattern. Built to a simple plan, they are usually single-storeyed and double-fronted with a narrow verandah, a side chimney of brick and clad in timber boards. These small cottages were often built by miners who moved on to agriculture or else they combined some small farming with fossicking. Here and there are more substantial farms many of them built about the end of the nineteenth century to broad proportions, in red brick and with views across valleys to distant hills. The most prominent testimony

<sup>35</sup> Census of Victoria, 1861.

<sup>36</sup> Argus, 16 January 1869.

<sup>37</sup> Victorian Parliamentary Debates, 1871, pp. 1736-7, quoted in Richmond, p. 219.

to local agriculture is not a farmhouse at all. Smeaton Mill stands four-storeys tall, its massive bluestone bulk facing the valley of the Birch Creek. A water race ran from the Hepburn Lagoon to this mill and in it much of the grain from Creswick farms was ground. Less well known but no less a part of the agricultural history of the shire is the former chaff mill at Newlyn. A champion ploughman, Andrew Dunning of Numurkah, came to the district for ploughing contests and partnered G.E. Michael of Kingston in 1889 setting up this milling business reputed at the time to be the most modern in the colony. Where gold-mining has left few tangible direct relics, the farmhouses and industrial buildings of the shire represent in clear fashion the character of local agriculture. It was distinguished in the nineteenth century by the survival of large pastoralists who parcelled out land to tenants. These tenancies and the small holdings of other purchasers and selectors were on a smaller scale than in northern Victoria and could support more intensive farming activities. The patchwork of today's shire, the surviving small towns and the cottages of fossicker-farmers make an interesting contrast with the dominant landmark, the Smeaton Mill.

## Chapter 6

### The Forests

Near to the Midland Highway is one of the most unusual buildings in Creswick. Designed by Adam Coulson, it has been described by architects as in the American "stick and shingle style". Certainly it looks like no other building in either the Shire or the State. Its wooden shingle cladding covers a two-storey octagonal frame with small irregular windows and with a balcony on the first floor. Set alongside a lake and creek valley, it looks as if it is a fantasy drawn from a nursery rhyme. It is thought to have originally been built for nursery administration and perhaps to have served at one time as the forestry office for Creswick. It now sits in the Creswick State Nursery.<sup>38</sup> Around it are seedling beds and a lake and ornamental gardens. Anyone following the valley of the nearby creek will come to a ridge planted with exotic trees. Within this gully are the remnants of reticulated systems for watering plantings. Thick stands of trees fill several gullies, products of the first experimental forestry project in Victoria. Around the town of Creswick and throughout the shire stand other reminders of an interest in trees, forests and planting. The plantations in Cambridge Street for example or the avenue of poplars along the Creswick Creek and at the entrance to Smeaton; the copse at Kerrins Bridge, the redwoods and cedars of the Park Lake and the long avenue of honour running through Kingston. Finally, the thick forests enclosing Creswick itself are all consequences of the shire's central role in the history of Australian forestry - at a practical level in regenerating growth of old mining areas, in decorative use of exotic trees and in the scientific and educative enterprise of botanists and foresters, Creswick has an important place in the environmental history of Victoria.

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<sup>38</sup> Ballarat Courier, 12 September 1987.



### Timber-splitters and the diminishing forest

Within a decade of the first rushes to Creswick, colonial officials and residents of the town knew that the mines were destroying local stands of timber, especially in the more heavily forested areas to the east of Creswick - where there were thick forests in the 1850s and bare hills ten years later. By the end of the 1860s, the surviving forest had all but vanished with few old trees remaining and most young trees cut down before they matured. If this rate of destruction had continued Creswick would have entered the twentieth century with barely a tree left standing.

The damage caused by the mining free-for-all was, however, gradually reversed. As early as 1865, a commission comprising the Surveyor General, the Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Survey and the Secretary for Mines presented a report to the President of the Board of Lands and Works advising on the need for State Forests in Victoria.<sup>39</sup> The 1869 Land Act included provisions for timber reserves and local forest boards; as well a Forest Bailiff was appointed. In 1887, inspired by forestry successes in Europe and Asia, the Victorian government invited Conservator Vincent of the Indian Forest Service to present a report on the forests of the colony. Eventually tabled in 1895 his report was deemed "so frank and outspoken that it has never been published". In a further step to protect an increasingly scarce resource, the government appointed G.S. Perrin as Conservator in 1888.<sup>40</sup> A further Royal Commission in 1897 and another report from Ribbentrop, also an Indian forestry officer, and a series of devastating forest fires inspired the creation of the Victorian Forests Department and led eventually to the 1907 Forests Act.<sup>41</sup>

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<sup>39</sup> L.T. Carron, A history of forestry in Australia, p. 179.

<sup>40</sup> J.D. Kellas and Hateley, "Management of dry sclerophyll forests in Victoria", Proceedings of the 1987 conference of the Institute of Foresters of Australia, Perth WA, 1987, pp. 210-212.

<sup>41</sup> Ibid, pp.180-182.

Where Creswick had suffered from the despoilation of miners and timber splitters, it was amongst the major beneficiaries of modern forestry. As early as 1871 the local Lands Department Surveyor had reported that "the young timber is constantly destroyed for firewood and farming purposes by those residents and also by woodcutters who supply the towns with wood".<sup>42</sup> In March 1871, lands surveyors recommended that trees of less than six inches diameter ought not be cut. In September the Commissioner of Crown Lands asked that 9 000 acres in the Creswick area be protected as a timber reserve and placed under the control of the Creswick Shire President. The Creswick Shire demanded that a larger area be excised. Later calls were made for even broader swathes of land to be set aside and in April 1872 the Creswick and Ballarat State Forest was gazetted. With this the Shire itself and colonial officials began the task of reshaping the character of the natural environment of Creswick.

### **The state and forest protection**

Timber splitters still continued to exploit the forest for a decade until in 1881 new regulations prohibited any removal of timber from the forest. Not surprisingly local timber getters were outraged and the *Ballarat Courier* reported that

*the first shot fired by the British fleet at the Alexandria forts could scarcely have stirred up a greater commotion in that country than has been caused in this district by the proclamation . . .with respect to the Ballarat and Creswick State Forest [it] makes that woody area as inaccessible to the public as China was to the Anglo-Saxon race in the eighteenth century.*<sup>43</sup>

The newspaper editorial claimed that fully one hundred men would be deprived of a livelihood, dray and waggon builders

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<sup>42</sup> Conservator of forests, annual report, 1889, report from Creswick, 1884-5.

<sup>43</sup> *Ballarat Courier*, 18 August 1882.

would be crippled, mines would stop working, firewood would cost more "bringing almost if not quite starvation to homes, wives and little ones". The journalist claimed to read the evil of this "ukase {dictate of the Russian Empire} . . . [in] many terror-stricken and poverty-fearing faces".<sup>44</sup>

The extent of state intervention in local land use was reason enough, no doubt, for local people to fear ruin. At the same time, their own profligate harvesting of forests would equally have ensured ruin in the long run. During 1870 alone 767 000 tons of firewood and 23 500 tons of sawn timber were used in mining. State intervention really ensured long-term livelihood for many in Creswick. There were indeed local families dependent on the forests of the shire - especially in the Wombat and Bullarook forests. The Lands Department listed nearly thirty Chinese fossickers living in the state forest in 1881, inhabiting huts where they had fossicked for more than twenty years and supplementing their income by gathering timber or wood splitting. Of more interest perhaps were the long lists of Europeans fined for taking young timber from the forest. Despite regulations and government gazettes, local people saw the trees of the shire as theirs for the taking.

In August 1882 wood cutters and timber splitters met in the American Hotel in Creswick and unanimously agreed to petition their local member to have the protective forest legislation revoked. Notwithstanding local objections, the forest remained closed and by 1884, Lands Department officials could report that the condition of the forest had vastly improved. Still wood cutters were moving in on some of the surviving trees not cut before the proclamation. These they mixed with dried stumps and sold as firewood in Creswick and Ballarat.<sup>45</sup>

In the early 1880s, propcutters for mining companies were still going out into the forest especially on Sundays and having their loads carted away at night. Elsewhere wattle bark

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<sup>44</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>45</sup> Annual Report of the Forest Overseer 1885, Semmens papers, University of Melbourne Archives



was stripped from trees without the strippers applying for licenses. Forest officers found in one year twenty men destroying young timber which they had cut for mine props.<sup>46</sup> The forest overseer by then had begun to refer to the propcutters as his "natural enemies". Despite new controls, a flourishing local trade in timber still continued. The traditional home for milling and timber-getting, the Wombat Forest had supported many families, as the *Courier* had indicated. Few of them were ready to accept the new regulations, seemingly strange laws in a land deemed fit only for exploitation.

### A forestry science

As a result and despite the extent of regulation, the woodlands of Creswick in the 1890s were seen as no more than a "ruined forest". To protect the surviving trees, a royalty system was introduced instead of licenses. Forest management was undertaken on a more systematic basis. More significantly, in the twentieth century, Creswick stood at the heart of emerging conservation debates. The issue of managing existing forestry resources attracted attention. As well, the Forestry School was the site for a new forest science and birthplace of a profession of forest managers; the state nurseries and forestry school made Creswick central to the emerging government and professional management of forest lands throughout Victoria.

The Creswick forests were initially placed under the control of J. La Gerche, Chief Forester at the end of the 1880s. While there was already a state nursery at Mt Macedon, La Gerche began a series of experimental plantings in Creswick, with nurseries at Sawpit Gully in 1888 and then at the New Australasian mine site in 1890. Then in the 1890s the land around these nurseries was used as sites for experimental pine plantations. Despite failures in 1897 and 1898, these

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<sup>46</sup> Annual Report, Dept of Agriculture, 1887.



continued through the turn of the century, establishing the basis for softwood plantations in other parts of Victoria.

A more significant step came with the creation of the Forestry School in 1909, in the former residence of a local medical officer, Dr J. Tremearne. Exams were prescribed for foresters in the 1907 Forest Act. Soon after the school at Creswick was created to give forest workers a uniform, basic education in the relatively new field of forestry. Seven students commenced studies at the Creswick Forestry School in 1909. The school extended the practise of managing the forest resources of Creswick but also provided training for foresters who were to go beyond Creswick and shape the forests of Victoria. In 1913, Mr Hart took up a place as senior teacher. English was added to the syllabus and prospective students sat a competitive entrance exam. Training was increased to 3 years in 1914. In 1912, the school took over the Hospital Building nearby and the School reopened in 1913 after alterations to the hospital. In 1916, Mr C.E. Carter became principal and in 1920, the Forestry Commission sent him to Yale where he took a Masters Degree in Forestry in 1922. On his return another influential teacher joined the staff, a graduate from the University of Edinburgh, K.V.M. Ferguson. In 1924 the school expanded its tasks and took in a wider range of forest employees for training.<sup>47</sup> By the late twenties, staff were running new refresher courses and training for forest foreman. From 1929, Melbourne University accredited students from the college. Under E.J. Semmens, first year students were credited with a first year towards the Melbourne Science degree. More recently the college began to put on Adult Education courses in plant identification and Certificate courses in post-secondary education. Women were admitted in 1976. Eventually in 1980, the college affiliated with Melbourne University. Diploma courses ceased and all Melbourne forestry students spend their second and third years at Creswick. Between 1910 and 1980, the college staff trained 500 foresters. In November 1984, the

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<sup>47</sup> Department of Conservation, Forests and Lands, notes on the The Creswick Forestry School, leaflet.

Creswick school became the "Victorian School of Forestry and Land Management".<sup>48</sup>

The long and distinguished history of the school goes back beyond 1909. In the 1890s as plantations expanded, the few forestry officials found they had no trained local foresters on whom they could rely. They complained that they found it almost impossible to get trained officers. English foresters or anyone whose experience came from European forests, would have thought the Chief Forester, "be to some extent tyros if placed in the Gippsland bush . . . it would take several years of Australian training to fit them for positions here". Victoria looked to the Dehra Dun forest school in India and to Norwegians in the Indian forest service. Attempts to recruit widely from these and other sources failed, although Indian forestry did play a role in shaping Victorian practice. Young men wanting to work in state forests were being trained (without a formal forestry school) at Macedon but many saw a need for proper training in forestry and a cadetship before entering the forest service. The Creswick school was a successful attempt to professionalise forestry and introduce systematic training in this new science. As a result, the surviving school buildings and their surviving plantings have a significance beyond their local importance to Creswick.

The school and associated forestry work began to transform the character of Creswick. In 1908, an ambitious planting program commenced on the driveways and roads around the nursery site.<sup>49</sup> Unemployed miners were taken onto work gangs to regenerate the forests which they had helped destroy. College staff laid out experimental plantings throughout the shire, especially in and around the town of Creswick. Because of the presence of the school and nursery, Creswick and other local towns have a range and quality of parks and street trees absent from many other Victorian small towns.

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<sup>48</sup> Ibid.

<sup>49</sup> Forest Commission, Forestry in Victoria, Melbourne 1971.

## Tourism

After the decline of mining and the reshaping of the environment through forestry, Creswick sought to re-establish its prestige and wealth by tourism. The Brackenbury Forest Road, for example, was created after an international meeting of scientists in Creswick. Visitors to an ANZAAS conference concluded that the town and the forestry industry would benefit by visitors having access to the state forests around Creswick. Forestry officials completed the track, designed specifically as a scenic tourist route, and winding around a ridge to the east of the town after this conference. In the 1920s, an energetic debate arose over the best way to attract travellers to the Shire. One enthusiast wrote to the local press and reminded readers that

*As a tourist resort and a place of weekenders - so much in demand in these days - Creswick has exceptional advantages . . . the miniature lakes at Calembeen Park are second only to Corio and Hobson's Bay for bathing and sportsmen will find excellent shooting in the country around the town . . . it is true that the accommodation for visitors is somewhat limited at present but the success of the town from the tourist point of view would soon lead to all necessary provision of accommodation . . . for beautification and commercial purposes alike, Cambridge Street could easily be brought up to the standard of St Kilda Rd and also would produce plantations of pines which in a few years would bring great financial benefit to the citizens.<sup>50</sup>*

Tourism did bring visitors, although not in the numbers expected. The town has survived since the Second World War more as a dormitory for Ballarat and not as a great attraction for holiday makers. Nevertheless, hopes of bringing tourists

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<sup>50</sup> Creswick Advertiser, 16 January 1920.

did lead some locals to look at the town around them with fresh eyes.

### Summary

Creswick has a central place in Australian economic history as much for its forestry as for its mining. In Creswick there occurred the first tentative steps towards forest conservation and management. In Creswick, also, the first moves were made to create a forestry profession schooled in botany and management techniques. Finally the streets of Creswick and smaller towns, as well as the public gardens and creek-side plantings of the shire, are often distinguished by the picturesque sitings of exotic trees. The Victorian and Edwardian foresters might not be revered by today's conservation movement, but they played a crucial role in safeguarding local forests. They shaped a distinctive local environment and sent out graduates from the Forestry School who helped preserve the natural environs of places far beyond the shire's boundaries.



## Chapter 7

### Urban character

#### Town buildings

Creswick is a town built on hills. On the Ballarat or southern side stand Camp Hill and Church Hill, since the 1870s the most respectable residential areas. On Eastern Hill was the Hospital, now Forestry College, and across Sawpit Gully rose the Commissioner's Hill, now covered by gardens. To the west is Hard Hill. North Creswick, the working class (mining) section of town, fittingly climbs Union Hill.<sup>51</sup> Through the centre of the town runs the gully of Creswick Creek with the main commercial centre to the west, along Albert Street. Another important dividing line from the 1870s onwards is the railway line, lying slightly further to the west. Above the creek and around each of the hills are clustered the distinctive buildings of the town of Creswick; the churches and finer houses to the south, miners cottages to the north, shops and town hall in the central corridor above the creek valley. Much of the remnant elements of mining have gone but the fine buildings of Creswick, especially those built before the turn of the century are testimony to the wealth and sense of local identity created from gold-mining.

#### The housing stock

Like other gold towns, Creswick grew from rough beginnings in which the main building materials were rough slabs and canvas. In 1861, of nearly 300 houses in Creswick, only 27 were of brick or stone and 100 of wood or iron. Creswick's housing stock included 126 tents and 28 slab huts.<sup>52</sup> Twenty years later, Creswick had more than seven hundred houses of wood or iron, only three of canvas, 76 of mud blocks or wood slabs and

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<sup>51</sup> M. Mc Aleese, "Creswick in the 1880s", BA Hons thesis, history, Monash University, 1966, pp. 7-8.

<sup>52</sup> Census of Victoria, 1861, persons and dwellings.

89 made from brick or stone.<sup>53</sup> In 1861 a similar character of buildings typified the smaller centres strung about the Shire. Spring Hill with 169 dwellings and 871 people, Smeaton with 151 dwellings and 900 people and Bullarook with 149 dwellings and 736 persons were all similar in size. Each had a similar range of building materials.

Creswick Shire: housing materials

Materials	1861			
	Brick/stone	wood/iron	canvas	slab
Spring Hill	3	130	25	9
Dean		15		35
Bullarook	2	82	34	28

Source: Census of Victoria, 1861.

Few of these places had grown in size by the end of the nineteenth century. In 1891, for example, the populations of Bullarook, Creswick and Smeaton either declined or remained roughly stable. Between 1891 and 1901, Bullarook marginally increased from just under two thousand to just over two thousand people. Creswick remained at about three and a half thousand and Smeaton declined from 2 400 to 1 800 people. Other towns which grew after 1861 had a built form of mainly wooden houses by 1881, with the greatest number of canvas and slab buildings in the forested areas of the South Riding.

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<sup>53</sup> *Ibid.*

## Creswick shire, people and houses

	1881				
	Residents	Brick	Wood	Canvas	Slab
Campbelltown	49	2	11		
Allendale	139		30		1
Kingston	335	5	60		
South Riding settlements	3166	15	519	131	9

Source: Census of Victoria, 1881.

**Public buildings**

The building changes reflect the transition in these places from rough disordered mining and timber splitting camps into solid small towns. In Allendale, by the mid 1890s, the strength of deep lead mining had brought a range of social activities to the town. Apart from the church and school, Allendale had its own Dramatic Hall and a large ANA branch. In 1890, the town supported one bank, eight hotels, two churches, a public library with 1 000 volumes and two large halls; all supported by a population of 1 600 people. Even a small town such as Dean could support its own Racing Club.<sup>54</sup> Towns which today have left few reminders were at the end of the nineteenth century flourishing communities; for example Clementston, two and a half miles north of Allendale. Clementston, on the south bank of Birch Creek, had in 1890, a church as the post office, a school and church and 300 people.<sup>55</sup> Dean had three hotels, a state school and three churches, and Kingston at 1 700 feet above sea level was a town with three hotels, two churches and a Mechanic's Institute where the library had more than 800 books for loan.

<sup>54</sup> Ballarat Courier, 20 April 1894.

<sup>55</sup> Victorian Municipal Directory, 1890.

The Mechanics Institute can still be seen in the main street of Kingston as can the Kingston Hotel, churches and the former Creswick Shire Hall, a pleasant and solid row of public buildings spaced along the main street and shaded by avenues of exotic trees.<sup>56</sup> Kingston served a wider community of small farmers and miners, as well as being the political heart of the shire before amalgamation with the town of Creswick. A similar farming centre, but one without the same connections with mining and politics, was Newlyn. In 1890, Newlyn had two hotels, two churches, a free library and a large produce store, all to serve the local farming district.<sup>57</sup> Amongst other smaller mining and farming centres were Smeaton with 700 people, Rocky Lead with 150 people and Ullina with 100 people. As with many farming settlements around the goldfields, Irish cockies outnumbered the Cornish or Welsh diggers and at Smeaton these Irishmen and their families met each year to celebrate the patron saint of Ireland. St Patrick's Day in the 1870s and 1880s always ensured a great and cheery gathering at Daly's Smeaton hotel.<sup>58</sup> Some of these once lively small centres have vanished with few traces. But others still exist as a grouping of pub, shops and churches at crossroads (as in Smeaton) or are marked by cemeteries and a few shops converted into farmhouses, or else by a school and church as in Kooroocheang.

### Creswick town

The town of Creswick evolved into a more complex and orderly built form than any of these smaller locales. For a long time rough structures survived and the streets and public spaces looked unkempt and chaotic. It took a long time to prepare road surfaces capable of taking the winter's heavy rains, so that, as late as 1870, heavy rain gouged a dangerous chasm in Camp Street, a crevass, twenty feet long and ten feet deep.<sup>59</sup>

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<sup>56</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>57</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>58</sup> Creswick and Clunes *Advertiser*, 8 March 1870.

<sup>59</sup> *Ibid.*, 19 August 1870.



By the 1890s these remaining rough edges of the mining camp had been smoothed over and several distinguishable precincts became obvious to visitors.

The principal such groupings of buildings are arranged about the hills and along Albert Street. Between the main commercial centre and the railway are the important public buildings. For example, the Creswick Primary School No. 122 begun in 1873 to replace an earlier common school. The builder was Anthony Pasco of Creswick. A second school, for the mining population of North Creswick was opened soon after. Creswick also supported a school of mines (an offshoot of the short-lived School of Art and Technology). The town also had its own Grammar School. The school of mines used to occupy the former Gold Office buildings in Albert Street and was one of sixteen such schools created at the end of the 1880s in a vain attempt to revive a flagging mining industry.

Amongst other key buildings are the churches, St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church opened in 1872, it took its form and appearance from the standardised Hansom church plans adopted by the Roman Catholic hierarchy in Britain. After Catholic Emancipation in the United Kingdom such regularly reproduced design was seen as the most efficient way of providing parish churches across the major cities and towns. Bishop Goold, confronted by a similar problem in Victoria saw the Hansom designs as offering a solution to the needs of provincial parishes, especially those created by the gold rushes and later land selection acts. Protestant Churches on the gold fields often preceded the Roman Catholic churches by at least a decade. The Creswick Wesleyans opened their slab and canvas chapel in 1854 and seven years later, the foundation stone of the present church was laid.<sup>60</sup> The first Anglican church, a wooden building, was opened in 1855. Catholic farmers supported plans for a new church in Creswick in 1872 and in the following decade another religious group, the Salvation Army arrived in Creswick. When it came to town in the 1880s,

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<sup>60</sup> Graham, Early Creswick, p. 94.

the Salvation Army worked from a converted furniture shop alongside the American Hotel. The Salvation Army purchased the shop and added balconies so that it could hold 350 people. Today the Salvation Army hall is a small, though distinctive, building in the main street of the town.

### Commercial buildings

The first commercial buildings of the diggings were rough and ready affairs. Usually pubs were little more than tents with perhaps one timber wall and sometimes shops were portable buildings thrown up in a hurry and torn down with equal speed when the digging mania swept men on to the next El Dorado. By the 1880s however, the commercial strip of Albert Street had a distinct urban feel to it, with two-storey rows of shops, verandah sidewalks and a range of services expected in a provincial centre. George Birch's new British Hotel was "acknowledged as one of the best structures out of Melbourne with all its bedrooms having "lofty ceilings" and with special advantages for commercial travellers".<sup>61</sup> Nearby, Thomson's drapery could keep local matrons up with all the latest in manchester and linen, as well as stocking the new Wertheim Sewing Machines.<sup>62</sup> Cohn and Co's American Photographic Studio in Albert St ensured a perfect portrait in rain or sunshine.<sup>63</sup> Away from the main Albert Street strip, there were scattered shops and some services on other roads leading into Creswick. Davey and Lennon, blacksmiths, repaired and made up drays on their premises in Daylesford Road.<sup>64</sup>

### Buildings and social life

Like other mining towns, Creswick had a disorderly social life in the 1850s. As canvas gave way to bricks and wood, the town's entertainments and public gatherings took on a more stable and ordered character. Creswick supported a range of

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<sup>61</sup> Creswick and Clunes Advertiser, 28 June 1881

<sup>62</sup> Ibid, 16 May 1881.

<sup>63</sup> Ibid, 18 January 1870.

<sup>64</sup> Ibid, 22 June 1881.

voluntary associations, many depending on the town. However, there existed others with a more permanent character. There was a Mutual Improvement Society in the beginning of the 1880s. John Creati, assistant teacher at the Grammar School, took the lead in its early discussions. His own career seemed an appropriate example of the increasingly respectable character of the town. He owned the Flying Duck Hotel at Springmount and had won large winnings on a racehorse of the same name. He formed a General Debating Society in 1881.<sup>65</sup> The society were meeting with astounding dedication, at first in William Guthrie Spence's union office. Among the musical groups were the Creswick Amateur Society, who used to perform regularly at the British Hotel to the accompaniment of the new Mechanics Institute.<sup>66</sup> The Australian Natives' Club were another key group and had a local patron in William Peacock, they met in the lodge room of the Ararat Hotel.

The people of Creswick created a society like those of other small towns, but with some distinctive features. There are prominent churches in the town of Creswick, in Kingston, Allendale, and Smeaton, and in the country of the Shire; in these churches, we can see the strength of religious activity on the gold fields. The importance of Non-conformism and its large congregations. The Creswick Mechanics Institute was founded on what is now the Bowling Green and later moved to the Borough Hall and then to its present building. The Creswick Post Office, was always a focus for the town. Pubs, halls and parlours at home sustained a rich social life.

### Politics

Not really a mutual improvement society, but a mark of the increased order of the town in the late 1880s.

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<sup>65</sup> McAleese, "Creswick".

<sup>66</sup> Creswick and Clunes Advertiser, 16 May 1881



Miner's Union. Through the work of W.G. Spence, and as the birthplace of John Curtin, Creswick holds an important place in Labor history. In the 1880s, when the Berry Lead mines were in full swing, the town stood at the forefront of union affairs in Australia. The key figure in all of this was W.G. Spence. Spence led the Australian Labor movement in the late nineteenth century. He sat in Australian Parliament and had formed the Amalgamated Miners Union in Creswick and Clunes, in 1874. Later he helped unionise the shearers and eventually these unions joined to form the Australian Workers Union. For many years, even during the strikes of the 1890s, these national organisations were run from Creswick.

Spence found his first job in Ryan's Junction Mine and he later boasted that he was earning a man's wage when still only twelve years old.<sup>67</sup> He, like other miners, took a part in church activities in the town and Spence was Secretary of St Andrew's Presbyterian Church and Superintendent of the Sunday School. He later converted to Bible Christianity.

Spence led the miners on the Creswick fields. In 1878, Spence and John Sampson organised the miners at the Ristori Mine to fight against a cut in pay. As a result both leaders were banned from working on the field and Sampson had to leave Creswick to live and work in Ballarat. Their union, nevertheless, grew in strength and was able to take control of miners' sickness funds from the companies, a key issue in a dangerous industry like mining.

In the long run, this union sought better conditions through talks and meetings with mine owners rather than by strikes. From 1881 onwards, companies and miners got together in the British Hotel to settle wage claims. The union held annual sports in Prince Leopold Park, to which it invited mine owners and civic leaders and the town had a holiday for the anniversary of the founding of the union. Alexander Hunter, one of the mine union leader's, may well have claimed of the

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<sup>67</sup> *Ibid*, and Fahey *The Berry Deep Leads*, p. 29.



1890 strike, that it was "watering the tree of liberty with the tears of blood". In general, miners and mining companies saw that they had more in common in defending their declining industry than could be gained by recurrent conflict.<sup>68</sup>

In other political activity these comfortable alliances were not so easily maintained. The first meeting of the Creswick Political Labour League, was held in February 1904 after a branch of this group (the forerunner of the Australian Labor Party) met at Allendale. Again, W.G. Spence was a figurehead. Later, he and David Temple, a young Creswick miner who also went shearing, formed the shearers union. After the decline of mining these political traditions survived and in the First World War, Creswick residents supported a strong branch of the anti-conscription movement.<sup>69</sup> On 3 October 1916, eleven people held the first meeting of this group, fittingly in the home of one of the old miners' clubs of Creswick. They investigated "ways and means to defeat the military service referendum which if carried would mean the conscription of Australia's manhood for overseas service". A short time afterwards, the secretary made "eulogistic reference" to the great work done by the committee, reflected in the "No" vote from Creswick. The committee went onto greater issues after the war when one member moved that "this branch of the ALP views with grave concern the great preparations that are being made by the capitalist class to make themselves safe from democracy when peace is declared".<sup>70</sup> At the same time members attacked the local council for not giving a holiday for Eight Hour Day.<sup>71</sup> These meetings no longer had the popular backing they might have enlisted had the mines stayed open. Both John Curtin and Jim Scullin, Labor Prime Ministers, were either born or worked in the Creswick area. But in the twentieth century, a more fitting figure representing local politics was the liberal

<sup>68</sup> McAleese, "Creswick" p. 14-15.

<sup>69</sup> Creswick anti-Conscription Committee, Labor Party Papers, Creswick, Kept at MU Archives.

<sup>70</sup> Ibid.

<sup>71</sup> Ibid.

Alexander Peacock. Peacock had climbed to power on the shoulders of mine-workers, but in his later political career he moved some distance from the interests of the union movement. He indeed became much more of a rural populist, speaking for the interests of small proprietors rather than wage-labourers. The Peacock name is perhaps equally remembered in Victorian politics for the subsequent career of Mildred Peacock, who once again relied on Creswick as a starting point for a parliamentary career.

### Local politics

The miners gave Creswick a place in the political history of the nation. In local politics, Creswick was one of several Roads Board districts created at the end of the 1850s.<sup>72</sup> Creswick was proclaimed a municipality in November 1858 and, in 1863, became a Borough. At the same time the rural areas of much of the present shire were administered from Kingston, headquarters of the Creswick Shire. The Borough and Shire were amalgamated in June 1934.<sup>73</sup> Today the Kingston hall of the Creswick Shire faces a quiet street in a town of only a few dozen buildings. The Creswick Borough Hall, on the other hand, is the most prominent structure in the shopping strip of Creswick.

### Creswick and the mining landscape

Sometimes Creswick appealed because of the decaying mine sites around it rather than because of its major buildings. The town will always have a place in Australian cultural history as the home of the Lindsay family. Norman Lindsay's long-banned lampoon of the town, *Redheap*, drew an acid pen-portrait of Creswick worthies - the post master with the face like "a ginger-whiskered bulldog", or Robert Piper striving to make small talk with the new parson's daughter as his wit deserted him and his ears went red hot. Creswick, to Lindsay, was "one

<sup>72</sup> B. Barrett, *The Civic Frontier*, Melbourne 1979, p.236.

<sup>73</sup> Graham, *Early Creswick*, pp. 161-162.

of those eruptions of human lunacy called a mining centre".<sup>74</sup> Nevertheless, he has left us a vivid sketch of the social life, such as it was, of a dying gold town. During his time in Creswick, the old landscape of mining attracted him more than the stuffy social routine of the town itself. He loved to leave the town streets behind and clamber through the scarred landscape around the town, not then cloaked with the handiwork of the Conservator of Forests:

*it was a ravaged earth, treeless and devastated forever of all that may sustain life in the human body . . . for me the perfect earth, timeless and forgotten, drowsing under the legend of man's furious rapacity for its hidden store of gold . . . timelessness in those old diggings went on from days to weeks to months between the hours of nine and four . . . I retain a conviction that all days spent there were of still, windless, sunlight.*<sup>75</sup>

This image of the town needs to be set alongside the progressive, respectable character expressed through public buildings. For in the long run, Creswick and smaller places in the shire remained mining towns, and the relics of the mining devastation surrounded most of the towns well into the twentieth century.

These towns, of the shire, are no longer as large nor as confident as during their mining heyday or in the years during which farming expanded. Nevertheless, the streets of Creswick still have a wide range of prominent public buildings, commercial structures and an interesting stock of domestic buildings, from the solid villas of the southern hills to the miners cottages at the northern end of town. In each of the major parts of the town are fine churches, many built on the winnings of miners. The smaller towns of the shire have lost more people and houses than Creswick, yet they still have

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<sup>74</sup> Norman Lindsay, *Redheap*, Sydney 1979, first published London 1930.

<sup>75</sup> Norman Lindsay, *My Mask*, Sydney 1979, first published 1970.

schools, hotels, perhaps churches and houses which recall their more prominent roles in nineteenth-century Creswick. All of these structures, from the fine public buildings through to the most humble miner's cottage, contribute to the heritage of the shire.



## Chapter 8

### Creswick and the outside world

One of the oldest buildings in Creswick is the "Cosy Corner" store in Albert Street. Horse-drawn coaches stopped there and connected Creswick to outer mining settlements and to Ballarat. At the end of Raglan Street stands an elaborate group of railway buildings; the group includes the Creswick railway station, a brick goods shed, a signal box, and a lamp house with a stationmaster's residence nearby. Around these are stands of exotic trees and pathways running out from the railway track and into Creswick. Once these were filled, morning and night, by Creswick folk on their way into Ballarat or when meeting the trains from the north. For more than a hundred years, daily trains passing through Creswick drew the town closer to the outside world. Horse-drawn coach services now concentrated on bringing in passengers from farms and small mining hamlets to meet trains. And beyond Creswick, the junction of the main northern line with the line through to Kingston and Allendale indicates just how important train travel was to even the outlying parts of the Shire. Creswick was a part of a dense web of railway lines radiating out from Ballarat.<sup>76</sup> By the end of the 1880s, this network carried regular and frequent trains running over short distances, a local rail system almost as efficient and co-ordinated as that of suburban Melbourne.

### Creswick and Ballarat

The railway, long before the car, had made small towns like Creswick, Smythesdale and Scarsdale satellites of Ballarat. At the same time the railway brought travellers to Creswick and was the basis of hopes for a thriving tourist business to replace declining returns from gold. Today, the main line to

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<sup>76</sup> Richard Richardson, Minister for Railways in the 1870s was a local MLA and no doubt had a part in ensuring the commencement of the spur line through Kingston.

Mildura still runs through Creswick without stopping for passengers. And at Kingston an arc of weedy track curves through paddocks, with a goods shed marking the remaining sleepers leading into the town. Beyond, a rusting line of marooned rail cars stood for years, a reminder of the recent importance of the trains.

Transport routes, first of all horse-drawn coach lines and later railway lines, linked Creswick with the wider world. Through such ties, Creswick was brought into the orbit of Ballarat. At the same time, local industries, especially mining, made Creswick dependent on outside investors for survival (although, over the later decades, even the role of the Ballarat investor diminished). As mining declined at the end of the nineteenth century, Creswick folk turned to other sources of income from outside their own towns. Many hoped that tourism would fill the gap left by the decline in mining. In the surviving relics of transport, Creswick has many heritage items which tell us something of this side of local history; the links between Creswick and the outside world.

Creswick's close links to Ballarat extended back to the 1850s - gold diggers had marched into Ballarat to join the men of the Eureka Stockade, for example. Diggers moved in and out of Ballarat whenever they heard news of a decent strike in Creswick. Between 1850 and 1870, a continuing, if declining, population of alluvial miners worked small claims and drifted from one field to the next. Some clung to small claims and farming plots after the Selection Acts but turned to Ballarat for work during tough times. J.P. Smart, for example, was one digger who first set out to Bendigo then to Daylesford and ended up at Creswick in September 1853. He and his mates tried most of the local leads and, in 1854, hit a rich streak of gold on Dutchman's Hill. By 1855 he found the local gullies worked out and so set out for Fiery Creek (Beaufort) and then for Magpie on the outskirts of Ballarat. Eventually he found that

*Dame Fortune at times presented a smiling face and a generous mood, at others she frowned and plunged us into despair and although I made money I lost it again speculating, so now, as an old man, I am compelled to gain my livelihood as a cab-driver in Ballarat, with ample time to soloquise and to ruminate on the days when I built "castles in the air"*<sup>77</sup>

Not all connections with Ballarat resulted from hard luck. In later years, the deep lead mines drew investors and mine managers from Ballarat to Creswick. Eventually, Creswick was tied more closely to the fortunes of Ballarat by the expanding railway system of the 1870s and 1880s. During 1873, the Ballarat railway reached Creswick. In the following decade, a second line ran east from Creswick to Daylesford and on to meet the Bendigo line at Woodend. A later branch line ran from just south of Creswick to the town of Waubra.<sup>78</sup> Creswick was now part of the dense railway system of central Victoria.

### **Railways**

In one direction, Creswick was tied closely to Ballarat, at a greater distance it was linked to Bendigo; and trains could take Creswick people to tiny hamlets like Waubra or to medium-sized gold towns such as Daylesford, Castlemaine and Maryborough. During the time that the Berry mines were active, trains used to bring miners into Creswick on days off and provide a link between the smaller settlements of the shire. These railway lines emphasised Creswick's growing subordination to Ballarat.<sup>79</sup> At the same time, railway routes, to outer parts of the shire, concentrated activity in a few local settlements which had initially grown up to serve small farmers.

<sup>77</sup> Graham, Early Creswick, pp 239-240.

<sup>78</sup> Ibid, pp. 259-266 and M. Osborne, Timber, spuds and spa: a descriptive history and lineside guide of the railways in the Daylesford district, 1888-1978, Melbourne 1978.

<sup>79</sup> Richmond, "Country town growth", p. 261.



In 1880, for example, Newlyn farmers complained about the lack of railway connections for shipping their hay, potatoes and timber. During 1881, debates went on about the site for a terminus for a new line and its role for timber gatherers. This proposed line, to the east of Creswick, was to take farm produce and timber rather than to act as a commuter line, and for much of the eastern part of the Shire the railway appeared as a solution to stagnant population as well as an aid to economic growth. Work on the line was stalled as railway engineers had a difficult construction job aligning the approach to Daylesford. This line was only built after the 1884 Octopus Act, in which the Victorian Parliament voted for new lines in the most sparsely-populated parts of Victoria. Then not long afterwards, in 1890, Daylesford services were reduced because of coal shortage. The line continued into the twentieth century, but with the number of services cut even further.

Other places found their services reduced after the heady days of the 1880s railway boom. Allendale station had been opened in 1887, when the town was still a lively mining centre. Then, in 1894, the goods shed, station buildings and stationmaster's residence were added. In 1900, the Allendale railway complex acquired a footbridge. Services continued into the twentieth century but during the 1920s, mining and thus the local population declined. As a result, in the depression, the Victorian Railways saw Allendale as one amongst several small country centres in which services could be cut. In 1931 the station staff had been reduced to caretaker status. Allendale people could still catch trains into Creswick and points beyond, but their passenger services were discontinued in the 1950s. The signal system at Allendale went in 1966 and later the platform and outbuildings disappeared.<sup>80</sup> Today there are remnants of track across a nearby roadway and a rise of the railway bed curving around the town. The once-busy little

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<sup>80</sup> Osborne, Timber, spuds and spa.



station is marked only by the remains of the platform earthworks and some tree plantings.

The character of this branch line has survived better at Kingston station. There, the buildings and stationmaster's residence were completed in 1899. As elsewhere, the cuts began by the middle of the twentieth century. In 1947, Kingston was closed as a staff station. Passenger services were withdrawn in 1951. As at Allendale, the Victorian Railways removed signal in 1966. The last of the station staff went with them. Goods traffic on the line continued but dwindled during the 1960s, so that in seven months of 1972, the only traffic of any consequence was seven wagons of sawn timber travelling from Sailors Falls to Mildura.<sup>81</sup>

These smaller branch railways often appeared a nuisance to railway managers. Their trains delayed the movement of goods through major cities since wagons were often delayed at junctions such as Ballarat. Small loads had to be re-assigned to new trains at provincial depots. Not surprisingly, road transport seemed a better method of shipping all but the most bulky loads. The line through Kingston and Allendale was finally closed to traffic in 1976.

This branch line was in the long run less important than the northern line, for which Creswick was the terminus for a few months in 1874. Unlike those along the North Creswick branch line, the station buildings, walkways and plantings in Creswick are still relatively intact. They are a reminder of the importance of the railway in the shire's history. When the railway first arrived it was not really welcomed (locals feared that the trains would take business away from the town to Ballarat).

Even though the Creswick-Daylesford line seems to have struggled for patronage, the railways are an essential part of the character of the town. The railway ensured that Creswick

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<sup>81</sup> D. King and N. Dooley, Golden Steam of Ballarat

would become one amongst a string of elites which depend  
on Ballarat for much of their life

## Conclusion

### History and the material world

This history has presented the forces which shape the Shire of Creswick as we see it today. The arrival of the first Europeans, the stock they grazed and the houses they built, the digging rushes and deep mine systems, forestry, farming, town shapes and the railways are all elements of the present shire. They bear a character which, despite the modern world, reflects origins in the nineteenth century.

All of these buildings and landscape features are spread through a broad area. The whole of the Shire of Creswick (and neighbouring areas which once formed a part of the Shire or Borough) bear the signs of human activity. Many cases could be made out for the conservation of the characteristic buildings and landscapes of the shire. Some buildings and certain streetscapes in the towns might appeal because of their unique design or because of their stylistic uniformity. Some places were once associated with important identities, of whom a surprising number, like the Lindsays, Alexander and Mildred Peacock, John Curtin or W.G. Spence, have won a role for themselves in Australian history. Still others reflect the less recognised but no less significant struggles of anonymous diggers and selectors. There are places which might not figure largely in national history but which have a significance for the history of Creswick; the many distinguished churches and the local schools and community halls or hotels. Other elements have a place in cultural or scientific history, the School of Mines or the Forestry School. Again some have importance for their place in our economic history, the Berry mining system for example. An understanding of key historical themes which have shaped the present Shire gives us a basis from which to assess and interpret these landforms and buildings.

Many important and evocative buildings survive and make up the heritage of Creswick. In the towns, there are fine Victorian

churches and distinctive domestic buildings. Smaller cottages survive in towns like Kingston or Newlyn. Farming buildings, from small single-fronted wooden cottages to the complexes of barns and sheds surrounding the seats of principal pastoralists, reflect the rural heritage of the shire. The shire has imposing industrial structures like the Smeaton Mill and remnants of once famous mining fields. The plantings of forestry science add a recognisable layer to the Shire. Remnants of a once proud railway network survive. Together these elements remind us of the importance of Creswick within the history of Victoria and make a significant contribution to the heritage of the state.



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## Heritage Planning in the Shire of Creswick

### Introduction

The Creswick Heritage Study may have several outcomes:

- . the identification of heritage sites,
- . information about the history of the Shire and individual sites brought together in one place
- . and the basis for management of these sites and areas.

The Shire of Creswick and its towns, farms and landscapes have an identifiable character that sets them apart from other country areas in Victoria and Australia. This is a combination of its land form, vegetation, buildings and mining relics. This character is the heritage of the people who live and work in Creswick and is part of the heritage of Victoria and Australia. Creswick is one of the chain of country towns in this region that was part of the gold mining experience which changed the face of Victoria and Australia in the Nineteenth Century. The management of this heritage is in the main the responsibility of the local government authority. It is the challenge that the Shire faces to manage these assets.

Under the Planning & Environment Act the Shire has a responsibility to manage the heritage assets in its area. The way of managing these areas can be varied to meet the needs of the particular area and the type and number of heritage items in its area. The usual way is to include within the Shire's Planning Scheme, Heritage Precincts where there is a grouping of significant and contributory buildings or the area as a whole is of greater significance than its constituent parts and by scheduling individual buildings for protection. This latter approach is useful for isolated buildings and sites.

To protect and retain the heritage of an area, it is necessary to include some control mechanism in the Planning Scheme. Unless control by issue of a permit is included in the Planning Scheme, there is no mechanism to prevent demolition of buildings and works that are not listed on the Register of Historic Buildings. Although Planning controls place restraints on building owners it does allow the community to retain its heritage assets. It is our opinion that it is better to make the position clear to land owners regarding the community's expectation regarding heritage assets by placing these under planning controls rather than facing problems at the time of proposed demolition. In this way land owners are aware of possible special controls and constraints and can plan accordingly.

The controls can be broad based and interpretation can be made by Shire Officers and Council or they can be specific and detailed so that only limited deviation can be made by the Council and its Officers.

The character of Creswick is that of an area which developed from the small miner and farmer and the employed miner who worked in the deep lead mining companies' operations. The major imprint left on the Shire from this era is the small timber cottages that cluster in townships and in the farming areas. These simple buildings, while not individually of great architectural and historical importance form the basis of the Shire's character and heritage and should be retained wherever possible. The loss of these buildings would be the loss of much of the character of the Shire.

Given the wide range of heritage items identified in the survey of the Shire we recommend that the controls be of a simple and broad nature. The objectives of the controls to be that a permit is needed to:

Demolish a scheduled building or buildings within Heritage Precincts.

To make alterations and additions to a scheduled building or buildings within Heritage Precincts only by permit.

Broad Guidelines to be developed to give guidance for the administration of these controls for each Heritage Precinct and building type. Many of these guidelines have been developed for other areas and with minor modification would be suitable for application within the Shire of Creswick.

Controls over paint colours is not proposed but controls which specify no painting of previously unpainted surfaces without a permit and controls over re-cladding and changing of surface treatments are recommended.

Fencing could be dealt with by not requiring a permit for fences under 1.2 metres high . This would reduce the number of permits required within Heritage Precincts and for scheduled buildings.

New buildings within Heritage Precincts need to be carefully assessed so that their impact on the character of the area is minimised. In the larger subdivision areas, this can be dealt with by set backs from the boundaries and height controls. In the more closely settled areas and areas of particular streetscape value more detailed controls may be necessary, with attention given to building and roof form, and materials.



## PROPOSED HERITAGE PRECINCTS - BUILT HERITAGE

### PRECINCT 1 - Allendale

#### **Extent of Area**

Generally the area including Main Road (Lone Hand Road) from Smith Street to Smeaton Road (West Berry Road), Parkin Street from Lone Hand Road to Loughlin Street Elizabeth Street from Lone Hand Road to include cottages at the intersection of Dibdin Street. (See attached Map No.1)

#### **Statement of Significance**

The remaining buildings and the combination of the mature trees in Elizabeth Street, the street layout and subdivision pattern, the remnants of municipal works such as the drainage and water supply combine to mark this area as a tangible reminder of the bustling town that grew to service the richest gold mines of their time. Allendale is of Regional and State importance as a remnant of these towns.

#### **Description**

Allendale owed its existence to the growth of large scale company mining of the Creswick deep leads system. Exploitation of this system began in 1872 and lasted until viable returns petered out in the early twentieth century.

Although deep lead mining required significant capital, the crucial input was labour. Along the line of the lead, small towns sprang up overnight to house miners and their families; Smokeytown, Wallacetown, Dibdintown, Jerusalem and Allendale. Of these, the site of Allendale contains the most significant remnants of this important period in the history of Victorian mining.

The Dibdintown section of Allendale sprang into existence in the late 1870s when Thomas J. Dibdin purchased 90 acres of land on the west side of Main Road from "Baron" Bell, a major local landholder. The section east of Main Road was subdivided by Parkin and Batten in 1881 and was known as Ristori Town. The township was unusual in that it was built on freehold land rather than on a township reserve.

The town housed miners working in the nearby mines, notably the Ristori Freehold which began gold production in 1878; 30,000 ounces of gold were recovered in the next two years. Robert J. Smyth, manager of the Ristori mine became a virtual mayor of the township whose population, 139 in 1881, rose rapidly to 1562 (in 315 houses) ten years later. By the turn of the century the town held six hotels, two schools, a Mechanics Institute, Post Office, Police Station, Court House and six places of worship - neatly balancing the hotels. Allendale even boasted its own cab service.

Allendale, like some other local mining settlements, experienced many problems due to its sudden growth. Creswick Shire refused to surface roads built on freehold land; miners cottages were often built cheaply of unseasoned wood or moved from Dibdin's earlier site at Broomfield. (Sir Alexander Peacock commenced work at Allendale as a rent collector on Dibdin's estate.)

The town was seen by many inhabitants as a temporary creation. The original Speculation Hotel was transported to Allendale by jinker from Broomfield. It left Broomfield fully stocked and opened in Allendale on arrival without losing a day's business. Later, many houses were likewise transported to other sites as nearby mines' fortunes declined.

The last decade of the nineteenth century and the first of the twentieth proved to be the peak of the town's development. It is likely that it was in this period that most of the planting of exotic trees and the laying of elaborate drains was carried out. By this time the local mines had begun to close down. The Ristori Freehold had already changed from company operation to tributing. Other mines closed down, or reduced operations from the late 1880s onwards. The West Berry closed in 1912. The Berry Leads, adjoining the railway station, closed in 1929.

With the end of mining Allendale stagnated. Businesses closed as miners moved on in search of work. Buildings were either relocated to other areas or rotted where they stood. One of the last business in Allendale, Sloans Real Estate and Land Agency closed in 1944. By the end of the Second World War the township had become simply a rural hamlet, an appendage of Creswick.<sup>1</sup> Jones' General Store closed in the 1960s.

The remaining buildings in the township are all important as reminders of the height of the population in this township. The buildings listed below and the combination of the mature trees in Elizabeth Street, the street layout and subdivision pattern, the remnants of municipal works such as the drainage and water supply combine to mark this area as a tangible reminder of the town that grew to service the richest mines of their time.

#### Purpose

- . To conserve and enhance areas of aesthetic, architectural, historic and scientific importance, or of special cultural value.
- . To ensure that development is compatible with the importance, character and appearance of the heritage area.

<sup>1</sup> Michael Evans, *Methods of Public History*, Field trip exercises, for Master of Arts (Public History) Monash University 1988

Table 1. Allendale - Contributory Buildings, Works and Places

		File No.
Timber House	Bell Street	1
Timber House	Parkin St	2
Former School Teacher's House	Parkin St	3
Former Allendale School	Parkin St	4
Timber House	Elizabeth St	5
Timber House	Elizabeth St	6
Former Allendale General Store	Main Rd	7
Former Allendale Post Office	Main Rd	8
Timber House	Loughlin St	9
Greenwell's Farmhouse	Main Street	10
Cast Iron Standpipe	Main Street	11
Former Bakery	Cnr Main Rd & Smyth St	12
Timber House	Main Rd	13
Timber House	Parkin St	15
Timber House	Off Parkin St	16
Bluestone Kerbing	North West Cnr Main Rd & Elizabeth St	
Brick Barrel Drains and Iron Grates	Western Side of Main Rd - between Smyth St & West Berry Rd	
Avenue of Trees	Elizabeth Street	
Wooden Trough	Elizabeth Street	
Street planting	Parkin Street	

### Objectives

- . To retain the characteristic late nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings of the area.
- . To encourage the retention and enhancement of the existing landscape character of the area which consists of avenues of street trees, gravel road verges, and remnant public works, including stand pipe, brick drains, bluestone kerb and wooden trough.
- . To encourage the use of characteristic building forms - these being hipped and gabled roofs of a pitch greater than 15 degrees in any new buildings or additions.
- . To encourage the use of traditional building materials in any new building or addition. These are face brickwork, weatherboard, and corrugated metal roofing.
- . To maintain the characteristic low height and open character of front fences. Fences to be generally below 1200mm, in compatible materials to those used in the area. Fences should be generally of an open nature such as timber pickets.
- . New buildings setback from the street boundary the same distance as the greater setback of the adjoining buildings.
- . To encourage single storey developments.



## Requirements

The requirements of this clause apply to land in Heritage Precinct 1 as designated on the planning scheme map.

A permit is required to:

- . Demolish or remove any building listed on Table 1
- . Construct a building including a fence.
- . Alter externally any building or place by structural work, rendering, sandblasting or in any other way
- . Subdivide land
- . Construct or carry out works including municipal works in heritage areas.
- . Construct or display a sign.

This does not apply to repairs or routine maintenance to buildings and places that do not change the external appearance, construction of fences under 1.2 metres in height or to painting previously painted external surfaces.

## Guidelines for permit

Before deciding on an application the responsible authority must consider :

- . The purpose of this clause.
- . The importance, character and appearance of the building or place to be demolished, removed or externally altered.
- . Whether the location, bulk and appearance of the proposed building will adversely affect the importance, character and appearance of adjacent buildings and the area.
- . Whether the proposed works will adversely affect the importance character and appearance of the area.
- . Whether the subdivision will result in development in keeping with the character and appearance of adjacent buildings and the area.
- . Whether the sign will adversely affect the character and appearance of the building or area.
- . The contents of the Shire of Creswick Heritage Study adopted by the council on .....



## PRECINCT 2 - Creswick Township

### Extent of Area

Albert Street /Raglan Street/Cambridge Street/Victoria St Church/ Napier Streets Heritage Precinct

### Statement of Significance

Creswick township is the main town within the Shire. The area includes the major public buildings, commercial centre, churches and the inner residential areas. The linear streetscape of Albert Street between Melbourne Road and Cushing Avenue is an important collection of substantial two storey shops, single storey timber shops, public buildings, hotels and residences. The curving nature of the street, the street planting, the central rotunda and the wide intersections and the many nineteenth century buildings combine to make this area the focal point of the character of the Shire.

### Description

The civic and commercial heart of the Town of Creswick including Clunes Road, Albert Street from the Bridge to South of the Melbourne Road, Cambridge Street, the Hospital Precinct, Drummond Street, Victoria Street to the Station, Raglan Street and the Church hill area. Included in the area are residential buildings.

The Government Precinct in Albert and Raglan Streets which includes the row of public buildings and prominent commercial premises on the west side of Albert Street between Hall and Raglan Streets and the buildings in Raglan Street from Albert Street to the station.

The Commercial Precinct along the west side of Albert Street which consists of a row of predominantly two-storeyed premises following the curving street alignment.<sup>5</sup>

The Precinct of Community Buildings and commercial buildings which line the east side of Albert Street between Water Street and the Melbourne Road including the Town Hall, Masonic Lodge and the Salvation Army Building.

### Purpose

- . To conserve and enhance areas of aesthetic, architectural, historic and scientific importance, or of special cultural value.
- . To ensure that development is compatible with the importance, character and appearance of the heritage area.

5.Chris McConville and Associates Pty Ltd, Cultural Landscapes Study of Creswick Goldfields Area for the Australian Heritage Commission, n.d.

Table 2. Creswick Township - Contributory Buildings, Works and Places

		File No.
Timber Building	12 Albert St	55
Timber Shop	18 Albert St	57
Timber Shop	20 Albert St	58
Timber House	22 Albert St	59
Timber House	24 Albert St	60
Timber Shop	26 Albert St	61
Timber Shop	30 Albert St	62
Timber Shop	32 Albert St	63
Pasco's Timber Yard, Shop and House	38-40 Albert St	64
Timber House	54 Albert St	65
Timber Shop	64 Albert St	66
Timber House	66 Albert St	67
Former Town Hall	Albert Street	68
Former Bank of NSW and Stables	Albert Street	69
Chemist Shop	Albert Street	70
American Hotel	Albert Street	71
Salvation Army Hall	Albert Street	72
Brick Shop	Albert Street	73
Masonic Hall	Albert Street	74
Brick House	102 Albert Street	75
Former Tait's Store and dwelling	Albert Street	76
St Andrew's Uniting Church (Presbyterian)	Albert Street	77
Timber House	11 Albert Street	78
Timber House	13 Albert Street	79
Timber Cottage	25 Albert Street	80
Farmer's Arms Hotel	Albert St	81
British Hotel	Albert St	82
Brick Shop	Albert St	83
Shop (P. Burke, Draper)	Albert Street	84
Hardware Store	Albert St	86
Creswick Auto Tune	Albert St	88
Two Storey Brick Shop	Albert St	89
Two Storey Shops	Albert St	90
Single Storey Shops	Albert St	91
Rotunda	Albert St	93
Creswick Post Office	Albert St	94
Victoria Institute & Free Library	Albert St	95
Gold Office	Albert St	96
School of Art and Technology	Albert St	97
Former Bank of New South Wales	Albert St	98
Timber House	103 Albert St	99
Timber House	Albert St Cnr South St	100
Timber House	117 Albert St	101
War memorial	Cambridge St	115
Curtin Memorial Fountain	Cambridge St	116
Timber House	Cnr Cambridge & Raglan Sts	118
Lindsay Memorial	Cnr Cambridge & Victoria St	121

Timber House	29 Cambridge St	122
Timber House	32 Cambridge St	123
Timber House	54 Cambridge St	126
Former Home A.J. Peacock	59 Cambridge St	128
House	60 Cambridge St	129
Timber House	61 Cambridge St	130
Fiddian Memorial	Cambridge St	131
Timber House	63 Cambridge St	133
Timber House	67 Cambridge St	134
Peacock Memorial	Cambridge St	135
Timber Cottage	88 Church St	150
Lewer's House	Cnr Church & Hall Sts	151
Birthplace John Curtin	Cnr Church & Hall Sts	152
Timber House	99 Church St	153
Timber Cottage	103 Church St	154
Former Vicarage	104 Church St	155
Timber Cottage	21 Drummond St	196
Timber Cottage	23 Drummond St	197
Timber Cottage	25 Drummond St	198
Timber Cottage	29 Drummond St	199
Timber House	17 Hall St	216
Timber House	58 Lewers St	231
Timber House	60 Lewers St	232
Timber House	54 Napier St	255
Timber House	Napier St	256
Creswick District	Napier St	257
Hospital		
Timber House	86 Napier St	258
Timber House	90 Napier St	259
Timber House	91 Napier St	260
Timber House	102 Napier St	261
St John's Anglican	Napier St	262
Church		
St John's Church Hall	Napier St	263
Timber House	108 Napier St	264
Timber House	131 Napier St	265
Timber Cottage	133 Napier St	266
St. Augustine's Hall	Napier St	267
Former Convent	Napier St	268
St. Augustine's Catholic	Napier St	269
Church		
Brick House	Napier St Cnr South St	270
Bluestone Lock-Up	Raglan St	282
Former Courthouse	Raglan St	283
Former Police Station	Raglan St	284
Timber House	6 Raglan St	285
Timber Cottage	8 Raglan St	286
Timber Cottage	10 Raglan St	287
Timber House	12 Raglan St	288
Creswick Primary School	Raglan St Cnr Napier St	289
Timber House	32 Raglan St	290
Timber House	36 Raglan St	291
Timber House	Cnr Raglan & Lewers Sts	292
Former Railway Residence	Cnr Victoria & Lewers St	308
Timber House	Victoria St	309
Timber House	Cnr Victoria St & Napier St	310
Timber House	25 Victoria St	311
Timber House	30 Victoria St	312

Timber House	33 Victoria St	313
Timber House	34 Victoria St	314
Timber House	36 Victoria St	315
Former Parsonage	Cnr Victoria & Napier Sts	316
Former Wesleyan Hall	Victoria St	317
Creswick Railway Station	Victoria St	318

### Objectives

- . To retain the characteristic late nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings of the area.
- . To encourage the retention and enhancement of the existing landscape character of the area which includes street trees, plantations and gravel road verges.
- . To encourage the use of characteristic building forms - these being hipped and gabled roofs of a pitch greater than 15 degrees in any new buildings or additions.
- . To encourage the use of traditional building materials in any new building or addition. These include face brickwork, rendered masonry, weatherboard, and corrugated metal roofing
- . To maintain the characteristic low height and open character of front fences.

### Requirements

The requirements of this clause apply to land in Heritage Precinct 2 as designated on the planning scheme map.

A permit is required to:

- . Demolish or remove any building listed on Table 1
- . Construct a building including a fence.
- . Alter externally any building or place by structural work, rendering, sandblasting or in any other way
- . Subdivide land
- . Construct or carry out works including municipal works in heritage areas.
- . Construct or display a sign.

This does not apply to repairs or routine maintenance to buildings and places that do not change the external appearance, construction of fences under 1.2 metres in height or to painting previously painted external surfaces.



### Guidelines for permit

Before deciding on an application the responsible authority must consider :

- . The purpose of this clause.
- . The importance, character and appearance of the building or place to be demolished, removed or externally altered.
- . Whether the location, bulk and appearance of the proposed building will adversely affect the importance, character and appearance of adjacent buildings and the area.
- . Whether the proposed works will adversely affect the importance character and appearance of the area.
- . Whether the subdivision will result in development in keeping with the character and appearance of adjacent buildings and the area.
- . Whether the sign will adversely affect the character and appearance of the building or area.
- . The contents of the Shire of Creswick Heritage Study adopted by the council on .....

### PRECINCT 3 - Clunes Road Heritage Precinct

#### Extent of Area

Both sides of Clunes Road from Bridge Street to No.128 Clunes Road, south of the Cemetery.

#### Statement of Significance

This area was known as North Creswick and is important for the lineal nature of the buildings and the collection of small timber cottages that represent the character of the residential buildings of Creswick.

#### Description

The buildings either side of Clunes Road and North Parade consist of a majority of Nineteenth Century housing on suburban allotments. The lineal nature of the area expresses the extension of Creswick to the Australasian Mine sites and the division of the town into North and South by the Creswick Creek.

#### Purpose

- . To conserve and enhance areas of aesthetic, architectural, historic and scientific importance, or of special cultural value.
- . To ensure that development is compatible with the importance, character and appearance of the heritage area.

**Table 3. Clunes Road Precinct - Contributory Buildings, Works and Places**

		File No.
House	North Parade	271
Timber House	11 North Parade	272
Rendered House	13 North Parade	273
Former Graham Residence	53 Clunes Rd	160
Timber Cottage	62 Clunes Rd	161
Timber Cottage	64 Clunes Rd	162
North Creswick Uniting Church	Clunes Rd	163
Timber House	67 Clunes Rd	164
Timber House	76 Clunes Rd	165
Timber Cottage	78 Clunes Rd	167
Timber Cottage	80 Clunes Rd	169
Timber Cottage	86 Clunes Rd	170
Shop & Dwelling	91 Clunes Rd	171
Southern Blue Gum (E. Globulus)	Outside 91 Clunes Rd	172
Timber House	92 Clunes Rd	174
Timber Cottage	96 Clunes Rd	175
Timber House	101 Clunes Rd	178
Timber House	103 Clunes Rd	179
Timber House	106 Clunes Rd	180

Rendered House	110 Clunes Rd	182
Timber Cottage	111 Clunes Rd	183
Timber House	112 Clunes Rd	184
Brick House	114 Clunes Rd	185
Timber House	115 Clunes Rd	186
Timber House	128 Clunes Rd	188

### Objectives

- . To retain the characteristic late nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings of the area.
- . To encourage the siting of new buildings to face towards Clunes Road.
- . To encourage the use of characteristic building forms - these being hipped and gabled roofs of a pitch greater than 15 degrees in any new buildings or additions.
- . To encourage the use of traditional building materials in any new building or addition. These are face brickwork, rendered masonry, weatherboard, and corrugated metal roofing.
- . To maintain the characteristic low height and open character of front fences.

### Requirements

The requirements of this clause apply to land in Heritage Precinct 3 as designated on the planning scheme map.

A permit is required to:

- . Demolish or remove any building listed on Table 3
- . Construct a building including a fence.
- . Alter externally any building or place by structural work, rendering, sandblasting or in any other way
- . Subdivide land
- . Construct or carry out works including municipal works in heritage areas.
- . Construct or display a sign.

This does not apply to repairs or routine maintenance to buildings and places that do not change the external appearance, construction of fences under 1.2 metres in height or to painting previously painted external surfaces.

### Guidelines for permit

Before deciding on an application the responsible authority must consider :

- . The purpose of this clause.
- . The importance, character and appearance of the building or place to be demolished, removed or externally altered.
- . Whether the location, bulk and appearance of the proposed building will adversely affect the importance, character and appearance of adjacent buildings and the area.
- . Whether the proposed works will adversely affect the importance, character and appearance of the area.
- . Whether the subdivision will result in development in keeping with the character and appearance of adjacent buildings and the area.
- . Whether the sign will adversely affect the character and appearance of the building or area.
- . The contents of the Shire of Creswick Heritage Study adopted by the council on .....



## **PRECINCT 4 - Melbourne Road/Ayres Street Heritage Precinct**

### **Extent of Area**

Both sides of Melbourne Road from Albert Street to Semmens Avenue, Ayres Street and the Ore Crushing Battery.

### **Statement of Significance**

The remaining nineteenth century buildings are the important remnants of an early commercial centre of Creswick located near the site of early alluvial diggings.

### **Description**

This collection of small timber buildings clusters around the important cross-roads leading to Melbourne and Ballarat. The precinct contains buildings of early design and detail and is near the site of early alluvial diggings. This area was one of the early commercial areas on Creswick diggings. It was a busy commercial area: in 1867 there were two hotels and ten shops.

### **Purpose**

- . To conserve and enhance areas of aesthetic, architectural, historic and scientific importance, or of special cultural value.
- . To ensure that development is compatible with the importance, character and appearance of the heritage area.

**Table 4. Melbourne Road/Ayres Street Precinct - Contributory Buildings, Works and Places**

		File No.
Timber Cottage	12 Ayres Street	107
Timber Cottage	14 Ayres Street	108
Ore Crushing Battery	Battery Crescent	110
Timber Cottage	10 Melbourne Rd	244
Timber House	12 Melbourne Rd	245
Timber House	13 Melbourne Rd	246
Timber House	14 Melbourne Rd	247
Timber House	19 Melbourne Rd	248
Timber House	28 Melbourne Rd	250
Timber House	29 Melbourne Rd	251
Timber House	30 Melbourne Rd	252

### **Objectives**

- . To retain the characteristic late nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings of the area.
- . To encourage the use of characteristic building forms - these being hipped and gabled roofs of a pitch greater than 15 degrees in any new buildings or additions.

To encourage the use of traditional any new building or addition. The weatherboard, and corrugated metal.

To maintain the characteristic local character of front fences.

### Requirements

The requirements of this clause apply Precinct 4 as designated on the planning

A permit is required to:

- Demolish or remove any building

- Construct a building including a

- Alter externally any building or work, rendering, sandblasting or

- Subdivide land

- Construct or carry out works includes in heritage areas.

- Construct or display a sign.

This does not apply to repairs or routine buildings and places that do not change appearance, construction of fences under light or to painting previously painted external

### Guidelines for permit

Before deciding on an application the authority must consider :

- The purpose of this clause.

- The importance, character and appearance of place to be demolished, removed or altered.

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

- Whether the proposed works will adversely affect the importance, character and appearance

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

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

The contents of the Shire of Creswick Heritage Study  
adopted by the council on .....

## PRECINCT 5 - Creswick Cemetery

### Extent of Area

The Creswick Cemetery Reserve, Clunes Road.

### Statement of Significance

The Cemetery contains the monument to the Australasian Mining Disaster and many other memorials to the pioneers of Creswick. The area is important for the layout of the sections, memorial stones and related works and as a cultural record to the hardships of the early period of settlement.

### Description

In the initial gold rush through Creswick, a rough burial ground was carved out of the Black Lead. This served the transitory digging town until 1858 when the formal cemetery was opened on the Clunes Road in North Creswick. The cemetery had its first burial five days before Christmas in the same year when a child, John James Bunyan was buried. The cemetery has a formal layout with a central avenue as a distinguishing feature. In the centre of the Avenue stands the memorial to the men killed in the Australasian Mine Disaster of 1882. John Graham in *Early Creswick* wrote that "nearly every pioneer family in the district has members whose remains lie in a peaceful and hallowed spot. It is devoutly to be trusted that future generations will reverence and protect the resting place of their ancestors".<sup>7</sup>

### Purpose

- . To conserve and enhance areas of aesthetic, architectural, historic and scientific importance, or of special cultural value.
- . To ensure that development is compatible with the importance, character and appearance of the heritage area.

### Table 5. Creswick Cemetery - Contributory Buildings, Works and Places

	File No.
Creswick Cemetery Reserve	189

### Objectives

- . To protect, maintain and enhance the historic character of the cemetery.

<sup>7</sup>Chris McConville and Associates Pty Ltd, Cultural Landscapes Study of Creswick Goldfields for the Australian Heritage Commission, n.d.



To encourage the retention and existing landscape character of the area which consists of mature trees, pathways and the existing layout of plots.

### Requirements

The requirements of this clause apply in Heritage Precinct 5 as designated on the planning theme map.

A permit is required to:

- Construct a building including a
- Alter externally any building or by structural work, rendering, sandblasting or any other way
- Subdivide land
- Construct or carry out works including municipal works in heritage areas.
- Construct or display a sign.

This does not apply to repairs or routine maintenance to buildings and places that do not change external appearance, to painting previously painted external surfaces, or works associated with burials.

### Guidelines for permit

Before deciding on an application the responsible authority must consider :

- The purpose of this clause.
- The importance, character and appearance of the building or place to be demolished, removed or externally altered.
- Whether the location, bulk and appearance of the proposed building will adversely affect the importance, character and appearance of adjacent building and the area.
- Whether the proposed works will adversely affect the importance, character and appearance of the area.
- Whether the subdivision will result in development in keeping with the character and appearance of adjacent buildings and the area.
- Whether the sign will adversely affect the character and appearance of the building or area.
- The contents of the Shire of Creswick Heritage Study adopted by the council on .....

## PRECINCT 6 - Australasian Mine Disaster Site

### Extent of Area

Australasian Mine Disaster Site.

### Statement of Significance

The site is a memorial to the worst gold mining disaster of its time and is important as a representative of the deep lead mines for which Creswick was famous and on which it was founded.

### Description

This area is representative of the more than thirty deep lead mines in this area of which few remnants remain. Shafts have been filled and several of the mullock heaps have disappeared. The Australasian No.2 Mine is amongst those which do remain. The mine mullock heap is near to a pine plantation, on the site of the first experimental plantings of pine in Victoria. The hedge which enclosed the former State Nursery still survives. The area is also the location of a massive mining disaster in which 22 miners were killed in 1882.6

### Purpose

- . To conserve and enhance areas of aesthetic, architectural, historic and scientific importance, or of special cultural value.
- . To ensure that development is compatible with the importance, character and appearance of the heritage area.

Table 6. Australasian Mine Disaster Site - Contributory Buildings, Works and Places

Australasian Mine Disaster Site

File No.  
190

### Objectives

- . To retain the mullock heaps, shaft entrance and other relics of the mining era.
- . To encourage the retention and enhancement of the existing landscape character of the area including the hedge and other remnants of early State Nursery plantings.

### Requirements

The requirements of this clause apply to land in Heritage Precinct 6 as designated on the planning scheme map.

A permit is required to:

- . Construct a building including a fence.
- . Alter externally any building or place by structural work, rendering, sandblasting or in any other way
- . Subdivide land
- . Construct or carry out works including municipal works in heritage areas.
- . Construct or display a sign.

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

### Guidelines for permit

Before deciding on an application the responsible authority must consider :

- . The purpose of this clause.
- . The importance, character and appearance of the building or place to be demolished, removed or externally altered.
- . Whether the location, bulk and appearance of the proposed building will adversely affect the importance, character and appearance of adjacent buildings and the area.
- . Whether the proposed works will adversely affect the importance, character and appearance of the area.
- . Whether the subdivision will result in development in keeping with the character and appearance of adjacent buildings and the area.
- . Whether the sign will adversely affect the character and appearance of the building or area.
- . The contents of the Shire of Creswick Heritage Study adopted by the council on .....



## PRECINCT 7 - Public Gardens Reserve

### Extent of Area

Area bounded by Castlemaine Road, Bridge Street and Bowen Street.

### Statement of Significance

The site is important for the remnant layout and plantings of the experimental systems garden laid out in 1888. The rotunda and lake are important elements of this former pleasure garden.

### Description

In 1852 police buildings and a gold office were erected on this spot. During the alluvial mining period this was the site of administration in the town. In 1868 the area was gazetted as a site for public gardens and the site was planted as flower gardens. In 1888, as part of the experimental forestry works in Creswick, the site was chosen for a systems garden, Exotic trees were introduced and the process of converting a cricket ground on the site into an ornamental lake was begun. Since the 1920s the gardens have not been cared for with the same enthusiasm as shown in their creation. However the gardens are on the National Trust of Australia(Victoria) register of Significant Trees. The layout of gardens, trees, open space, rotunda and lake are of cultural and historic significance.<sup>8</sup>

### Purpose

- . To conserve and enhance areas of aesthetic, architectural, historic and scientific importance, or of special cultural value. .
- . To ensure that development is compatible with the importance, character and appearance of the heritage area.

**Table 7. Public Gardens Reserve - Contributory Buildings, Works and Places**

		File No.
Former Gold Commissioner's residence	Bridge St (Garden Reserve)	112
Timber Rotunda	Bridge St (Garden reserve)	113
Public Gardens Reserve		117

<sup>8</sup>Chris McConville and Associates Pty Ltd, Cultural Landscapes Study of Creswick Goldfields Area for the Australian Heritage Commission, n.d.



### Objectives

- . To encourage the retention and enhancement of the existing landscape character of the area.
- . To encourage the use of traditional building materials in any new building or addition. These are face brickworks, weatherboard and corrugated metal roofing.

### Requirements

The requirements of this clause apply to land in Heritage Precinct 7 as designated on the planning scheme map.

A permit is required to:

- . Demolish or remove any building listed on Table 7
- . Construct a building including a fence.
- . Alter externally any building or place by structural work, rendering, sandblasting or in any other way
- . Subdivide land
- . Construct or carry out works including municipal works in heritage areas.
- . Construct or display a sign.

This does not apply to repairs or routine maintenance to buildings and places that do not change the external appearance or to painting previously painted external surfaces.

### Guidelines for permit

Before deciding on an application the responsible authority must consider :

- . The purpose of this clause.
- . The importance, character and appearance of the building or place to be demolished, removed or externally altered.
- . Whether the location, bulk and appearance of the proposed building will adversely affect the importance, character and appearance of adjacent buildings and the area.
- . Whether the proposed works will adversely affect the importance character and appearance of the area.
- . Whether the subdivision will result in development in keeping with the character and appearance of adjacent buildings and the area.
- . Whether the sign will adversely affect the character and appearance of the building or area.
- . The contents of the Shire of Creswick Heritage Study adopted by the council on .....

## PRECINCT 8 - Elizabeth St Precinct

### Extent of Area

Luttet Street from Elizabeth Street to Government Road to the west, Elizabeth Street and Phillip Street

### Statement of Significance

This area of early timber cottages in a random street layout is representative of the early housing and street patterns of the Shire.

### Description

The collection of small timber cottages in the area of Elizabeth Street overlooks the alluvial diggings in Creswick Creek and forms a separate residential area linked to the diggings but separated from the main commercial area. The area is important as it shows the random layout of housing located near the diggings in the early days of Creswick's development.

### Purpose

- . To conserve and enhance areas of aesthetic, architectural, historic and scientific importance, or of special cultural value.
- . To ensure that development is compatible with the importance, character and appearance of the heritage area.

**Table 8. Elizabeth Street Precinct - Contributory Buildings, Works and Places**

		File No.
Timber House	Elizabeth St	202
Long Point Cottage	Cnr Elizabeth & Phillip Sts	203
Timber House	Elizabeth St	204
Timber House	Luttet St	235
Brick House	Luttet St	236
Timber Cottage	Luttet St	237
Timber House	Luttet St	238
Timber House	Elizabeth St	239
Timber Cottage	Phillip St	277
Timber House	Phillip St Cnr. Gov. Rd	278
Timber Cottage	Luttet St Cnr. Gov. Rd	279
Timber Cottage	Gov. Rd. near Luttet St	280

### Objectives

- . To retain the characteristic late nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings of the area.
- . To encourage the use of characteristic building forms - these being hipped and gabled roofs of a pitch greater than 15 degrees in any new buildings or additions.

- . To encourage the use of traditional building materials in any new building or addition. These are face brickwork, weatherboard, and corrugated metal roofing.
- . To maintain the characteristic low height and open character of front fences.

#### Requirements

The requirements of this clause apply to land in Heritage Precinct B as designated on the planning scheme map.

A permit is required to:

- . Demolish or remove any building listed on Table 8
- . Construct a building including a fence.
- . Alter externally any building or place by structural work, rendering, sandblasting or in any other way
- . Subdivide land
- . Construct or carry out works including municipal works in heritage areas.
- . Construct or display a sign.

This does not apply to repairs or routine maintenance to buildings and places that do not change the external appearance, construction of fences under 1.2 metres in height or to painting previously painted external surfaces.



### Guidelines for permit

Before deciding on an application the responsible authority must consider :

- . The purpose of this clause.
- . The importance, character and appearance of the building or place to be demolished, removed or externally altered.
- . Whether the location, bulk and appearance of the proposed building will adversely affect the importance, character and appearance of adjacent buildings and the area.
- . Whether the proposed works will adversely affect the importance, character and appearance of the area.
- . Whether the subdivision will result in development in keeping with the character and appearance of adjacent buildings and the area.
- . Whether the sign will adversely affect the character and appearance of the building or area.
- . The contents of the Shire of Creswick Heritage Study adopted by the council on .....

## PRECINCT 9 - Gardiner Street Precinct

### Extent of Area

The East side of Gardiner Street from Semmens Avenue to Orr Street.

### Statement of Significance

This row of simple timber cottages is a representative streetscape of the characteristic housing of Creswick.

### Description

These buildings form a streetscape of simple timber cottages which gives a strong indication of the residential character of Creswick.

### Purpose

- . To conserve and enhance areas of aesthetic, architectural, historic and scientific importance, or of special cultural value.
- . To ensure that development is compatible with the importance, character and appearance of the heritage area.

**Table 9. Gardiner Street Precinct - Contributory Buildings, Works and Places**

		File No.
Timber House	8 Gardiner St	205
Timber House	Cnr Gardiner & Bell Sts	206
Timber Cottage	12 Gardiner St	207
Timber House	14 Gardiner St	208
Timber House	18 Gardiner St	209
Timber Cottage	24 Gardiner St	210

### Objectives

- . To retain the characteristic late nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings of the area.
- . To encourage the use of characteristic building forms - these being hipped and gabled roofs of a pitch greater than 15 degrees in any new buildings or additions.
- . To encourage the use of traditional building materials in any new building or addition. These are weatherboard, and corrugated metal roofing.
- . To maintain the characteristic low height and open character of front fences.

### Requirements

The requirements of this clause apply to land in Heritage Precinct 9 as designated on the planning scheme map.

A permit is required to:

- . Demolish or remove any building listed on Table 9
- . Construct a building including a fence.
- . Alter externally any building or place by structural work, rendering, sandblasting or in any other way
- . Subdivide land
- . Construct or carry out works including municipal works in heritage areas.
- . Construct or display a sign.

This does not apply to repairs or routine maintenance to buildings and places that do not change the external appearance, construction of fences under 1.2 metres in height or to painting previously painted external surfaces.

### Guidelines for permit

Before deciding on an application the responsible authority must consider :

- . The purpose of this clause.
- . The importance, character and appearance of the building or place to be demolished, removed or externally altered.
- . Whether the location, bulk and appearance of the proposed building will adversely affect the importance, character and appearance of adjacent buildings and the area.
- . Whether the proposed works will adversely affect the importance, character and appearance of the area.
- . Whether the subdivision will result in development in keeping with the character and appearance of adjacent buildings and the area.
- . Whether the sign will adversely affect the character and appearance of the building or area.
- . The contents of the Shire of Creswick Heritage Study adopted by the council on .....

## PRECINCT 10 - School of Forestry Precinct

### **Extent of Area**

Moore Street, Castlemaine Road to Springmount, the forest Areas south to Creswick - Dean Road, to Melbourne Road to the Boundary of the Creswick State Forest, Dowling Street, and Water Street.

### **Statement of Significance**

This is the site of the first Australian School of Forestry and is important for the exotic plantings, experimental plantations, and adjoining forest areas and the collection of buildings including the Former Creswick Hospital, Tremearne House and the Nursery Office. The Forestry areas include many sites of early goldmining including water races.

### **Description**

In 1888, a Government Nursery was established in Sawpit Gully and by 1904 the Sawpit Gully plantation covered 800 acres. In 1910 the School of Forestry was opened in Tremearne House with teaching staff from the Ballarat School of Mines. It was the first of its kind in Australia. In 1911/12 the Creswick Hospital was acquired and alterations made to expand the School. In 1980 the college affiliated with the University of Melbourne. From 1910 to 1980 the Victorian School of Forestry trained some 500 foresters. In November 1984 its name changed to the Victorian School of Forestry and Land Management. The precinct is significant for the landscape setting, nineteenth century buildings and the impact the school and the foresters have had on the adjoining forest and landscape areas of Creswick.

### **Purpose**

- . To conserve and enhance areas of aesthetic, architectural, historic and scientific importance, or of special cultural value.
- . To ensure that development is compatible with the importance, character and appearance of the heritage area.



**Table 10. School of Forestry Precinct - Contributory Buildings, Works and Places**

		File No.
Tremearne House	Water St	320
Former Hospital		
(Now School of Forestry)	Water St	321
Forestry Nursery		
School Of Forestry	Midland Highway	322
Brackenbury Forest Road		322A
W.G. Spence House Site		322B
Water Race.		322C

### **Objectives**

- . To retain the nineteenth century buildings.
- . To encourage the retention and enhancement of the existing landscape character of the area
- . To encourage the use of building forms compatible with the existing buildings and landscape of the area.
- . To encourage the use of traditional building materials in any new building or addition.

### **Requirements**

The requirements of this clause apply to land in Heritage Precinct 10 as designated on the planning scheme map.

A permit is required to:

- . Demolish or remove any building listed on Table 10
- . Construct a building including a fence.
- . Alter externally any building or place by structural work, rendering, sandblasting or in any other way
- . Subdivide land
- . Construct or carry out works including municipal works in heritage areas.
- . Construct or display a sign.

This does not apply to repairs or routine maintenance to buildings and places that do not change the external appearance, construction of fences under 1.2 metres in height or to painting previously painted external surfaces.

### Guidelines for permit

Before deciding on an application the responsible authority must consider :

- . The purpose of this clause.
- . The importance, character and appearance of the building or place to be demolished, removed or externally altered.
- . Whether the location, bulk and appearance of the proposed building will adversely affect the importance, character and appearance of adjacent buildings and the area.
- . Whether the proposed works will adversely affect the importance, character and appearance of the area.
- . Whether the subdivision will result in development in keeping with the character and appearance of adjacent buildings and the area.
- . Whether the sign will adversely affect the character and appearance of the building or area.
- . The contents of the Shire of Creswick Heritage Study adopted by the council on .....

## PRECINCT 11 - Kingston Township

### **Extent of Area**

From the intersection of the Newstead Road and the Allendale-Kingston Road North along the Railway reserve, including the Former Church, railway siding, and chaff mill following the railway reserve south-east to the former station, then south to Victoria Road, west along Victoria Road to The Avenue (Creswick-Newstead Road), then north including allotments on both sides of The Avenue to Newstead Road, plus the full extent of the Creswick Avenue of Honour including the monument.

### **Statement of Significance**

The civic centre of the rural areas of Creswick from 1859 to 1941, the main street of Kingston retains many significant buildings from this era which interpret this role. The character of Kingston also derives from the linear nature of the town emphasised by the avenue tree planting contrasting with the surrounding flat farmland.

### **Description**

The land around Kingston was included in the early land sales of 1855, and it developed as an agricultural centre at first. In later years the town supported mines in the area and then was influenced by nearby railway development. Its main role has been as a civic centre. In 1859 the Creswick district was proclaimed a road district with the first election declared from the Kingston Hotel in 1859. In 1863 the road district became the Shire of Creswick and from 1864 the shire officers occupied the new council chambers at Kingston. Kingston remained the centre of the Shire after the amalgamation of the Shire and the Borough of Creswick in 1934. After 1922 the district's Agricultural Show was even shifted to new grounds in Kingston. In 1941 the councillors removed to Creswick which by then had become a far larger centre than Kingston. Kingston's character derives from the linear nature of the town emphasised by the avenue tree planting contrasting with the surrounding flat farmland. 3

### **Purpose**

- . To conserve and enhance areas of aesthetic, architectural, historic and scientific importance, or of special cultural value.
- . To ensure that development is compatible with the importance, character and appearance of the heritage area.

**Table 11. Kingston Township - Contributory Buildings, Works and Places**

		File No.
Chaff Mill	Allendale-Kingston Rd	370
Kingston Railway Station	Allendale-Kingston Rd	370A
Kingston Showgrounds	Allendale-Kingston Rd	370B
Timber Cottage	Allendale-Kingston Rd	371
Timber House	Allendale-Kingston Rd	372
Timber House	Creswick-Newstead Rd	373
Former Creswick Shire Hall	Creswick-Newstead Rd	374
Former Shop	Creswick-Newstead Rd	375
House	Creswick-Newstead Rd	376
House	Creswick-Newstead Rd	377
Timber House	Creswick-Newstead Rd	378
Kingston Inn	Creswick-Newstead Rd	379
Timber Cottage	Creswick-Newstead Rd	380
House	Creswick-Newstead Rd	381
Former Methodist Church	Creswick-Newstead Rd	382
Kingston Post Office	Creswick-Newstead Rd	384
Timber House	Creswick-Newstead Rd	385
Former Post Office	Creswick-Newstead Rd	386
Timber House	Creswick-Newstead Rd	387
Former Police Station	Creswick-Newstead Rd	388
Two Storey Brick House	Creswick-Newstead Rd	389
Timber Sheds	Creswick-Newstead Rd	390
Timber House	Creswick-Newstead Rd	391
Timber House	Creswick-Newstead Rd	392
Cottage	Creswick-Newstead Rd	393
Kingston State School	Creswick-Newstead Rd.	394
House	Creswick-Newstead Rd	395
War Memorial & Avenue	Creswick-Newstead Rd	396
Former Church of England	Cnr Kingston & Newstead - Werona Rds	405
Timber House	Werona-Kingston Rd	413
Timber House	Werona-Kingston Rd	414

#### Objectives

- To retain the characteristic late nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings of the area.
- To encourage the retention and enhancement of the existing landscape character of the area which consists of the Avenue of Honour, other street trees, gravel road verges, and remnant public works.
- To encourage the use of characteristic building forms - these being hipped and gabled roofs of a pitch greater than 15 degrees in any new buildings or additions.
- To encourage the use of traditional building materials in any new building or addition. These are face brickwork, rendered brickwork, weatherboard, and corrugated metal roofing.
- To maintain the characteristic low height and open character of front fences.



### Requirements

The requirements of this clause apply to land in Heritage Precinct 11 as designated on the planning scheme map.

A permit is required to:

- . Demolish or remove any building listed on Table 11
- . Construct a building including a fence.
- . Alter externally any building or place by structural work, rendering, sandblasting or in any other way
- . Subdivide land
- . Construct or carry out works including municipal works in heritage areas.
- . Construct or display a sign.

This does not apply to repairs or routine maintenance to buildings and places that do not change the external appearance, construction of fences under 1.2 metres in height or to painting previously painted external surfaces.

### Guidelines for permit

Before deciding on an application the responsible authority must consider :

- . The purpose of this clause.
- . The importance, character and appearance of the building or place to be demolished, removed or externally altered.
- . Whether the location, bulk and appearance of the proposed building will adversely affect the importance, character and appearance of adjacent buildings and the area.
- . Whether the proposed works will adversely affect the importance, character and appearance of the area.
- . Whether the subdivision will result in development in keeping with the character and appearance of adjacent buildings and the area.
- . Whether the sign will adversely affect the character and appearance of the building or area.
- . The contents of the Shire of Creswick Heritage Study adopted by the council on .....

## PRECINCT 12 - Kooroocheang

### Extent of Area

Both sides of Werona-Kingston Road from Muddy Creek to intersection with Wilsons Road.

### Statement of Significance

The area is significant as a remnant of a small rural community with links to the earliest white occupation of the area.

### Description

The first settlers in the area were tenant farmers of Captain Hepburn. Kooroocheang was on the route from Mt. Franklin, where Edward Stone Parker had set up the aboriginal station at Franklinford, via the Hepburn homestead to Creswick and Ballarat. This quickly became the coach route. The Hit or Miss hotel was established on the banks of the Muddy Creek and became the nucleus for the village that developed to service the local farming community. The area was known as Hit or Miss until the mining era when it was renamed Kooroocheang after the Kooroocheang Mine. The area is significant as a remnant of a small rural community with links to the earliest white occupation of the area.<sup>2</sup>

### Purpose

- . To conserve and enhance areas of aesthetic, architectural, historic and scientific importance, or of special cultural value.
- . To ensure that development is compatible with the importance, character and appearance of the heritage area.

**Table 12. Kooroocheang - Contributory Buildings, Works and Places**

	File No.
Former Hit or Miss Hotel Kingston-Werona Rd	421
Koorootyngh Cottage	
(Former Methodist Church) Kingston- Werona Rd	422
Former School House Kingston-Werona Rd	424
Former School Residence Kingston-Werona Rd	425
Former Kooroocheang Post Office	
Kingston-Werona Rd	426

<sup>2</sup> J.F. Sewell, *The Early Years, A Short History of Kooroocheang*, Creswick 1988

## Objectives

- . To retain the characteristic late nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings of the area.
- . To encourage the retention and enhancement of the existing landscape character of the area which consists of street trees, and gravel road verges.
- . To encourage the use of characteristic building forms - these being hipped and gabled roofs of a pitch greater than 15 degrees in any new buildings or additions.
- . To encourage the use of traditional building materials in any new building or addition. These are face brickwork, weatherboard, and corrugated metal roofing.
- . To maintain the characteristic low height and open character of front fences.

## Requirements

The requirements of this clause apply to land in Heritage Precinct 12 as designated on the planning scheme map.

A permit is required to:

- . Demolish or remove any building listed on Table 12
- . Construct a building including a fence.
- . Alter externally any building or place by structural work, rendering, sandblasting or in any other way
- . Subdivide land
- . Construct or carry out works including municipal works in heritage areas.
- . Construct or display a sign.

This does not apply to repairs or routine maintenance to buildings and places that do not change the external appearance, construction of fences under 1.2 metres in height or to painting previously painted external surfaces.

### Guidelines for permit

Before deciding on an application the responsible authority must consider :

- . The purpose of this clause.
- . The importance, character and appearance of the building or place to be demolished, removed or externally altered.
- . Whether the location, bulk and appearance of the proposed building will adversely affect the importance, character and appearance of adjacent buildings and the area.
- . Whether the proposed works will adversely affect the importance, character and appearance of the area.
- . Whether the subdivision will result in development in keeping with the character and appearance of adjacent buildings and the area.
- . Whether the sign will adversely affect the character and appearance of the building or area.
- . The contents of the Shire of Creswick Heritage Study adopted by the council on .....



### PRECINCT 13 - Newlyn and Newlyn North

#### Extent of Area

The area from the Newlyn Primary School, east along the extension of the Midland Highway, including both sides of the road, to the Dean-Newlyn Road to the intersection with the railway reserve and north-west along the railway reserve to the intersection with the extension of the Midlands Highway.

The area along both sides of the Midland Highway from the bridge over Birch Creek north to the northern boundary of Lots 1 and 10 and including Newlyn reservoir Road from the Midland Highway to the Anglican Church.

#### Statement of Significance

Newlyn and Newlyn North is significant as a village that has grown to meet the demands of the local farming community. Many of the community, residential and commercial buildings remain to interpret the development of the village.

#### Description

Newlyn and Newlyn North is significant as a village that has grown to meet the demands of the local farming community. The area was originally part of the Birch Brothers' Seven Hills Estate. The village supported a railway station, chaff mill, hotels, school, post office and bank. Many of the community and commercial buildings remain to interpret the development of the village.

#### Purpose

- . To conserve and enhance areas of aesthetic, architectural, historic and scientific importance, or of special cultural value.
- . To ensure that development is compatible with the importance, character and appearance of the heritage area.

**Table 13. Newlyn and Newlyn North - Contributory Buildings, Works and Places**

		File No.
Former Wesleyan Church	Dean-Newlyn Rd	472
Newlyn State School	Midland Highway	475
Newlyn Mechanic's Institute	Midland Highway	476
Timber House	Midland Highway	477
Timber House	Sutton Park Rd	478
Timber House	Sutton Park Rd	482
Tynen's Chaff Mill	Sutton Park Rd	483
Timber House	Sutton Park Rd	484
Timber House	Sutton Park Rd	485
Brick House	Off Sutton Park Rd	487
Goods Shed	Newlyn Station	488
Sutton Park	Sutton Park Rd	490

Timber House	Newlyn Reservoir Rd	467
Timber House	Midland Highway	497
Timber House	Midland Highway	498
Timber House	Midland Highway	500
House & Stables	Newlyn Reservoir Rd	501
St. Matthew's Anglican Church	Newlyn Reservoir Rd	502

### Objectives

- . To retain the characteristic late nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings of the area.
- . To encourage the retention and enhancement of the existing landscape character of the area.
- . To encourage the use of characteristic building forms - these being hipped and gabled roofs of a pitch greater than 15 degrees in any new buildings or additions.
- . To encourage the use of traditional building materials in any new building or addition. These are face brickwork, weatherboard, and corrugated metal roofing.
- . To maintain the characteristic low height and open character of front fences.

### Requirements

The requirements of this clause apply to land in Heritage Precinct 13 as designated on the planning scheme map.

A permit is required to:

- . Demolish or remove any building listed on Table 13
- . Construct a building including a fence.
- . Alter externally any building or place by structural work, rendering, sandblasting or in any other way
- . Subdivide land
- . Construct or carry out works including municipal works in heritage areas.
- . Construct or display a sign.

This does not apply to repairs or routine maintenance to buildings and places that do not change the external appearance, construction of fences under 1.2 metres in height or to painting previously painted external surfaces.

### Guidelines for permit

Before deciding on an application the responsible authority must consider :

- . The purpose of this clause.
- . The importance, character and appearance of the building or place to be demolished, removed or externally altered.
- . Whether the location, bulk and appearance of the proposed building will adversely affect the importance, character and appearance of adjacent buildings and the area.
- . Whether the proposed works will adversely affect the importance, character and appearance of the area.
- . Whether the subdivision will result in development in keeping with the character and appearance of adjacent buildings and the area.
- . Whether the sign will adversely affect the character and appearance of the building or area.
- . The contents of the Shire of Creswick Heritage Study adopted by the council on .....

## PRECINCT 14 - Smeaton

### Extent of Area

Both sides of the Creswick Smeaton road from the Beaconsfield Road Intersection to Daylesford-Clunes Road, including both sides of the intersection. Both sides of Daylesford-Clunes road from "Hillview" east to Frederick Street along Frederick Street to Smeaton Back Road then west to Creswick-Smeaton Road, and the Anderson Mill Complex.

### Statement of Significance

The remaining buildings and street layout set on the rise above the creek are significant as part of the township's rise from servicing the farming community, especially the grain growing of the 1860s with the advent of Anderson's Mill, to servicing the rich deep lead mines in the surrounding district and the return to a small farming community.

### Description

Smeaton began as a farming community of tenants of Captain Hepburn then became a centre, with Allendale and Kingston, which serviced the rich Berry Deep Lead Mines from the 1870s to the early 1900s. Smeaton in 1886 "carried a population of 1500 people. There were seven hotels and about the same number of boarding houses, four grocery shops all maintained by miners and other tradesmen at work in the Hepburn Home Paddock, Hepburn Consuls, Hepburn No.1 and Smeaton reserve Mines. The gutter or underground channel which carried the gold was not very extensive and did not last many years."<sup>4</sup> The town then reverted to the rural centre again.

### Purpose

- . To conserve and enhance areas of aesthetic, architectural, historic and scientific importance, or of special cultural value.
- . To ensure that development is compatible with the importance, character and appearance of the heritage area.

Table 14. Smeaton - Contributory Buildings, Works and Places

		File No.
Timber House	Cnr Calder St. and Lane	525
Smeaton State School	Calder St	526
Timber Cottage	Calder St	527
Timber House	Calder St	528
Hillview Farm	Cnr Daylesford-Clunes & Creswick-Newstead Rds	542
Timber House	Daylesford-Clunes Rd	543
Former National Bank	Cnr Creswick & Daylesford Rds	544

4. Centenary of Smeaton 1838-1938. A Centenary Booklet



Pioneers Monument	Cnr Creswick & Daylesford Rds.	545
Butcher's Shop	Cnr Creswick & Daylesford Rds	546
Cumberland Hotel	Cnr Creswick & Daylesford Rds	547
Fmr Bank of Australasia	Cnr Creswick & Daylesford Rds	548
Timber House	Creswick Rd	549
Timber House	Cnr Creswick Rd & Gov. Rd	550
Former Blacksmith's Shop	Cnr. Creswick & Gov. Rds.	551
Timber House	Creswick Rd	552
Shop and Dwelling	Creswick Rd	553
Bluestone Bridge	Creswick Rd	555
Smeaton Mill Complex	Creswick Rd	556
Timber House	Frederick St	562
Timber House	Smeaton Back Rd	563
Timber House	Smeaton Back Rd	564
Pioneer's Monument	Smeaton Back Rd	565
Timber House	Lane off Smeaton Back Road	566
Timber Cottage	Lane off Smeaton Back Rd	567

### Objectives

- . To retain the characteristic late nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings of the area.
- . To encourage the retention and enhancement of the existing landscape character of the area.
- . To encourage the use of characteristic building forms - these being hipped and gabled roofs of a pitch greater than 15 degrees in any new buildings or additions.
- . To encourage the use of traditional building materials in any new building or addition. These are face brickwork, weatherboard, and corrugated metal roofing.
- . To maintain the characteristic low height and open character of front fences.

### Requirements

The requirements of this clause apply to land in Heritage Precinct 14 as designated on the planning scheme map.

A permit is required to:

- . Demolish or remove any building listed on Table 14
- . Construct a building including a fence.
- . Alter externally any building or place by structural work, rendering, sandblasting or in any other way
- . Subdivide land
- . Construct or carry out works including municipal works in heritage areas.
- . Construct or display a sign.

This does not apply to repairs or routine maintenance to buildings and places that do not change the external appearance, construction of fences under 1.2 metres in height or to painting previously painted external surfaces.

**Guidelines for permit**

Before deciding on an application the responsible authority must consider :

- . The purpose of this clause.
- . The importance, character and appearance of the building or place to be demolished, removed or externally altered.
- . Whether the location, bulk and appearance of the proposed building will adversely affect the importance, character and appearance of adjacent buildings and the area.
- . Whether the proposed works will adversely affect the importance, character and appearance of the area.
- . Whether the subdivision will result in development in keeping with the character and appearance of adjacent buildings and the area.
- . Whether the sign will adversely affect the character and appearance of the building or area.
- . The contents of the Shire of Creswick Heritage Study adopted by the council on .....

## PRECINCT 15 - Springmount

### Extent of Area

Both sides of the Midland Highway , Springmount.

### Statement of Significance

A picturesque collection of cottages and a small church set against the steep valley and mature landscape. The area evokes the small mining towns that sprang up alongside any potential gold site.

### Description

Springmount is the remnant of a collection of cottages, hotels and churches that sprang up alongside the early leads and later serviced the deep leads of the area. The remaining buildings are set against the steep valley and mature farming landscape. The linear character of the area was created both by the road and the steep valley terrain.

### Purpose

- . To conserve and enhance areas of aesthetic, architectural, historic and scientific importance, or of special cultural value.
- . To ensure that development is compatible with the importance, character and appearance of the heritage area.

**Table 15. Springmount - Contributory Buildings, Works and Places**

		File No.
Timber House	Midland Highway	581
Timber House	Midland Highway	582
Timber House	Midland Highway	583
Timber House	Midland Highway	584
Uniting Church	Midland Highway	585
Timber House	Midland Highway	586
Timber House	Midland Highway	587
Timber House	Midland Highway	588
Timber House	Midland Highway	589

### Objectives

- . To retain the characteristic late nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings of the area.
- . To encourage the retention and enhancement of the existing landscape character of the area which consists of avenues of street trees, gravel road verges, and remnant public works, including stand pipe, brick drains, bluestone kerb and wooden trough.

- . To encourage the use of characteristic building forms - these being hipped and gabled roofs of a pitch greater than 15 degrees in any new buildings or additions.
- . To encourage the use of traditional building materials in any new building or addition. These are face brickwork, weatherboard, and corrugated metal roofing.
- . To maintain the characteristic low height and open character of front fences.

#### Requirements

The requirements of this clause apply to land in Heritage Precinct 15 as designated on the planning scheme map.

A permit is required to:

- . Demolish or remove any building listed on Table 15
- . Construct a building including a fence.
- . Alter externally any building or place by structural work, rendering, sandblasting or in any other way
- . Subdivide land
- . Construct or carry out works including municipal works in heritage areas.
- . Construct or display a sign.

This does not apply to repairs or routine maintenance to buildings and places that do not change the external appearance, construction of fences under 1.2 metres in height or to painting previously painted external surfaces.



### Guidelines for permit

Before deciding on an application the responsible authority must consider :

- . The purpose of this clause.
- . The importance, character and appearance of the building or place to be demolished, removed or externally altered.
- . Whether the location, bulk and appearance of the proposed building will adversely affect the importance, character and appearance of adjacent buildings and the area.
- . Whether the proposed works will adversely affect the importance character and appearance of the area.
- . Whether the subdivision will result in development in keeping with the character and appearance of adjacent buildings and the area.
- . Whether the sign will adversely affect the character and appearance of the building or area.
- . The contents of the Shire of Creswick Heritage Study adopted by the council on .....

### Individually Listed Buildings

The buildings listed here are all elements of the character of Creswick. They lie outside the precincts as set out above. The scattered nature of these buildings reflects the decline of small gold mining towns and the agricultural nature of the Shire. Although these buildings are not in close proximity with other buildings, they are still important to the heritage of Creswick.

#### **Purpose**

- To conserve and enhance buildings and places of aesthetic, architectural, historic and scientific importance, or of special cultural value.
- To ensure that development is compatible with the importance, character and appearance of the building or place.

#### **Objectives**

- To protect, maintain and enhance the historic character of Creswick.
- To retain the characteristic late nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings of the Shire.
- To encourage the retention and enhancement of the existing landscape character of the area which are the sites where mature trees, hedging and wind breaks exist.
- To encourage the use of characteristic building forms - these being hipped and gabled roofs of a pitch greater than 15 degrees in any new buildings or additions.
- To encourage the use of traditional building materials in any new building or addition. These are face brickwork, weatherboard, and corrugated metal roofing.
- To maintain the characteristic low height and open character of front fences.

## Requirements

The requirements of this clause apply to land listed in Table 16.

A permit is required to:

- . Demolish or remove any buildings
- . Construct a building including a fence.
- . Alter externally any building or place by structural work, rendering, sandblasting or in any other way
- . Construct or carry out works.
- . Subdivide land
- . Construct or display a sign.

This does not apply to repairs or routine maintenance to buildings and places that do not change the external appearance, construction of fences under 1.2 metres in height or to painting previously painted external surfaces.

## Guidelines for Permit

Before deciding on an application the responsible authority must consider :

- . The purpose of this clause.
- . The importance, character and appearance of the building or place to be demolished, removed or externally altered.
- . Whether the location, bulk and appearance of the proposed building will adversely affect the importance, character and appearance of the building or place.
- . Whether the proposed works will adversely affect the importance character and appearance of the building or place.
- . Whether the subdivision will result in development in keeping with the character and appearance of the building or place.
- . Whether the sign will adversely affect the character and appearance of the building or place.
- . The contents of the Shire of Creswick Heritage Study adopted by the council on .....

Allendale

## File No.

Timber Farmhouse	West Berry Rd	18
Broomfield		
Former Wallace Town Hotel	Cnr Henders and Smokeytown Rd	22
Gold Discovery Monument	Creswick-Smeaton Rd	28
Former Broomfield School	Creswick-Smeaton Rd	30
Lewyn Farm	Daylesford-Clunes Rd	38
Hepburn Lagoon	Daylesford-Clunes Rd	39

Blampied

Timber House	Midland Highway	41
Swiss Mountain Hotel	Midland Highway	42
St Joseph's Catholic Church	Midland Highway	43
Mount Prospect House	Treweeks Rd	45

Campbelltown

Campbelltown cemetery	Creswick-Newstead Rd	46
Farmhouse	Creswick-Newstead Rd	48

Creswick

Timber Cottage	12 Bald Hills Rd	109
Brick & Timber House	Bridge St	111
Timber Cottage	Cnr Bridge & Haines	114
Timber Cottage	12 Cambridge St	119
Brick & Timber Cottage	16 Cambridge St	120
Timber House	31 Camp St	138
Timber House	33 Camp St	139
Timber Cottage	35 Camp St	140
Timber Cottage	13 Castlemaine Rd	144
Timber Cottage	Cnr Carmody & Gov. Rd	147
Timber Kitchen Building	Off Carmody Drive	148
Timber Cottage	Charles St	149
Timber Cottage	128 Clunes Rd	188
Timber Cottage	Creswick/Ascot Rd	191
Timber Cottage	Creswick/Ascot Rd	192
Iron Railway Bridge	Over Creswick Creek	193
Calembeen Park	Cushing Ave	194
Timber House	7 Haines St	212
Timber House	Haines St	215
Timber House	1 Hammon St	217
Timber Cottage	11A Hammon St	218
Timber House	3 Harvey St	220
Timber Cottage	Hutchinson St	221
Bluestone House	Jory St	224
Timber House	Jory St	225
Timber House	31 King St	226
Timber House	King St	227
Timber House	Gov. Rd. North of King St	228
Timber House	Gov. Rd off Lee St	230
Timber Cottage	1 Little King St	233
Timber House	Luttet St Cnr Gov. Rd	234
Timber House	71 Macs St	241
Timber House	73 Macs St	242



Timber House	Moore St	254
Timber House	93 Pasoe St	275
Timber House	101 Pasoe St	276
Timber House	36 Railway Pde	294
Timber House	46 Railway Pde	295
Timber House	5 Reed St	298
Timber House	6 Reed St	297
Timber House	9 Reed St	298
Timber House	Reed St	300
Timber House	Tip Road	301
Timber House	22 Semmens Ave	302
Timber Cottage	12 Rogers St	303
Timber House	28 Rogers St	304
Timber Farmhouse	Smeaton/Creswick Rd.	307
Timber House	3 Water St	319

Dean

Farmhouse	Ballarat Daylesford Rd	324
Greenlands Farm	Ballarat Daylesford Rd	325
Former Bank Agency	Ballarat Daylesford Rd	326
Dean Hotel	Ballarat-Daylesford Rd	327
Dean State School	Ballarat-Daylesford Rd.	330
Dean Hall	Ballarat-Daylesford Rd.	331
House	Ballarat-Daylesford Rd	332
Broadford	Ballarat-Daylesford Rd	333
Bluestone Farmhouse	Creswick-Dean Rd.	334
Loatta	Dean-Mollongghip Rd	336
Farmhouse	Dean-Mollongghip Rd.	337
Farmhouse	Dean-Mollongghip Rd	338
Fanellan Farm	Dean-Mollongghip Rd	339
Timber House	Dean-Newlyn Rd	340
Timber House	Dean Reservoir Rd	341
Timber Farmhouse	Track off Howards Rd	342
Timber House	Cnr Howards & Bungaree Rd	344
House	Cnr. Howards Rd & Bungaree Rd	345
Timber House	Morrison's Rd	346
Glengyron Farm	Sawmill Rd (See No.516)	347

Eganstown

Timber Cottage	Deep Spring Rd	348
Timber Cottage	Deep Spring Rd	349
Timber House	Deep Spring Rd	350
Farmhouse	Eastern rd	351
House (Four Hips)	Midland Highway	352
Timber Cottage	Morganti's Rd	353
Cottage	Morganti's Rd	354
Morganti's Farmhouse	Morganti's Rd.	355

Glengower

Farmhouse	Cotswald Rd	356
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Kangaroo Hills

Yooralla	Blampied Kooroocheang Rd	361
House	Judson Rd	362
House	Kangaroo Hills Rd	363
Bundaleer	Kangaroo Hills Rd	364
Farmhouse	Kangaroo Hills Rd	365

Kingston

Farmhouse	Allendale-Kingston Rd	367
Timber Cottage	Off Allendale-Kingston Rd	368
Farmhouse	Allendale-Kingston Rd	372A
Farmhouse	Cnr Alcorn & Creswick-Newstead	397
Rendered House	Cnr Alcorn & Creswick-Newstead	398
Farmhouse	Creswick-Newstead Rd	399
Farmhouse	Creswick-Newstead Rd	400
Timber Farmhouse	Daylesford-Clunes Rd	401
Seven Hills Estate Site	Off Newstead Rd	401A
Cooinda	Newstead Rd	402
Timber Farmhouse	Newstead Rd	403
Timber Cottage	Stag Rd	406
Laurel Bank	Victoria Rd	407
Timber House	Victoria Rd	408
	off Victoria Rd	409
Pine Grove	off Victoria Rd	410
Timber Farmhouse	Cnr Newlyn & Victoria Rds	411
Site of Hepburn's Mill	Off Werona-Kingston Rd	412

Kooroocheang

Farmhouse	Blampied-Kooroocheang Rd	404
Willowbank	on McLachlan Creek	416
Oakbank	Ullina-Kooroocheang Rd	418
Timber Farmhouse	Cnr Werona-Kingston Rd & Blampied-Kooroocheang Rd	419
Mayfield	Kingston-Werona Rd	420
Brick Farmhouse	Werona-Kingston Rd	427
Timber Farmhouse	Williams Rd	428
Thornbarrow	Williams Rd	430

Lawrence

Whealers Bridge	Lawrence Rd	438
McLennans Bridge	Lord Clyde Road	440
Rosebank	McKenzies Rd	441
Farmhouse	Nicholsons Rd	442

Mollongghip

House	Dean-Mollongghip Rd	443
Public Hall	Dean-Mollongghip Rd	444
Timber House	Dean-Mollongghip Rd	445
Timber House	Dean-Mollongghip Rd	446
Timber House	Dean-Mollongghip Rd	447
St Peters Church of England	Dean-Mollongghip Rd	448
Timber House	Cnr McPhans & Mollongghip Rds	449
Timber House	Dean-Mollongghip Rd	450
Timber Farmhouse	Dean-Mollongghip Rd	451
Langford Park	Mollongghip-Blampied Rd	454
Timber House	Mollongghip-Blampied Rd	455
Timber House	Mollongghip-Blampied Rd	456
Timber House	Mollongghip-Blampied Rd	457

Moorookyle

Pine Lodge	Kooroocheang-Ullina Rd	459
Burnbank	Newstead-Creswick Rd	460
Timber Farmhouse	Newstead-Creswick Rd	461
Wunderleigh	Creswick-Newstead Rd	462

Mount Prospect and Mount Prospect North

Timber House	Midland Highway	463
Mt. Prospect Presbyterian Church & Cemetery	Midland Highway	464
Mt. Prospect State School	Midland Highway	465
Bluestone Bridge	Midland Highway	466
Timber Farmhouse	Midland Highway	467
Timber House	Mollongghip-Blampied Rd	468
Farmhouse	Telegraph Rd.	469
Farmhouse	Telegraph Rd	470
Farmhouse	Telegraph Rd	471

Newlyn

Timber House	Kingston-Newlyn Rd	473
Timber House	Pattersons Rd	480
Timber House	Pattersons Rd	481

Newlyn North

Timber House	Newlyn Reservoir Rd	468
Timber House	Forest Hill Rd	491
Bluestone Barn	Kingston-Newlyn Rd	492
Timber House	Kingston-Newlyn Rd	493
Timber Cottage	Midland Highway	494
Timber Cottage	Midland Highway	496



Rocklyn

Timber Cottage	Barkstead Rd	503
Timber Cottage	Barkstead Rd	504
Timber House	Barkstead Rd	505
Timber Cottage	Barkstead Rd	506
Former Bat-N-Ball Hotel	Barkstead Rd	507
Timber Cottage	Barkstead Rd	509
Timber Cottage	Barkstead Rd	510
Cottage	Barkstead Rd	511
Timber House	Mollonghip-Blampied Rd	513
Wangara	Mollonghip-Blampied Rd	514

Scrub Hill

Glengyron Stud	Ballarat-Daylesford Rd	516
Braeside	Sawmill Rd	517
Scrub Hill Uniting Church	Sawmill Rd	518
Scrub Hill Farm	Sawmill Rd.	519
Marschay Farm	Sawmill Rd	520
Springhead	off Sawmill Rd	521

Sneaton

Lord Harry Mine Site	Beaconsfield Rd	524
Timber Farmhouse	Off Beaconsfield Rd	522
Brayside	Cemetery Rd	529
Cumbersmethen	Cemetery Rd	531
Caherline	off Cemetery Rd	532
Timber House & sheds	Cemetery Rd	533
Sneaton Cemetery	Cemetery Rd	534
Kia Ora	Creswick-Newstead Rd	535
Sneaton Presbyterian Church & Hall	Creswick-Newstead Rd	537
Presbyterian Vicarage	Creswick-Newstead Rd	538
Church Hall	Creswick-Newstead Rd	539
Burnbrae	Creswick-Newstead Rd	540
Aberfeldie	Creswick-Newstead Rd	541
Grassmere	Creswick Rd	558
Timber Farmhouse	Creswick Rd	559
Sneaton House	Estate Lane	560
Timber House	Estate Lane	561
Farmhouse	Werona-Kingston Rd	568
Kerrin's Bridge	Werona-Kingston Rd	570
Timber House	Werona-Kingston Rd	571
Timber Cottage	off Werona-Kingston Rd	572
Timber House	White Hills Rd	573
Springbank	White Hills Rd	574

Snokeytown

Timber House	Snokeytown Rd	576
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Section 3  
Landscape Heritage

**Section 3**  
**Creswick Landscape Planning Guidelines**

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## Landscape Characteristics of the Shire

### Rural Areas

Primary production industries have modified the natural landscape of Creswick Shire through rural activities such as grazing, mining and forestry. These production activities have established Creswick's cultural landscape which has been reinforced by the subdivisions and transport links established by government, both state and local.

The Shire's cultural landscape patterns relate to the geomorphology, geology and soil fertility of the area. Rainfall and drainage modify these patterns by adding significant water features.

The predominant landscape character of gently undulating grazed paddocks and primary production activities is dominated by a remnant volcanic zone running centrally through the Shire. The eroded volcanic cones which remain are significant landmark features of the Shire.

The southern and eastern areas of the Shire are dominated by the general retention of tree cover and the use of large tracts for forestry. This is a response to poor soil fertility and the recognition of the importance in avoiding soil degradation through regenerating growth in old mining areas.

The thick forests enclosing Creswick are all consequences of the Shire's central role in the history of Australian forestry.

The central, western, and northern regions are used for grazing and reflect the soil fertility associated with volcanic activity and lava flows. This volcanic material is also evident in the remnant mining tailings dumps and silt settling dams. These tailings dumps which were produced by miners searching for gold are the alluvial materials excavated from buried river beds. The locations of these tailings dumps across the

landscape provides evidence of the subterranean river system throughout the area. Their shapes, patterns, textures and colours are indicative of the mining methods used, the advancement in technology needed to deal with the vast quantities of subsurface material and water mined, and the length of time the tailings dumps have been standing in the landscape.

### Townscape

The landscape shows many past activities and settlement patterns. The value of particular areas or townships to the early settlers are seen today in the shelter belts of the rural landscape, the well constructed fence lines, the road ways, avenue plantings for commemorative values or township landscaping, the remnant mature trees and gardens without houses, and the retained house and garden setting.

Some of the house and garden settings may have lost a substantial amount of garden detailing such as perennial plants and paths. However the strong shape, colour and structure of the trees, orchard plantings, shrubs and some resilient bulbs still signify the values attached by settlers to their individual properties.

Past housing sites are very important in understanding settlement patterns and a township's development or decline. The spaces left by lost buildings whether through removal, fire, or decay are very important landscape components and should be respected. Landscape elements of plantings, fences, garden walls, other remnant garden or rural elements, and clearings indicate areas of early occupation and are therefore of significant cultural value.

That a township shows expansion and decline is an important social value and should be respected through appropriate guidelines.



### **Landscape Planning Principles**

1. 'Landscape' is popularly interpreted as being synonymous with 'scenery', however the term covers a much wider spectrum, including natural areas, scientific and geological sites, wildlife habitats, modified/cultural landscapes, aboriginal sites, scenic rural areas and ornamental parks and gardens.
2. A landscape area will require particular actions or controls to retain its present character and conserve or restore its character in the future.
3. Acknowledging an area's landscape qualities requires planning guidelines that protect and develop areas sympathetically.
4. The special qualities of a landscape will be a combination of current and historic land use and natural features or natural elements alone.
5. Landscapes are evolving and will change with time. However the retention of broad landscape values and characteristics is dependant upon appropriate planning and replanting, removal of disruptive elements, sympathetic land use, retention of historical overlays and respecting and addressing items of environmental heritage.
6. A landscape may display or be appreciated for various or individual cultural values. Cultural values include aesthetic, historic, scientific, archaeological and social.
7. The current land use patterns have firstly produced a landscape within the Creswick Shire of high scenic/aesthetic value.

8. The high quality landscape of Creswick Shire has been produced by rural, mining, forestry activities and traditional Council engineering practices.

## **Landscape Planning Policies**

### **Rural Areas**

#### **Policy One**

**That all culturally significant and visually sensitive landforms be retained without any further building or construction works being placed upon them.**

#### **Rationale**

Primary production methods have established the cultural landscape character of the Shire and contribute to an appreciation of Creswick as an early mining and rural Shire. Retention of items such as tailings dumps, tracts of forestry and farming land, and visually sensitive edges between different landscape types (such as open pasture and woodland) should be encouraged as they are critical to any future interpretation of the history of the town.

#### **Policy Two**

**That Natural Forests Be Retained.**

#### **Rationale**

The forests enclosing Creswick are strong historical reminders of the Shire's central role in the history of Australian Forestry. Future development should be controlled in such a way that minimises its impact in these areas.

#### **Policy Three**

**That Wood Lots be Conserved and Used Appropriately for Farming Activities.**

#### **Rationale**

The conservation and continued use of these areas are integral in retaining the character of Creswick and ensuring its future protection. Continuing traditional agricultural practises provides the Shire with one of its strongest links with its past.

**Policy Four**

That Shelter Belts be retained and continue to be planted in appropriate locations for the undertaking of rural activities such as traditional farming practises.

**Rationale**

This policy is self explanatory and relates to the landscape planning principles stated earlier.

**Policy Five**

That Stands of Trees and Hedge Plantings relating to past settlements and rural activities be retained.

**Rationale**

Remnant stands of trees and hedge plantings document the development and rural patterns of the Shire and are critical to any interpretation of the history of the Shire's rural and agricultural development.

**Policy Six**

That all Significant Mining Remnants be secured and stabilized from erosion and retained in context.

**Rationale**

These mining remnants are one of the major historical features of Creswick Shire and this policy aims to ensure that they are retained for future interpretation.

**Policy Seven**

That Remnant Plantings of past House sites be retained.

**Rationale**

Remnant plantings along with photographic and documentary evidence are the primary sources used when interpreting historic gardens. These remnant plantings are important as they reflect different tastes and trends thereby gauging earlier social values. Suckers or self-seeded plants from original plant stocks provide valuable evidence of early cultivar types and plant species availability of the eighteenth century.



**Policy Eight**

That all significant natural habitats of Flora and Fauna be conserved.

**Rationale**

Although the character of Creswick has been formed by man's activity, undeveloped areas should be protected or developed sensitively to conserve the Shire's relationship to its surrounding natural environment which includes indigenous flora and fauna.

## Townships

### **Policy One**

That no Buildings be located in dominating positions which intrude upon the vistas into and out of the townships

### **Rationale**

The design and siting of future developments within visually sensitive areas (such as approaches into and out of townships), should consider both building elements and relationship to existing buildings and landscape elements so as to retain critical views and minimise any potential visual impacts.

### **Policy Two**

That approaches to townships be planted with Eucalypts indigenous to the area.

### **Rationale**

This will have the effect of further harmonizing townships to their surrounding environment and provide approaches to townships with an appropriate and unique character.

### **Policy Three**

That plantings of exotic species be continued in avenue and street tree plantings.

### **Rationale**

Township centres are the traditional and appropriate areas for exotic avenue and street tree plantings. Future plantings should respect previous species used.

**Policy Four**

That subdivision patterns respect earlier subdivision boundaries and alignments.

**Rationale**

Roads are the primary means of connecting historic sites in the Shire and in themselves the routes and road formations form a historic linear network. These old roads are critical to an appreciation and interpretation of the townships and rural areas of the Shire. This policy aims to avoid the alienation of old roads which could occur in future subdivision plans, thereby threatening public access to the Shire's historic sites.

**Policy Five**

That landmark plantings of groups of trees or individual trees be retained.

**Rationale**

Landmark plantings provide accurate historical reference points useful in photographic and documentary investigations. They are also often associated with significant people, events and planning / agricultural practises and are therefore items of significant heritage value.

### Traditional Council Engineering Practices.

#### Policy One

That traditional engineering practises be continued and earlier elements repaired or reinstated were appropriate.

These shall be retained and include:

1. Subdivision allotment size and shape.
2. Road construction and finishing systems for various levels of use intensity and different uses (transport, fire break, logging). Gravel roads should be retained where appropriate to levels of use intensity.
3. Avenue planting of trees which relate to the cultural/social values of residential or rural communities.
4. The retention of township areas, boundaries and entry roads to highlight the focus of the town.
5. Retention of traditional road construction methods through grading, grass verges, grass dishdrains or table drains.
6. Retention and reuse of past engineering works such as bridges, culverts, sumps and grates and railings or fence handrails.



## **Landscape Planning Guidelines**

### **Generally**

Landscape guidelines for Creswick Shire should respect the rural and past mining activities. Matters addressed in future guidelines should include:

- (i) Siting of buildings or earth works:  
topography, subdivision grid, views and vistas.
- (ii) Design of works:  
setback, orientation, scale, massing, materials, project  
homes, outbuildings.
- (iii) Relationship to existing buildings and landscape  
elements.
- (iv) Building elements:  
building envelope, plan form, roof form, verandah,  
windows, doors  
materials of roof and walls, chimneys.
- (v) Landscaping:  
garden design, plant selection, fences.
- (vi) Development of land for Hobby Farms.
- (vii) On-Site Waste Disposal.

### **Individual Townships or Areas**

These particular townships or areas require guidelines for the continuation and retention of their special characteristics:

- Allendale
- Creswick
- Kingston
- Kooroocheang
- Newlyn
- Newlyn North
- Smeaton
- Springmount

## Bibliography

### Manuscript records

#### Historical sources for the study of Creswick

E.J. Semmens papers - held at the University of Melbourne Archives.

Dealing mainly with forestry matters, this wide-ranging collection also has notes and statistical information about many aspects of Creswick in the later-nineteenth and early twentieth century. It includes a wide collection of photographs of early Creswick.

Anderson and company letter books, correspondence ledgers, cash books, day books, journal and other records - University of Melbourne Archives.

Valuable material relating to Anderson's Mill.

Political labor league, Australian Labor Party, Creswick branch, 1901-1929 (includes minutes of the Creswick anti-conscription league, 1916) - University of Melbourne Archives.

Useful insight into local politics and the use to which some local buildings were put early in the twentieth century.

W.G. Spence papers, manuscripts - State Library of Victoria.

The following records are all held at the Public Record Office of Victoria; bracketed numbers refer to the series number of each body of records thought to be of use from the VPRO collection.

#### Court records

Creswick Court.

Petty sessions, 1853-1857 (5939).

Licensing applicants, 1855-1924 (5944).

Mining regulation, 1856-1922 (5943).

Court of mines register of disputes, 1858-1866 (5930).

Register of mining companies, 1860-1871 ((5938).

Warden of mines register, 1862-1954 (3372).

Licensing registers, 1871-1928 (3375).

The mining court records are especially valuable in tracing disputes over leases etc.

#### Company records

Defunct mining companies, 1871-1958 (569).

Generally give details of company shareholders, mine annual reports and sometimes plans of mineworkings.

#### Forestry

Forest thinning books, Creswick office (5794).

Annual reports, forests 1921-1960 (10568).

Include accounts from managers of each forest area with details of cutting and planting.

Advance cash books, 1928-1960 (10572).

Give accounts of forest production.

#### Lands

Pastoral run files, 1840-1878 (5359).

Pastoral run plans (244).

Together the files and plans provide details about the land use pattern and sometimes of works and buildings in the squatting era.

### Education

Creswick school of mines, minutes of council, 1891-1910 (5801).

Primary school correspondence files and building files registered separately in PRO 3.8.1 and 3.19.1.

### **Printed official records**

#### Royal Commissions on Mining

Conducted at various dates from the 1850s to 1891. Several took testimony from miners working in the Creswick area.

#### Annual reports of the department of mines

Regular references to Creswick, figures for the mining district annually.

#### Quarterly reports of Mining registrars and surveyors

Rich, detailed statistical and descriptive accounts of mining, district by district; information on levels of alluvial as against deep lead mining, machinery used, yields, number of Chinese miners etc.

#### Reports on Central Board of Health

References to living conditions in towns, some reflection on the physical condition of life in the districts surveyed.

### **Newspapers**

Allendale Telegraph, 1882-1888

Essential guide to all aspects of local life.



Ballarat Star, 1855-1862 (indexed).

Covers some aspects of Creswick life.

Ballarat Times, 1854- (part indexed).

Ballarat Courier, 1880-.

Creswick Advertiser, 1859-.

#### **Books and pamphlets: contemporary**

Australian Council of National Trusts, Conservation Bulletins.

Balliere's Victorian gazetteer and road guide, Melbourne 1879.

Brief summary entries for minor townships in the shire.

Birtchnell's Ballarat, Creswick, Buninyong, Clunes, Smythesdale and Brown's Directory for 1862.

Valuable local commercial guide.

Bryce Ross's Gold Diggings Directory. 1853.

References to activities in Creswick district.

Carter, C.R. Victoria the British "El Dorado" or Melbourne in 1869, London 1870, pp.132-134.

Comments on land around Creswick.

Craig, W. My adventures on the Australian goldfields, London 1903.

General descriptive account of mining

Graham, J. Early Creswick, the first century, Ballarat 1942, reprinted 1987.

Valuable index of events although highly selective in approach; it gives dates to be followed in other sources.

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Howitt, W. Land, labour and gold, facsimile edition, Kilmore 1972.

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3. Street Trees & Roads Vegetation
  9. Native Plants for Historic Gardens
  10. Directory of Suppliers Services - Sydney Region.
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    - Who's Who in Heritage Conservation
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- 1.2 Exterior Paint Colour for Buildings of the Victorian period.
- 2.2 Lettering and Signs on Buildings c.1850 - 1900
- 3.1 Principles of Cleaning Masonry Buildings
- 4.1 Planting c.1850 - 1900
- 5.1 Damage to Buildings on Clay Soils
- 6.1 Decorating with Wallpapers c.1840 - 1914
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Proposed for addition to or retention on  
the Historic Buildings Register, or  
the Government Buildings Register.

Name	Address	File No.
Swiss Mountain Hotel	Midland Highway, Blampied	42
St Joseph's Catholic Church	Midland Highway, Blampied	43
Mount Prospect House	Treweeks Rd, Blampied	45
Pasco's Timber Yard, Shop and House	38-40 Albert St, Creswick	64
Former Town Hall	Albert St., Creswick	68*
Former Bank of NSW and Stables	Albert St., Creswick	69
Former Tait's Store & Dwelling	Albert St., Creswick	76
Creswick Post Office	Albert St., Creswick	94
Gold Office	Albert St., Creswick	96*
School of Art and Technology	Albert St., Creswick	97
Former home of A.J. Peacock	59 Cambridge St, Creswick	128
Former Vicarage	104 Church St, Creswick	155
Dean State School	Ballarat-Daylesford Rd. Dean	330
Loatta	Dean-Mollonghip Rd, Dean	336
Morganti's Farmhouse	Morganti's Rd, Eganstown	355
Cumbersmethen	Cemetery Rd, Smeaton	531
Smeaton Mill Complex	Creswick Rd, Smeaton	556*
Smeaton House	Estate Lane, Smeaton	560*
Hepburn Graves	Smeaton House, Smeaton	560*

Buildings currently on the Register of Historic Buildings  
Marked \*

Proposed for addition to the Register of the National Estate

Town Name	Address	File No.
<b>Allendale</b>		
Allendale Precinct	The whole of former gold mining town. See Planning Precinct No.1	
Lewyn Farm	Daylesford-Clunes Rd	38
Hepburn Lagoon	Daylesford-Clunes Rd	39
<b>Blampied</b>		
Swiss Mountain Hotel	Midland Highway	42
St Joseph's Catholic Church	Midland Highway	43
Mount Prospect House	Treweeks Rd	45
<b>Campbelltown</b>		
Campbelltown Cemetery	Creswick-Newstead Rd	46
<b>Creswick - Albert Street Precinct No.2</b>		
Timber House	24 Albert St	60
Pasco's Timber Yard, Shop and House	38-40 Albert St	64
Timber Shop	64 Albert St	66
Former Town Hall	Albert St	68
Former Bank of NSW and Stables	Albert St	69*
American Hotel	Albert St	71
Brick Shop	Albert St	73
Masonic Hall	Albert St	74
Brick House	102 Albert St	75
Former Tait's Store	Albert St	76
St Andrew's Uniting Church (Presbyterian)	Albert St	77
British Hotel	Albert St	82
Shop	Albert St	84
Two Storey Brick Shop	Albert St	89
Two Storey Shops	Albert St	90
Rotunda	Albert St	93
Creswick Post Office	Albert St	94
Victoria Institute & Free Library	Albert St	95
Gold Office	Albert St	96
School of Art and Technology	Albert St	97
Former Bank of New South Wales	Albert St	98
Timber House	Cnr Cambridge & Raglan Sts	118
Former Home A.J. Peacock	59 Cambridge St	128

Buildings currently on the Register of the National Estate marked \*

Lewer's House	Corner Church and Hall Sts	151
Birthplace John Curtin	Cnr Church & Hall Sts	152
Former Vicarage	104 Church St	155
St John's Anglican Church	Napier St	262
St. Augustine's Catholic Church	Napier St	269
Bluestone Lock-Up	Raglan St	282
Former Courthouse	Raglan St	283
Former Police Station	Raglan St	284
Creswick Primary School	Raglan St Cnr Napier St	289
Former Parsonage	Cnr Victoria & Napier Sts	316
Creswick Railway Station	Victoria St	318

#### **Creswick - Clunes Road Precinct No.3**

Former Graham Residence	53 Clunes Rd	160
North Creswick Uniting Church	Clunes Rd	163
Southern Blue Gum (E.Globulus)	Outside 91 Clunes Rd.	172

#### **Creswick - Public Gardens Reserve Precinct No.7**

The area of the Public Gardens Reserve

#### **Creswick - School of Forestry Precinct No.10**

Tremearne House	Water St	320
Former Hospital (Now School of Forestry)	Water St	321
Forestry Nursery	Midland Highway	322
School Of Forestry		

#### **Dean**

Dean School Residence	Ballarat-Daylesford Rd	329
Dean State School	Ballarat-Daylesford Rd.	330
Dean Hall	Ballarat-Daylesford Rd.	331
Loatta	Dean-Mollonghip Rd	336
Bluestone Farmhouse	Creswick-Dean Rd.	334
Fanellan Farm	Dean-Mollonghip Rd	339

#### **Eganstown**

House (Four Hips)	Midland Highway	352
Morganti's Farmhouse	Morganti's Rd.	355

Buildings currently on the Register of the National Estate marked \*

### Kingston

Chaff Mill	Allendale-Kingston Rd	370
Kingston Showgrounds	Allendale-Kingston Rd	370A
Kingston Railway Station	off Allendale-Kingston Rd	370B
Former Creswick Shire Hall	Creswick-Newstead Rd	374
Former Shop	Creswick-Newstead Rd	375
Kingston Inn	Creswick-Newstead Rd	379
Former Methodist Church	Creswick-Newstead Rd	382
Two Storey Brick House	Creswick-Newstead Rd	389
War Memorial & Avenue	Creswick-Newstead Rd	396
Kingston State School	Creswick-Newstead Rd.	394
Former Church of England	Cnr Kingston & Newstead - Werona Rds	405

### Kooroocheang

Mayfield	Kingston-Werona Rd	420
Former Hit or Miss Hotel	Kingston-Werona Rd	421
Koorootyngh Cottage (Former Methodist Church)	Kingston-Werona Rd	422
Former School House	Kingston-Werona Rd	424
Former School Residence	Kingston-Werona Rd	425
Thornbarrow	Williams Rd	430

### Mollongghip

St. Peter's Church of England	Dean-Mollongghip Rd	448
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### Mount Prospect

Mt. Prospect Presbyterian Church & Cemetery	Midland Highway	464
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### Newlyn and Newlyn North

Former Wesleyan Church	Dean-Newlyn Rd	472
Newlyn State School	Midland Highway	475
Community Hall	Midland Highway	476
Tynen's Chaff Mill	Sutton Park Rd	483
Goods Shed	Newlyn Station	488
Sutton Park	Sutton Park Rd	490

### Scrub Hill

Scrub Hill Uniting Church	Sawmill Rd	518
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Buildings currently on the Register of the National Estate  
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### Sneaton

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Cumbersmethen	Cemetery Rd, Sneaton	531
Sneaton Cemetery	Cemetery Rd	534
Sneaton Presbyterian Church & Hall	Creswick-Newstead Rd	537
Presbyterian Vicarage	Creswick-Newstead Rd	538
Former National Bank	Cnr Creswick & Daylesford Rds	544
Pioneers Monument	Cnr Creswick & Daylesford Rds	545
Butcher's Shop	Cnr Creswick & Daylesford Rds	546
Cumberland Hotel	Cnr Creswick & Daylesford Rds	547
Former Bank of Australasia	Cnr Creswick & Daylesford Rds	548
Bluestone Bridge	Creswick Rd	555
Sneaton Mill Complex	Creswick Rd	556*
Sneaton House	Estate Lane	560*
Hepburn Graves	Sneaton House, Estate Lane	560*
Pioneers' Monument	Sneaton Back Rd.	565

### Springmount

Uniting Church	Midland Highway, Springmount	585
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### Ullina

Avenue of Honour	Ullina Rd, Ullina	602
Fermoyne Farm	Kooroocheang-Ullina Rd	604

Buildings currently on the Register of the National Estate marked \*

Sites which were unable to be surveyed during the  
Heritage Study

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3623-2-2 Creswick YD 645483  
County Talbot, Parish Springhill, Section C Lots 3 & 4

"Spring Head" off Sawmil Rd, Scrub Hill  
3623-2-2 Creswick YD 621530  
County Talbot, Parish Creswick Section A Lots 4 & 5

"Wangara" Mollongghip Blampied Rd  
7723-3-3 Barkstead BU 372531  
County Talbot Parish Dean Section X Lot 15

"Dimonds" or Langford Park off Mollongghip Blampied Rd  
7723-3-3 Barkstead BU 372496  
County Talbot Parish Dean Section VII Lot 1A

"Yackam", Marks Road  
7623-2-4- Clunes YD 541685  
County Talbot Parish Smeaton Section B Lot 84F

"Yooralla" Blampied Kooroocheang Rd  
7723-3-4- Eganstown BU 368638  
County Talbot Parish Smeaton Section A Lot 86

Farm, Kangaroo Hills Road, Kangaroo Hills  
7723-3-4 Eganstown BU 358626  
County Talbot Parish Bullarook Section B Lot 76

Farm, off Judson Rd, Kangaroo Hills  
7723-4-3. Eganstown BU 355634  
County Talbot Parish Bullarook Section B Lot 80

Farm, off Eastern Hill Rd  
7723-3-4 Eganstown BU 386646  
County Talbot Parish Bullarook Section A Lot 128

"Wunderleigh" off Creswick Newstead Road  
7623-2-1 Smeaton YD 625712  
County of Talbot Parish Campbelltown No Section Lot 40A

Oakbank Farm, Ullina Kooroocheang Rd Moorookyle  
7623-2-1- Smeaton YD 656 697

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# CRESWICK

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