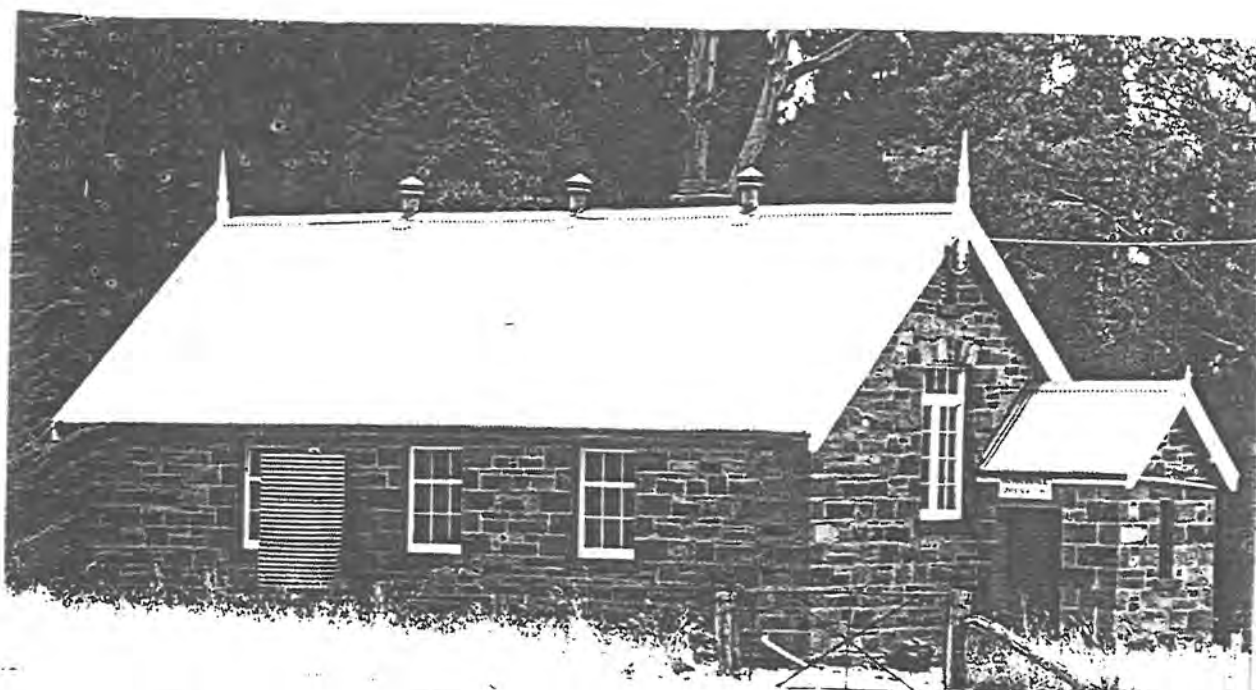


1

**DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON
CONSERVATION STUDY
PART 2**

VOLUME 3

**INDIVIDUAL CITATION SHEETS FOR
SIGNIFICANT PLACES**



Former Clydesdale State School No.900
Photographer: Wendy Jacobs

**Wendy Jacobs, Architect and Heritage Planner
15 Dana Street, Ballarat**

May 2000

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PREAMBLE

The Daylesford and Glenlyon Conservation Study Part 2 was commissioned by the National Estate Committee (Victoria) and the former Shire of Daylesford and Glenlyon in 1989. The study was carried out with the assistance of funds made available by the Commonwealth of Australia under the National Estate Grants Program. The consultants reported to a steering committee comprised of representatives of the Shire, National Estate and the local community.

The Daylesford and Glenlyon Conservation Study Part 1, which covered the Towns of Daylesford and Hepburn Springs, was undertaken in by Andrew Ward and Associates. The Daylesford and Glenlyon Conservation Study Part 2 covers the remaining rural areas of the former Shire of Daylesford and Glenlyon.

STUDY TEAM

The Daylesford and Glenlyon Conservation Study Part 2 has been researched and compiled by the following consultants:

Wendy Jacobs - Architect and Planner
Mary Grant - Historian
Samantha Westbrooke - architectural research assistant
Vicki Johnson - architectural historian

VOLUMES

The Study is divided into three volumes:

Volume One - contains the Environmental History of the former Shire of Daylesford and Glenlyon. This is structured around key themes that provide an historical explanation for the present appearance of the Study area.

Volume Two - contains planning and other heritage recommendations for individual sites and areas of special significance.

Volume Three - contains documentation on individual sites which reflect themes outlined in the Environmental History. These sites are recommended for protection under the Local Planning Scheme or the provisions of the Historic Buildings Act. The sites are arranged by geographical location alphabetically and within these locations, again, alphabetically by road name.

INTRODUCTION

The Daylesford and Glenlyon Conservation Study was commissioned by the National Estate Committee (Victoria) and the Former Shire of Daylesford and Glenlyon in 1989.

The study is in three volumes. The first volume contains an environmental history. The second volume contains planning and other heritage recommendations. The third volume contains information on individual sites. This volume is organised by geographical location alphabetically and within these locations, again, alphabetically by road name.

The study is confined to the boundaries of the former Shire of Daylesford and Glenlyon as they were in 1993. It was commenced prior to local government restructure. The majority of the study area is now part of The Hepburn Shire.

The buildings and street design of townships throughout the Study area give indications of a more prosperous past and the explanation can be quickly found in the piles of earth and collapsed shafts, the shapes of mullock heaps and the banks of dredged earth that suggest the extent of mining activity in the Study area in the nineteenth century. At the same time old farm buildings, displaying a wide variety of early construction techniques, dot the landscape leaving the visitor in little doubt of the district's strong farming heritage.

These observations suggest the key role played by both miners and farmers in shaping the history and physical fabric of the study area and many of the themes explored in the following pages will relate to the influence of these two activities. Ultimately farming superseded mining as the primary economic force in the Study area in the twentieth century; yet much of the present character of the former Shire continues to have its origin in the mining and farming activities which took place in the Study area in the nineteenth century.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The consultants are extremely grateful for the assistance they have received throughout the course of the Study. First and foremost they would like to thank the members of the Steering Committee who have provided timely advice and direction and have facilitated the completion of the Study. Due to the time it has taken to complete this study, the steering committee has evolved over the years. The members of the Steering Committee were:

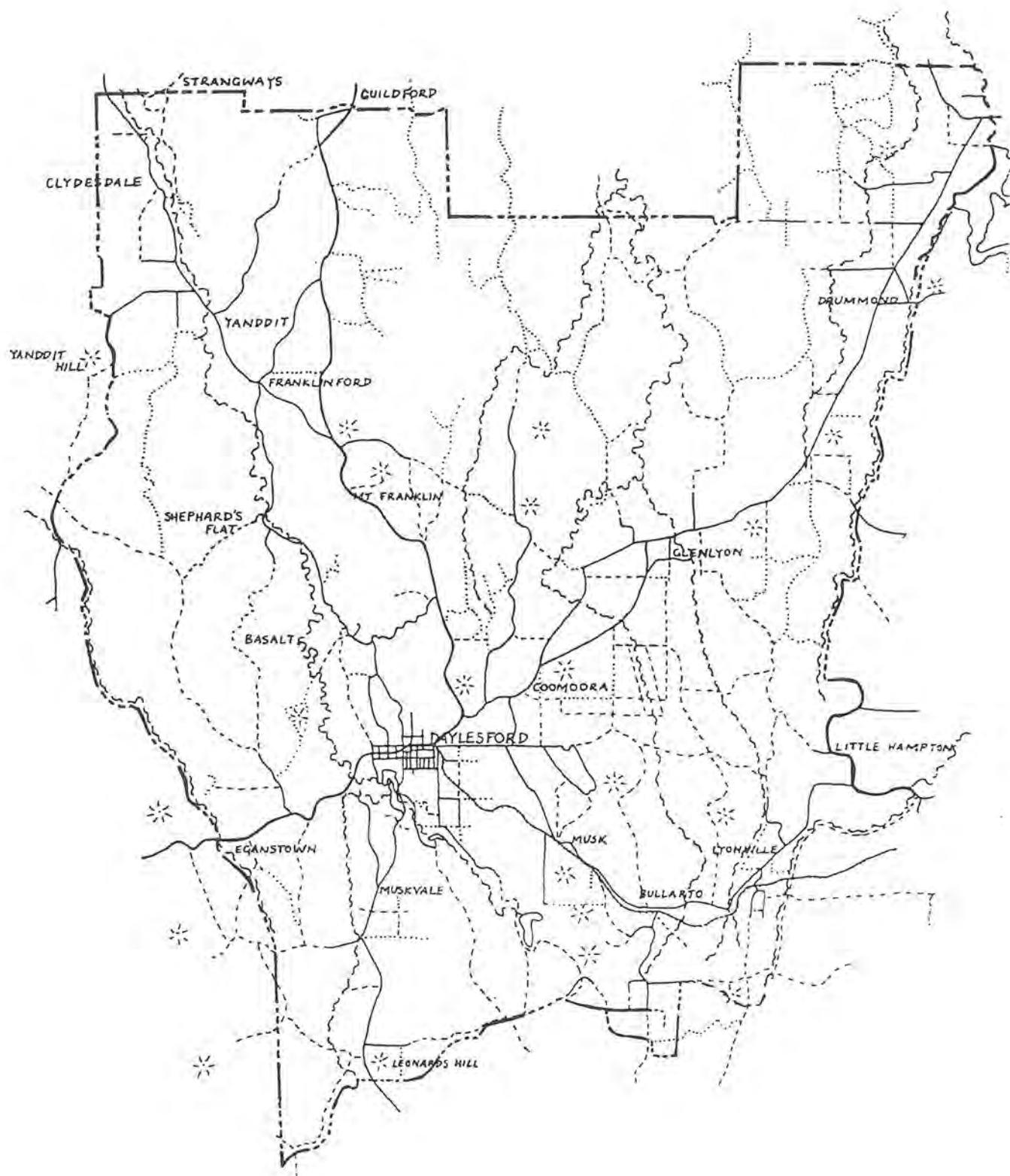
- Cr Kevin Delmenico
- Mr. David Endacott, Daylesford and District Historical Society
- Mr. Justin Francis, Historic Buildings Council
- Cr. Neil Chamberlain
- Cr. Max Glenn
- Cr. Meg Elliot
- Commissioner Graeme Orr
- Commissioner Margaret Giles
- Mr. Geoff Austin, Heritage Victoria
- Mr Brian Bellingham, Shire of Daylesford & Glenlyon Engineer
- Mr. Ian Stewart, Shire of Daylesford & Glenlyon Engineer
- Mr. Hans Tracksdorf, Shire of Daylesford & Glenlyon Town Planner
- Mr. Greg Anders, Shire of Hepburn

Many people have participated in the Study and their contribution has been invaluable. In many cases they have provided insights into aspects of the Shire's heritage which might otherwise have been overlooked. The consultants would like to thank:

- Tom Evans, Local resident, former Member of Parliament.
- Braith Ramadge Department of Conservation and Forest
- Barry Files Department of Conservation and Forests
- Elinor Baldock, Daylesford Historical Society
- Joan Endacott, Daylesford and District Historical Society
- Mr. E and Mrs J. Sartori, Truro, Franklinford
- Mr. Claude Culvenor, historian
- Mrs. Fleischer, Glenlyon
- Amanda Jeans, Heritage Adviser, Shire of Hepburn
- Miriam Semmel, Strategic Planner, Shire of Hepburn



**Location of
the Shire of Daylesford and Glenlyon
Victoria**



Shire of Daylesford and Glenlyon

CL/038	Wattle and Daub & Timber House	Hepburn-Newstead Road
CL/039	Wattle and Daub Hut	Hepburn-Newstead Road
CL/040	Timber House	Hepburn-Newstead Road
CL/041	Brick & Stone Farmhouse	off Jones and Reeces Road
CL/042	Stone and Timber House	off Jones and Reeces Road
CL/045	Former Clydesdale School No. 900	Yandoit-Clydesdale Road
CL/046	War Memorial	Yandoit-Clydesdale Road
CL/047	Timber Culvert	Hepburn-Newstead Road

COOMOORA (CO) – Map 5

CO/050	Former Coomoora School No.836	Coomoora School Road
CO/053	Wallaby Creek Bridge	Malmsbury-Daylesford Road
CO/056	Former Throssel's Flour Mill	Malmsbury-Daylesford Road

DAYLESFORD (DA) – Maps 6 & 7

DA/067	'Wombat Park' House, Garden & Stables	off Midland Highway
DA/068	Brick house	Malmsbury-Daylesford Road
DA/070	Historic Marker	Midland Highway
DA/073	Daylesford Cemetery	Daylesford-Trentham Road
DA/073a	Former Daylesford-Creswick Railway Line	from Jubilee Lake to Wombat area

DRUMMOND (DR) – Maps 8 & 9

DR/081	Drummond Hall	Drummond-Lauriston Road
DR/082	Drummond Primary School No.1848 & Residence	Drummond-Lauriston Road
DR/082a	War Memorial	Drummond-Lauriston Road
DR/082b	Former Drummond North School No.937	Drummond-Taradale Road
DR/095	'Tiarri' or 'Pattens Hill'	Drummond-Vaughan Forest Road
DR/096	'Fairview'	off Drummond-Vaughan Forest Road

EGANSTOWN (EG) – Map 10

EG/102	Eganstown General Cemetery	Cemetery Road
EG/104	Deep Creek Mineral Spring and Pump House	off Deep Spring Road
EG/113	St Francis Xavier Chapel and Catholic Cemetery	Midland Highway
EG/114	'Corinella' Homestead	off Midland Highway
EG/115	Tipperary Mineral Springs Reserve	Sailors Creek

FRANKLINFORD (FR) – Maps 11 & 12

FR/116	Franklinford Cemetery	Cemetery Road, off Clarkes Road
FR/117	'Wattle Bank' Farm	Flemings Road
FR/121	Monument to E.S. Parker	SE cnr Hepburn-Newstead and Powell Extension Roads
FR/122	Former Methodist Church/Former E.S. Parker Centre	SE cnr Hepburn-Newstead and Powell Extension Roads
FR/123	Larnebarramul Sanctuary Sign	SE cnr Hepburn-Newstead and Powell Extension Roads
FR/124	Former Franklinford Presbyterian Church	SE cnr Hepburn-Newstead and Powell Extension Roads
FR/125	Former Franklinford School No. 257	SW cnr Mill Street and Whybrow Street
FR/126	Former Hotel & Store	SE cnr Stuart Street and Cross Street
FR/127	Mount Franklin Aboriginal School Site	Off Hepburn-Newstead Road
FR/128	'Kanga Park'	Morrison Road
FR/129	'Truro'	Sartori Road

GLENLYON (GL) – Maps 13 & 14

GL/131	Glenlyon General Cemetery	Holcombe Road
GL/132	'Holcombe'	Holcombe Road
GL/136	St. John's Anglican Church	Malmsbury-Daylesford Road
GL/137	Timber Cottage and Trees	NE cnr Malmsbury-Daylesford Road and Eldon Street
GL/141	Timber House	Malmsbury-Daylesford Road
GL/142	Former Glenlyon Shire Hall	Malmsbury-Daylesford Road
GL/143	Former Glenlyon Hotel	Malmsbury-Daylesford Road
GL/146	Glenlyon Store	Malmsbury-Daylesford Road
GL/150	Former Glenlyon School No.266	Malmsbury-Daylesford Road
GL/151	Former St Paul's Catholic Church	SE cnr of Molesworth and Church Streets
GL/155	Loddon Falls	Loddon River, off Sewells Road
GL/157	Glenlyon Recreation Reserve	off Suttons Lane

GREEN GULLY (GG) – Map 15

GG/159	Mine Shafts	Green Gully Road
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GUILDFORD (GU) – Map 16

GU/163	'Hilltop Cottage'	Shicer Gully Road
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LEONARDS HILL (LE) – Map 17

LE/166	Former Mechanics Institute	Ballan Daylesford Road
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LE/167	Former School House	Ballan Daylesford Road
LE/168	Former Leonards Hill School No.931	Ballan Daylesford Road

LITTLE HAMPTON (LI) – Map 18

LI/171	Little Hampton Uniting Church	Little Hampton Road
LI/172	Former Little Hampton School No.1700	Little Hampton Road

LYONVILLE (LY) – Maps 19 & 19A

LY/183	Former Lyonville Station	Frith Mill Road
LY/184	Lyonville Hotel	High Street
LY/187	Former Lyonville School No.1854	High Street
LY/193	Former Lyonville Mechanics Institute & Free Library	SE cnr of Greenham Drive and Bremner Avenue
LY/198	Lyonville Mineral Springs	Spring Road

MT. FRANKLIN (MF) – Map 20

MF/200	Former Avis Hotel	Midland Highway
MF/201	Mt. Franklin Recreation Reserve	Midland Highway
MF/207	'Pentwyn'	Midland Highway
MF/208	Strawhorn's Farm	Midland Highway

MUSK (M) – Map 21

M/031	Historic Marker	Wheeler's Hill Road, Wheeler's Hill
M/211	Former Musk Station	off Daylesford-Trentham Road
M/212	Former Musk School No.1171	Daylesford Road
M/213	Windbreak, Wheeler's Hill	Daylesford-Trentham Road
M/216	Leitches Creek Mineral Springs Reserve	Springs Road

MUSKVALE (MV) – Map 22

MV/223	Former Muskvale School No.2080	Ballan Daylesford Road
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PORCUPINE RIDGE (PR) – Maps 23 & 23A

PR/224	Water Channel	Porcupine Ridge
PR/225	'Holcombe Hill'	Mt. Franklin-Porcupine Ridge Road
PR/226	'Porcupine Ridge'	Porcupine Ridge Road
PR/227	'Fairburn'	Porcupine Ridge Road

INDEX OF INDIVIDUAL CITATION SHEETS FOR SIGNIFICANT PLACES

– To be read in conjunction with Maps 1 to 27 in Volume 2

The **File Number** refers to the number given for each building in the original survey. The numbers are not sequential as some places photographed in the initial survey, on further investigation, have not been included for any further work. The information sheet on places recommended for inclusion in the planning scheme can be referred to directly by file number in Volume 3.

The **Description and Address** have used an early owner's name or a name associated with the place over a long period. The places have generally been listed in alphabetical order of district and then by street name but there is some variation due to grouping of buildings and changes in street names from those shown on the maps used and those in local use.

FILE NO.	DESCRIPTION	ADDRESS
BASALT (BA) – Map 1		
BA/001	Sandstone Bridge Abutments	Bald Hill Road, Bryces Flat
BA/003	Francis Miles Vertical Log Hut	Basalt Road, Pennyweight Hill
BA/007	Charcoal Pile	Blowhole Track
BA/008	Blowhole Gold Diversion Tunnel	Sailors Creek, at end of Blowhole Road
BA/009	Boots Gully Mine Tunnel and Rail Tracks	Boots Gully, off Basalt Road
BA/010	Ern Pfeiffer Mining Site	Keep it Dark Gully, off Basalt Road
BA/011	Charlesford (Basalt) Mine	Keep It Dark Gully, off Basalt Road
BA/012	Henderson's Spring & Slate Quarry	off Basalt Road
BORLANDS (BO) – Map 2		
BO/013	Sailors Falls	Ballan Daylesford Road
BULLARTO (BU) – Map 3		
BU/017	Former Bullarto Mechanics Institute	Blackwood Road
CLYDESDALE (CL) – Map 4		
CL/033	Former Methodist Church	Yandoit-Clydesdale Road
CL/036	Stone Cottage	Hepburn-Newstead Road
CL/037	Stone House, Barn and Stables	off Hepburn-Newstead Road

PR/228 Bluestone Farmhouse

Porcupine Ridge Road

SHEPHERDS FLAT (SF) – Map 24

SF/230	Former Shrives Hotel	Hepburn Newstead Road
SF/230a	Former Minotti Flour Mill	off Hepburn Newstead Road
SF/231	'Lavandula'	Hepburn Newstead Road
SF/236	'Blue Hills'	Hepburn Newstead Road
SF/239	Pise Hut Remains	Stringers Gully, Wombat State Forest
SF/240	Jim Crow Creek Gold Mining Diversion Sluice	Jim Crow Creek
SF/241	Lithia Mineral Spring Reserve	Lithia Road
SF/243	Breakneck Gorge Gold Puddling Site	Off Hepburn Newstead Road
SF/243a	Bridge Culvert	Breakneck Gorge Road

STRANGWAYS (ST) – Map 25

ST/244	Stone Barn	Boundary Road
ST/255	Former Strangways School No. 1538	Strangways School Road

YANDOIT (Y) – Maps 26 & 27

Y/259	'Locarno'	Hallets Road
Y/264	Morgan's Cottage	Hepburn Newstead Road
Y/265	Timber Cottage and dry stone wall	Hepburn Newstead Road
Y/267	'Elvezia'	Limestone Road
Y/272	McKinnon's Cottage	Sandon Road
Y/273	Yandoit Anglican Church	Yandoit Creek Road
Y/274	Former Yandoit Catholic Church	Yandoit Creek Road
Y/275	Fleischer Stone Building	Yandoit Creek Road
Y/277	Complex of Stone Ruins	Yandoit Creek Road
Y/279	Germano Farmhouse	Yandoit Creek Road
Y/282	Tognolini's Farmhouse	Yandoit Creek Road
Y/283	Former General Store	Yandoit Town Road
Y/284	Former Pedrini's Wine Saloon	Yandoit Creek Road
Y/285	'Glenevrie'	Yandoit Town Road
Y/286	Yandoit Primary School No. 691	Yandoit Town Road
Y/287	Former Yandoit Mechanics Institute and Free Library	Yandoit Town Road
Y/288	Former General Store and Post Office	Yandoit Town Road
Y/290	Machinery Structure and Mullock Heap	Yandoit Town Road
Y/293	Yandoit Uniting Church	off Yandoit Town Road

**DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON CONSERVATION STUDY
PART 2**

**INDIVIDUAL CITATION SHEETS FOR SIGNIFICANT
PLACES**

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HEPBURN SHIRE, RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON, HERITAGE STUDY

FILE No: BA/001

CURRENT LISTINGS:

VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:

NATIONAL TRUST:

NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:

OTHER: Land Conservation Council Review
Hepburn Planning Scheme - HO 740

TITLE DETAILS: Crown Land

TOWN/DISTRICT: Basalt

NAME: Sandstone Bridge Abutments

FORMER NAME:

ADDRESS: Bald Hill Road, Bryces Flat

MAP NAME: Eganstown 7723-3-4

MAP REFERENCE: BU 447660

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The sandstone bridge abutments are significant as evidence of the location of an early transport route through the area and for their construction which uses local materials. The abutments are located close to the walking track along Sailors Creek and are an important element in the landscape.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

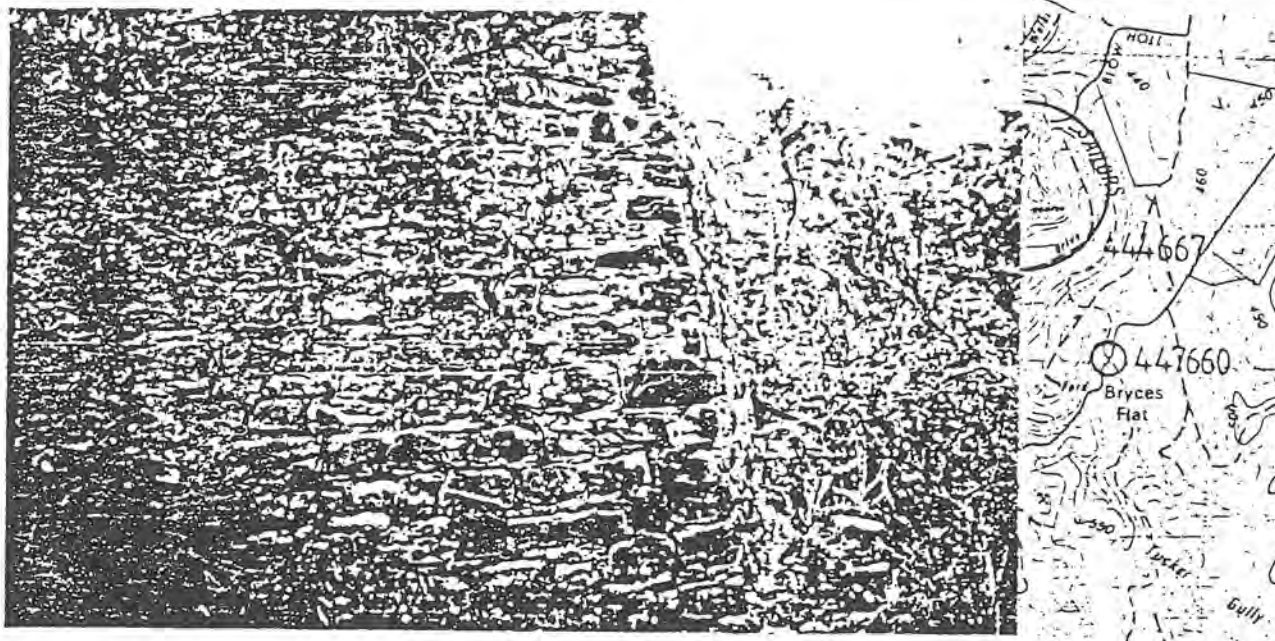
The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing). The site is in the Hepburn Regional Park and is to be protected by the relevant management authority.

THEMES: Settling on the land

PHOTOGRAPH **FILM No.**

BUILDING DATE:

PHOTOGRAPH DATE:



FILE No.: BA/001

HISTORY:

DESCRIPTION:

REFERENCES:

Land Conservation Council Melbourne District Review, D.V.Bick, 1985

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**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

FILE No: BA/003

CURRENT LISTINGS:

VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:

NATIONAL TRUST:

NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:

OTHER: Land Conservation Council Review
Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 633

TITLE DETAILS: Crown Land

TOWN/DISTRICT: Basalt

NAME: Francis Milesi Vertical Log Hut

FORMER NAME:

ADDRESS: Basalt Rd, Pennyweight Hill

MAP NAME: Eganstown 7723-3-4

MAP REFERENCE: BU 435690

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

This small, single room, log hut is significant as an evocative illustration of the simple life of the prospector/fossicker of relatively recent times, a life which was not unlike that of the nineteenth century miner. The use of vernacular building techniques and the forest setting of the hut add to the significance of the site. Although some distance apart, this hut and the Ern Pfeiffer mining site (see BA/010) form an important pair of sites showing the activities and way of life of these twentieth century prospectors/fossickers.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing). The site is in the Hepburn Regional Park and is to be protected by the relevant management authority.

THEMES: Gold Mining

PHOTOGRAPH

FILM No. 9/1,2,3,4

BUILDING DATE: c.1960

PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 9/5/90



HISTORY:

The timber hut was built in about 1960 by local Francis Milesi on his retirement from the railways. He lived there and prospected in the adjacent creek until his death in about 1970.

Maintenance and repairs are kept up by campers.

DESCRIPTION:

The hut is a small, one room, rectangular building with a gable roof. It is built of timber poles most probably harvested in the surrounding forest area. The poles are generally placed vertically but at one end the poles run horizontally to form the side of a timber framed, built-in bed which runs across the full width of the hut. There is a small square window in the gable above the bed. Above the horizontal poles the rest of the wall is of vertical poles with the ends cut on an angle to sit on the horizontal poles. The roof is framed in round poles and is clad in sheets of galvanised flat iron which appear to have been salvaged from cans or drums.

The gable end opposite the bed has a doorway and a fireplace with the back of the chimney fashioned from a curved corrugated sheet of iron. The upper part of the chimney is now missing. The gable wall at this end is clad in galvanised flat steel sheeting.

REFERENCES:

Land Conservation Council Melbourne District Review, D.V.Bick, 1985.
Local informant: Mr. Andy Rodini.

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HEPBURN SHIRE, RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON, HERITAGE STUDY

FILE No: BA/007

CURRENT LISTINGS:

VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:

NATIONAL TRUST:

NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:

OTHER: Land Conservation Council Review
Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 625

TITLE DETAILS: Crown Land

TOWN/DISTRICT: Basalt

NAME: Charcoal Pile

FORMER NAME:

ADDRESS: Blowhole Track

MAP NAME: Eganstown 7723-3-4

MAP REFERENCE: BU 432671

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

This charcoal pile is significant as evidence of a 19th century technology and practice which is now lost. Charcoal burning was very common in previous centuries for various purposes. In Daylesford its uses probably included fuelling the gas works, Trulite, providing lighting, heating and cooking. Part of the pile has been removed. This site, as the only known one in the district, is to be protected.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing). The site is in the Hepburn Regional Park and is to be protected by the relevant management authority.

THEMES: Settling in towns - fuel supply
PHOTOGRAPH **FILM No.**

BUILDING DATE:
PHOTOGRAPH DATE:



HISTORY:

DESCRIPTION:

REFERENCES:

Land Conservation Council Melbourne District Review, D.V.Bick, 1985.

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HEPBURN SHIRE, RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON, HERITAGE STUDY

FILE No: BA/008

CURRENT LISTINGS:

VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER: H 1259

NATIONAL TRUST:

NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:

OTHER: Land Conservation Council Review
Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 741

TITLE DETAILS: Crown Land

TOWN/DISTRICT: Basalt

NAME: Blowhole Gold Diversion Tunnel

FORMER NAME:

ADDRESS: Sailors Creek, at end of Blowhole
Road

MAP NAME: Eganstown 7723-3-4

MAP REFERENCE: BU 444667

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The blowhole is significant as an important illustration of the ingenuity of the nineteenth century miners in their search for gold. The main gold bearing leads ran parallel to Sailors Creek, while minor ones crossed the creek. The hole was cut through the narrow peninsular of rock to divert the river so that this entire bed at the bend of the creek could be mined. The soil in the dry creek bed was then sluiced for gold. The same technique was used in the Lerderderg River downstream of Blackwood. In the early twentieth century the blowhole became a tourist attraction and continues to be considered as an important scenic site in the area.

SIGNIFICANCE: State

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing) and to be recommended for addition to the Register of the National Estate. The site is to be retained on the Victorian Heritage Register. The site is in the Hepburn Regional Park and is to be protected by the relevant management authority.

THEMES: Gold Mining/Environment Features

PHOTOGRAPH FILM No.

BUILDING DATE: early 1860s

PHOTOGRAPH DATE:



HISTORY:

The Blowhole Gold Diversion Tunnel is a creek diversion which was probably built in the early 1860s, or a little later, when Jim Crow Creek was being extensively worked by European and Chinese miners. It is known to have been in place in 1878 - the diversion is shown in a survey map which was drawn up following Battista Milesi's application for a gold mining lease of some 4 acres encompassing part of the Sailor's Creek dry river bed.

The short tunnel was used to divert the waters of the Jim Crow Creek, effectively exposing a long section of the original creek. It was constructed because miners had discovered that the main gold bearing leads ran parallel to Sailors Creek, while minor ones crossed the creek. They cut a hole through the narrow peninsular of rock so that the entire bed at the bend of the creek could be mined. The soil in the dry creek bed was then sluiced for gold. The same technique was used in the Lerderberg River downstream of Blackwood. The diversion tunnel remains in use today and it is only after heavy rain that the anabranch fills.

The blowhole became an attraction to visitors to the area in the early 1900s and figured in many postcards and advertisements for beauty spots. It is now an attraction in the Hepburn Regional Park which nestles around the famous mineral springs townships of Daylesford, Hepburn and Hepburn Springs. The blowhole is highlighted as one of the scenic stops along the Tipperary Walking Track which runs from Lake Daylesford to the Hepburn Springs Mineral Reserve, following Sailors Creek and Spring Creek for most of the way.

DESCRIPTION:

REFERENCES:

Land Conservation Council Melbourne District Review, D.V.Bick, 1985.
PROV, Ballarat, VPRS 392, Unit 1, Register of Surveys under the Lease and License Regulations, Hepburn Division, Castlemaine Mining District, tracing p.81.
Photograph collection, Daylesford and District Historical Society.
Hepburn Regional Park Visitors Guide, Parks Victoria, 1998.
Record No.1259, Victorian Heritage Register, Heritage Victoria, December 1996.

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**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

FILE No: BA/009

CURRENT LISTINGS:

VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:

NATIONAL TRUST:

NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:

OTHER: Land Conservation Council Review
Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 894

TITLE DETAILS: Crown Land

TOWN/DISTRICT: Basalt

NAME: Boots Gully Mine Tunnel & Rail Tracks

FORMER NAME:

ADDRESS: Boots Gully, off Basalt Road

MAP NAME: Eganstown 7723-3-4

MAP REFERENCE: BU 420649

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The tunnel entrance is significant for the surviving tram rails that project out from the blocked entrance and start to curve over the creek before finishing, the remainder having been removed. There is no other tunnel in the area with its rails surviving intact.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing). The site is in the Wombat State Forest and is to be protected by the relevant management authority.

THEMES: Gold Mining

PHOTOGRAPH **FILM No.**

BUILDING DATE: 1860s

PHOTOGRAPH DATE:

HISTORY:

DESCRIPTION:

REFERENCES:

Land Conservation Council Melbourne District Review, D.V.Bick, 1985.

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HEPBURN SHIRE, RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON, HERITAGE STUDY

FILE No: BA/010

CURRENT LISTINGS:
VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:
NATIONAL TRUST:
NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:
OTHER: Land Conservation Council Review
Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 621

TOWN/DISTRICT: Basalt

NAME: Ern Pfeiffer Mining Site

FORMER NAME:

ADDRESS: Keep it Dark Gully, off Basalt Road

TITLE DETAILS: Crown Land

MAP NAME: Eganstown 7723-3-4

MAP REFERENCE: BU 425648

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The site is of significance for the number of small rectangular shafts with hand/foot holes cut into the sides, which are scattered about the area. One is next to the remains of a hut which appears to have stood until about the early 1980s. Ern Pfeiffer worked there until his death in the late 1970s/early 1980s. Although some distance apart, this mining site and the Francis Milesi hut (see BA/003) form an important pair of sites showing the activities and way of life of these twentieth century prospectors/fossickers.

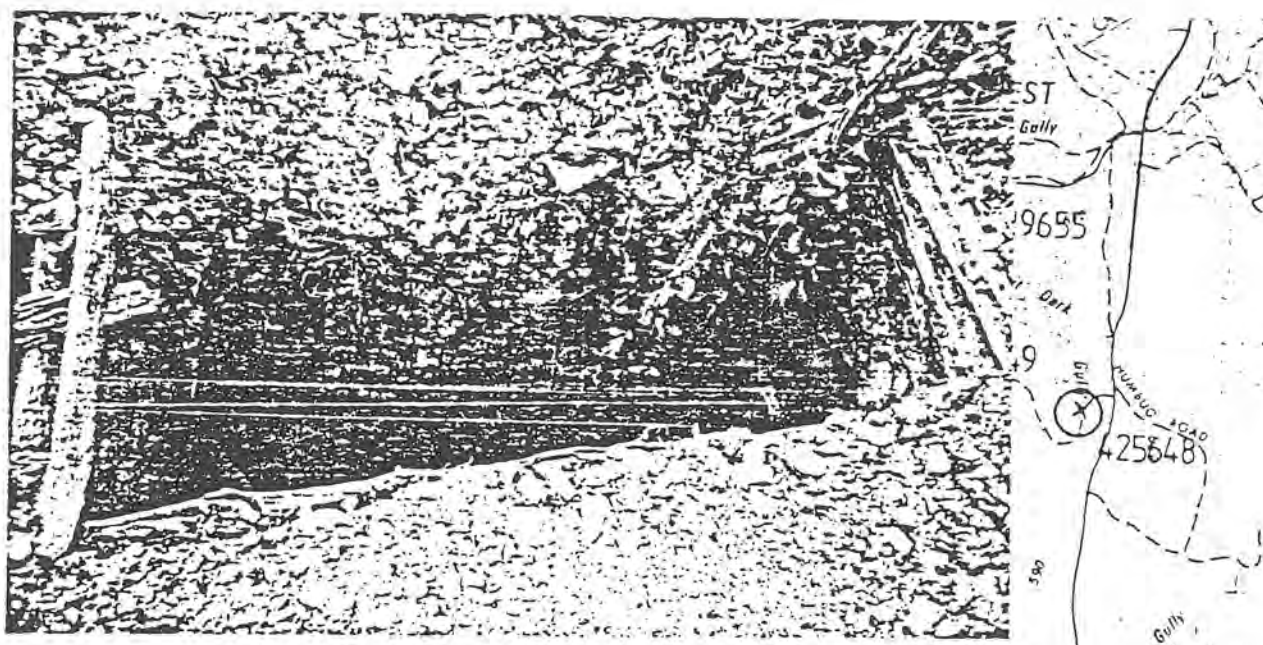
SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing). The site is in the Wombat State Forest and is to be protected by the relevant management authority.

THEMES: Gold Mining
PHOTOGRAPH **FILM No.**

BUILDING DATE:
PHOTOGRAPH DATE:



HISTORY:

DESCRIPTION:

REFERENCES:

Land Conservation Council Melbourne District Review, D.V.Bick, 1985.

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HEPBURN SHIRE, RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON, HERITAGE STUDY

FILE No: BA/011

CURRENT LISTINGS:

VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:

NATIONAL TRUST:

NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:

OTHER: Land Conservation Council Review
Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 623

TOWN/DISTRICT: Basalt

NAME: Charlesford (Basalt) Mine

FORMER NAME:

ADDRESS: Keep It Dark Gully, off Basalt
Road

TITLE DETAILS: Crown Land

MAP NAME: Eganstown 7723-3-4

MAP REFERENCE: BU 419654

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Charlesford (Basalt) Mine is significant as the most elaborate of the surviving mining remains in this area, due to its operation until the mid to late twentieth century. Of particular importance is the timber tramway structure that runs from a dump site below two connected tunnels along and over a creek bed to the battery. Different stages of the operation are well illustrated on the site, which contains two tunnels (entrances filled), a dump site, and a tramway structure. There are also the remains of a battery, a toilet and another building, which appears to have been a house. Nearby there is a settlement pond and lower dam, as well as two water supply dams. There are also the remains of a circular stone chimney to the west of the tunnels.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing). The site is in the Hepburn Regional Park and is to be protected by the relevant management authority.

THEMES: Gold Mining

PHOTOGRAPH **FILM No.**

BUILDING DATE:

PHOTOGRAPH DATE:



HISTORY:

DESCRIPTION:

The site contains two tunnels (entrances filled), a dump site, battery remains including part of one wall, a toilet and another building, the remains of what appears to have been a house, and a settlement pond and lower dam, as well as two water supply dams. Of particular importance is the timber tramway structure which runs from the dump site below the two connected tunnels along and over a creek bed to the battery. Parts of the tramway structure are charred. There are also the remains of a circular stone chimney to the west of the tunnels.

REFERENCES:

Land Conservation Council Melbourne District Review, D.V.Bick, 1985.

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**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

FILE No: BA/012

CURRENT LISTINGS:
VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:
NATIONAL TRUST:
NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:
OTHER: Land Conservation Council Review
Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 791
TITLE DETAILS:

TOWN/DISTRICT: Basalt
NAME: Hendersons Spring & Slate Quarry &
Tucker Point Spring
FORMER NAME:
ADDRESS: Boots Gully, off Basalt Road
MAP NAME: Eganstown 7723-3-4
MAP REFERENCE: BU 421678

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

This area of Boots Gully contains two mineral springs, a slate quarry and water race remains, all of significance in their illustration of the history of use of public land in this area. The slate quarry is of particular interest in its illustration of the geology of the area, vertical bands running essentially north south and how this structure was used to obtain the slate. The water race on the opposite bank downstream has a section of stone walling and illustrates how the difficulties of the terrain were overcome to create a water supply for the alluvial mining. There are remains of a hut upstream from the quarry.

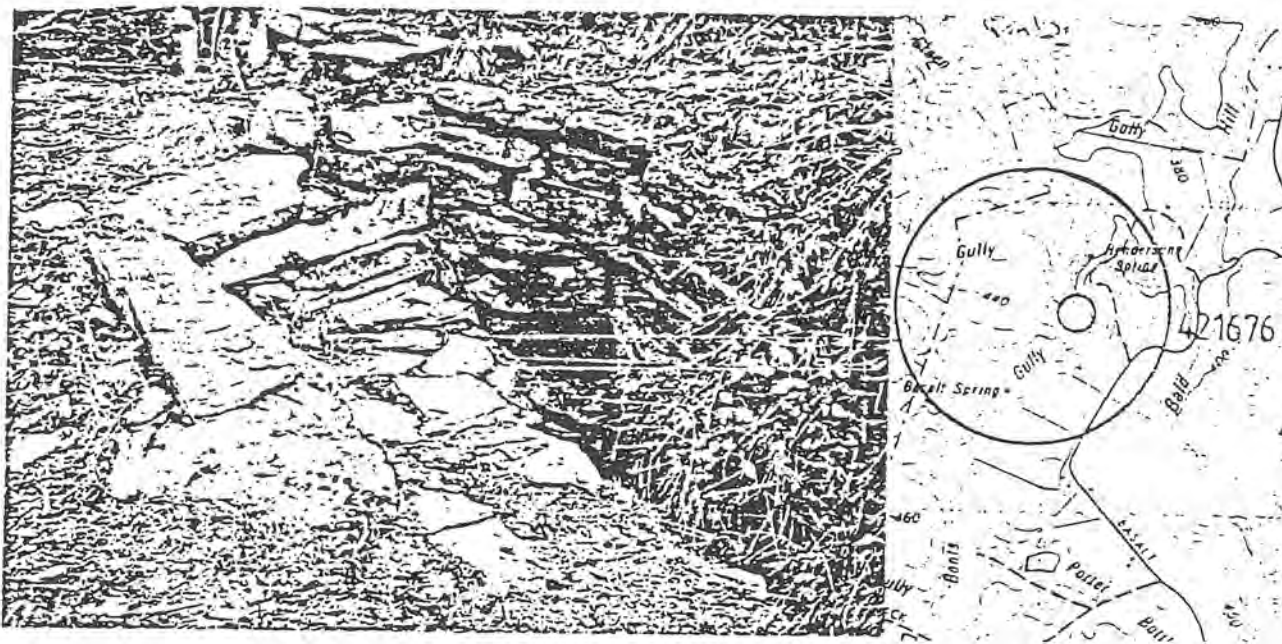
SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing). The site is in the Wombat State Forest and is to be protected by the relevant management authority.

THEMES: Gold Mining
PHOTOGRAPH **FILM No.**

BUILDING DATE:
PHOTOGRAPH DATE:



HISTORY:

The Hendersons Mineral Spring and the Tucker Point Mineral Spring (some 500 metres to the south-west of Hendersons) lie close to the bed of Boots Gully which has been cleaned to bed rock. They were uncovered by extensive sluicing from the early 1850s onwards. Remains of water-race lines can still be seen from the surrounding hillsides.

DESCRIPTION:

Hendersons Mineral Spring is set in a deep depression accessible by a series of steep steps. It can be reached by following an old water race which runs parallel with the creek. The spring is a simple rectangular well cut into bed rock and lined with slate. A protective seat has been built above.

Tucker Point Mineral Spring is further downstream and is an open-cut well edged by a small cement and stone retaining wall. The concrete work is said to have been added in about 1930.

The slate quarry is located between the two springs and exhibits the geology of the area with its vertical bands running essentially north-south. Downstream on the opposite bank there is a water race with a section of stone walling. There are the remains of a hut upstream from the quarry.

REFERENCES:

Edward and Maura Wishart, *The Spa Country*, Spa Publishing, 1990, pp.128-134.
Land Conservation Council Melbourne District Review, D.V.Bick, 1985.

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**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

FILE No: BO/013

CURRENT LISTINGS:
VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:
NATIONAL TRUST:
NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:
OTHER: Land Conservation Council Review
Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 611
TITLE DETAILS: Crown Land

TOWN/DISTRICT: Borlands
NAME: Sailors Falls
FORMER NAME:
ADDRESS: Ballan Daylesford Road
MAP NAME: Barkstead 7723-3-3
MAP REFERENCE: BU 449577

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Sailors Falls is significant as a major natural feature in the study area. With its two mineral springs it has been a tourist attraction since at least 1875. Along the river bank there is various evidence of past mining including a water race.

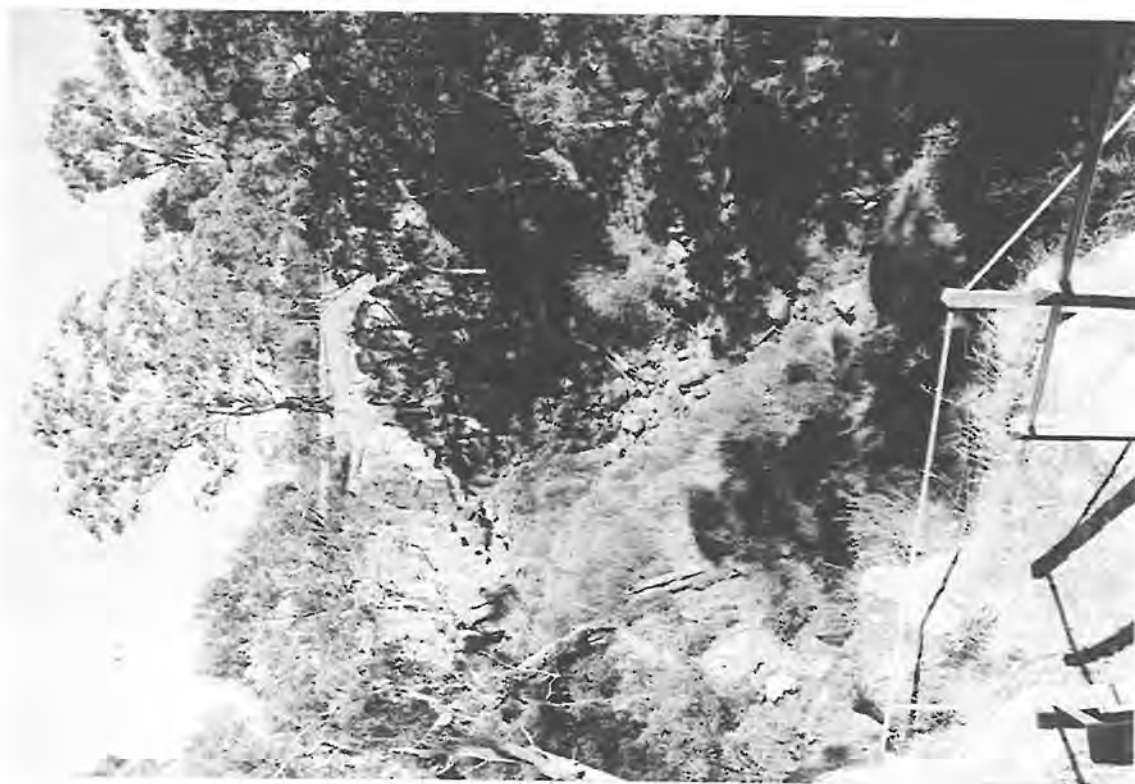
SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing) and to be recommended for addition to the Register of the National Estate. The site is in a Public Reserve and is to be protected by the relevant management authority.

THEMES: Environment Features
PHOTOGRAPH **FILM No** 9/19

BUILDING DATE:
PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 9/5/90



HISTORY:

The Sailor's Falls Reserve, which includes the falls and two mineral springs, encompasses land whose use as public reserve was under threat and in dispute from 1875 intermittently until 1980. The present reserve was originally known as Water Reserve No.4 Wombat. In 1875 an application for reservation of this land for quarrying purposes prompted the comment by the Council of the day that 'to use the reserve [for this purpose] would be the destruction of a permanently natural object'. The Council also commented that the falls were often visited by 'pleasure parties' from throughout the colony but mainly from Melbourne. This was just the beginning of intense debate over the use of the land. The extent of the present reserve was not established until 1980.

In 1886 the Bible Christian Denomination erected a church, without the Council's permission, above the Falls. A request by the Council that this building be removed was met by a petition from some 50 residents of the area stating that the church had a good congregation and should not be interfered with. The church building, later called the Sailor's Falls Methodist Church, is no longer extant but it remained in place until at least 1974. By 1886 there were also some dwellings on the reserve but the inhabitants, like the church, did not have titles for their holdings.

From 1887 the Council itself undertook quarrying for 'Blue Stone Metal' from a site located on the eastern side of the gorge within Reserve No.4 and in February 1889 it requested the reservation of a quarry site and of land for recreation purposes. A small area of land was gazetted in May 1889 as a quarry reserve. In early 1891 the Council objected to the alienation of the land on which the church stood protesting that 'the falls are 60 feet high and situated in a gorge of romantic beauty and form one of the sites of the district'. Following a survey of the land around and above the Falls an area of over 64 acres was reserved for recreation purposes and formally gazetted in November 1891. The Council then took over the management of the reserve.

The picturesque quality of the Falls was captured in numerous scenic postcards produced from just after the turn of the century. An early guide to the Daylesford and Hepburn Springs area described Sailor's Falls as 'a beauty spot [which] is a delightful one for the photographer, the foliage being luxuriant and provided with a rugged background of basaltic perpendicular cliffs'. It also stated that 'a tasty mineral spring is continuously flowing in the gulch, which is easily accessible by well-graded steps and handrails.' A tourist map of the early 1900s shows Sailor's Falls Mineral Springs accessible by a foot track from the Ballan Road. The two mineral springs were probably uncovered during the gold mining era as Sailor's Creek and its tributaries were extensively mined until about the 1880s following the discovery of gold by John Egan at Wombat Flat in August 1851.

During the twentieth century the Committee of Management made improvements to the reserve in response to its status as a tourist attraction for picnickers and other visitors. By 1960 this included a weatherboard shelter with table, concrete and wooden steps with iron railings, and a toilet. In 1960 the Committee of Management was first given permission to clear fell and dispose of mature timber on the reserve with the funds being used to carry out further improvements in the reserve. This logging continued intermittently for the next few years. The quarry was closed in 1969.

The area is still a favoured picnic site in the district and has facilities for visitors including covered picnic tables and seats, electric barbecues and toilets.

DESCRIPTION:

The twin falls are best viewed from the lower reaches of Sailors Creek which can be accessed by a stepped concrete pathway. The mineral springs are further downstream. One is a piped spring set in a concrete depression with steps leading to it. The other is a piped spring set low in a stone wall.

REFERENCES:

- Land Conservation Council Melbourne District Review, D.V.Bick, 1985.
 Edward and Maura Wishart, *The Spa Country*, Spa Publishing, 1990, pp.86-88.
Daylesford and Hepburn Springs. The Spa Centre of Australia, Rotary Club of Daylesford, first published 1974, p.9.
 La Trobe Picture Collection, State Library of Victoria.
 Photograph Collection, Daylesford and District Historical Society.

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**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

FILE No: BU/017

CURRENT LISTINGS:
VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:
NATIONAL TRUST:
NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:
OTHER: Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 722

TOWN/DISTRICT: Bullarto
NAME: Bullarto Hall
FORMER NAME: Bullarto Mechanics
Institute and Free Library
ADDRESS: Blackwood Road

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Bullarto 7723-3-2
MAP REFERENCE: BU 541574

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The former Bullarto Mechanics Institute and Free Library is significant as a long-term venue for many social and cultural events in the district. It was originally constructed as a privately owned hall by local farmer Mr. Thomas Orr but in 1910 it was purchased by the local community for use as a Mechanics Institute and Free Library. Since then it has been an important part of the activities of the local community and is still in use as a hall.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual listing).

THEMES: Settling in Towns
PHOTOGRAPH **FILM No. 8/2**

BUILDING DATE: 1906
PHOTOGRAPH DATE:



HISTORY:

In 1905 Mr Thomas Orr began construction of this building for use as a private hall. It replaced a hotel belonging to Mr Orr which had been destroyed by fire late in the nineteenth century. The private hall was opened on 5 May 1906 but only a few years later Orr announced that he intended to turn the hall into a potato storage shed provided the people of Bullarto did not wish to purchase it from him for their own use. In January 1910 a public meeting was held in the hall to consider the advisability of purchasing it for use as a Mechanics Institute and Public Library. The local residents decided to form a committee 'to canvas the district for subscription'. On 2 May 1910 a contract of sale was drawn up and a deposit of £50 was paid to Mr Orr. The half an acre of land that was to be sold with the hall had already been measured off and just needed fencing. The hall was then gradually paid off in amounts ranging from £3.10 to £50, the total cost being £219.12.0. The money was raised by the committee from donations, sports meetings, concerts, card nights and numerous dances and balls.

The Library was set up as early as April 1910 and it was opened on 4 May 1910.

The hall was used by many sporting clubs including the Bullarto Football Club, the Bullarto Tennis Club and an Athletic Club. It was also used for many other social purposes and for music and dance classes. The hall is still used by the local community although less frequently than the early years.

Over the years a number of alterations and additions were made to the original building. In 1924 a porch entry with two rooms on either side was erected at the front of the hall. In 1945 the chimney at the rear of the building blew down. The crane that had been installed in the chimney is now in the Daylesford Museum. The hall was wired for electricity in 1957 and a social night was held to celebrate the switching on of the lights.

The ownership of the hall was transferred to the Crown Lands Department in 1955 and a Committee of Management consisting of 12 local residents was elected.

DESCRIPTION:

The building is a simple weatherboard, gable roofed hall with gable and skillion roofed additions at the front and rear. The building is unusual in that it was originally built as a private hall but it is nevertheless typical of the community halls built early this century.

REFERENCES:

Gail Orr, 'A Brief History of the Bullarto Mechanics Institute & Free Library 1910-1955', typescript held at the Daylesford and District Historical Society.

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**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

FILE No: CL/033

CURRENT LISTINGS:
VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:
NATIONAL TRUST:
NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:
OTHER: Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 747

TOWN/DISTRICT: Clydesdale

NAME:

FORMER NAME: Clydesdale Methodist
Church

ADDRESS: Yandoit-Clydesdale Road (near
cnr Hepburn-Newstead Road)

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Yandoit 7723-4-3

MAP REFERENCE: BU 414814

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The former Clydesdale Methodist Church is significant for its contribution to the social history of the Clydesdale township. The craftsmanship and execution of the brickwork is notable. The church is one of the few buildings remaining which indicate that Clydesdale was once a larger town with a population first brought to the area by the gold rush.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing)

THEMES: Settling in Towns
PHOTOGRAPH **FILM No.** 2/31

BUILDING DATE: 1870
PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 6/9/89



HISTORY:

The earliest formal church services in the Clydesdale area were held from 1862 in a building known as the Clydesdale Mission Chapel. A Sunday School was also held in this building, which was located on land owned by Charles Morrison, near the Christmas Reef mine on the eastern side of the Jim Crow Creek. Morrison owned a mine battery in the vicinity and was the brother of James Morrison who settled in nearby Yandoit and was closely associated with the former Yandoit Methodist Church (see Y/293).

On 22 September 1869 a public meeting was held in the schoolroom at Clydesdale. In the presence of Rev. R.C.Flockhart it was agreed by locals Samuel Yourn, W.H.Higgins, James Milne, E.Sutcliffe, John Higgins, Thomas Gannon, Thomas Yourn, Charles Morrison, William Higgins, Henry Hutchinson, and John Yourn that they should erect a Wesleyan Chapel in the Clydesdale area as soon as possible. They also approved of locating the church on the present site and agreed that the building should be a brick chapel 30 ft by 20 ft by 12 ft in size, and costing about £220.

The foundation stone of the church was laid on 23 October 1869 by Mrs Charles Morrison. A statement about the building was read by Rev. R.C.Flockhart and placed under the foundation stone along with a copy of *The Methodist Chronicle*. The church was opened on 13 February 1870 and its total cost, including all furnishings, was £225.0.2. The contractor for the brickwork was W.Robinson, and the contractor for the woodwork was James P.Michael. Messrs John Tonkin, and Samuel, John and Thomas Yourn, who were all trustees of the church, did all the carting and supplied the stone, brick, lime and all the materials for the bricklayers.

The centenary of the Clydesdale Methodist church was celebrated in 1962. The church has since closed and is now a private residence.

DESCRIPTION:

The church is a simple red brick building with a gable roof clad in corrugated iron, and decorative timber bargeboards. There is also a decorative timber finial at the gable ridge. Entry into the church is via a pointed arch timber door centred on the front gable wall. The door is framed by brickwork which is corbelled outwards around the shape of the arch, and is shaped to finish in a steep triangular point part-way up the main wall. Brick buttresses divide the side walls into two bays each with a pointed arch window, and there are buttresses on each corner of the building. All the buttresses have two steps with sloping rendered cappings.

REFERENCES:

Edgar Morrison, 'History of the Clydesdale Methodist Church', *The Newstead Echo*, May 1962.

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**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

FILE No: CL/036

CURRENT LISTINGS:
VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:
NATIONAL TRUST:
NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:
OTHER: Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 748

TOWN/DISTRICT: Clydesdale
NAME: Stone Cottage
FORMER NAME:
ADDRESS: Hepburn-Newstead Road

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Yandoit 7723-4-3
MAP REFERENCE: BU 412825

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

This stone cottage is significant as one of the earliest dwellings in the district and indicates the early purchase and settlement of land for agricultural purposes. The use of local sandstone in its construction is characteristic of the other farm buildings in the Clydesdale and Yandoit area.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Settling on the Land
PHOTOGRAPH **FILM No.2/34**

BUILDING DATE:
PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 6/9/89



HISTORY:

This cottage is believed to have been built by the Yourn family who were amongst the first settlers in the area. It was constructed using local sandstone and has flagstone floors. The Yourn family had the area's first mail run, in which they walked from Newstead to Daylesford delivering mail. The cottage is still owned by the Yourn family.

John and Thomas Urne (another way of spelling Yourn) were registered on the list of those seeking to vote for the Legislative Assembly in 1856. They were freeholders who gave their address as 'Yandoit'.

DESCRIPTION:

The building is a simple sandstone cottage with a gable roof now clad in corrugated iron. There is a skillion extension at the rear and a verandah across the front. The building sits among a group of well established trees.

REFERENCES:

Local informants: Dave and Iris Jones and Lindsay Garsed
C.C.Culvenor, *The Settlement of Yandoit Creek and the Gervasonis*, Jim Crow Press, Daylesford, 1995, p.21.

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**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

FILE No: CL/037

CURRENT LISTINGS:
VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:
NATIONAL TRUST:
NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:
OTHER: Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 746

TOWN/DISTRICT: Clydesdale

NAME: Stone House, Barn and Stables

FORMER NAME:

ADDRESS: off Hepburn-Newstead Road

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Yandoit 7723-4-3

MAP REFERENCE: BU 416815

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The house, barn and stables built by Samuel Yourn are significant as an intact example of a complex of buildings representing early establishment of farms in the area. The use of local sandstone for construction is characteristic of other farm buildings in the area.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing)

THEMES: Settling on the Land
PHOTOGRAPH **FILM** No.3/16,17

BUILDING DATE:
PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 6/9/89



HISTORY:

Samuel Yourn built this complex of buildings and first lived there. It is built from local sandstone with flagstone floors. The stone barn was used for dances. Stone stables are located behind these two buildings. Clydesdale Post Office was located here in a little building at the rear between about 1930 and 1945. The complex of buildings was bought from Samuel Yourn by Walter Thomas Garsed in about 1905. The house is now owned by Lindsay Garsed.

The earliest available Ratebooks indicate that Samuel Yourn had a house and land to the value of £9 at Clydesdale in 1871.

DESCRIPTION:

The cottage is built of local sandstone and has a large hip roof and a verandah at the front. There is a later skillion extension at the rear. The barn and stables are also of local sandstone.

REFERENCES:

Local informant: Lindsay Garsed

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**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

FILE No: CL/038

CURRENT LISTINGS:
VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:
NATIONAL TRUST:
NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:
OTHER: Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 749

TOWN/DISTRICT: Clydesdale

NAME: Wattle and Daub & Timber House
FORMER NAME:

ADDRESS: Hepburn-Newstead Road

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Yandoit 7723-4-3

MAP REFERENCE: BU 415812

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Although largely altered this cottage still features one wall as an intact example of the early construction method of wattle and daub. It is significant for its connection with early German settlers and for its use as a Post Office.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Settling on the Land
PHOTOGRAPH **FILM** No.3/18

BUILDING DATE:
PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 6/9/89



HISTORY:

This cottage was built by early German settlers, the Ritters, who had a small holding. The Ritters had ten children and were great-great-grandparents of Iris Jones who was raised there. Iris Jones ran a Post Office there for seventeen years until it closed in 1973. It was located at the end of the verandah and was one of the smallest Post Offices in the country.

In 1997 the cottage was sold and the new owners have renovated the building while still retaining its original character.

DESCRIPTION:

Although now substantially of timber and weatherboard construction, this cottage has remnants on one wall of its earlier construction of wattle and daub. It has a gable roof which appears to have been enlarged. There is a verandah at the front and a skillion roof at the rear. The extent of the new renovations has not been investigated.

REFERENCES:

Local informant: Iris Jones

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**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

FILE No: CL/039

CURRENT LISTINGS:

VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:

NATIONAL TRUST:

NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:

OTHER: Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 750

TOWN/DISTRICT: Clydesdale

NAME: Wattle and Daub Hut

FORMER NAME:

ADDRESS: Hepburn-Newstead Road

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Yandoit 7723-4-3

MAP REFERENCE: BU 416810

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

This hut is constructed of wattle and daub and is significant as an example of an early construction method brought over by early European settlers. It is one of the earliest buildings in the area.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing)

THEMES: Settling on the Land

PHOTOGRAPH **FILM** No.3/19

BUILDING DATE:

PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 6/9/89



HISTORY:

This dwelling was originally owned by the Higgins family and it is assumed it was built by them. It appears to be one of the earliest buildings in the area.

A George and William Higgins were registered on the list of those seeking to vote for the Legislative Assembly in 1856. They were freeholders who gave their address as 'Yandoit'.

The building is said to have housed the Post Office during the war years.

DESCRIPTION:

The dwelling is constructed of wattle and daub, a technique using woven twigs (usually Acacia) and mud. It has a hip roof clad in corrugated iron which continues down at the front to form the roof of the verandah. The building is in poor condition and some walls have been clad in other materials probably to protect them. The kitchen section of the original house has gone, and only the two front rooms remain. A later addition with a skillion roof has been added to the rear.

REFERENCES:

Local informants: Dave and Iris Jones, Lindsay Garsed.
C.C. Culvenor, *The Settlement of Yandoit Creek and the Gervasonis*, Jim Crow Press, Daylesford, 1995, p.21.

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**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

FILE No: CL/040

CURRENT LISTINGS:
VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:
NATIONAL TRUST:
NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:
OTHER:

TOWN/DISTRICT: Clydesdale
NAME: Timber House
FORMER NAME:
ADDRESS: Hepburn-Newstead Road

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Yandoit 7723-4-3
MAP REFERENCE: BU 416806

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

This house is significant as one of the last buildings remaining in the area which relates to mining activity. It was built in the early 1900s for Peter Tainsh a mine manager who ran a battery near Jim Crow Creek. The size of the house indicates the affluence of such mine managers and their place in the community.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be listed in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Gold Mining/Settling in Towns
PHOTOGRAPH **FILM** No.3/20

BUILDING DATE: early 1900s
PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 6/9/89



HISTORY:

This house was built for Peter Tainsh in the early 1900s. Tainsh was a mine manager who ran a battery near the Jim Crow Creek mining area. The house is still in the Tainsh family and the Post Office was located here after World War 2 until Iris Jones took over the postal duties in a nearby house in the late 1950's.

Peter Tainsh was born at Palmerston, South Gippsland on 18th January 1865. His father, Peter was a carpenter from Perth, Scotland, and his mother, Ellen Brian, was from Cork, Ireland. The family moved to Walhalla where some of Peter's brothers and sisters were born. Peter apparently gained experience there in the operation of a battery for crushing rock. Following geologist Lidgey's report on the Campbelltown goldfield in 1898 and his recommendation that a government battery be provided there, a battery was eventually set up in Deep Creek with Peter Tainsh as manager. After several years at Deep Creek, the battery was shifted to Clydesdale where Tainsh settled.

DESCRIPTION:

The white weatherboard Victorian villa has a hip roof, a red brick chimney, and a convex curved verandah. The roofs are all clad in corrugated iron (recently replaced). There is a skillion extension at the rear and the house is surrounded by a well established garden. A carport stands to one side of the house and a corrugated iron garage is located at the front boundary of the property.

REFERENCES:

Local informants: Dave and Iris Jones, Lindsay Garsed, Claude Culvenor

FILE No: CL/041

CURRENT LISTINGS:
VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:
NATIONAL TRUST:
NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:
OTHER:

TOWN/DISTRICT: Clydesdale

NAME: Brick and Stone Farmhouse

FORMER NAME:

ADDRESS: off Jones and Reeces Road

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Yandoit 7723-4-3

MAP REFERENCE: BU 418819

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

This brick and stone house sits within a farming complex containing numerous structures and remnants of early plantings. It is significant as an example of the use of local materials in constructing early buildings. It also represents the beginnings of early settlers establishing agricultural properties in the area. It has strong associations with the Garsed family who originally arrived from Yorkshire to mine and whose descendants still live in the area.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be listed in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Settling on the Land
PHOTOGRAPH FILM No.3/14

BUILDING DATE: 1870s
PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 6/9/89



HISTORY:

This farmhouse was built by Jonathan Garsed using local stone and brick, and has later additions. Jonathan had an orchard on Jim Crow Flats behind Iris Jones' present home. The property is still a small holding.

Jonathon and Henry Garsed were brothers who came from Elland in West Yorkshire. Their date of arrival in Victoria is uncertain but they were among the early miners to reach Clydesdale. Although working as miners, they also became involved in raising cattle to supply the miners with meat. They worked together in the cattle business but apparently separated their interests in 1867. Henry left the district with the intention of taking up land elsewhere. Jonathon seems to have been the one more involved in farming and he continued with the cattle. Jonathon took up land in the area in about 1872. He had 7 acres under wheat.

Jonathon married Maryann Hames, a stepdaughter of George Rymer, in 1868. They had five daughters, Elizabeth, Mary, Harriet Jane, Martha Topsy and Mercy Hanna, and two sons, James and Jonathon.

DESCRIPTION:

The farmhouse is constructed of brick and stone and has a double gable roof and a later weatherboard addition with a skillion roof. The house has brick external chimneys. It is surrounded by numerous farm structures including another farmhouse in close proximity. It is also surrounded by remnants of early plantings.

REFERENCES:

Local informants: Lindsay Garsed and Claude Culvenor

**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

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FILE No: CL/042

CURRENT LISTINGS:
VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:
NATIONAL TRUST:
NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:
OTHER:

TOWN/DISTRICT: Clydesdale

NAME: Stone and Timber House

FORMER NAME:

ADDRESS: off Jones and Reeces Road

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Yandoit 7723-4-3

MAP REFERENCE: BU 419817

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The predominantly stone cottage is significant for the use of local materials in its construction which is characteristic of the early dwellings in the area. It has strong associations with the Garsed family who originally arrived from Yorkshire in the 1850s to mine and whose descendants still live in the area.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be listed in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Settling on the Land
PHOTOGRAPH **FILM** No.3/15

BUILDING DATE: c.1880
PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 6/9/89



HISTORY:

This house was built by Henry Garsed and is constructed of sandstone and slate. A later fibre-cement clad extension with a gable roof was added to one side of the house at a later stage. The house is still owned by a descendant of Henry Garsed.

Jonathon and Henry Garsed were brothers who came from Elland in West Yorkshire. Their date of arrival in Victoria is uncertain but they were among the early miners to reach Clydesdale. Although working as miners, they also became involved in raising cattle to supply the miners with meat. They worked together in the cattle business but apparently separated their interests in 1867. Henry left the district with the intention of taking up land elsewhere.

Henry appears to have soon returned to the district and he gave his occupation as miner when he applied on 4 March 1871 for the lease of an allotment. When Henry applied to purchase the land in December 1880, he had 5 acres under wheat, potatoes, cabbages, vines (2 acres, trenched) and trees. The buildings on the land consisted of an original hut of logs and saplings (12 x 8 ft), a weatherboard cottage (22 x 10 ft), and a part-built house in free stone (24 x 20 ft). The latter would appear to make up part of the present house. Henry had resided there since 1871.

Henry married Margaret Malcolm (daughter of a Geelong family) in 1872 and they raised a family of six daughters, Ann, Harriet, Alice, Ellen Elizabeth, Amelia, and Isabella, and four sons, William Henry, Fredrick Alfred, Walter Thomas and Edward Malcolm.

DESCRIPTION:

The house has a double gable roof, as well as a later gable roofed extension to one side. The original section is constructed of sandstone, with the later addition being constructed of timber and clad with fibre-cement sheets. The roofs are of corrugated iron. A number of out-buildings are near the house.

REFERENCES:

Informant: Claude Culvenor

FILE No: CL/045

CURRENT LISTINGS:

VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:

NATIONAL TRUST:

NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:

OTHER: Land Conservation Council Review
Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 658

TITLE DETAILS:

TOWN/DISTRICT: Clydesdale

NAME: Clydesdale Hall

FORMER NAME: Clydesdale State School
No.900

ADDRESS: Yandoit-Clydesdale Road

MAP NAME: Yandoit 7723-4-3

MAP REFERENCE: BU 413815

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The former Clydesdale State School No.900 is significant as a rare and intact example in the study area of a schoolhouse constructed of stone. The craftsmanship in the stonemasonry is notable. The school is still an important centre for community life and is one of the few buildings remaining which indicate that Clydesdale was once a larger town with a population first brought to the area by the gold rush. It is significant for its contribution to the social history of the Clydesdale township.

SIGNIFICANCE: State

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing). It is recommended for addition to the Register of the National Estate and to the Victorian Heritage Register.

THEMES: Settling in Towns

PHOTOGRAPH FILM No. 2/29

BUILDING DATE: 1867

PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 6/9/89



HISTORY:

The earliest school lessons in the area are said to have been held in a missionary building located across the Jim Crow Creek. This may have been the building known as the Clydesdale Mission Chapel which opened in about 1862. A Sunday School was also held in this building, which was located on land owned by Charles Morrison, near the Christmas Reef mine on the eastern side of the Jim Crow Creek.

The present building appears to have been erected in 1867, the year Clydesdale Common School No.900 was established. It became a State School in 1872. The sandstone used in the construction of the building was quarried within 200 metres of the site.

The population that supported the school came to the area with the rush for alluvial gold in about 1853. When the gold gave out mixed farming was carried out on small properties.

The building closed as a school in 1941, once the population dwindled, but continued to be used by the local community. It is now being used as a hall and is considered to be important as a community base.

The building was re-floored and renovated in 1968.

DESCRIPTION:

The building is a rectangular single room school with an entry porch. It is constructed of squared rubble sandstone built to courses. The sandstone was quarried within 200 metres of the site. The main room and entry porch both have gable roofs now clad in corrugated iron with timber barge boards and decorative finials. There are three windows in one side wall of the main room, with the fireplace and chimney located centrally on the opposite wall. A window is centrally located on the entry end wall of the main room, with a vent above. The asymmetrically placed entry porch also has a centrally located window with an entry door in the protected side.

The design of the building appears to be the Board of Education Plan No.VIII (one of those recommended under the Common Schools Act 1862-1872) in which desks were arranged in stepped galleries, separated by curtains. Buildings built to this plan were generally 30' by 18' but the Clydesdale School was built slightly larger at 33' by 22'. Windows were located behind the pupils, with the fireplace on the opposite wall.

REFERENCES:

- H. Anderson & L. J. Blake, *Vision and Realisation*, Vol.2, Education Department, Melbourne, 1973. p.707.
Land Conservation Council Melbourne District Review, D.V.Bick, 1985.
Richard Peterson, *Historic Government Schools, A Comparative Study*, Department of Planning and Development, Victoria, June 1993.
Edgar Morrison, 'History of the Clydesdale Methodist Church', *The Newstead Echo*, May 1962.
Local informant: Iris Jones

FILE No: CL/046

CURRENT LISTINGS:
VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:
NATIONAL TRUST:
NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:
OTHER: Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 657

TOWN/DISTRICT: Clydesdale
NAME: War Memorial
FORMER NAME:
ADDRESS: Yandoit-Clydesdale Road

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Yandoit 7723-4-3
MAP REFERENCE: BU 413815

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Clydesdale memorial to those who served in World War 1 and World War 2 serves as a focus for community remembrance of the two wars and the contribution made by soldiers from the Clydesdale district. Its erection expresses the desire by local residents to commemorate an event that had a great effect on their community as well as the rest of Australia. The memorial also contributes to the social history of Clydesdale. Its isolated setting, adjacent to the former school, adds to its poignancy.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Settling in Towns
PHOTOGRAPH FILM No.2/30

BUILDING DATE: 1920s
PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 6/9/89



HISTORY:

The memorial commemorates those local men who served in World War 1 and World War 2. Recently restored, it is made from local granite. It was originally erected by the local Clydesdale residents in honour of the men who fought in the Great War, 1914-1919. It was later also engraved to honour those who served in World War II, 1939 - 1945.

The memorial was re-dedicated by Mr Bruce Ruxton, the President of the R.S.L. on 21 July 1991.

DESCRIPTION:

The memorial is constructed of Harcourt Granite. The granite has been roughly hewn for the flat slab and base. Dressed smooth granite blocks contain the inscriptions and are topped by a granite pillar. The barrier around the memorial is constructed of rough dressed square granite corner posts with metal pipe railing.

There are two separate inscriptions on the memorial, one dedicated to those who fought in the Great War, and one for those who fought in the World War II. These inscriptions are on different sides of the memorial and both contain a list of fifteen names under the dedication. There is a third inscription commemorating the memorial being re-dedicated by Mr Bruce Ruxton in 1991.

The memorial is located a short distance from the front of the former Clydesdale School.

REFERENCES:

Local informants: Dave and Iris Jones and Lindsay Garsed

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**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

FILE No: CL/047

CURRENT LISTINGS:
VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:
NATIONAL TRUST:
NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:
OTHER: Land Conservation Council Review
Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 656
TITLE DETAILS:

TOWN/DISTRICT: Clydesdale
NAME: Timber Culvert
FORMER NAME:
ADDRESS: Hepburn-Newstead Road
MAP NAME: Yandoit 7723-4-3
MAP REFERENCE: BU 415813

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

This culvert is significant as a rare surviving example of a timber culvert and is an early example of road construction in the area. It indicates the original line of the Hepburn-Newstead Road over the Jim Crow Creek and the route that the early settlers once travelled.

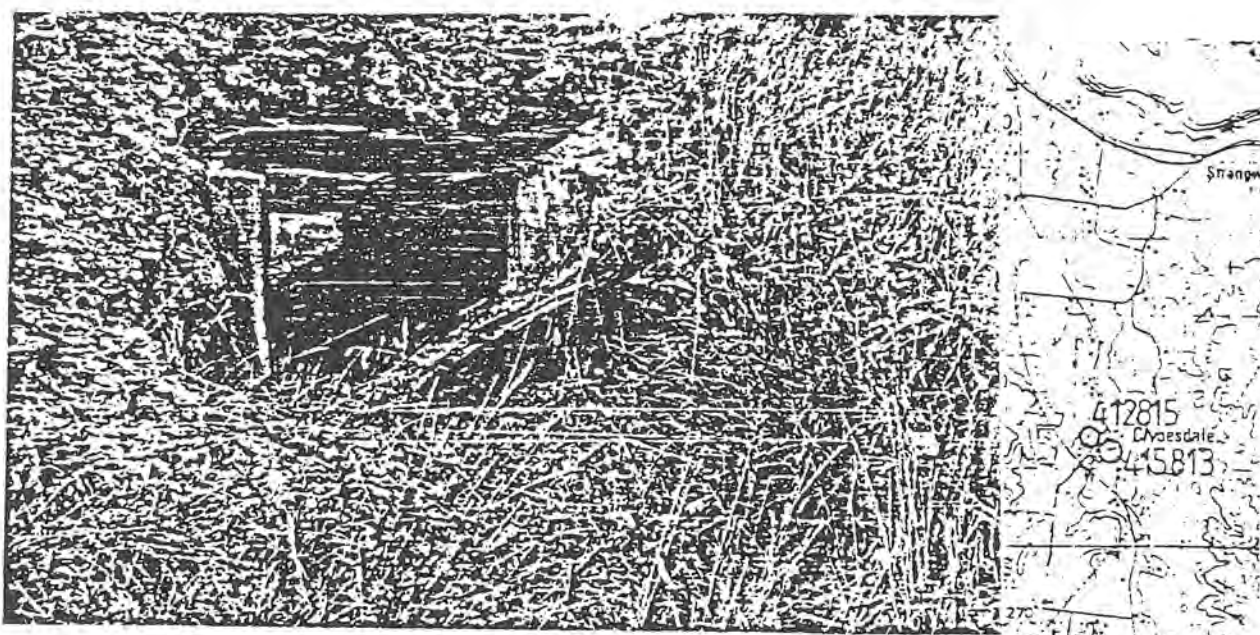
SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site is to be retained on the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Settling on the Land
PHOTOGRAPH **FILM No.**

BUILDING DATE:
PHOTOGRAPH DATE:



HISTORY:

The road under which the culvert passes is now disused, but it was the original line of the Hepburn-Newstead road over the Jim Crow Creek. A new road now runs past the culvert.

DESCRIPTION:

The original road under which the culvert passes is now disused. The culvert is still visible and can be easily seen from the present Hepburn-Newstead Road. It is located on the western side of Ritter's Hill. It is an early example of culvert construction and is particularly important as timber culverts rarely survive.

REFERENCES:

Land Conservation Council Melbourne District Review, D.V.Bick, 1985.

**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

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FILE No: CO/050

CURRENT LISTINGS:
VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:
NATIONAL TRUST:
NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:
OTHER: Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 727

TOWN/DISTRICT: Coomoora
NAME: Former School
FORMER NAME: Coomoora State School
No.836
ADDRESS: Coomoora School Road

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Daylesford 7723-3-1
MAP REFERENCE: BU 508645

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The former Coomoora State School was established in 1866 and is significant as one of only a few buildings which remain to indicate that a township and community once existed at Coomoora. The building is characteristic of the single room schools which were built to a strict formula at the time and is notable for its attached residence.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained on the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Settling in Towns
PHOTOGRAPH **FILM No.** 1/8

BUILDING DATE:
PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 6/9/89



HISTORY:

Coomoora Common School No.836 opened on 1 July 1866. It had an enrolment of 34 students and the Head Teacher was Mr James U. Brown. Other Head Teachers were Mr John McCarthy, Mr William McCarthy, Mr M. Sweeney and Mr Dowling.

In its early days Coomoora supported saw milling, flour milling, and gold mining industries. It later became a mixed farming area.

Other schools operated in Coomoora in the nineteenth century but the length of their existence is not known. In 1870 a Mr Peart conducted a private school charging sixpence a week for each pupil. In May of the same year a Mr. Slee opened a night school.

The Coomoora Common School became a State School under the 1872 Education Act and was closed on 31 December 1945. It was sold in March 1965.

The building is currently being used as a residence.

DESCRIPTION:

The building is a rectangular, single room school with a front entry porch asymmetrically located at one narrow end. The main room and entry porch both have gable roofs clad in corrugated iron with timber barge boards and decorative finials. A large window is located on the end wall of the main room next to the entry. It appears from the style of this window that it may have been a later replacement for an original smaller window. There is a centrally located vent near the apex of the gable. The entry porch has a centrally located window at the front with an entry door on the protected side. There are distinct conical capped ventilation outlets on the ridge of the roof which may have been added at a later stage. A residence with a gabled roof and a verandah is attached to one side of the schoolhouse. The school and residence sit among a well established garden and trees.

If the present building was erected in 1866, when the school was established, its design appears to be based on the *Board of Education* recommended plan No.VIII for one room schools in which desks were arranged in stepped galleries, separated by curtains. Windows were located behind the pupils, with the fireplace on the opposite wall. The schoolrooms of this type measured thirty by eighteen feet. There do not appear to have been any of this type of school built with a residence attached.

Instead, residences were more likely to have been attached to the single room, early Education Department schools built between 1873 and 1890, particularly the '60-type' (30' x 18') schools when they were built in the country areas. The plan of this type of single room schools is very similar to Plan No.VIII, however, so it is difficult to judge when the former Coomoora School building and residence were actually erected. It also appears from the style of some windows and from the ridge ventilation that alterations have been made to the schoolroom building at a later date.

REFERENCES:

- H. Anderson & L. J. Blake, *Vision and Realisation*, Vol.2, Education Department, Melbourne, 1973, p.695.
Richard Peterson, *Historic Government Schools, A Comparative Study*, Department of Planning and Development, Victoria, June 1993.
Phoebe Irving, 'A History of Coomoora, 1959', typescript held by the Daylesford and District Historical Society.
Information from the Properties Branch, Department of Education.

**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

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FILE No: CO/053

CURRENT LISTINGS:
VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:
NATIONAL TRUST:
NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:
OTHER: Land Conservation Council Review
Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 966

TOWN/DISTRICT: Coomoora
NAME: Wallaby Creek Bridge
FORMER NAME:
ADDRESS: Malmsbury-Daylesford Road
over Wallaby Creek

TITLE DETAILS: Crown Land

MAP NAME: Daylesford 7723-3-1
MAP REFERENCE: BU 505645

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The bluestone and steel girder bridge over Wallaby Creek demonstrates early bridge construction techniques and the use of local materials. It is significant as an intact example that indicates early major road works in the Hepburn area.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Site to be retained in Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing)

THEMES: Settling on the land
PHOTOGRAPH **FILM** No.1/6

BUILDING DATE:
PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 6/9/89



HISTORY:

DESCRIPTION:

The bridge is situated on a curve in the road over the Wallaby Creek and has significant bluestone abutments that curve with the road. Of particular interest is the craftsmanship evident in the construction of these abutments with their rusticated capping and curved form. They are a good example of the use of local materials. The span of road over the creek is supported by steel girders.

In 1999 a diversionary bridge was constructed to accommodate the realigned road.

REFERENCES:

Land Conservation Council Melbourne District Review, D.V.Bick, 1985.

**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

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FILE No: CO/056

CURRENT LISTINGS:

VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:

NATIONAL TRUST: File 1058 - Local

NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER: Registered

OTHER:

TOWN/DISTRICT: Coomoora

NAME:

FORMER NAME: Throssel's Flour Mill

ADDRESS: Malmsbury-Daylesford Road

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Daylesford 7723-3-1

MAP REFERENCE: BU 516655

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The former Throssel's Flour Mill, erected in 1862 and opened in 1863, is significant for its association with the local wheat growers and for its contribution to the history of industry in the area. It is a utilitarian structure typical of industrial buildings erected in the mid-nineteenth century in Victoria. The building is one of a large group of flour mills constructed throughout Victoria in the early 1860's to service the burgeoning wheat growing industry.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be listed in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing). The site is to be retained on the Register of the National Estate.

THEMES: Settling on the Land

PHOTOGRAPH **FILM No.1/10**

BUILDING DATE: 1862

PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 6/9/89



HISTORY:

Construction of this brick building began in 1862. It was originally intended for use as a general produce store for a J. Nairn but the district flour miller, Mr Throssel, purchased the half completed structure and converted it to a two-storey flour mill. Throssel opened his mill for business in 1863. He bought the wheat that was grown for miles around the district and supplied the locals with flour as well as sending flour to Melbourne and Castlemaine. The mill is said to have been later purchased by Alexander Kidd, one of the pioneer residents of the Glenlyon area. Kidd also purchased a flour mill in Glenlyon in 1870.

The building was classified in 1959 by the National Trust. By then it had been converted to a residence, the interior being completely rearranged and the mill equipment dismantled. Comparison of a photograph of the building taken in 1965 with its present appearance shows that the exterior has remained relatively unaltered for many years, probably since it was built. It would seem that it was always a utilitarian building in appearance, without adornment.

The present porch over the entry was added in the 1990s.

DESCRIPTION:

The former Throssel's Flour Mill is a simple two storey red brick structure with a hip roof clad in corrugated iron. The rectangular plan building is a utilitarian design without adornment, typical of industrial buildings erected in the mid-nineteenth century in Victoria. The original mill equipment has been removed and the interior has been completely rearranged. Part of the building at the rear of the ground floor appears to have been removed.

REFERENCES:

- Australian Heritage Commission File, Database No.003967.
Phoebe Irving, 'A History of Coomoora, 1959', typescript held at the Daylesford and District Historical Society.
National Trust File No.1058.
La Trobe Library Picture Collection, State Library of Victoria.
A. Sutherland (ed.), *Victoria and its Metropolis*, Vol. II, McCarron, Bird & Co, Melbourne, 1888, entry for Alexander Kidd, p.247.

FILE No: DA/067

CURRENT LISTINGS:

VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:

NATIONAL TRUST: File 976 - Local (Stables only)

NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER: Indicative

OTHER: Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 619

TOWN/DISTRICT: Daylesford

NAME: 'Wombat Park' Residence, Garden and Outbuildings

FORMER NAME:

ADDRESS: Midland Highway

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Daylesford 7723-3-1

MAP REFERENCE: BU 482644

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The 'Wombat Park' estate was created in 1852 when the Holcombe pastoral lease was divided. It is an important pastoral property, with a number of different elements on the site dating from different eras of the property's development. The new owner, William Edward Stanbridge, began the garden in the 1850s and planting was undertaken on a more or less continuous basis from then until the early twentieth century. The garden contains one of the finest collections of large mature trees in Victoria as well as important plant specimens dating from the major garden works carried out c.1910-1915. The house dates from c.1910-12 and was designed by the Melbourne architects, Klingender and Alsop. It is a large two-storey Arts and Crafts, Tudor Revival style house with Marseilles terracotta tiles and rendered brick walls. Other buildings that illustrate the property's progressive development include the large brick stables and carriage house, the large weatherboard cottage, an old dairy, a pigeon aviary, and an octagonal summer house.

SIGNIFICANCE: State

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The place is to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing). The site is recommended for addition to the Register of the National Estate and to the Victorian Heritage Register.

THEMES: Settling on the Land
PHOTOGRAPH FILM No.

BUILDING DATE: 1852, 1911
PHOTOGRAPH DATE:



HISTORY:

The 'Wombat Park' estate was originally part of the Holcombe pastoral run, which was taken up under licence in 1844 by Lawrence Rostron and then taken over in 1846 by the Clowes brothers. In mid-1852 it was subdivided into two properties. The northern portion retained the name 'Holcombe' (see GL/132) while the southern portion of the run became known as 'Wombat Park'. It was taken over by William Edward Stanbridge, who purchased 320 acres of the run under the right of pre-emption in January 1854. He subsequently acquired approximately 800 acres north of his pre-emptive right and by 1855 was running 1500 sheep. Stanbridge was born at Astley near Coventry in Warwickshire, England, and arrived in Victoria in 1841. He married Florence, daughter of Richard Colles, Sheriff of Castlemaine and was elected a Member of the Legislative Council for the North Central Province in 1881 and re-elected in 1886. He also became a member of the Borough Council, a Mayor of Daylesford, and a Justice of the Peace.

The area in this vicinity of Stanbridge's run, which included Wombat Hill, was surveyed in 1854 for the Township of Daylesford. Stanbridge's holding is shown in some detail on one of these early plans (P/A W180, Central Plan Office). It included three buildings (one of which was presumably a residence), a square fenced garden, a small patch of arable land, and a large fenced paddock, which was sited on a north facing slope facing a creek. It appears that Stanbridge began to plan and establish his extensive garden from the earliest years of his ownership of the property and planting was undertaken on a more or less continuous basis from the 1850s until the early twentieth century. On 2 February 1859 an article in the *Daylesford Advocate* declared that 'perhaps a finer specimen of horticulture cannot be witnessed in the colony than that which is presented by Mr Stanbridge's garden'. And on 31 May 1885 William Sangster wrote in the *Daylesford Express* that 'anyone interested in arboriculture will find examples of exotic trees superior to any that can be seen in any other private or public garden in Victoria'. In 1888 it had been stated by a Colac historian, Isaac Hebb, that John McDonald, who took charge of the Colac Botanic Gardens in 1877, had previously been engaged by Stanbridge to assist in laying out the garden but this has not been verified. Apparently McDonald left Scotland in 1855 and worked in the Botanic Gardens of Sydney and Melbourne before spending four years at Scotch College. He was then engaged by a Mr Suetonious Officer to lay out his garden at Mt Macedon, after which he went to work for Standbridge.

It has also been said that Gavin Fleming of the firm Taylor and Sangster laid out much of the present garden. He is reputed to have laid out the garden in c.1910-12 when the current residence was erected but many of the huge trees that dominate the property are plantings from the earlier garden and include a number of rare specimens. The elm avenue along the driveway, an important feature of the property, is believed to have planted c.1910-1915 although eight large oaks at the gate are reputed to date to the 1850s. The entire garden has been rated as being of State significance in a 1980 survey.

The present residence was built after Stanbridge's daughter, Florence, inherited 'Wombat Park'. She married a Mr Herbert Cox and they commissioned Melbourne architects Klingender and Alsop to design their new 'country home', which was featured in the 1914 edition of the *Real Property Annual*. It has been variously suggested that the weatherboard 'Spring Cottage' was Stanbridge's first residence and conversely that when the present residence was built, Stanbridge's original home was carted away to Daylesford and sold. Neither suggestion has been verified.

The property was sold in May 1996 after having been in the same family for five generations.

DESCRIPTION:

Essentially 'Wombat Park' is an important pastoral property, with a number of different elements on the site dating from different eras of the property's development. Although the form of the original garden has been altered in places by the addition of the new garden in the early twentieth century, many of its plants still survive. A perimeter planting of cedars defines the original arboretum parkland paddock that was planted with hundreds of specimen trees of which many still survive. The old garden comprises extensive box hedging that once bordered mixed shrubberies. Within this area there is a pigeon aviary, an octagonal summerhouse and a tennis court. Further north of this area there is the remnants of a large orchard. There is also a small vegetable garden and a mulberry patch that was a berry picking area.

The new garden (c.1910-1915) is dominated by deciduous species, which provide a contrast to the conifers in the old garden. Landscape elements include a croquet lawn, horse-shoe shape lawn, carriage turning circle, north sloped lawn, retaining wall, crenellated hedge, and a unique 4m high tapestry hedge, which defines the carriage way near the house and separates the entry from the garden. The 0.5km long serpentine driveway, lined with some 100 English Elms (*Ulmus procera*) is a particularly important element of the new garden. Other important trees on the property include a rare Variegated Chestnut (*Castanea sativa* 'Albo-marginata') and an outstanding example of a Parry's Nut Pine (*Pinus quadrifolia*).

The existing house dates from c.1910-1912 and is a large two-storey Arts and Crafts, Tudor Revival style house with Marseilles terracotta tiles and rendered brick walls. Other important structures on the property include the large brick stables and carriage house, a dairy, and the weatherboard 'Spring Cottage'.

REFERENCES:

Notes, histories, photographs and newspaper clippings in National Trust File No.976 and G18
RHSV, Historical Notes, Excursion to Daylesford, November 1969.
Heritage Victoria File No.6008928.
Register of the National Estate - File No. 2/03/094/0021
Victoria and its Metropolis, Past and Present, 1888, Vol IIA, pp.255-256.

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**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

FILE No: DA/068

CURRENT LISTINGS:
VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:
NATIONAL TRUST:
NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:
OTHER:

TOWN/DISTRICT: Daylesford

NAME: 'Astley'
FORMER NAME:
ADDRESS: Midland Highway

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Daylesford 7723-3-1
MAP REFERENCE: BU 487637

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

'Astley' is significant for its association with the 'Wombat Park' estate, which was established in the early 1850s. It is itself a substantial and attractive building, indicating the wealth and social standing of the owners of 'Wombat Park'.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be listed in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Settling on the Land
PHOTOGRAPH **FILM** No.1/1

BUILDING DATE:
PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 6/9/89



HISTORY:

This house was originally on land that was part of the 'Wombat Park' estate, which was established by William Edward Stanbridge in the 1850s.

The 'Wombat Park' estate was originally part of the Holcombe pastoral run, which was taken up under licence in 1844 by Lawrence Rostron and then taken over in 1846 by the Clowes brothers. In mid-1852 it was subdivided into two properties. The northern portion retained the name 'Holcombe' (see GL/132) while the southern portion of the run became known as 'Wombat Park' (see DA/067). It was taken over by William Edward Stanbridge, who purchased 320 acres of the run under the right of pre-emption in January 1854. He subsequently acquired approximately 800 acres north of his pre-emptive right and by 1855 was running 1500 sheep. Stanbridge was born at Astley near Coventry in Warwickshire, England, and arrived in Victoria in 1841. He married Florence, daughter of Richard Colles, Sheriff of Castlemaine and was elected a Member of the Legislative Council for the North Central Province in 1881 and re-elected in 1886. He also became a member of the Borough Council, a Mayor of Daylesford, and a Justice of the Peace.

It is locally believed that this house was built as a residence for the manager of 'Wombat Park', or as a residence for one of Stanbridge's tenant farmers. However, the year in which the building was constructed has not been verified as close inspection of the property has not been possible. The house could have been erected in the early years of the 'Wombat Park' estate's establishment (c.1850s-1860s) or early in the twentieth century (c.1910s). The present 'Wombat Park' house was built around 1910 by Stanbridge's daughter, Florence, and her husband, Herbert Cox, as a 'country home' and they may have erected 'Astley' as the manager's residence.

It is interesting to note that 'Astley' is the name of William Edward Stanbridge's birthplace.

DESCRIPTION:

'Astley' is a substantial and attractive two-storey brick residence with steeply pitched gable roofs and walls that have been rendered and painted white. There is a verandah down one side. The house is enclosed by trees, but is still prominent in the landscape. There are some outbuildings.

REFERENCES:

Local informant: David Endacott
Notes, histories, photographs and newspaper clippings in National Trust File No.976 and G18.
RHSV, Historical Notes, Excursion to Daylesford, November 1969.
Heritage Victoria File No.6008928.
Register of the National Estate – File No. 2/03/094/0021
Victoria and its Metropolis, Past and Present, 1888, Vol IIA, pp.255-256.

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**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

FILE No: DA/070

CURRENT LISTINGS:

VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:

NATIONAL TRUST:

NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:

OTHER: Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 731

TOWN/DISTRICT: Daylesford

NAME: Historic Marker

FORMER NAME:

ADDRESS: Midland Highway

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Daylesford 7723-3-1

MAP REFERENCE: BU 457631

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The monuments are erected near the site from where three children wandered and became lost on 30th June 1867 and provide a focus for community remembrance of their subsequent deaths, an event that deeply affected the Daylesford community. The cairn's erection in 1967, on the centenary of the loss of the children, and the second memorial's erection in 1988 express the continuing importance the event plays in the social history of the area.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

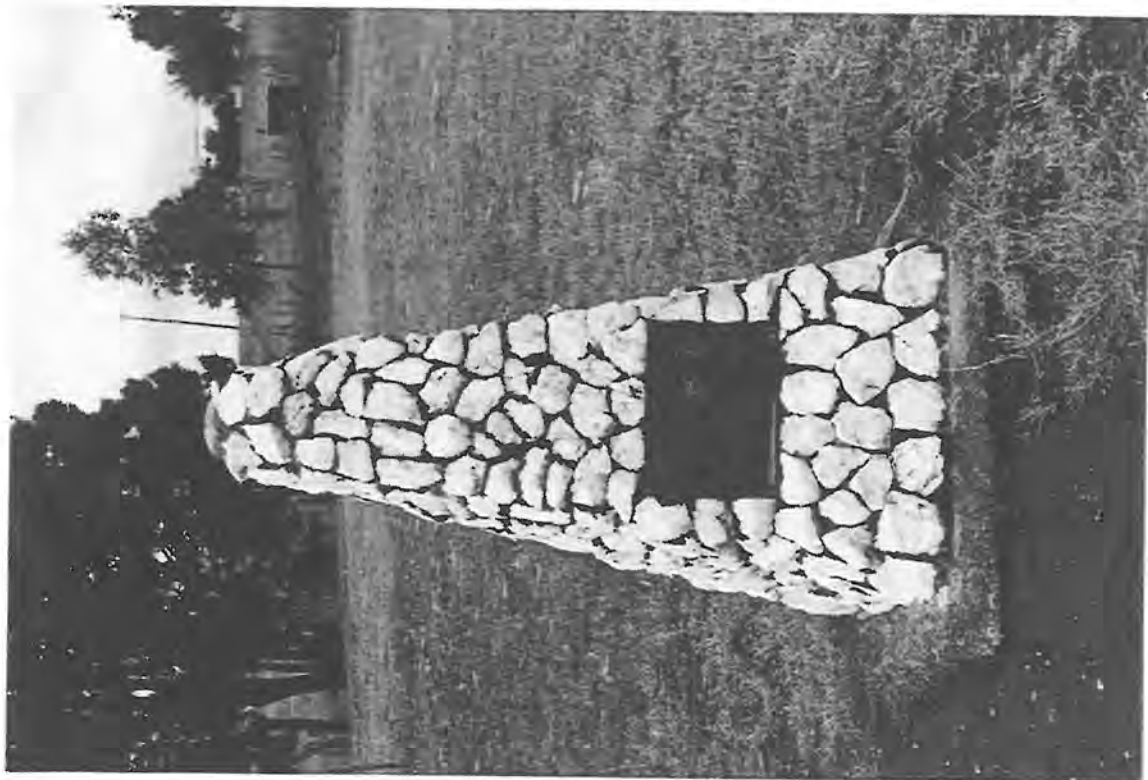
The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Gold Mining/Settling in Towns

PHOTOGRAPH **FILM** No.5/18,19

BUILDING DATE: 1967, 1988

PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 27/3/90



HISTORY:

On 30 June 1867 three small boys, William Graham aged 6 years, Thomas Graham aged 4 years and Alfred Burman aged 5 years went missing after wandering from their homes at Table Hill, South West Daylesford. They were seen during the day and given instructions as to how to get home, but no-one took them in as it was not realised how lost they really were. The children did not follow the instructions and by night fall had not returned home.

On Monday 1 July, friends and family searched for the children with no success, and by Wednesday 3 July businesses were closed and a full scale search was organised by the town. Despite a reward being offered (raised by the town), footprints being found and black trackers being brought in, no trace of the children was found until 14 September that year.

It was on this day that a resident's dog lead a group of locals to the remains of the three children in a hollow tree in the Wombat State Forest. After having wandered 8-10 miles at least on the day of their disappearance, it appeared the children died on that same night as a result of exposure and want of nourishment. On that night the severest frost of the season had been recorded.

The funeral service was attended by nearly 3,000 people and the children were buried in one grave at the Daylesford Cemetery. The grave is marked by an impressive headstone paid for by public subscriptions (see DA/73). The story so affected the wider community that engravings showing the men finding the remains of the children in the hollow of a large tree were published in two Melbourne illustrated newspapers on 26 October 1867.

The father of the two Graham boys endowed a scholarship known as the Graham Dux prize at the State School in appreciation for what the people of the town had done for him and his family. It is still awarded each year to the best pupils - boy and girl.

Realising the great significance of this tragic event to the Daylesford community, the Daylesford Historical Society commemorated the centenary of their death by unveiling two memorial cairns in 1967, this one at the starting point of the boys wanderings and one at the end of the fateful journey (see M/031). Another memorial to the event was unveiled here at the starting point of their journey on 22 June 1988, during the Australian Bicentennial celebrations.

DESCRIPTION:

The first memorial is a pyramidal obelisk, constructed of rough quartz rocks. It has a concrete base and metal plate centrally placed on the cairn, with the inscription:

"From near this marker
The Three Lost Children
Wandered on Sunday 30th June 1867
Their bodies were found at
Musk Creek on 14th September 1867
Erected By
Daylesford Historical Society 1967"

The site where the children's bodies were discovered is marked by a similar cairn (see M/031).

The second memorial, constructed in 1988 as part of the Bicentennial Project, is a simple concrete block with a plaque.

REFERENCES:

J.E. Menadue, 'Centenary, The Three Lost Children 1867-1967', compiled for the Daylesford and District Historical Society, 2nd Edition, 1975.
Pheobe Irving, 'A History of Coomoora, 1959', typescript held by the Daylesford and District Historical Society.
La Trobe Picture Collection, State Library of Victoria.

**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

68

FILE No: DA/073

CURRENT LISTINGS:

VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:

NATIONAL TRUST:

NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:

OTHER: Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 379

TOWN/DISTRICT: Daylesford

NAME: Daylesford Cemetery

FORMER NAME:

ADDRESS: Daylesford-Trentham Road
(Knox Street)

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Daylesford 7723-3-1

MAP REFERENCE: BU 492633

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

This large cemetery is significant as a register of the changing population levels and social character of Daylesford. The cemetery headstones provide insights into the social relations and religious composition of the Daylesford community from its gold rush days to the present. The more impressive memorials contained in the cemetery include the monument for the three lost children, the headstone of Donald McLeod, who represented Daylesford in the Legislative Assembly for twenty-three years, and an unusual column-like headstone.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Settling in Towns

PHOTOGRAPH **FILM** No.6/25-28

BUILDING DATE:

PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 5/4/90



HISTORY:

There are approximately 1300 burials at the cemetery. The date of the earliest burials is not known as the first ledger in which burials were recorded was destroyed by fire at the cemetery. The existing records go back to about 1860. The cemetery contains a Chinese section.

DESCRIPTION:

Entry into the Daylesford cemetery is through a set of large gates with four square timber pillars capped with large cast-iron caps. Near the entrance there is a simple, small timber building and the site is surrounded by large conifers. Graves are scattered throughout the site. Many of the graves are crafted from local granite, and some family plots have decorative cast iron surrounds.

The more prominent headstones are the memorial to the three lost children; the headstone of Donald McLeod, who represented Daylesford in the legislative assembly for twenty-three years; and an unusual column-like headstone.

REFERENCES:

Informant: Mrs. Verey, Secretary of the Daylesford Cemetery Trust

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**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

FILE No: DA/073a

CURRENT LISTINGS:

VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:

NATIONAL TRUST:

NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER: Indicative

OTHER: Land Conservation Council Review

Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 690
& 691

TOWN/DISTRICT: Daylesford

NAME:

FORMER NAME: Daylesford-North
Creswick Railway Line

ADDRESS: Between Jubilee Lake and the
Wombat area

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Daylesford/Bullarto/Barkstead

MAP REFERENCE: BU 473606 (approx.)
to
BU 419582 (approx.)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

These remains of part of the former Daylesford to North Creswick railway line are significant as an indicator of the once bustling timber and agricultural industry in the area which the line was built to support. Bridges, viaducts, cuttings and embankments along the site demonstrate early railway line construction techniques. They also indicate the path this railway line took between Jubilee Lake, near Daylesford, and Wombat on the route to Creswick.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing). It is recommended to be added to the Register of the National Estate

THEMES: Railways

PHOTOGRAPH **FILM No.**

BUILDING DATE: 1887

PHOTOGRAPH DATE:

HISTORY:

This is a section of the now disused railway line that once linked North Creswick and Daylesford.

Almost as soon as the branch line between Carlsruhe and Daylesford (off the main Melbourne-Sandhurst line) was opened in March 1880, agitation for a railway connection between Creswick and Daylesford began. The initiative seemed to come from the Creswick area and the move was supported by the Newlyn farming district. Hay, potatoes and timber were the goods that needed shipping but the idea of a railway line did not receive much support from the Daylesford district and little progress was made due to the State Government's lack of funds. It was not until November 1885 that tenders were called for the line's construction, which began in January 1886. On 19 January 1887 the Victorian Railways took over the section from North Creswick to Rocky Lead (later named Rocklyn); the line had had intermediate stations at Allendale, Kingston and Newlyn. In April 1887 the line from Rocky Lead reached Daylesford through Leonards Hill. The official opening was on 11 June 1887 and in the following months intermediate stations were opened at Wombat (for light goods on 20.6.1887 and passengers on 26.8.1887), Graves Siding (28.8.1887), Ballan Road (later known as Sailors Falls) (for goods on 6.2.1888 and passengers on 1.8.1888) and Wodburn (12.6.1888).

When the line between Carlsruhe and Daylesford was opened in 1880 there were two trains to and from Daylesford each day. The volume of traffic increased rapidly and train services expanded accordingly. When the line between North Creswick and Daylesford was opened in 1887 the number of trains passing through Daylesford showed a marked increase. North Creswick was linked to Creswick, which was already linked to Ballarat by railway line, and several times a day trains ran between Ballarat and Daylesford, and between Daylesford and Carlsruhe, thereby linking Ballarat to the main Melbourne-Sandhurst line.

The depression of the 1890s saw a reduction in the number of goods trains between Daylesford and Ballarat and by the time the worst of the depression was over the demands for timber and firewood had slackened. By the mid-1920s the number of trains had been significantly reduced, especially on the Daylesford to North Creswick section of the line. The Great Depression further affected services between Daylesford and Newlyn. In October 1930 this service was reduced to a Mondays only mixed train from Ballarat and return, although daily services continued to operate between Newlyn and Ballarat. In July 1952 the passenger car was withdrawn from the entire line and only goods trains were run between Ballarat and Newlyn. The section between Newlyn and Daylesford was worked by a goods train only as required. The line between these two stations was closed on 28 July 1952 after the last train ran on the previous day. Tenders were called for the dismantling of this part of the line in 1959 except for a small section past Newlyn which was used to store old wagons.

DESCRIPTION:

Most of the tracks have been removed but there are a number of large timber bridges and a brick viaduct as well as lengthy cuttings and embankments that still mark the line's existence. Most of the elevated track bed between Wombat and Sailors Falls can be traversed. At some of the stations the sidings or platform are still visible.

REFERENCES:

Register of the National Estate – File No. 2/03/093/0024, Database No. 100937
Murrell Osborne, *Timber, Spuds and Spa*, Australian Railway Historical Society Victorian Division, 1993, pp.11-13, 17-18, & 74 (photographs of two timber rail bridges).
Land Conservation Council Melbourne District Review, D.V.Bick, 1985

FILE No: DR/081

CURRENT LISTINGS:
VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:
NATIONAL TRUST:
NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:
OTHER: Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 847

TOWN/DISTRICT: Drummond
NAME: Drummond Hall
FORMER NAME:
ADDRESS: Drummond-Lauriston Road

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Drummond 7723-1-3
MAP REFERENCE: BU 632754

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The hall is typical of simple community halls erected in the early twentieth century. It is significant for its long and continuing history of use by the local community. Over the years its uses have included that of library, meeting hall and local recreation centre.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained in Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Settling in Towns
PHOTOGRAPH **FILM** No.3/4

BUILDING DATE: early 1900s
PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 6/9/89



HISTORY:

The building was originally erected at Lauriston next to a hotel owned by a Mr Beare. At that time it was used for dances and entertainment for the war effort (World War1). It was also used as a court room and for inquests into mine deaths at the time.

In approximately 1920 the building was moved to Drummond, by Councillor William Main using a team of horses, for use as a public hall. The land to which it was relocated (on the Lauriston-Drummond road quite close to the Drummond Primary School) was donated by a Mr Lewis, a large land holder of that time.

In 1922 the hall was also used to house a Free Library and in 1950 a skillion roofed extension was added to the rear of the hall to provide a supper room.

Although activities such as square dancing were often held in the hall in the early 1950s, use of the building later began to wane. In the 1960s donations from some of the local residents were used to revive the hall and dances were again held there.

In 1971 the management of the hall was transferred to the Shire of Daylesford and Glenlyon. The Shire required that a local Committee of Management be elected at a public meeting every three years.

The hall is still used by local groups, and being conveniently close, is occasionally used by the local primary school.

DESCRIPTION:

The hall is a rectangular building with a porch entry centrally located at one end. Both the hall and the porch have gable roofs clad in corrugated iron. The external walls are clad with weatherboards to window sill height and pressed cement sheeting above. There are double doors to one side of the porch entry and double doors also located centrally on one side of the hall with a window either side. There is a skillion extension clad in weatherboards at the end of the building with a fireplace and brick chimney. The roof is also clad in corrugated iron.

A tennis court is located next to the hall, and there is a small shed is to the rear of the site.

REFERENCES:

Local informant: Mrs Nell McGrath

FILE No: DR/082

CURRENT LISTINGS:

VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:

NATIONAL TRUST:

NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:

OTHER: Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 655

TOWN/DISTRICT: Drummond

NAME: Drummond Primary School No.1848
and School Residence

FORMER NAME: Jim Crow Road School

ADDRESS: Drummond-Lauriston Road

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Drummond 7723-1-3

MAP REFERENCE: BU 631755

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Drummond Primary School No.1848 is significant for its past and on-going role in the social history of the Drummond community. Although it has been altered the original building is representative of the early Education Department single room schools built between 1873 and 1890. The adjacent teacher's residence adds to the importance of the site.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Settling in Towns

PHOTOGRAPH **FILM** No. 3/3,5

BUILDING DATE: 1876/77

PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 6/9/89



HISTORY:

The earliest school in the Drummond area was a Church of England school which was opened on 4 June 1860. The first Head Teacher was Thomas Young. The school was later officially recognised as Common School No.337 Jim Crow Road. The school building was a 36' x 15' timber building with a skillion residence attached, and it was located on part of Lot 17, Section 3, Parish of Burke. The average attendance of students in 1862 was 16; by 1865 the number had risen to 24.

In February 1873 a G.T.Hickox reported to the Education Department that No.337 was to be closed and asked that a new State School be established. The Department eventually agreed to lease the old building from 1 January 1874 for use as a school under their control. The lease ended on 30 June 1876 and the school moved into the nearby Wesleyan Chapel, which it leased from 1 July 1876.

In the meantime the south-east corner of Lot 17, Section 3 was gazetted as a school site on 25 September 1874. In October 1876 tenders were called for the construction of a new State school building on this site. This is the present main schoolroom. The 30' x 18' timber framed building with weatherboard cladding and a shingle roof was erected by J.Waldie for £229.18.6 and opened on 31 January 1877. That same day No.337 was struck off the rolls in favour of No.1848 Jim Crow Road. Mr Charles W.Roen had been the Head Teacher of No.337 from 18 May 1868 and continued as the Head Teacher of No.1848 until 4 September 1877. The name of the school was changed from 'Jim Crow Road' to 'Drummond' in November 1908. In December 1908 the name of a neighbouring school, No.937 Drummond (see DR/082a), was changed to Drummond North to avoid confusion.

A new four room detached teacher's residence was built by N.Irwin for £247 and finished in May 1878. In 1891 two portable rooms were added to the residence, and in 1915 further structural alterations and modifications were made. The front appearance does not seem to have been altered.

Due to the foresight of earlier teachers the school is sheltered by a row of tall pine trees, and in the early 1930s the pupils established a pine plantation to the east of the Drummond Hall. For a number of years both teachers and pupils took an active part in a Young Farmer's Club, raising poultry. An attractive garden was established with the School winning the A.N.A. prize for the most improved garden in 1941.

While up to 87 children attended the school in 1877, the numbers have always been highly irregular, falling to as low as 8 in 1967 and climbing to only 13 in 1971. In distinct contrast to the closure of nearly all the other schools examined in this Heritage Study this school and the Yandoit Primary School (see Y/286) are the only ones to remain open.

DESCRIPTION:

The original Drummond Primary School is the single room building of timber construction with weatherboard cladding. It has a gable roof clad in corrugated iron. Some of the modifications made to the building over the years include the replacement of windows, the addition of a skylight, the enclosing of the entrance porch area, and the provision of water tanks. There are other later timber structures on the site. The original schoolroom is an example of the many early Education Department single room schools built between 1873 and 1890. Most were built of timber to a standard plan - one room and porch entry both with gable roofs, and windows at the front and rear and down one side of the main room. This building is one of the more common 60 type (30' x 18').

The adjacent teacher's residence is also of timber construction with weatherboard cladding. The gable roof is clad with corrugated iron and continues over the front verandah.

REFERENCES:

Centenary of Primary School No.1848, Drummond 1877-1977, February 1977, printed souvenir booklet.

H. Anderson & L. J. Blake, *Vision and Realisation*, Vol. 2, Education Department, Melbourne, 1973, p.643, 711 & 795.

Richard Peterson, *Historic Government Schools, A Comparative Study*, Department of Planning and Development, Victoria, June 1993.

**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

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FILE No: DR/082a

CURRENT LISTINGS:
VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:
NATIONAL TRUST:
NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:
OTHER: Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 655

TOWN/DISTRICT: Drummond

NAME: War Memorial

FORMER NAME:

ADDRESS: Drummond-Lauriston Road

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Drummond 7723-1-3

MAP REFERENCE: BU 630755

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The memorial to those who served in the Great War (WWI) serves as a focus for community remembrance of this war and the contribution made by soldiers from the Drummond district. Its erection expresses the desire by local residents to commemorate an event that had a great effect on their community as well as the rest of Australia. The memorial also contributes to the social history of Drummond.

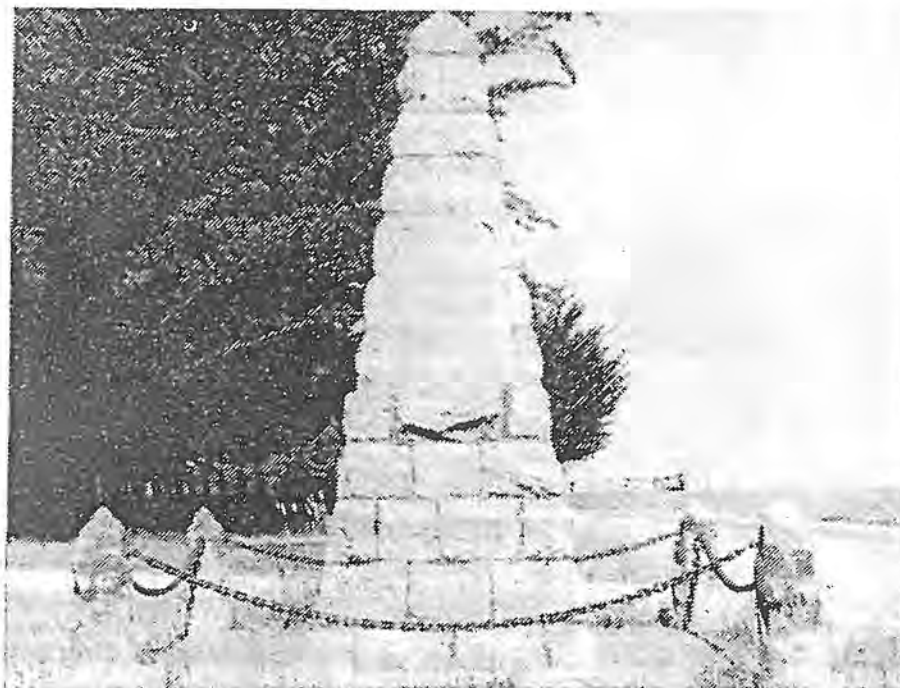
SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Settling in Towns
PHOTOGRAPH **FILM No.**

BUILDING DATE: 1920
PHOTOGRAPH DATE:



HISTORY:

The call to war in 1914 led to forty-eight of Drummond's men enlisting to fight. Eleven were killed on the battle-fields. To mark the loyalty and dedication of these men in perpetuity the residents of Drummond formed themselves into a Patriotic League. The League carried out three memorial works: an Avenue of Honour consisting of forty-eight trees in honour of the men who enlisted, a Memorial Cairn in honour of the fallen, and a School Honour Roll.

The unveiling of the Memorial Cairn took place at a ceremony held on 24 May 1920. It was unveiled by Lieutenant-Colonel G. Hurry.

The School Honour Roll is housed in the Drummond Primary School and was unveiled in June 1922 by Colonel Hurry.

Gum trees were first planted in the Avenue of Honour but these became grub infested and were pulled out and replaced by a Mr Holdenson. Each tree held the name of a resident who enlisted.

DESCRIPTION:

The Drummond Memorial Cairn is an obelisk constructed of rough-faced granite blocks. An inset panel of polished granite lists the names of the fallen.

REFERENCES:

Centenary of Primary School No. 1848, Drummond 1877-1977, February 1977, printed souvenir booklet.
Harold Broadley et al, *War Memorials of Victoria: a Pictorial Record*, RSL Victoria, Melbourne, 1994, p.47.

**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

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FILE No: DR/082b

CURRENT LISTINGS:

VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:

NATIONAL TRUST: File 3884 - Local

NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER: Recorded

OTHER:

TOWN/DISTRICT: Drummond

NAME: Former School

FORMER NAME: Drummond North Primary
School No.937

ADDRESS: Drummond-Taradale Road,
Drummond North

MAP NAME: Drummond 7723-1-3

MAP REFERENCE: BU 622788

TITLE DETAILS:

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The former Drummond North Primary School No.937 is significant for its role in the social history of the Drummond North community. Although it has been altered the original building is representative of the early Board of Education Plan No.VIII single room schools built between 1862 and 1873. The distinctive barge boards featuring Gothic styled decorative fretting are notable as are the mature trees in the grounds of the former school.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be listed in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Settling in Towns
PHOTOGRAPH **FILM No.**

BUILDING DATE: 1868
PHOTOGRAPH DATE:



HISTORY:

In November 1867 James Morrison, as the Correspondent for a local school committee, wrote to the Board of Education stating that 'the Committee and Subscribers to the proposed school at Drummond for which Application has already been made for assistance, have at their own cost got the Bricks burnt for the Building, and . . . solicit . . . funds towards the Erection of it . . .'. The site that had been selected for the school was some 1½ acres donated by Josiah Patten, a wealthy landowner in the area. He was one of the members of the School Committee. In addition to Patten and Morrison, the other committee members were Boswell Black, Cornelius O'Connor, George Pogue, Patrick Cuthbert and John Johnston.

In March 1868 Morrison wrote again to the Board stating that 'the brick work is finished; the roof and flooring will be complete next week'. On 18 April 1868 aid was granted by way of salary and a building grant of £108.17.9. The Drummond Common School No.937 officially opened on 17 April 1868 with Henri W. Menere as Head Teacher.

A two room residence was built around the same time or a little later but in 1874 it was too small for the Head Teacher Capes, his wife and their ten children. The Department moved the teacher to a school with a larger residence rather than spend more on enlarging that at Drummond. At a much later date two rooms were added to the Drummond residence.

At the time of the opening of No.937 Drummond the closest school in the district was No.337 Jim Crow Road, which was opened in 1860 as a Church of England school. In 1877, No.337 was struck off the rolls in favour of No.1848 Jim Crow Road, which was renamed No.1848 Drummond in November 1908 (see DR/082). In December 1908, No.937 Drummond was renamed North Drummond to avoid possible confusion of the two names.

In 1901 the attendance at No.937 reached 30 and during 1909 it ranged from 20-30. Drummond North was awarded a First Class Certificate for the best school garden 1909-10. Part of the verandah of the residence was enclosed to form two sleep-outs in 1930. The school was unstaffed in 1944, reopened in 1945 and finally closed on 2 April 1948. It was sold in about 1950. The building is now used as a private residence.

DESCRIPTION:

The school room is a small rectangular building some 5.5 m x 10 m (18 ft x 30 ft) in size; the long axis is orientated east-west. It is built of brick with a low, rusticated stone base. There is a small porch on the north side adjacent to the west corner. The gable roofs to the school room and porch are clad with corrugated iron. The front gable end of the school room has distinctive barge boards featuring Gothic styled decorative fretting, and features a flagpole on the ridge of the roof just back from the apex of the gable. There are narrow windows to each gable end and on the south side, although those on the south side have been partly covered by the later addition of a skillion roofed weatherboard garage. There are also later additions to the north side of the school room.

The site is heavily treed with mature native and exotic species.

The design of the building appears to be the Board of Education Plan No.VIII (one of those recommended under the Common Schools Act 1862-1872) in which desks were arranged in stepped galleries, separated by curtains. Windows were located behind the pupils, with the fireplace on the opposite wall. Buildings built to this plan were generally 30' by 18' with a porch entry at the front gable end but in this instance the porch was built on the side.

REFERENCES:

- H. Anderson & L. J. Blake, *Vision and Realisation*, Vol. 2, Education Department, Melbourne, 1973, p.643, 711 & 795.
Richard Peterson, *Historic Government Schools, A Comparative Study*, Department of Planning and Development, Victoria, June 1993.
Information from the Properties Branch, Department of Education.

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**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

FILE No: DR/095

CURRENT LISTINGS:

VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:

NATIONAL TRUST: File 3580 - Local

NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER: Recorded

OTHER: Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 653

TOWN/DISTRICT: Drummond

NAME: 'Tiarri'

FORMER NAME: 'Pattens Hill'

ADDRESS: Drummond-Vaughan Forest Road

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Drummond 7723-1-3

MAP REFERENCE: BU 625779

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Originally 'Tiarri' was a free standing Georgian style building with four rooms on each level and a symmetrical appearance. Although the extensions and alterations to the house, particularly the addition of single storey side wings, have changed the character of the original building it is still significant for the way in which it represents early settlement in the Drummond area by a wealthy landowner. The house stands at the foot of a steep hill, surrounded by farmland, and has landmark significance in the area.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Settling on the Land

PHOTOGRAPH **FILM No.** 3/10

BUILDING DATE: c.1855/56

PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 6/9/89



HISTORY:

The land on which this homestead was built was granted to Bailey Word on 23 March 1855 and conveyed to Josiah Patten on 9 August 1855. The homestead is believed to have been built soon after. It was owned by the Patten family until January 1939 when it was purchased by Alfred Pitman. He owned it until 1964 when it was purchased by the Bartletts. In the early 1980s it was purchased by the Dempsey family.

The homestead was known as 'Tiarri' by 1974 but it is not known when that name was first used. An auction notice and article which appeared in *The Age* in late 1981 describe the property as 'Pattens Hill'. This is the name of the hill, an extinct volcano, on the slopes of which the homestead is located. At that time the property was 73 hectares in size.

The old Ardona Mine is said to pass under the house.

DESCRIPTION:

The original Georgian styled house was built as a free-standing two storey building with four main rooms on each level. It appears to have had few alterations over the years until a verandah was added in the late 1970s, and two extensive single storey wings were added on either side after it was sold in the early 1980s.

The original building is built of brick with a slate roof. It does not have the type of foundations commonly seen in such buildings but is supported on sandstone blocks on an exposed reef of basalt that probably originated from the extinct volcano located to the south-west of the house. The ground plan measures some 30 ft by 27 ft (10 metres by 8 metres) and there were originally eight rooms, four upstairs and four downstairs. The ceilings are approximately 9 feet (2.7 metres). Before 1974 an interior wall between the kitchen and dining room was removed to make one large space, and a verandah was added to the rear of the house. Some of the features of the house at that time were the slate flagstones, quarried on the property, which paved the kitchen and dining room area at the rear of the ground floor; the cedar mantles and panelled side cupboards which flanked the fireplaces; and the original pine joinery upstairs.

A paved verandah with a convex roofline appears to have been added to the front and two sides of the house at some time between 1976 and 1981. French doors with multi-pane glazing also appear to have been installed at this time, replacing all of the original double hung, six-paned ground floor windows. It is not known whether the distinctive 'cupid's bow' arches surmounting the front door and the ground floor windows (and evident in photographs taken in 1976) are still visible.

The most obvious alterations to the original house are the two projecting single storey wings added to the north and south sides of the house. The verandah has been removed and a 'portico' styled porch erected over the front door. The area around the house has also been altered through earthworks, wall building, the addition of a tennis court and other 'improvements'.

REFERENCES:

National Trust File No.3580.
Australian Heritage Commission File, Database No. 015723.
La Trobe Picture Collection, State Library of Victoria.

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**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

FILE No: DR/096

CURRENT LISTINGS:

VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:

NATIONAL TRUST:

NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:

OTHER:

TOWN/DISTRICT: Drummond

NAME: 'Fairview'

FORMER NAME:

ADDRESS: Drummond-Vaughan Forest Road

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Drummond 7723-1-3

MAP REFERENCE: BU 616776

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

This building is significant as an example of an early dwelling constructed in bluestone with red brick edging around the openings and is representative of the types of dwellings built by the early settlers on the land in the Daylesford-Glenlyon Area. The building demonstrates the high level of craftsmanship and characteristic use of local bluestone and field-stone for the construction of early buildings in the area.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be listed in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Settling on the Land

PHOTOGRAPH **FILM No.** 3/22

BUILDING DATE:

PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 2/5/90



HISTORY:

DESCRIPTION:

The house is constructed of bluestone with red brick edging around the windows and doors. It has a corrugated iron clad gambrel roof which may be of a later date. There is one simple red brick chimney. Some of the stonework is covered by render.

The building sits on an attractive sloping site, with a view and well established trees.

REFERENCES:

FILE No: EG/102

CURRENT LISTINGS:
VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:
NATIONAL TRUST:
NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:
OTHER: Land Conservaton Council Review
Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 613
TITLE DETAILS:

TOWN/DISTRICT: Eganstown
NAME: Eganstown General Cemetery
FORMER NAME:
ADDRESS: Cemetery Road
MAP NAME: Eganstown 7723-3-4
MAP REFERENCE: BU 422598

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The cemetery was established in 1866 and is significant as a register of the changing population levels and social character of Eganstown and the surrounding area. It is an interesting example of a small rural cemetery. The cemetery headstones provide insights into the social relations and religious composition of the Eganstown community. The most prominent headstone is that of the Tognini family who were early Italian settlers. The area has substantial remnant native vegetation.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Settling on the Land/Settling in Towns
PHOTOGRAPH **FILM** No.5/31,32

BUILDING DATE: established 1866
PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 27/3/90



HISTORY:

The cemetery was established in 1866 and is separate to the Catholic cemetery established in Eganstown by John Egan (see EG/113).

DESCRIPTION:

The Eganstown cemetery is small and isolated. It contains a central path of crushed white quartz with the gravesites located either side in distinct rows. Most of the gravestones are modest with the most prominent being that of the Tognini family who became landowners in the area as early as 1863. The isolation, bushland setting and sparseness of the cemetery adds to its poignancy.

REFERENCES:

Land Conservation Council Melbourne District Review, D.V.Bick, 1985.
Charles D'Aprano, *From Goldrush to Federation. Italian Pioneers in Victoria: 1850-1900*, INT Press, Pascoe Vale South, 1995, p.41.
Parish Plan

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**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

FILE No: EG/104

CURRENT LISTINGS:

VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:

NATIONAL TRUST:

NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:

OTHER: Land Conservation Council Review
Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 617

TOWN/DISTRICT: Eganstown

NAME: Deep Creek Mineral Spring &
Pump House

FORMER NAME:

ADDRESS: off Deep Spring Road

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Eganstown 7723-3-4

MAP REFERENCE: BU 408622

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Deep Creek Mineral Spring is one of the more developed and picturesque mineral springs in the area, with a bridge, stone abutments and pump-house. It is significant for its contribution to the commercial as well as recreational history of the area.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Environment Features.

PHOTOGRAPH **FILM No.**

BUILDING DATE:

PHOTOGRAPH DATE:



HISTORY:

It is believed that John Egan discovered the Deep Creek Mineral Spring in 1847 when he took up land for farming nearby. The nearby township of Eganstown was named after him.

A Mr McCordel began operating at Deep Spring at the turn of the century when the gold boom in the Daylesford area was finished. He manufactured five-gallon drums at the site and carbonated the water with natural carbon dioxide which bubbled up through fissures in the rocks. Deep Spring water was transported to Melbourne for distribution.

It is believed that it was as early as 1905 that the mineral water was bottled commercially in glass. This was carried out by the O.T. Company which took over from Mr McCordel. The glass bottles were probably manufactured by one of the glass companies operating in Daylesford at the time. The pump house is where the water was bottled. The carbon dioxide was collected in a concrete dome over the spring. The pump house is said to have been built in 1912 and it features in an undated early photograph used for a scenic postcard. It also features on the label of Deep Spring Mineral Water, marketed by Amatil Ltd. which also produces such items as Coca Cola and Twisties. The pump house building was restored in March 1987.

The O.T. Company ceased bottling in the early 1930s and tankers were later used to transport the mineral water to a bottling plant in Daylesford. It was known as Eganstown Mineral Water. As well as bottles, 4-gallon (18 litre) steel drums, with a connection for charging with carbon dioxide, were filled.

In 1971 the Cook family bottled the Deep Spring mineral water.

More recently an electric motor and pump has been connected to the pump house to fill the tank farm near the highway.

The composition of Deep Spring mineral water has not changed significantly since it was first analysed in the early 1900s and is high in Carbonate of Lime, Magnesium and Sodium.

Early this century, when Daylesford and Hepburn Springs were at the height of their popularity as a mineral springs resort, Deep Creek Spring was also a popular scenic stop and picnic ground. 'Conveyances' ran to the Spring at frequent intervals and it attracted large numbers of visitors from Creswick and Ballarat on Sundays and public holidays.

DESCRIPTION:

The Deep Creek Mineral Spring site features a timber bridge supported on stone abutments, which spans the creek. On the north side of the bridge, directly above the abutments, there is a weatherboard pump-house on a timber platform. The pump-house has a gable roof with skillion sections to one side and at the rear. There are double timber doors facing the bridge with a double hung window either side. The side skillion also has a timber door. There is an open timber stairway leading up to the platform and pump-house from the creek. Near the base of the steps the mineral water flows from a horizontal pipe cemented into the stone abutments.

REFERENCES:

- Edward and Maura Wishart, *The Spa Country*, Spa Publishing, 1990, pp.93-96.
Spa Tourist News, Issue 20, Summer 1990.
The Advocate, 1 July 1987.
Land Conservation Council, Melbourne District Review, D.V.Bick, 1985.
La Trobe Picture Collection, State Library of Victoria.

FILE No: EG/113

CURRENT LISTINGS:

VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER: H 738

NATIONAL TRUST: File 6080 - State

NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:

OTHER: Land Conservation Council Review
Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 614

TOWN/DISTRICT: Eganstown

NAME: St Francis Xavier Chapel and
Catholic Cemetery

FORMER NAME:

ADDRESS: Midland Highway

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Eganstown 7723-3-4

MAP REFERENCE: BU 414613

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The small weatherboard chapel, and the cemetery in which it is located, are of significance for their association with John Egan, the pioneer pastoralist and first discoverer of gold in the district. In 1865 Egan donated the land to the Catholic Church and the chapel was erected soon after. The memorial in front of the chapel, a Celtic Cross monument erected in 1898, is an important reminder of his contributions to the district. The building is also important as a surviving example of the many modest buildings constructed in the mid-nineteenth century for combined church and school purposes. The cemetery has gravestones dating from the 1860s and illustrates the settlement of the two main streams of migrants, Irish and Swiss-Italian, who came to the Daylesford district from the 1850s.

SIGNIFICANCE: State

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing) and on the Victorian Heritage Register. The site to be recommended for addition to the Register of the National Estate.

THEMES: Gold Mining/Settling on the Land

PHOTOGRAPH FILM No.5/33,34,6/1,2,3,3a,4

BUILDING DATE: 1865-1867

PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 27/3/90



HISTORY:

The St. Frances Xavier chapel and cemetery have an important association with John Egan who was the first to discover gold in the Daylesford district. Egan arrived in Victoria in 1841 and in 1848 he was granted the license to a 16,000 acre pastoral run, which he called 'Corinella'. He discovered gold at Wombat Flat in 1851 for which he was given a £600 reward by the Government. The diggings which soon sprung up in the area was centred on the Deep Creek and a township first known as Blanket Flat, and later renamed Eganstown, grew rapidly. During its peak it had a population of around 2,000, up to eight hotels, and four churches. The whole area was heavily mined, including large-scale hydraulic sluicing; many deep lead mines followed later. Many of the miners were Irish, Italian or Swiss-Italian with smaller groups from the British Isles, China, America and other European countries.

The pastoral license was forfeited in 1864 and it was probably around this time that Egan was allotted his pre-emptive right of 640 acres within the original run. In August 1865 Egan conveyed 2 acres of this land to the Catholic church 'as the site of a Catholic Church, church cemetery, school house and for the promotion of public worship'. The land was consecrated by Bishop Gould. The chapel was erected between 1865-1867 and is said to be one of only three Catholic Churches remaining in Victoria to have a burial ground included on its property.

The timber chapel was provided with a fire place and the burial ground is still maintained by a private cemetery trust of local residents which includes later generations of the Egan family. The building is of interest for its long term use as a combined church and school, having fulfilled both functions until 1899 when a separate school was built nearby. Mass is still celebrated at the chapel once a year on 2 November, which is All Soul's Day, an important day of prayer for the souls of one's ancestors.

Egan died in April 1896, aged 85, and in November 1898 a marble Celtic cross was unveiled in his memory. The 13 foot high memorial was the work of Messrs Jageurs and Son of the Royal Park Monumental Works, Melbourne.

DESCRIPTION:

The chapel is a rudimentary but very well preserved weatherboard clad building erected in 1865-67. The steeply pitched roof is clad with corrugated iron and at the front of the chapel there is decorative cross on a finial at the gable ridge. The picturesque fretted bargeboards and the pointed entrance doorway give the building a simple Gothic style.

Among the gravestones, many of which are in excellent order, are memorials to the Irish and Swiss Italians who settled the district during the last century. These include Thomas Prendergast from Cork; the Bourke and Kennedy families from Tipperary; and Swiss-Italians with surnames such as Righetti, Lafranchi, Caligari and Moretti. There are also headstones for Egan and other members of his family. Many of the headstones in the cemetery have been constructed from local granite and many family plots are surrounded with decorative cast iron fences.

There is also a prominent memorial to John Egan which is located centrally and directly in front of the chapel and has a Celtic cross mounted on top of the base stones. Part of the inscription on the headstone reads (possibly a little erroneously) 'He arrived in 1841, founded this township which bears his name in 1848, and was the first to discover gold in the Daylesford district 1851. Amongst his many charitable gifts were this church and burial ground'.

REFERENCES:

- National Trust File No.6080 - includes information from former HBC File No.600 776 T.
Charles D'Aprano, *From Goldrush to Federation*, INT Press, 1995, p.28 & 46.
R. Spreadborough and H. Anderson, *Victorian Squatters*, Red Rooster Press, Ascot Vale, 1983, pp.159-160.
The Land Conservation Council Melbourne District Review, D.V.Bick, 1985.
The Rotary Club of Daylesford, *Daylesford and Hepburn Springs, The Spa Centre of Australia*, 3rd Edition, first published 1974, p.20
Information from the Diocese of Ballarat Archives.

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**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

FILE No: EG/114

CURRENT LISTINGS:
VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:
NATIONAL TRUST:
NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:
OTHER: Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 829

TOWN/DISTRICT: Eganstown
NAME: 'Corinella'
FORMER NAME:
ADDRESS: off Midland Highway

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Eganstown 7723-3-4
MAP REFERENCE: BU 416619

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

'Corinella' is significant as the original homestead of John Egan, the pioneer pastoralist who, in 1851, became the first discoverer of gold in the district. In 1848 Egan was granted the license to a 16,000 acre pastoral run, which he called 'Corinella', and in about 1864 he was granted pre-emptive right to 640 acres of this run. The homestead is said to have been built in 1863 and still be owned by members of the Egan family.

SIGNIFICANCE: State

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing). The site to be recommended for addition to the Register of the National Estate and the Victorian Heritage Register.

THEMES: Gold Mining/Settling on the Land
PHOTOGRAPH **FILM** No.8/12

BUILDING DATE: c.1863
PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 5/4/90



HISTORY:

'Corinella' is the original property of the pioneer settler John Egan. Egan was a native of the Emery Isle (County Tipperary). He came to Melbourne in January 1841, making him one of the earliest colonists. He worked in Melbourne for a short time and then went to Darebin Creek and worked there and at the Plenty for three years. In 1844 Egan took up land with his brother-in-law at Bacchus Marsh and remained there for the next few years. In 1848 Egan was granted the license to a 16,000 acre pastoral run, which he called 'Corinella'. The name is said to be an Italian word for 'little crown'.

Egan discovered gold at Wombat Flat in 1851 for which he was given a £600 reward by the Government. The diggings which soon sprung up in the area was centred on the Deep Creek and a township first known as Blanket Flat, and later renamed Eganstown, grew rapidly. During its peak it had a population of around 2,000, up to eight hotels, and four churches. The whole area was heavily mined, including large-scale hydraulic sluicing. Many deep lead mines followed later including the very rich Corinella Deep Lead which was worked predominantly by the Swiss-Italian migrants to the area who were experts in tunnelling.

The pastoral license was forfeited in 1864 and it was probably around this time that Egan was allotted his pre-emptive right of 640 acres within the original run. The present homestead is said to have been built in 1863 using bricks made from clay which was quarried only a short distance away and fired in a kiln on the property. It has also been said that one man took two years to cut the circular pattern on the verandah frieze by hand. The only addition to the original homestead has been the back porch, added in 1933.

John Egan still resided at the property in 1888, although he was retired from active business. The affairs of the station were by this time conducted by his sons.

John Egan was a member of the Mount Franklin Shire Council for several years, but finally resigned that position on account of his age. John Egan and his wife, who he married in 1850, had seven sons and four daughters.

The property is said to still be owned by members of the Egan family.

DESCRIPTION:

The building is an early Victorian brick homestead constructed in about 1863. It has an M-shaped hip roof clad in slate with lead ridging. It has a verandah, on all four sides, with a sloped roof clad in corrugated iron. By 1968 the verandah posts had been replaced by steel ones but the woodwork of the verandah frieze was still in good condition.

The interior is spacious - the main passage is more than 8 feet in width and the rooms are large (the dining room is 16 feet by 16 feet). The only addition to the original homestead was the back porch, which was added in 1933.

REFERENCES:

- R.Berlinski and A.Leonzini, *Early Development and Architectural History of Daylesford*, 1968, University of Melbourne, School of Architecture Library.
A. Sutherland (Ed.), *Victoria and its Metropolis: Past and Present*, McCarron, Bird and Co., Melbourne, 1888, entry for John Egan p.244.
R.Spreadborough and H.Anderson, *Victorian Squatters*, Red Rooster Press, Ascot Vale, 1983, pp.159-160.
Edward and Maura Wishart, *The Spa Country*, Spa Publishing, 1990, pp.93.

FILE No: EG/115

CURRENT LISTINGS:

VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:

NATIONAL TRUST:

NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:

OTHER: Land Conservation Council Review
Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 732

TITLE DETAILS:

TOWN/DISTRICT: Eganstown

NAME: Tipperary Mineral Springs Reserve

FORMER NAME:

ADDRESS: Sailors Creek

MAP NAME: Eganstown 7723-3-4

MAP REFERENCE: BU 448636

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Tipperary Springs Reserve is an important natural feature in the study area. With its mineral springs it has been a tourist attraction since at least 1884 and is significant for its contribution to the history of recreation in the area.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing). The site is in the Hepburn Regional Park and is to be protected by the relevant management authority.

THEMES: Environment Features

PHOTOGRAPH **FILM No.**

BUILDING DATE: reserved 1884

PHOTOGRAPH DATE: April 1999



HISTORY:

Tipperary Springs was probably discovered by prospectors searching for alluvial gold along Sailors Creek.

In April 1883 the Council of the Borough of Daylesford applied to the Department of Lands and Survey for the reservation of a small area of land around the Tipperary Springs. In their application the Council stated that they believed this and another spring (later inundated by Lake Daylesford in 1929) could 'ultimately prove to be valuable to the public but which are at present quite neglected and liable to be destroyed by mining operations'. The Council's intentions were to plant out and beautify the surroundings thereby making the springs accessible and convenient to residents as well as visitors from other parts of the colony.

In June 1884 an area of 5 acres was reserved as 'a site for affording access to mineral springs'. The Daylesford Borough Council was made the Committee of Management a month later. There is some evidence to suggest that mining activities were allowed by the Borough Council after the reservation of the springs area, although the area was popular with visitors. However, there is no sign that the area was planted out with exotic trees as originally planned.

At some stage, probably in the early 1900s, a swing bridge was erected over Sailors Creek. It led to the Tipperary Mineral Spring and the hillside diggings beyond. It appears in photographs and postcards dating back to c.1919 and c.1938 as do the concrete steps that lead down into a concrete lined trench where the spring is tapped by a pipe.

In May 1929 the Reserve was proclaimed a Tourist Resort (Government Gazette 5 June 1929).

In 1981 funding came from the Ministry of Tourism and the Mineral Water Development Fund to contribute towards the cost of upgrading the existing track and of carrying out improvements to the area around the mineral spring. It would appear that these 'improvements' included the construction of the present timber footbridge that now crosses the creek, replacing the original swing bridge. The walking track through the Reserve is part of the Tipperary Walking track which generally follows the old water races of the early diggings from Lake Daylesford to the Hepburn Mineral Springs Reserve.

DESCRIPTION:

On the flat beside the creek there is a semi-rotary hand pump, and on the other side there is the original piped trench. Mineral water issues from a pipe in the wall and from another pipe on the right hand side of the well. These pipes tap separate 'eyes' of the spring.

The piped trench is reached by a timber footbridge which spans Sailors Creek and rests on stone abutments. Tracks on the other side of the creek follow old mining water races to Bryces Flat in one direction and Central Springs in the other.

REFERENCES:

- Land Conservation Council Melbourne District Review, D.V.Bick, 1985. Includes research from the Mineral Springs Advisory Board.
Edward and Maura Wishart, *The Spa Country*, Spa Publishing, 1990, pp.79-81.
La Trobe Picture Collection, State Library of Victoria.
Photograph Collection, Daylesford and District Historical Society.

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**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

FILE No: FR/116

CURRENT LISTINGS:

VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:

NATIONAL TRUST:

NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:

OTHER: Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 782

TOWN/DISTRICT: Franklinford

NAME: Franklinford Cemetery

FORMER NAME:

ADDRESS: Cemetery Road, off Clarkes Road

TITLE DETAILS: Crown Land

MAP NAME: Yandoit 7723-4-3

MAP REFERENCE: BU 431749

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The cemetery, established in 1842, is significant as a register of the changing population levels and social character of Franklinford and the surrounding area. It is an interesting example of a small rural cemetery where both European settlers and Aborigines were buried. The cemetery headstones provides insights into the social relations and religious composition of the Franklinford community. The cemetery is also significant for its connections to Edward Stone Parker, the Assistant Protector of Aborigines, who established the Loddon Aboriginal Protectorate and the Reserve in which the cemetery was originally located. The most prominent headstone is that of Parker and his wife Mary.

SIGNIFICANCE: State

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing). The site to be recommended for addition to the Register of the National Estate and the Victorian Heritage Register.

THEMES: Settling in Towns/Aboriginal Protectorate

PHOTOGRAPH **FILM** No.3/7,8,10

BUILDING DATE: est. 1842

PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 2/05/90



HISTORY:

Present day Franklinford was originally the location of an Aboriginal Protectorate set up by Edward Stone Parker. He was one of four Assistant Protectors of Aborigines appointed in London to investigate conflicts between settlers and aborigines in (what was then) the Port Phillip District of N.S.W. In 1839 Parker was assigned to the Loddon or North Western District thus bringing the local Jajowurrong people under his care. Parker believed that a reserved area should be set aside for the Loddon tribes where they would be free to live and obtain their food without encroaching on areas already claimed by pastoralists. In June 1841 Parker set up his station as part of a Reserve of some five miles radius centred on the station homestead. This area of land was first referred to as the Upper Loddon Aboriginal Reserve and later known as the Mount Franklin Aboriginal Reserve.

The first death at the station was in June 1842 and in reporting the incident Parker wrote that they had 'selected a suitable place for a burial ground'. This was the location of the present Franklinford cemetery. That same year some Aboriginal children were interred in the same plot and in October Parker's wife, Mary, died and was buried in the same area of land.

It was not until mid-1848, however, that half an acre of this land within the Aboriginal Reserve was officially surveyed as a cemetery and the boundary lines marked out on a map. By the end of 1848 this area had been fenced. The size of the cemetery soon became insufficient to cope with the number of burials and in 1863 an editorial in a local newspaper criticised the state of the cemetery and described it as a 'charnel house' where 'the Aboriginal savages and the white settlers are all packed together'. Additional ground was applied for and the present boundaries, enclosing some eight acres, were surveyed. During the 1880s the cemetery was set up into areas for different denominations.

Unfortunately in the mid-1860s a bushfire swept through the cemetery and destroyed all records of the early burials including the wooden grave markers. A shattered headstone from the early years is thought to be that of the surveyor of the cemetery, William Weston Howe, who is believed to have died in the district on 19 January 1849 (and not 1844 as previously proposed). One distinctive memorial belongs to Edward Stone Parker who died in 1865. After the Protectorate was abolished in late 1849, Parker was offered a pastoral lease of the reserve. He accepted and subsequently moved his homestead to the slopes of Mt Franklin. Those Aborigines left in the area suffered no immediate change as Mr Parker continued to see to their needs for some time although he was not paid to do so. He became well known as a local preacher and in 1857 was nominated as a member of the legislative council. Parker became Inspector for the Denominational School's board in 1857. When the board was abolished in 1861, Parker became a member of the Board of Education.

When arrangements were being made to commemorate the centenary of Parker's death an early survey chart was found that showed the exact position of the old burial ground in relation to the present boundaries. As part of a special ceremony held in April 1968 four visiting Aborigines were chosen to plant four commemorative trees at each of the corners to ensure that the location of the original burial ground would not be forgotten.

DESCRIPTION:

Franklinford Cemetery consists of irregularly placed grave sites, including that of Edward Stone Parker, Assistant Protector of the Aborigines, and his wife Mary. The cemetery also includes the grave site of members of the Morrison family who were early pioneers and established a farm at Yandoit in 1856. Numerous pines surround the cemetery.

REFERENCES:

- Edgar Morrison, *Early Days in the Loddon Valley*, 1966, pp.63-64.
Edgar Morrison, *The Loddon Aborigines*, Abco Print, Daylesford, 1971, pp.43-45.
C.C.Culvenor, *The Boundaries of the Mount Franklin Aboriginal Reserve*, Jim Crow Press, Daylesford, 1992. (Also further research by Culvenor into the death of William Howe).
The Daylesford and District Historical Society Inc. Newsletter, Volume 3. No.1, March 1989.

**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

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FILE No: FR/117

CURRENT LISTINGS:
VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:
NATIONAL TRUST:
NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:
OTHER:

TOWN/DISTRICT: Franklinfoord

NAME: 'Wattle Bank' Farm

FORMER NAME:

ADDRESS: Flemings Road

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Guildford 7723-4-2

MAP REFERENCE: BU 455777

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

'Wattle Bank' farm is representative of small farm complexes established in the Franklinfoord area in the 1860s and 1870s. The stable behind the residence is of significance as it is constructed from split timber slabs, an early form of building construction.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be listed in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Settling on the Land
PHOTOGRAPH **FILM** No.B/12

BUILDING DATE:
PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 2/5/90



HISTORY:

The homestead was built by the Fleming family who originally owned the property. The property has a very old stable of timber split slabs.

'Wattle Bank' farm has been owned by the Glen family since 1935. Max Glen's great-grandfather George Chapman had a hotel, the Halfway House Hotel nearby on the corner of Flemings Rd and Midland Highway. This was one of two hotels in the area at that time and had holding paddocks for stock. It was frequented by drovers and carters and was also a changing station for Cobb & Co. coaches between Daylesford and Castlemaine.

The homestead contains a dining room from the Halfway House Hotel as the kitchen.

The laneway past the house was once used as a walking track by residents from Clydesdale who would obtain mineral water from a nearby Limestone Creek mineral spring.

DESCRIPTION:

The homestead is a rectangular building with two hipped roofs, and a straight-pitched verandah running across the front and returning down the sides. There is a stable behind the residence that is of interest as it is constructed from split timber slabs, an early form of building construction.

REFERENCES:

Local informant: Max Glen

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**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

FILE No: FR/121

CURRENT LISTINGS:
VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:
NATIONAL TRUST:
NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:
OTHER: Land Conservation Council Review
Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 645

TOWN/DISTRICT: Franklinford

NAME: Monument to E.S Parker

FORMER NAME:

ADDRESS: SE cnr Hepburn-Newstead Road
and Powell Extension Road

TITLE DETAILS: Crown Land

MAP NAME: Yandoit 7723-4-3

MAP REFERENCE: BU 439749

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

This stone monument commemorates Edward Stone Parker, Assistant Protector of Aborigines for the Loddon District. The Protectorate system was established by the British Government and Parker was appointed in 1838. His station, established in June 1841, was in the area of the present Franklinford township and was at the centre of the Mount Franklin Aboriginal Reserve. The Protectorate system was discontinued in December 1849 but Parker remained in the area and continued to look after the Aborigines. The materials used in construction of the memorial include significant items from sites relating to the protectorate's history.

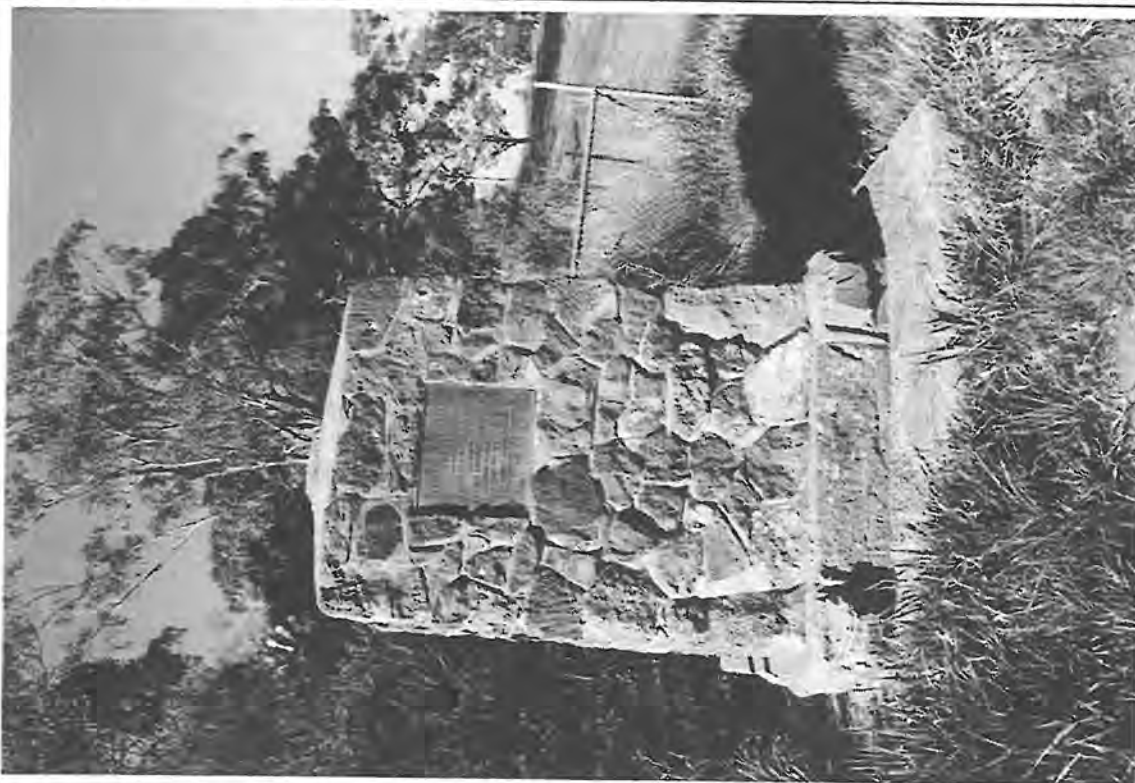
SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Aboriginal Protectorate
PHOTOGRAPH **FILM No.** 1/14

BUILDING DATE: 1965
PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 6/9/89



HISTORY:

Present day Franklinford was originally the location of an Aboriginal Protectorate set up by Edward Stone Parker. He was one of four Assistant Protectors of Aborigines appointed in London in 1838 to investigate conflicts between settlers and aborigines in (what was then) the Port Phillip District of N.S.W. In 1839 Parker was assigned to the Loddon or North Western District thus bringing the local Jajowurrong people under his care. Parker believed that a reserved area should be set aside for the Loddon tribes where they would be free to live and obtain their food without encroaching on areas already claimed by pastoralists. In June 1841 Parker set up his station as part of a Reserve of some five miles radius centred on the station homestead. This area of land was first referred to as the Upper Loddon Aboriginal Reserve and later known as the Mount Franklin Aboriginal Reserve.

After the Protectorate was abolished in December 1849 Parker was offered a pastoral license to the reserve. He accepted and subsequently moved his homestead to the slopes of Mt Franklin. Those Aborigines left in the area suffered no immediate change. Mr Parker continued to see to their needs for some time although he was not paid to do so. He became well known as a local preacher and in 1857 was nominated as a member of the legislative council. Parker became Inspector for the Denominational School's board in 1857. When the board was abolished in 1861, Parker became a member of the Board of Education. He died in 1865.

The monument was erected with public support by the Daylesford and District Historical Society at the request of Edgar Morrison. The site was made available by the trustees of the Franklinford Methodist Church. It was constructed by S.Hoath with the help of Messrs J.Murphy and S.Verey of Daylesford, and Messrs E.Morrison and D.Morrison of Franklinford.

The memorial was unveiled by the Hon. A.G.Rylah MP, Chief Secretary, on 2 May 1965.

DESCRIPTION:

The memorial cairn is located near the former Franklinford Methodist Church on land that was once part of the church grounds. It is constructed of stones taken from sites relating to the history of the Protectorate. The base of the monument is dressed sandstone from an early settler's house. The paving stone nearest the northern base comes from the home of Mrs William Bumstead, a sister of the first Mrs Parker. The body of the cairn is of volcanic boulders from the site of the Aboriginal Station and also contains some dressed pumice from the chimney of Parker's later station homestead on the western slope of Mount Franklin. On the south side of the cairn, facing the former church, four hand made bricks, which also came from the Aboriginal Station, were placed in the form of a cross. On the western side is a light coloured stone from the ruins of the old Tarrengower Station, founded by Lachlan Mackinnon in 1840 and frequently visited by Parker. On the eastern side is a piece of hard sandstone faced with quartz, which was found on the old homestead site.

A metal plaque at the front (north side) of the cairn contains the inscription:

"Edward Stone Parker, 1802-1865, Regional Pioneer
Protector of Aborigines, Established the Loddon Aboriginal Station,
Homestead, Church and School, Near this site in 1841.
His devoted service remains a Challenge and an Inspiration. April 1965."

REFERENCES:

- Edgar Morrison, *Frontier Life in the Loddon Protectorate*, 1967, p.iii.
Edgar Morrison, *The Loddon Aborigines*, Abco Print, Daylesford, 1971.
C.C.Culvenor, *The Boundaries of the Mount Franklin Aboriginal Reserve*, Jim Crow Press, Daylesford, 1992.
The Daylesford and District Historical Society Inc. Newsletter, Volume 3. No.1, March 1989.

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**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

FILE No: FR/122

CURRENT LISTINGS:

VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:
NATIONAL TRUST:
NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:
OTHER: Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 783

TOWN/DISTRICT: Franklinford

NAME: Former Church

FORMER NAMES: Franklinford Methodist
Church and E.S Parker
Centre

ADDRESS: SE cnr Hepburn-Newstead Road
and Powell Extension Road

MAP NAME: Yandoit 7723-4-3

MAP REFERENCE: BU 438749

TITLE DETAILS:

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The former Franklinford Methodist church is significant for its contribution to the social and community history of Franklinford. Its construction is typical of early red brick country churches. It has strong associations with the pioneer settler Edward Stone Parker who was the first to preach the Methodist faith in the immediate area. When the church was closed in 1954 it became a museum for aboriginal relics and mining artefacts and was called the E.S.Parker Centre in Parker's memory.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Aboriginal Protectorate/Settling in Towns

PHOTOGRAPH **FILM** No. 1/15

BUILDING DATE: 1870s

PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 6/9/89



HISTORY:

Methodism was introduced in the Port Phillip District by the Wesleyan Methodists in 1838, but it was soon broken up into several divisions. The divisions of Methodism united to form the Methodist Church of Australasia in 1902.

Methodism began its history in the immediate locality with the arrival of Edward Stone Parker, the Assistant Aboriginal Protector who established an Aboriginal Protectorate at present day Franklinton in 1841. From the very beginning he conducted services in his own home, first for his household and later for anybody who wanted to attend. In mid-1842 a combination Church and schoolroom, some 54 ft by 21 ft in size, was erected nearby. In 1858 a slab built Chapel was opened for worship in Franklinton.

The land on which this former Methodist church was erected was gazetted as a Wesleyan Church site in 1869 and the present building was probably erected soon after.

The building was used as a Methodist church until it closed in early 1954. It was then used as a museum for Aboriginal relics and mining artefacts. In memory of Edward Stone Parker it was called the E.S.Parker Centre. The artefacts and relics were later taken to the Daylesford Historical Society and the building was sold and converted to a holiday house in 1978.

DESCRIPTION:

The church is a red brick structure with a main nave and a gabled entry porch centred on the front gable wall. Entry into the church is via a pointed arch timber door in one side of the porch. The walls sit on stone footings. Brick buttressing divides the side walls into three bays, each featuring a stained glass, pointed arch window. All the buttresses are stepped and have sloping rendered caps at the step and at the head. There is a pointed arch window in the front of the entry porch and on either side of the porch in the front gable wall. In the gable above the entry porch there is also a round window. Double courses of brick headers encircle the round window and accentuate the pointed arch of the windows. The gable roofs of the church nave and entry porch are both clad with corrugated iron. There are 'S' shape tie-rod ends on either side of the front facade.

During the building conversion in 1978 a bathroom and utility area was added at the rear in a style that mirrored the pitch roofed entrance porch at the other end of the building.

The former church is situated on higher ground with views to the surrounding district. It is surrounded by native trees and a cottage garden.

REFERENCES:

Yandoit Methodist Church, 1858-1959, Centenary Souvenir, 1959.

Local informant: Geoff Morrison.

Miles Lewis, *Victorian Churches: their origins, their story and their architecture*, National Trust of Australia (Victoria), Melbourne, 1991, pp.10-11.

A & P Latriell, and P. Lovell, *New Uses For Old Buildings in Australia*, The Australian Council of National Trusts, Oxford University Press, 1982. P.46.

FILE No: FR/123

CURRENT LISTINGS:

VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:

NATIONAL TRUST:

NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:

OTHER: Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 784

TOWN/DISTRICT: Franklinford

NAME: Larnebarramul Sanctuary Sign

FORMER NAME:

ADDRESS: SE cnr Hepburn-Newstead Road
and Powell Extension Road

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Yandoit 7723-4-3

MAP REFERENCE: BU 438749

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Larnebarramul Sanctuary sign is significant as it commemorates both the original occupation of the Franklinford area by the Jajowurrong aborigines and the Aboriginal Reserve established by Assistant Protector for Aborigines, Edward Stone Parker. The word 'Larnebarramul' means 'House of the Emu' and was the name given to the area by the local aborigines who liked to camp there. It was also the name of E.S.Parker's station, which he established within the Mount Franklin Aboriginal Reserve in 1841.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing)

THEMES: Aboriginal Protectorate

PHOTOGRAPH FILM No.1/18

BUILDING DATE: 1965

PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 6/9/89



HISTORY:

The sign was erected in 1965 adjacent to the former E.S.Parker Centre (see FR/122) by the local Historical Society as a monument to the original local aboriginal tribe and to Edward Stone Parker and the Aboriginal Protectorate. Larnebarramul is the aboriginal word for "House of the Emu". Present day Franklinford was once known as Lar-ne-barramul and was a site where the local aborigines liked to camp. These people were the Jajowurrong also referred to by early settlers as "the Loddon Tribe", or familiarly as "the Jim Crow Blacks".

Present day Franklinford was also originally the location of an Aboriginal Protectorate set up by Edward Stone Parker. He was one of four Assistant Protectors of Aborigines appointed in London in 1838 to investigate conflicts between settlers and aborigines in (what was then) the Port Phillip District of N.S.W. In 1839 Parker was assigned to the Loddon or North Western District thus bringing the local Jajowurrong people under his care. Parker believed that a reserved area should be set aside for the Loddon tribes where they would be free to live and obtain their food without encroaching on areas already claimed by pastoralists. In June 1841 Parker set up his station as part of a Reserve of some five miles radius centred on the station homestead. This area of land was first referred to as the Upper Loddon Aboriginal Reserve and later known as the Mount Franklin Aboriginal Reserve.

After the Protectorate was abolished in December 1849 Parker was offered a pastoral license to the reserve. He accepted and subsequently moved his homestead to the slopes of Mt Franklin. Those Aborigines left in the area suffered no immediate change. Mr Parker continued to see to their needs for some time although he was not paid to do so. He became well known as a local preacher and in 1857 was nominated as a member of the legislative council. Parker became Inspector for the Denominational School's board in 1857. When the board was abolished in 1861, Parker became a member of the Board of Education. He died in 1865.

DESCRIPTION:

A wrought iron, free standing sign which contains the words *Larnebarramul Sanctuary 1965* and the shape of a standing Emu cut out in metal. The sign now sits on private land - the former E.S.Parker Centre (the deconsecrated Franklinford Methodist Church) is now a private residence.

REFERENCES:

Edgar Morrison, *The Loddon Aborigines*, Abco Print, Daylesford, 1971.
B.H. Carruthers, *A History of Yandoit State School No. 691*, n.d., p.1.

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**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

FILE No: FR/124

CURRENT LISTINGS:
VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:
NATIONAL TRUST:
NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:
OTHER: Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 890

TOWN/DISTRICT: Franklinford
NAME: Former Church
FORMER NAME: Franklinford Presbyterian Church
ADDRESS: SE cnr Hepburn-Newstead Road
and Powell Extension Road

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Yandoit 7723-4-3
MAP REFERENCE: BU 439747

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The former Franklinford Presbyterian Church is significant for its contribution to the social history of the Franklinford township. The craftsmanship and execution of the brickwork is notable. The existence of the church represents the large influx of Scottish settlers to the district during the gold rush and, subsequently, their permanent settlement in the Franklinford area.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Settling in Towns
PHOTOGRAPH **FILM** No.1/16

BUILDING DATE: late 1870s
PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 6/9/89



HISTORY:

The land on which this former church is located was sold to the Trustees of the Franklinford Presbyterian church in June 1875. The church was probably erected soon after. It is said to have cost £600 to build and the bricks were burnt near the cemetery.

Until it was closed in the mid 1990s the church regularly had a very strong congregation due to the influence of the old Scottish families living in the area. It always functioned as a Presbyterian Church - the congregation did not join the Uniting Church movement of 1977.

The roof was burnt out around the time the church closed and has since been replaced

DESCRIPTION:

The former church is a picturesque red brick structure with a corrugated iron, gable roof. The walls sit on stone footings above which there is a cement rendered band. Entry into the building is via a pointed arch, timber door centrally located on the front gable wall. The entry door is reached by bluestone steps and is accentuated by a corbelled brick surround which follows the outline of the arch, and is shaped to finish in a steep triangular point part-way up the main wall. The edge of this triangle is trimmed with a cement rendered band. Directly above the entry, in the main gable wall, there is a stained glass rose window. Brick buttresses divide the side walls into three bays, each with a stained glass, pointed arch window. Each window is trimmed with a cement rendered arch at the head and has a cement rendered sill. There are also brick buttresses at each end of the front gable wall, and a pointed arch window on each side of the entry. All the buttresses have a pair of sloping rendered caps at their heads and a single step also with a sloping rendered cap. The front facade is made more picturesque by the use of a wide band of slightly protruding bricks to trim the edges of the gable and main wall.

REFERENCES:

Local informants: Jack Robertson, E. Sartori.
Parish plan - Township of Franklinford.

FILE No: FR/125

CURRENT LISTINGS:

VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER: H 636

NATIONAL TRUST: File 5881 - Unclassified

NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:

OTHER: Land Conservation Council Review

Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 647

TOWN/DISTRICT: Franklinford

NAME: Franklinford Community Centre

FORMER NAME: Franklinford Primary
School No.257

ADDRESS: SW cnr of Mill Street and
Whybrow Street

MAP NAME: Yandoit 7723-4-3

MAP REFERENCE: BU 439749

TITLE DETAILS:

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The former Franklinford Primary School No.257 is significant for its contribution to the social history of Franklinford. The school has its origins in a private school set up in his home by Henry Judkins in 1851 and operated on the present site from 1866. The former schoolroom is still an important centre for community life. It is one of the few buildings remaining indicating that Franklinford was once a larger town with populations brought to the area by the gold rush. The building, whilst having undergone minor modifications, is a relatively intact example of one of the early Board of Education's recommended school plans.

SIGNIFICANCE: State

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing) and on the Victorian Heritage Register. The site to be recommended for addition to the Register of the National Estate.

THEMES: Settling in Towns

PHOTOGRAPH FILM No.B/13, 14

BUILDING DATE: 1866

PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 2/5/90



HISTORY:

Present day Franklinford was originally the location of an Aboriginal Protectorate set up by Edward Stone Parker. In June 1841 Parker set up his station as part of a Reserve of some five miles radius centred on the station homestead. This area of land was first referred to as the Upper Loddon Aboriginal Reserve and later known as the Mount Franklin Aboriginal Reserve. The first organised schooling in the Reserve began in January 1842 with a one hour lesson of about 25 aboriginal children. This temporary school was conducted in the constable's small residence until a combination Church and schoolroom, some 54 ft by 21 ft in size, was erected in mid-1842. However, even with this early setting up of some form of schooling, it appears that lessons were only infrequently conducted until a regular school was established in the last few weeks of 1849. Mrs and Mrs Charles Judkins became the Government appointed teachers in early 1850. They lived, with their family, in a residence attached to the 'Black's School' (as it was called in a township plan dated 1859). They taught the aboriginal children until 1864 when the school was closed down (see FR/127).

When Parker moved from the Reserve to nearby Mount Franklin in about 1851, his pise homestead, which is said to have stood on the corner of Loddon and Parker Streets, was taken over by a Mr. Henry Judkins. He used it as a private school for the growing number of white children in the neighbourhood. This school became known as Common School No.257 Franklinford following the establishment of the Board of Education (Common Schools Act) in 1862. In 1866 the school was moved to the present site and the present school building was probably built at this time. Its design is based on one of the plans strictly prescribed by the Board between 1862 and 1872. A detached residence with four rooms was also erected, possibly around the same time, on the west side of the school.

In the first decade after the opening, the school operated as a day and night school with 38 and 59 enrolments respectively. William Lewis and Agnes Lewis were the first teachers. Student enrolments increased to 46 day students in 1876 and 62 in 1886. In 1900 when 54 students were enrolled, the schoolhouse was repaired and a new residence purchased. In about 1916 the weatherboard clad entry extension was added to the main porch entry but apart from this and a few other minor alterations, the school building is substantially externally intact.

The Franklinford Primary School No.257 closed in 1962 and in 1986 it became Franklinford's Community Centre following the transfer of \$2,000 from the Daylesford and Glenlyon Shire to the Education Department.

DESCRIPTION:

The former Franklinford School is a single room, rendered brick building with an entry porch centrally placed on one long side. A later weatherboard extension with a door and a window covers the original entry door and provides a new entry. The main room has a gable roof concealed by a pedimented brick parapet at each end. A decorative bell-tower surmounts the entry porch and adds to the building's distinctive appearance. There is a three bay window at one end of the school room, a slender window at the other end and a small arched window in the original entry porch. Circular vents are located in the pediments at both ends of the school room.

The design of the building appears to be based on the Plan No.II, one of several plans strictly prescribed by the Board of Education.

REFERENCES:

- H. Anderson & L. J. Blake, *Vision and Realisation*, Vol.2, Education Department, Melbourne, 1973, p.638.
Richard Peterson, *Historic Government Schools, A Comparative Study*, Department of Planning and Development, Victoria, June 1993.
Land Conservation Council Melbourne District Review, D.V.Bick, 1985.
Daylesford Advocate, 9 September 1986.
Edgar Morrison, *Early Days in the Loddon Valley*, 1966, p.40-41, 44-45, 84, & 86.

**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

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FILE No: FR/126

CURRENT LISTINGS:
VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:
NATIONAL TRUST:
NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:
OTHER: Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 785

TOWN/DISTRICT: Franklinford

NAME: Former Hotel/Store

FORMER NAME:

ADDRESS: SE cnr Stuart and Cross Streets

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Yandoit 7723-4-3

MAP REFERENCE: BU 438750

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

This building was variously a hotel and a store and is significant as an indication that Franklinford once supported a much larger population. The building is important for its contribution to the social and commercial history of Franklinford.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Settling in Towns
PHOTOGRAPH **FILM No.** 10/9,10

BUILDING DATE:
PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 29/2/91



HISTORY:

The land on which this building stands was purchased from the Crown by H. Coloquhoun in May 1868. It is said that he ran a hotel there. It is also said that the building was later owned by Cooper who ran a store there and then even later by Manning who ran a Post Office.

Franklinford was a once thriving hamlet and is of interest for its striking Union Jack town plan, part of which is still clearly evident. Although former churches and the school are still extant this building is one of the few major commercial building remaining in the township. It is believed to have been a hotel but may also have incorporated a store as evidenced by faint paintwork on one side wall. It occupies a prominent corner position facing one of the main roads in the township.

DESCRIPTION:

The building is a large but simple red brick structure erected on a corner. The two sides facing the street are extended with brick parapets to conceal the corrugated iron roof. These two walls are evenly divided, each with three windows and a door. In one of the walls it appears that a door has been removed and bricked in. There is one red brick chimney on the back wall. The building is now being used as a residence and a more recent addition of a bay window can be seen in one of the side walls not facing the street. The other side wall is also extended with a brick parapet which features the word 'STORE' in faint paintwork. Most of the adjacent parapet on the front wall appears to have been fairly recently re-bricked and there may have been other signage on that parapet. It also appears that the building originally had a verandah on the two street frontages.

REFERENCES:

Local informant: Jack Robertson
Parish Plan - Township of Franklinford

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**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

FILE No: FR/127

CURRENT LISTINGS:

VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:

NATIONAL TRUST:

NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:

OTHER: Land Conservation Council Review
Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 646

TITLE DETAILS:

TOWN/DISTRICT: Franklinford

NAME: Mount Franklin Aboriginal School Site

FORMER NAME:

ADDRESS: off Hepburn-Newstead Road

MAP NAME: Yandoit 7723-4-3

MAP REFERENCE: BU 435745

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The site of the former Mount Franklin Aboriginal School is significant for its association with the Assistant Protector for the Aborigines, Edward Stone Parker, and with the Aboriginal Reserve which he established in the area in June 1841. Although the school was formally in operation a few weeks before the Protectorate was discontinued in December 1849 it had its origins in a temporary school taught from 1841, first in the constable's residence and then in a combined Church and schoolroom. The Aboriginal school closed in 1864 and its location was commemorated by a sign, since stolen, which was erected in 1965.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Aboriginal Protectorate

PHOTOGRAPH **FILM No.**

BUILDING DATE: 1849-1864

PHOTOGRAPH DATE:



HISTORY:

Present day Franklinford was originally the location of an Aboriginal Protectorate set up by Edward Stone Parker. In June 1841 Parker set up his station as part of a Reserve of some five miles radius centred on the station homestead. This area of land was first referred to as the Upper Loddon Aboriginal Reserve and later known as the Mount Franklin Aboriginal Reserve.

Schooling of the aboriginal children was an issue that Parker felt strongly about and on 3 January 1842 he noted in his diary that a day school had been commenced by the constable that morning with about 25 boys attending for an hour. This temporary school was conducted in the constable's small residence until a combination Church and schoolroom, some 54 ft by 21 ft in size, was erected in mid-1842.

However, even with this early establishment of some form of schooling, it appears that lessons were not regularly conducted. Despite Parker's frequent requests to the Government that a regular school be established it was not until the last weeks of 1849 that this occurred. Unfortunately this coincided with the abolition of the Protectorate in December 1849 and one of Parker's last requests was for the appointment of a schoolmaster and schoolmistress. Mrs and Mrs Charles Judkins became the Government appointed teachers in early 1850. They lived, with their family, in a residence attached to the 'Black's School'. Although the Protectorate had been abolished there were still a number of aboriginal children in the area and in early 1855 there were about 20 boys, aged between about 7 and 16, receiving an education at the school. By 1860 the school building, which was also used as a home for some of the aboriginal children and young adults, was in a dilapidated condition and in April 1864 it was closed. The aborigines were moved to a new home and school on the Upper Yarra.

An early plan of the Franklinford Township dated 1859 clearly shows the position of the 'Black's School' and the enclosure that surrounded it. In 1965, as part of a series of memorials erected to commemorate Parker's death in 1865 (see FR/121 and FR/123), a sign was placed at the site of the aboriginal school. The wrought iron sign featured the shape of a school bell cut out in metal and the words 'Aboriginal School Site 1849/1864' all attached to a timber frame made from the axle of a wheel. The sign was supported by two metal posts which are now all that exist, the sign itself having been stolen almost fifteen years ago.

DESCRIPTION:

The site has a few old acacia trees on it and two metal posts which once supported a sign marking this area as the site of the Aboriginal school.

REFERENCES:

- Edgar Morrison, *Early Days in the Loddon Valley*, 1966, p.33, 34, 40-41, 44-45, 62, 84, & 86.
Edgar Morrison, *The Loddon Aborigines*, Abco Print, Daylesford, 1971, p.36, 39, 62, 75, 84, 91-92, 100, 107, & 109.
Local informant: Geoff Morrison

**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

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FILE No: FR/128

CURRENT LISTINGS:

VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:

NATIONAL TRUST: File 2945 - Unclassified

NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:

OTHER: Hepburn Planning Scheme HO786

TOWN/DISTRICT: Franklinford

NAME: 'Kanga Park'

FORMER NAME:

ADDRESS: Morrison Road

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Yandoit 7723-4-3

MAP REFERENCE: BU 436759

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The complex of buildings known as 'Kanga Park' is significant for the way in which it represents early settlement on the land (the timber cottage and bluestone dairy) and the subsequent establishment of more permanent accommodation as farming activities developed successfully (the larger sandstone homestead).

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Settling on the Land

PHOTOGRAPH

FILM No. B/3,4,5,6

BUILDING DATE: c.1860-1870s

PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 2/5/90



HISTORY:

The land on which these buildings are located was purchased from the Crown by Richard Molloy in August 1859. In 1871/2, the earliest available date of Rate Books for the area, he is described as a farmer with a wood house and land at Franklinford. In the register for 1876 there is an associated rate assessment for a second house and land, and in following years the entire property is rated together. Consequently the mid-1870s would appear to be the time at which the larger sandstone house was built.

Geoff Morrison, a local historian whose ancestors were early settlers in the area, has suggested that the house was built by a man called Marsh in the 1870s. Morrison has the daybooks of a maternal grandfather, George Fleischer, who lived in Yandoit and was, amongst other things, an agent for building supplies. Amongst his entries in the daybooks were lists of building supplies purchased by Marsh for use on a building in Franklinford. The quantity and quality of the building materials (including 5" x 2" timbers instead of the more common 4" x 2" timbers) suggests the construction of a substantial building such as the sandstone house.

In more recent times the Morrison family leased the property from a later owner, Jack Robertson.

DESCRIPTION:

'Kanga Park' is a complex of buildings, the main house being a large sandstone building, rectangular in shape, with an M-shaped roof clad in slate. It has a verandah around all four sides with a convex curved roof clad in corrugated iron. The house has a symmetrical front entry with a large front door and double hung window either side. There are four prominent rendered brick chimneys.

Directly behind the house is a weatherboard cottage with a hip roof, and a straight sloping verandah.

The site also includes a bluestone out-building containing the dairy and separating room, and numerous corrugated iron sheds. The bluestone dairy and separating room has a gable corrugated iron roof and the stonework has been painted white. The building has a chimney at one end and a skillion corrugated iron extension at the rear.

REFERENCES:

Local informant: Geoff Morrison
Parish Plan - Parish of Yandoit
Rate Books

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**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

FILE No: FR/129

CURRENT LISTINGS:
VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:
NATIONAL TRUST:
NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:
OTHER:

TOWN/DISTRICT: Franklinford

NAME: 'Truro'
FORMER NAME:
ADDRESS: Sartori Road

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Yandoit 7723-4-3
MAP REFERENCE: BU 425755

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

'Truro' farm is representative of those properties that developed as small holdings in the area during the 1860s and 1870s. The buildings of varying ages demonstrate the changing conditions and requirements of a working farm.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be listed in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Gold Mining / Settling on the Land
PHOTOGRAPH **FILM** No. 1/19,20,21

BUILDING DATE: 1860s, 1920
PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 6/9/89



HISTORY:

The stone kitchen of the main house was built in the 1860s and the weatherboard section was added in the 1920s. This later weatherboard structure subsumed much of the original stone structure.

The stone dairy and weatherboard storeroom were built in the 1860s and the bush timber stable was built at a later date.

DESCRIPTION:

The existing building is the 1920s weatherboard section of the house. It has a hip roof with a gable to one side, both clad in corrugated iron. The hip roof continues to form a verandah around three sides. The only section of the original house remaining is the stone kitchen which was built in the 1860s has been subsumed into the rear of the weatherboard structure.

The site also contains numerous farm buildings including an 1860s gable roofed stone dairy with weatherboard store-room and corrugated iron extensions at the rear. Another building is the corrugated iron and bush timber horse stable which was built at a later date. The site has a well established garden, with evidence of early plantings. The site also includes a blacksmiths shed with forge and still contains all the materials required for smithing. There are mining adits along the side of the creek on the farm property.

REFERENCES:

Local informants: Eric and Joy Sartori

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**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

FILE No: GL/131

CURRENT LISTINGS:

VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:

NATIONAL TRUST:

NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:

OTHER: Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 742

TOWN/DISTRICT: Glenlyon

NAME: Glenlyon General Cemetery

FORMER NAME:

ADDRESS: Holcombe Road

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Coliban 7723-2-4

MAP REFERENCE: BU 567705

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Glenlyon cemetery, established in 1867 after being moved from its original 1863 site, is significant as a register of the changing population levels and social character of Glenlyon. The cemetery headstones provide insights into the social relations and religious composition of the Glenlyon community.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Settling in Towns/Timber and Timber Towns

PHOTOGRAPH **FILM** No.2/24, 25

BUILDING DATE: est.1867

PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 6/9/89



HISTORY:

The first Glenlyon cemetery was established at an unknown site in 1863 but it was not long before it was decided that the ground was too stony to be used as a cemetery. As a result of this all of the graves were exhumed and transferred to the present Glenlyon cemetery which was established in 1867.

DESCRIPTION:

The grave sites in the Glenlyon cemetery are sparsely scattered on a large site. Many have marble headstones and low cast iron fences. The trees which surround the cemetery and are also scattered throughout the site are introduced species that probably date from the early stages of the establishment of the cemetery.

A small single room weatherboard building, the sexton's lodge, is located on the cemetery site. It has a gable roof with timber barge boards and finials. The building has a door centrally placed at one gable end.

REFERENCES:

Local informant

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**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

FILE No: GL/132

CURRENT LISTINGS:
VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:
NATIONAL TRUST:
NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:
OTHER: Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 641

TOWN/DISTRICT: Glenlyon

NAME: 'Holcombe'

FORMER NAME:

ADDRESS: Holcombe Road

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Coliban 7723-2-4

MAP REFERENCE: BU 562713

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The 'Holcombe' homestead, constructed in 1891 with typical Victorian detailing and design, is significant as a rare and intact example of its type in the area. It is notable for having been built by an ancestor of the present owners and its name continues the important association of the property with the original Holcombe pastoral run established in 1844. The size of the property, over 300 hectares, illustrates the continuity of pastoral settlement in the district.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The place to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Settling on the land
PHOTOGRAPH FILM No.2/26

BUILDING DATE: 1891
PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 6/9/89



HISTORY:

The 46,000 acres of the Holcombe pastoral run was taken up under licence in 1844 by Lawrence Rostron then taken over in 1846 by the Clowes brothers. In mid-1852 it was subdivided into two properties - Holcombe and Wombat Park (see DA/067). The lease of Holcombe then passed through a series of hands culminating with J.F. Barnett and F.H.K. Buscombe who ran the property from December 1861 until 1865 when the license was cancelled.

Part of the former run was purchased in 1876 by John Keogh and it remains in the ownership of his descendants. According to family history, John Keogh and his wife, along with their sons Patrick, John and Thomas, and daughter, Julia, came out from County Limerick in Ireland during the goldrush years. They headed for Fryerstown and made enough money by the early 1870s to buy three separate properties at Glenlyon, Pyramid Hill and Trentham. Patrick and Julia Keogh lived with their parents in a simple timber house on the Glenlyon property, part of the former Holcombe run; Thomas lived at Trentham and John lived at Pyramid Hill. In 1891, a few years after his father's death, Patrick commissioned architect Thomas Rain to design a house suitable for a successful farmer. Rain designed the house with triple brick outer walls, 14-foot ceilings, decorative acid-etched glass, timber grained doors and skirting boards, cast iron verandahs, and a roof lined with 7000 slates. The homestead cost £2000 to build.

Patrick's son, Jack, inherited the property from his father in 1929. In the mid-1960s Jack met and married Roma Marshall, the mother of the present owner. Unfortunately Jack died soon after and on his mother's death in 1984, the present owner inherited the property.

The homestead was restored and modernised over ten years and is run as the Holcombe Homestead Country Retreat providing self-contained accommodation in its three bedrooms. The property on which it sits is over 300 hectares.

DESCRIPTION:

The 'Holcombe' homestead is a large red brick Victorian building with a slate tiled roof and substantial brick chimneys. It was built in 1891 of triple skin brick construction. Some of its lower walls are said to be up to 65 cm thick. The verandah which surrounds much of the homestead features decorative iron lacework. The site contains well established trees as well as farm sheds that appear to have been built at a later date.

REFERENCES:

- Rotary Club of Daylesford, *Daylesford and Hepburn Springs, The Spa Centre of Australia*, 3rd edition, first published 1974.
Royal Historical Society of Victoria, 'Historical Notes - Excursion to Daylesford', November 1969.
R. Spreadborough and H. Anderson, *Victorian Squatters*, Red Rooster Press, Ascot Vale, 1983, p166.
R. V. Billis and A. S. Kenyon, *Pastoral Pioneers of Port Phillip*, Brookland Press P/L, Melbourne, 2nd edition, 1974, pp.220-221.
The Ballarat Courier, 26 December 1984, p.2.
'To the manor reborn', in *The Age*, 10 July 1999, Saturday Extra, p.20.
Local informant: John Marshall.

FILE No: GL/136

CURRENT LISTINGS:
VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:
NATIONAL TRUST:
NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:
OTHER: Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 630

TOWN/DISTRICT: Glenlyon
NAME: St Johns Anglican Church
FORMER NAME:
ADDRESS: Malmsbury-Daylesford Road

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Daylesford 7723-3-1
MAP REFERENCE: BU 553682

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The St. John's Anglican Church is significant for its contribution to the social history of the Glenlyon township. The church has strong community associations and reflects Glenlyon's growth as a flourishing agricultural and trading centre adjacent to the goldfields in the 1860s and 1870s. The building has landmark qualities in the landscape.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Settling in Towns/Timber and Timber Towns
PHOTOGRAPH **FILM** No.1/17

BUILDING DATE: 1874
PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 6/9/89



HISTORY:

The first entry in the Minute Book for St. John's Anglican Church at Glenlyon was made on 11 March 1869 to record a meeting, held at the Common School, at which a church committee was appointed. The committee met soon after on 25 March 1869 and recommended that an application be made to the Government for a grant of a piece of land on which they could erect a church. The committee also organised to collect donations for the building of the church. One of the committee members was Thomas Tully Orde, a pioneer settler in Glenlyon.

The foundation stone for the church, which was dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, was laid on 24 November 1873 and the opening service was held on 1 February 1874. The plan of the church was by E. Shephard and the contractor was J.P. Michael. The cost of the building was £422.11.7 with £130.11.10 of that sum being made up of subscriptions from the community. The Government grant was £146.10.0, and sundry collections and a loan contributed the sums of £37.16.11 and £19.15.6. respectively.

In about 1900 there is a reference in the Minutes to the purchase and removal of a building to be attached to the church for use as a vestry. This is probably the weatherboard clad room at the rear of the church. It is generally held that this room was for many years the residence of a lay preacher. This room has been substantially repaired recently.

A special service was held in 1964 to commemorate the church's 90th year but the decline in the population of Glenlyon in the 1960s and a corresponding decline in church attendance culminated in the closing of the church and the removal of many contents in 1974. The church building was to be auctioned off in May 1975 but this did not occur. In July 1977 members of the church community began working to re-open the church and regular services began again some time later. The slate roof of the church and the guttering were repaired in 1990, while the flooring was completely replaced in early 1995.

St. John's, Glenlyon has never been a separate parish. When the church was built it was part of the Parochial District of Daylesford, in the Deanery of Kyneton, in the Diocese of Melbourne. Today it is part of the Parish of Daylesford in the Diocese of Bendigo. Services are still held each Sunday.

Over many decades some family names re-occur in the records and are commemorated in the church. An early settler, George Glenly, was a Chairman of the church committee in 1872 and the window above the altar is in memory of Mr and Mrs Glenly. A wall plaque is in memory of them and their children. A memorial window to Henry Dixon refers to his 40 years as Treasurer, which began in 1911. His son was still active in the church in 1977. The Fleischer family name is also another that has been long associated with this church.

DESCRIPTION:

St John's Anglican church is a simple red brick building with a main nave and a central entry porch at the front, flanked by pointed arch windows. Entry into the church is via a pointed arch timber door in one side of the porch. The building has a cement rendered band above its bluestone footings. Brick buttressing divides the side walls of the church into three bays, each with a pointed arch window. There are also two buttresses on the rear wall, either side of a larger pointed arch window with diamond leadlighting. All the buttresses are stepped and have sloping rendered caps at each step, and at the head. The roof is clad in slate, and a cross now sits on what would have been the base of a brick belltower that has since fallen down.

At the rear of the church, to one side of the window, there is a weatherboard extension with a corrugated iron gable roof and a brick chimney on its rear wall. Next to this there is also a small fibro cement structure with a skillion roof.

REFERENCES:

Frances Palmer, 'A Brief Account of St. John's, Glenlyon, from written and oral sources', 9/11/1995, typescript.

**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

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FILE No: GL/137

CURRENT LISTINGS:
VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:
NATIONAL TRUST:
NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:
OTHER: Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 628

TOWN/DISTRICT: Glenlyon
NAME: Timber Cottage and Trees
FORMER NAME:
ADDRESS: NE cnr Malmsbury- Daylesford
Road (Dysart Street) and Eldon Street

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Daylesford 7723-3-1
MAP REFERENCE: BU 555682

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

This timber house is representative of early cottages that were built in the area during the era of consolidation after the gold rush. The site also contains some significant, well-established trees that are landmarks in the town.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Settling in Towns/Timber and Timber Towns
PHOTOGRAPH **FILM No.2/2**

BUILDING DATE:
PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 9/5/90



HISTORY:

The land on which this cottage was erected was surveyed by the Crown as Allotment 10 of Section 7 in the Township of Glenlyon and was granted to a W.J.Price in July 1870. The cottage may have been built shortly after.

The cottage was at one time occupied by the Leonard family.

DESCRIPTION:

This weatherboard cottage has a double gable roof at the front and a hip roof at the rear all clad in corrugated iron. The verandah roof at the front of the cottage is also clad with corrugated iron. The picket fence is of an early design and appears to be original, and the cottage is bordered by well established exotic trees, particularly at the front. The size and age of these trees make them a distinctive landmark in the town

REFERENCES:

Parish Plan - Township of Glenlyon
Local informant: Mrs Fleischer

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**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

FILE No: GL/141

CURRENT LISTINGS:
VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:
NATIONAL TRUST:
NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:
OTHER:

TOWN/DISTRICT: Glenlyon

NAME: Timber House

FORMER NAME:

ADDRESS: Malmsbury-Daylesford Road
(Barkly Street)

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Daylesford 7723-3-1

MAP REFERENCE: BU 556685

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The house is significant as a characteristic and relatively intact late nineteenth century residence in the Glenlyon area. The decorative timberwork adds to the character of the building. The house is also significant for its use as a school master's residence and as a police residence.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be listed in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Settling in Towns/Timber and Timber Towns
PHOTOGRAPH **FILM No.** 2/9

BUILDING DATE:
PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 9/5/90



HISTORY:

This house was used for many decades as a schoolmaster's residence – it may have originally been built for that purpose. In about 1990 it was used as a police residence.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a medium-sized weatherboard house with a corrugated iron roof. The plan is symmetrically placed with rooms located on either side of a central corridor. The front room on one side projects forward and a verandah covers the remainder of the front facade. The main body of the house has a hip roof while a gable roof covers the projecting room. The gable end of this roof features decorative carved timber bargeboards, and in the apex of the gable there is a simple timber frieze consisting of vertical slats. The windows throughout are typically double-hung but the window to the projecting front room also features narrow double-hung sidelights. The entire window is sheltered by a hipped, corrugated iron canopy with decorative turned timber brackets and a decorative carved timber frieze. The verandah has a separate roof, is supported by timber posts and features carved timber brackets. Two brick chimneys are located symmetrically over the main rooms. Overall the house appears to be substantially intact and in good condition.

REFERENCES:

Local informant.

**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

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FILE No: GL/142

CURRENT LISTINGS:

VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:

NATIONAL TRUST:

NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:

OTHER: Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 634

TOWN/DISTRICT: Glenlyon

NAME: Glenlyon Hall

FORMER NAME: Glenlyon Shire Hall

ADDRESS: Malmsbury-Daylesford Road
(Barkly Street)

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Daylesford 7723-3-1

MAP REFERENCE: BU 557686

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The former Glenlyon Shire Hall, built in 1890/91, is significant for its contribution to the social history of the Glenlyon community. Although the hall has not been used for municipal purposes since 1966 it continues to be used for community purposes. The building remains as a landmark in Glenlyon and indicates that it was once a larger township and the centre of local municipal activities.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The place to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Settling in Towns/Timber and Timber Towns

PHOTOGRAPH FILM No.2/10,11

BUILDING DATE: 1890/91

PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 6/9/89



HISTORY:

The Glenlyon Roads Board (later to become the Shire of Glenlyon) was founded in 1860. The first meeting of the Board was held on 2 April in Thomas Orde's Upper Loddon Hotel. Later in the year the Yandoit and Franklin District Road Board (later to become the Shire of Mount Franklin) was also founded. In 1865 Glenlyon was proclaimed a Shire, followed by Mount Franklin in 1871. The two Shires were united in 1915, and a further decline in population led to an amalgamation in 1966 with Daylesford to form a new Shire of Daylesford and Glenlyon.

When the Glenlyon Shire Hall was built in 1890/91, Glenlyon was a town of 380 residents, with three hotels, a general store, post office, two schools, two churches, and daily transport connections to Daylesford and Malmsbury. For years before the hall was built there had been complaints about the condition of the slab-sided hut which served as the first Shire Hall and was also used as a police court on the first and third Wednesday of each month. In 1890 council approved plans for a new building, at a projected cost of £400 pounds, to include a hall, council chambers and offices. The tender of Martin and Chandler of South Yarra was accepted in September 1890 and they started work immediately. The building was completed at a total cost of £695.10.0 including stables and a picket fence. The timber came from the sawmill of Thomas Orde, who was a pioneer settler in the district. The official opening function was held on 22 April 1891 at Glenlyon's Hotel, which was located a short distance across and up the road from the present building.

In 1951 additions and alterations to the hall were carried out by A.C.Hunt. An office and cloakroom were merged to form a new Council Chamber, some work was done to an office, and some new rooms were added for use as a combined supper room and kitchen, and a separate ladies cloak room.

The hall has not been used for municipal purposes since 1966, when the Shire of Glenlyon merged with Daylesford Borough, but it has been retained for community purposes such as dances and meetings. To celebrate the hall's centenary in 1991, and as part of 'Back to Glenlyon' celebrations in April of that year, the building was restored. This included the reinstatement of the decorative parapet, and of the wooden pillars on either side of the doorway, which had been removed at some time during the past.

DESCRIPTION:

The former Glenlyon Shire Hall is a weatherboard clad building with a Georgian style facade containing a central timber double door entry with an arched transom window above. The entry is flanked by double hung windows and a horizontal board across the top of the building contains the words 'SHIRE HALL 1890'. The parapet above the entry and the wooden pilasters either side of the doorway were reinstated for centenary celebrations in 1991. A photograph of the shire hall, taken in about 1890, shows a picket fence at the front of the building.

REFERENCES:

- The Ballarat Courier*, 9 April 1991, p.35.
The Ballarat Courier, 24 April 1991, p.22.
File on Glenlyon Shire Hall premises, Box 14, Shire of Glenlyon Archives, Daylesford and District Historical Society.
'Back to Glenlyon 1991', Souvenir Brochure and Walking Tour.

FILE No: GL/143

CURRENT LISTINGS:
VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:
NATIONAL TRUST:
NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:
OTHER:

TOWN/DISTRICT: Glenlyon

NAME: Brick House
FORMER NAME: Glenlyon Hotel
ADDRESS: Malmsbury-Daylesford Road
(Barkly Street)

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Daylesford 7723-3-1
MAP REFERENCE: BU 557687

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

This brick building is significant for its use in the early 1870s as the Glenlyon Hotel and for its contribution to the social history of the Glenlyon township. Although it does not appear to have been used as a hotel for very long it is important for being the last building remaining of the four hotels which once stood in the township of Glenlyon.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be listed in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Settling in Towns/Timber and Timber Towns
PHOTOGRAPH **FILM** No.2/12

BUILDING DATE: 1860s
PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 6/9/89



HISTORY:

This building was once the Glenlyon Hotel and is the last remaining of a number of hotels that were once part of the Glenlyon township. The first of these was the Upper Loddon Hotel which was a timber and canvas shanty erected by Glenlyon's pioneer resident, Thomas Tully Orde, in the early 1850s. He replaced this early structure with a more substantial brick building in 1861. By 1871 there were also the Bridge Hotel, Glennys Hotel and the aforementioned Glenlyon Hotel.

It appears that the Glenlyon Hotel may have been originally built as a residence in the 1860s. On 27 July 1870 a Patrick Bolton applied for a Publican's licence for a house at Glenlyon, which has been identified as the present building. On 16 March 1871, Bolton was charged by the police with being absent from his licensed house - the Glenlyon Hotel - and the license was transferred to a John Kirwan on the same day. On 6 April 1871 the license was transferred from Kirwan to Johanna Tarleton. Tarleton died some time later and on 6 June 1872 a P. Millar of Daylesford, acting as Trustee for the Estate of Johanna Tarleton, was granted a 'carry on' license for the hotel to be held by John Body until 16 October 1872. There appear to be no more records pertaining to this license and late 1872 may have been the last time that the building was used as a hotel, giving it a short-lived existence.

By 1880 the Upper Loddon Hotel, Bridge Hotel and Glennys Hotel had been joined by the Junction Hotel, the Halfway Hotel and the Wheatsheaf Hotel, which appear to have been in the immediate area of the outlying Glenlyon district. It also appears that by then George Glennys's hotel was sometimes known in the records as the Glenlyon Hotel.

DESCRIPTION:

This rendered brick building is located on a corner and consists of two rectangular sections located at right angles to each other. These sections may have been built at different times with the larger section facing the main street being built as a residence and the side wing being built a little later directly on the corner for use as the 'hotel'. While both parts are constructed of rendered brick the main section is simpler in appearance, featuring a central pair of solid french doors flanked on either side by a pair of french doors with glazing in the upper half. These doors may not be original but they indicate the classic planning of cottages of this type - a central corridor with rooms on either side. The gable roof is clad with corrugated iron and continues over the front verandah to form its roof.

The side wing protrudes a short distance past the main section. The part of this wing directly on the corner is angled to form a short wall in which the 'bar door', now bricked up, would have been located. The line of the corrugated iron roof of this wing is more complex and is hipped where it follows the shape of the building under, and where it joins with the other gable roof. This side wing has narrow double hung windows and has decorative quoin work at its front corners. There is a painted brick chimney protruding from the ridge of the gable roof, its location being directly over the junction of the two sections.

REFERENCES:

'Fifty Years Ago', *The Daylesford Advocate*, 12 December 1930.
'Back to Glenlyon 1991', Souvenir Brochure and Walking Tour.
Glenlyon Court Records, Public Records Office, Ballarat.

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**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

FILE No: GL/146

CURRENT LISTINGS:
VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:
NATIONAL TRUST:
NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:
OTHER: Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 743

TOWN/DISTRICT: Glenlyon

NAME: Glenlyon Store
FORMER NAME:
ADDRESS: Malmsbury-Daylesford Road

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Daylesford 7723-3-1
MAP REFERENCE: BU 557689

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Glenlyon store is a distinct landmark in the town and is significant for its contribution to the social history of the Glenlyon township. It is also significant for its connections with Thomas Tully Orde who was a pioneer resident of Glenlyon. It was built by Orde as a General Store and is notable for continuing to be used for that purpose.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Settling in Towns/Timber and Timber Towns
PHOTOGRAPH **FILM No.2/15**

BUILDING DATE: 1860s/70s
PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 6/9/89



HISTORY:

The discovery of gold in the area and the subsequent rush of gold seekers to the 'Jim Crow Diggings' in 1851 brought many people to the district. The track from Melbourne to the Jim Crow goldfields crossed the Loddon River about 7 miles from its source in the Great Dividing Range. A young man, Thomas Tully Orde, built a timber framed shanty with canvas walls on the western side of this ford over the Loddon River. He called his establishment the 'Upper Loddon Hotel'. This was virtually the beginning of the Glenlyon township, which was to later grow into the administrative centre for the district and a major supplier of timber and agriculture products.

In 1861 Orde replaced his timber framed shanty hotel with a new building made from bricks baked from local clay. This new 'Upper Loddon Hotel' had four guest bedrooms and three sitting rooms but it is no longer extant. On land across the road from his hotel Orde also built this present timber framed, weatherboard clad building and ran it as a General Store. The date of the building's construction is not known but it was probably in the 1860s or 1870s.

Orde was one of the original councillors when the Glenlyon Roads Board was founded in 1860 and the first meeting was held at Orde's hotel. The commercial concerns of running a hotel and general store occupied Orde's time until October 1880 when he installed a 25 horsepower mill along the Loddon River, nearly 3 miles north of Lyonville. The mill employed about forty men and had an output of around 5,500 feet a day. It closed in 1896. Orde also had another mill, which was set up in 1885 on Kangaroo Creek, south of Wheatsheaf. This mill employed 20 men and was abandoned in 1895.

DESCRIPTION:

The Glenlyon Store is a weatherboard clad building with an all-encompassing hip roof. The corrugated iron cladding of the main roof continues at a flatter angle over a verandah which runs across the front and down the sides of the building. The corrugated iron roofing of the main building and verandah is said to have replaced the original wooden shingles, while the extensions at the rear are of a later date. The front facade features a central window with a door and window located symmetrically on either side.

REFERENCES:

- Norm Houghton, *Timber and Gold*, Light Railway Research Society of Australia, Melbourne, 1980, pp.72-73.
'Back to Glenlyon 1991', Souvenir Brochure and Walking Tour.
The Ballarat Courier, 9 April 1991, p.35.
Susan Priestly, *The Victorians - Making Their Mark*, Melbourne, 1984, p.72.

**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

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FILE No: GL/150

CURRENT LISTINGS:
VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:
NATIONAL TRUST:
NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:
OTHER: Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 632

TOWN/DISTRICT: Glenlyon
NAME: Former School
FORMER NAME: Glenlyon Primary School
No.266
ADDRESS: Malmsbury-Daylesford Road
(Barkly Street)

TITLE DETAILS: Lot 4, Sec. 8

MAP NAME: Daylesford 7723-3-1
MAP REFERENCE: BU 555685

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The former Glenlyon Primary School is significant for its role in the social history of the Glenlyon community. The establishment of the school in about 1860 represents the growth and consolidation of the Glenlyon township and district after the goldrush, and the further development of the site and buildings indicates the population changes in the area over the years.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Settling in Towns/Timber and Timber Towns
PHOTOGRAPH **FILM** No.2/4

BUILDING DATE: c.1860
PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 6/9/89



HISTORY:

It is believed that this building was erected on Allotment 4 of Section 8 of the Township of Glenlyon in about 1860, the school having been founded by Alexander Kidd, one of the pioneer residents of the district, and some others. Kidd was Chairman of the School Committee until 1871. The Parish Plan, however, records that this allotment was granted as the site of a National School in November 1863. The school building may also have also been used for church services in the early days. It predates St.Paul's Catholic Church built in 1869 (see GL/151) and St.John's Church of England built in 1874 (see GL/136).

In November 1861, the school had an average attendance of 24 and the Head Teacher was Mr Herbert Packe. It became known as Common School No.266 under the control of the Board of Education (Common Schools Act 1862). At times the school had up to 80 pupils attending it, although the school population in 1969 was only 12. Glenlyon Primary School No.266 closed in December 1993 and was sold in June 1997.

Glenlyon, once a goldmining area, grew into the administrative centre for the district and became a major supplier of timber and agriculture products. It had two flour mills as well as an important saw-milling industry. At one time Glenlyon township is said to have had three schools operating - State, church and private. In a 'Back to Glenlyon 1991' souvenir brochure and walking tour it is mentioned that a Catholic school operated in Glenlyon from about 1873 but that little documented evidence had been discovered about it. This source does not mention the existence of a private school.

Today Glenlyon is a mixed farming area.

DESCRIPTION:

What appears to be the original Glenlyon school building still stands but it has undergone some alterations and additions over the years. The school site became a complex of buildings with the later addition of portable classrooms.

The original main building is a single roomed, painted brick structure with a gable roof. Unusually the brick building has buttressing on one of the side walls, which divides the wall into bays in the manner seen on church buildings. The bays feature one or two windows, some of which have been bricked up. The rear two buttresses are stepped, while the front two are angled from a narrow top to a wide base suggesting that the original building may have been lengthened at one end or the other at a later stage. An early photograph dated to about 1904 shows a smaller and narrower window at the front gable end but unfortunately the image shows only the opposite side of the building, without the buttresses. These buttresses may have been added at a later stage to combat bowing of the walls. The front of the building now has a large rectangular window located to one side and a rectangular vent centrally placed within the gable. There is a weatherboard clad entry porch on the opposite side of the building from the buttresses. This appears to have also been a later addition as it is not seen in the early photograph.

There is a weatherboard structure running across the rear of the main building, and some portable classrooms have been erected on the porch side of the main school building.

REFERENCES:

- H.Anderson & L.J.Blake, *Vision and Realisation*, Vol.2, Education Department, Melbourne, 1973, p.640.
Richard Peterson, *Historic Government Schools, A Comparative Study*, Department of Planning and Development, Victoria, June 1993.
Information from the Properties Branch, Department of Education.
'Back to Glenlyon 1991', Souvenir Brochure and Walking Tour.

**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

134

FILE No: GL/151

CURRENT LISTINGS:
VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:
NATIONAL TRUST:
NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:
OTHER: Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 631

TOWN/DISTRICT: Glenlyon
NAME: Former Church
FORMER NAME: St Paul's Catholic Church
ADDRESS: SE cnr of Molesworth Street
and Church Street

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Daylesford 7723-3-1
MAP REFERENCE: BU 551684

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

This substantial former Catholic church represents the large population of Catholics that lived in the Glenlyon area. The building has strong community associations and reflects Glenlyon's growth as a flourishing agricultural and trading centre adjacent to the goldfields in the 1860s and 1870s. Its bluestone construction and detailing make it a substantial building in comparison with other churches in the area. The building has landmark qualities in the landscape.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Settling in Towns/Timber and Timber Towns
PHOTOGRAPH **FILM** No.2/5,6

BUILDING DATE: 1868
PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 6/9/89



HISTORY:

The Roman Catholic Church was the second largest denomination in Victoria in the nineteenth century. Catholics came to Victoria confident in their place within colonial society, but also with the memory of oppression they had suffered in Ireland and England still fresh. Their confidence and ambition were reflected in many of the churches they built in Victoria in the nineteenth century.

Victorian Catholic architecture was almost exclusively Gothic until the late nineteenth century due to the Irish background of the clergy. The Catholic Church had 423 churches listed in 1901 representing 15% of the total church buildings in the State.

The foundation stone of St Paul's Catholic Church was laid by Rev. Dr. Fitzgerald on 30 June 1868. At that time the walls of the 73' x 24' church were already more than half up. The church was built by Mr Martin who also quarried the stone. The cost of the church was £2500 and it was opened on 25 September 1869 by Bishop Goold. The altar was made by a Mr Ferrers of Ballarat.

The land on which the church was built was permanently reserved in February 1870, being 'one acre, one rood and twelve perches' in the County of Talbot, Township of Glenlyon.

In November 1878 Archbishop Gould visited the church and consecrated the new bell which had arrived from Dublin at a cost of £100.

In recent times the church was infrequently used, generally only about twice a year, and in late 1999 it was sold by St Peter's Parish, Daylesford, to private buyers. A large crowd attended a final Mass which was celebrated by Father John Fitzgerald to mark the building's closure as a church.

DESCRIPTION:

St Paul's Catholic Church is a substantial bluestone building with a four bay bluestone nave and a chancel at the rear with a side vestry. The bluestone is laid in coursed squared random rubble bluestone. The front entry has double timber doors with a transom window contained in a pointed arch opening. Either side of the entry are pointed arch leadlight windows and above the door is a small stained glass oculus window with tracery. The side walls have bluestone buttressing with the front of the building having corner buttressing. Within each bay is a pointed arch leadlight window with tracery. The chancel has a smaller pointed arch leadlight window. The apex of each gable retains the stone Celtic crosses. The nave, chancel and vestry have gable roofs clad in slate. The timber belltower still stands at the rear of the church and retains its bell. The church is surrounded by well established conifers.

REFERENCES:

- Research information from the Diocese of Ballarat Archives.
Miles Lewis, *Victorian Churches, Their origins, their story and their architecture*, The National Trust of Australia (Victoria), Melbourne, 1991.
Daylesford Mercury and Express, 1 July 1868.
'Glenlyon Catholic church closes', in *The Ballarat Courier*, 2 November 199, p.4.

**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

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FILE No: GL/155

CURRENT LISTINGS:
VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:
NATIONAL TRUST:
NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:
OTHER: Land Conservation Council Review
Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 639
TITLE DETAILS:

TOWN/DISTRICT: Glenlyon
NAME: Loddon Falls
FORMER NAME:
ADDRESS: Loddon River, off Sewells Road
MAP NAME: Daylesford 7723-3-1
MAP REFERENCE: BU 553702

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Loddon Falls has been an integral part of the resort use of the Daylesford/Hepburn Springs area since at least the turn of the century. The falls formed a popular day trip and continues its tourist role today.

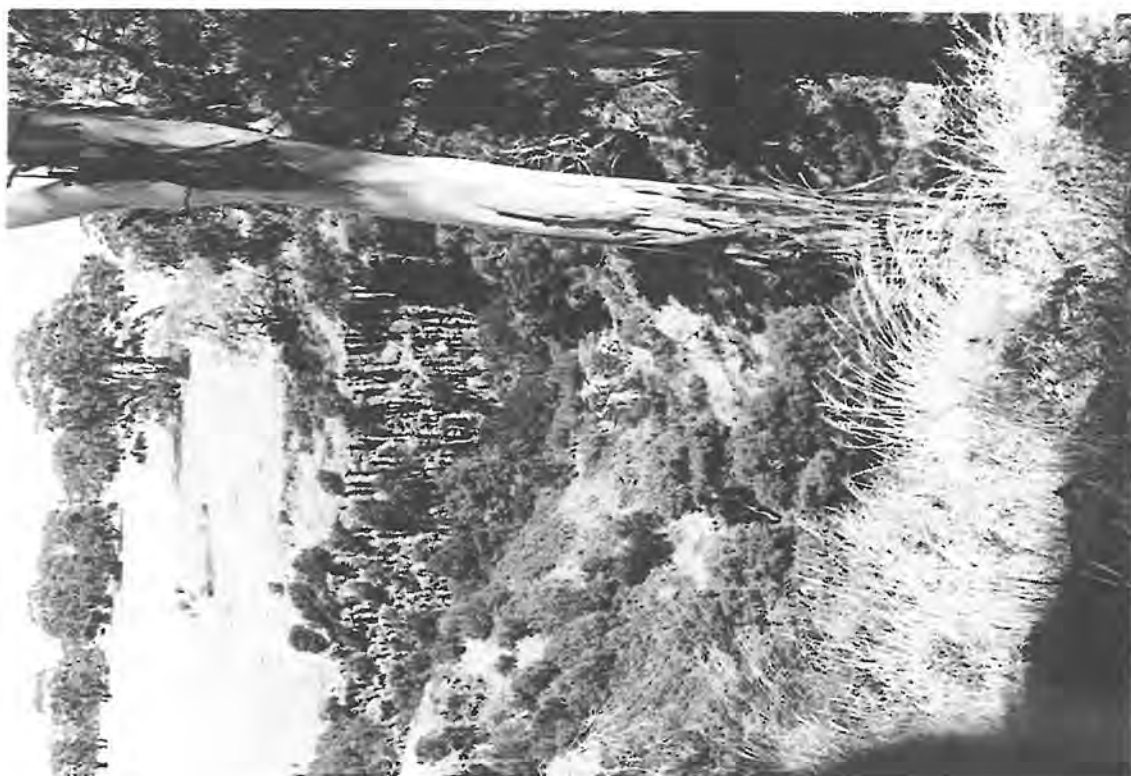
SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing) and recommended for addition to the Register of the National Estate. The site is in a Public Reserve and is to be protected by the relevant management authority.

THEMES: Environment Features
PHOTOGRAPH **FILM No.2/27**

BUILDING DATE:
PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 6/9/89



HISTORY:

Loddon Falls is a picturesque feature of the Loddon River near Glenlyon and highly regarded as a natural attraction when seen in full flow over a drop of some 30 metres. Trout and blackfish inhabit the pools below the Falls which are about 1 km downstream from Glenlyon. The bridge here replaces a former difficult corduroy log crossing which was the bane of bullock teams in earlier days.

The Falls has long been noted as a place of natural beauty and was featured on picture postcards after the turn of the century. The area has been an integral part of the resort use of the Daylesford/Hepburn Springs area since at least the turn of the century with a visit to the Falls forming a popular day trip. The Loddon Falls continues its visitor role today.

DESCRIPTION

North of Glenlyon the Loddon River flows over a drop of some thirty metres. Trout and blackfish inhabit the pools below the falls.

REFERENCES:

Land Conservation Council Melbourne District Review, D.V. Bick, 1985.
Daylesford and Hepburn Springs. The Spa Centre of Australia, Rotary Club of Daylesford, first published 1974, p.9.
La Trobe Picture Collection, State Library of Victoria.
Photograph Collection, Daylesford and District Historical Society.

FILE No: GL/157

CURRENT LISTINGS:

VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:

NATIONAL TRUST:

NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:

OTHER: Land Conservation Council Review
Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 891
(Racecourse only)

TITLE DETAILS:

TOWN/DISTRICT: Glenlyon

NAME: Glenlyon Recreation Reserve

FORMER NAME:

ADDRESS: off Suttons Lane

MAP NAME: Coliban 7723-2-4

MAP REFERENCE: BU 563684

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Glenlyon Recreation Reserve is significant for its role in the history of recreation in the area. Many community activities have been held at the Reserve, which includes the Glenlyon Race Course and the Glenlyon Mineral Spring.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing). The scope of the listing is to be amended to include the Glenlyon Mineral Spring. The site is a Public Reserve and is to be protected by the relevant management authority.

THEMES: Settling in Towns/Timber and Timber Towns

PHOTOGRAPH FILM No.2/16, 17

BUILDING DATE: est. 1869

PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 6/9/89



HISTORY:

In 1869 local residents requested the reservation of a large area of land surrounding the Glenlyon Mineral Spring. This land had been used for some years as a racecourse and picnic ground and was considered a 'popular resort'. In 1867 the annual picnic for the district's children had been established on the grounds which were also being used by numerous other private parties. The Board of Land and Works (later the Department of Crown Lands and Survey) recommended the reservation of this site and an area of some 47 acres was reserved temporarily as a site for racing and general recreation on 18 May 1869.

Soon after the locals discovered that some areas of the reserve were too hilly for racing and so the Council of the Shire of Glenlyon requested the alteration of some of the boundaries. An area of 49 acres and two roods was re-reserved on 5 July 1869 and gazetted on 9 July 1869. The Shire of Glenlyon became the committee of management as of 27 September 1869.

In March 1880 the Shire requested that the racecourse reserve be re-gazetted as a 'Public Park' to be known as 'Glenlyon Park'. This change was approved by the Executive Council on 31 May 1880 and gazetted on 4 June 1880. In October 1885 the Shire was given permission to lease the reserve for grazing.

In 1888 the Shire requested the reservation of an additional three acres adjacent to the reserve which included the banks of the Loddon River. Subsequently an additional 1 acre, 3 roods and 27 perches was added to the reserve on 23 June 1890 and gazetted on 27 June 1890.

Because the Shire had changed the purpose of the reserve to 'Public Park' it now found that it could no longer charge admission to the racecourse during race meetings. Consequently the Shire again requested a change in the purpose of the reserve to Racing and General Recreation. This was agreed to on 22 October 1900 and gazetted on 2 November 1900.

During 1914 the Shire requested the right to depasture the reserve, to which approval was granted.

The Glenlyon Mineral Spring remained undeveloped until 1913 and the present improvements were carried out in 1985.

DESCRIPTION:

The recreation reserve contains a complex of buildings, including a weatherboard gable-roofed building for use by officials and the selling of refreshments, and recreation areas with toilets and barbecues. The fencing that marks the race course track is still in evidence. The recreation reserve covers an area of approximately 50 acres.

The Glenlyon Mineral Spring consists of a modern sandstone and brick structure with seats and an electric pump for delivery of the water on one side of the creek, and a semi-rotary pump on a standpipe enclosed in an open rotunda complete with a table and seats on the other side of the creek.

REFERENCES:

Land Conservation Council Melbourne District Review, D.V.Bick, 1985. (Includes Mineral Springs Advisory Committee research).
Edward and Maura Wishart, *The Spa Country*, Spa Publishing, 1990, pp.101-102.

**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

140

FILE No: GG/159

CURRENT LISTINGS:
VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:
NATIONAL TRUST:
NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:
OTHER: Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 635

TOWN/DISTRICT: Green Gully

NAME: Mine Shafts

FORMER NAME:

ADDRESS: Green Gully Road

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Guildford 7723-4-2

MAP REFERENCE: BU 535747

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

These mine shafts are significant indicators of the goldmining era in the region, which brought large populations to the area some of which settled and established towns. They indicate the location of significant gold runs.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Gold Mining
PHOTOGRAPH **FILM** No.3/27,28

BUILDING DATE: 1860s
PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 6/9/89



HISTORY:

Green Gully and Brown's gully were once rich gold producing areas and are still productive. Brown's Gully supported 2,000 diggers in the 1860's.

Lillburns owned this mine. The story goes that in the 1860s a bullock fell down a hole and nuggets of gold were found as it was being removed.

DESCRIPTION:

The mine shafts are located on what is now grazing property and have a fence around the boundary. They now appear as mounds on the surface.

REFERENCES:

Local informant

FILE No: GU/163

CURRENT LISTINGS:
VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:
NATIONAL TRUST:
NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:
OTHER:

TOWN/DISTRICT: Guildford

NAME: 'Hilltop Cottage'

FORMER NAME:

ADDRESS: Shicer Gully Road

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Guildford 7723-4-2

MAP REFERENCE: BU 491821

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The 'Hilltop Cottage' is representative of cottages built in the Guildford area during the goldmining period and is important as it is still in good condition.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be listed in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Gold Mining/Settling on the Land
PHOTOGRAPH **FILM No.**B/1

BUILDING DATE: 1860s
PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 2/5/90



HISTORY:

This cottage is believed to have been built in the 1860s during Guildford's goldmining era. It is located at the head of Shicer Gully, so-called because little gold could be found there. The valley was fertile, however, and became the site of extensive Italian settlers' gardens and vineyards last century. This property, in contrast, was always known as a starvation property as it was difficult to farm. It was originally owned by the Cox family before the 1930s.

The property is now being developed as a nursery and rose farm.

DESCRIPTION:

'Hilltop Cottage' is of strong construction, being double red brick. The original and later sections each have a hipped roof clad in corrugated iron. The verandah which was not part of the original house was added in about 1985. The cottage is located at the head of Shicer Gully and has extensive views across the terraced gardens of the valley below to the Guildford Plateau and the distant Mt. Alexander Ranges.

REFERENCES:

Hilltop Cottage Advertising Brochure.
Local informant: Max Glen.

**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

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FILE No: LE/166

CURRENT LISTINGS:
VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:
NATIONAL TRUST:
NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:
OTHER: Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 728

TOWN/DISTRICT: Leonards Hill

NAME: Leonards Hill Public Hall
FORMER NAME: Mechanics Institute
ADDRESS: Ballan Daylesford Road

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Barkstead 7723-3-3
MAP REFERENCE: BU 446545

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Leonards Hill Public Hall is significant for its past and on-going role in the community life of the Leonards Hill area. It is representative of public halls constructed in country areas in the late nineteenth century. The alterations made to the building and its various uses illustrate the changing social history of Leonards Hill.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Settling in Towns / Timber and Timber Towns
PHOTOGRAPH **FILM No.** 9/25

BUILDING DATE: 1884
PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 9/5/90



HISTORY:

The building was constructed as the Leonards Hill Mechanics Institute and Free Library in 1884, with the dimensions 30' x 22'. It was later extended another 12' and in 1902 a chimney was built in the west wall of the extension as well as a door in the east wall. In 1904 the chimney was removed due to smoking problems. In 1961 a supper room was added across the rear northern end. In 1965 a porch was added over the front (south) entrance. In 1975 an extension was added along the west wall to create more space. In 1980 a septic tank was installed. The supper room became the toilet block, and a further extension was added along the rest of the west wall, to provide an alternative supper room.

In the 1950s and 1960s there was not much demand for library books so they were donated to the State School and Church by the Committee of Management. When the demand for library books diminished and the Mechanics Institute was no longer operating, the building became the Public Hall and remained the centre for community activities.

In a booklet celebrating 'Back to Leonard's Hill' which took place in 1974 it was stated that over the ninety years of its existence the building had 'proved a great asset to the district, providing various forms of entertainment'.

DESCRIPTION:

The hall is a weatherboard structure comprising a main hall space, an entry porch and an extension to one side. The main hall and entry porch have gable roofs and the side extension has a skillion roof. These are all clad in corrugated iron. There are decorative timber barge boards at the ends of the main gable. There are three entry points into the building, the main entry on the south which has been enclosed by a porch, a door on the east wall and a south entry into the addition on the west.

REFERENCES:

Local informant: Mr Roy Liversidge
Back to Leonards Hill Celebration and Primary School 931, 1974, booklet held by the Daylesford and District Historical Society.

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**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

FILE No: LE/167

CURRENT LISTINGS:
VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:
NATIONAL TRUST:
NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:
OTHER: Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 730

TOWN/DISTRICT: Leonards Hill
NAME:
FORMER NAME: School House
ADDRESS: Ballan Daylesford Road
MAP NAME: Barkstead 7723-3-3
MAP REFERENCE: BU 445545

TITLE DETAILS:

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The former Leonards Hill school residence is significant for its connections with the former Leonards Hill Primary School. They were both erected in 1886 when the Leonards Hill population was high and its timber industry was booming. The building is representative of detached school residences and is important as it has remained on its original site after the school was closed.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Settling in Towns / Timber and Timber Towns
PHOTOGRAPH **FILM** No.9/26

BUILDING DATE: 1886
PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 9/5/90



HISTORY:

The school residence for the Leonards Hill school was built in 1886 at the same time as the nearby former Leonards Hill Primary School No.931 (see LE/168).

School was first conducted in Leonards Hill in a shed-like building from 1867. As the population increased a State School building replaced the original non-government building, and was in turn replaced in 1886 by the present building. When the present building was erected the head teacher was Lachlan McQueen and he was assisted by approximately four other teachers teaching disciplines such as singing and drawing.

When the school and school house were erected the timber industry was booming in the Leonards Hill district and some people continued in their search for gold. A newly built railway line carried twelve trains a day. At one stage the school had 103 students but in the 1900s the population of the district declined as the timber industry waned. The numbers of students at the school became so low in the 1920s that the school almost closed. Local interest and support kept it going until the late 1960s when numbers were again low. The school closed on 7 May 1971. Often when schools were closed the school residences were removed but this residence remains on its original site.

DESCRIPTION:

The former school residence is a small weatherboard cottage that appears to have changed little since it was built in 1886. The main front section has a floor plan of two rooms either side of a central corridor and has a steeply pitched gable roof over. The rooms at the rear have a skillion roof over and there is a verandah at the front of the cottage. All the roofs are clad in corrugated iron. There are decorative timber brackets at the tops of the verandah posts and timber railings across the base of the posts; the latter are probably a later addition. The cottage has a central door at the front with a double hung window either side.

REFERENCES:

- H. Anderson & L.J.Blake, *Vision and Realisation*, Vol.2, Education Department, Melbourne, 1973, p.710.
Back to Leonards Hill Celebration and Primary School 931, 1974, booklet held by the Daylesford and District Historical Society.

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**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

FILE No: LE/168

CURRENT LISTINGS:
VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:
NATIONAL TRUST:
NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:
OTHER: Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 729

TOWN/DISTRICT: Leonards Hill
NAME: Former School
FORMER NAME: Leonards Hill Primary
School No.931
ADDRESS: Ballan Daylesford Road

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Barkstead 7723-3-3
MAP REFERENCE: BU 444545

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The former Leonards Hill Primary School No.931 is significant for its role in the social history of the Leonards Hill community who put great effort into keeping it going throughout much of the twentieth century although the population was declining. It was erected in 1886 at a time when the Leonards Hill population was high and its timber industry was booming. It is representative of the early Education Department single room schools built between 1873 and 1890.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Settling in Towns / Timber and Timber Towns
PHOTOGRAPH **FILM** No.9/27

BUILDING DATE: 1886
PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 9/5/90



HISTORY:

The Leonards Hill district was named after a timber splitter Mr W.P. Leonard who took up some land on the hill. The first post office opened in 1868, and in 1879 Leonards Hill was described in the Victorian Gazette as the pastoral centre of an agricultural and timber cutting district. Victorian Municipal Directories in the 1880s described the village as having a Mechanics Institute and Free Library, a State School and several churches. In its heyday Leonards Hill had a bakery, blacksmith, butcher, three competitive general stores and a hotel.

Leonards Hill Common School No. 931 was first conducted in a shed-like building from 1 July 1867 under the control of the Board of Education. On 1 January 1873 it came under the control of the Education Department. As the population of Leonards Hill increased a State School building was erected to replace the original non-government building, and was then in turn replaced by the present one-roomed building in 1886. A school residence was built at the same time (see LE/167).

When the present building was erected the head teacher was Lachlan McQueen and he was assisted by approximately four other teachers teaching disciplines such as singing and drawing. At the west end of the large room two classes occupied a gallery. At the east end there was a raised platform from which assemblies were directed.

At the time of the present school building's opening the timber industry was booming, and some people continued in the search for gold. A newly built railway line carried twelve trains daily. At one stage the school had 103 students but in the 1900s the population declined as the timber industry waned and the trains stopped running. The number of students fell to below 10 in the 1920s and the school almost closed. Local interest and support kept it going and even before the time of school committees the parents had got together for 'working bees' and such functions in order to help the school. In the late 1960s numbers were again low but the neighbouring school at Barkstead No. 985 closed and the children came to Leonards Hill, thus keeping the school open for a little longer. The Barkstead school later re-opened and the Leonards Hill school closed in April 1973. Sale of the school is pending.

'Back to Leonards Hill' celebrations were held in 1974 and at the time the residents hoped the closure would only be temporary and that enough pupils would soon be available to have the school re-opened. This was not to be the case and the school remains closed.

DESCRIPTION:

Leonards Hill Primary School is a single room building of timber construction with weatherboard cladding. It has a gable roof clad in corrugated iron. There are three windows down one side and a large rectangular tripartite window at the front. As well as the single room the building has a small entry porch, also with a gable roof, asymmetrically placed on one gable end. There is a small window in the front of the entry porch with a door on the side. At the rear of the building is a later addition of a detached concrete block structure.

The school is an example of the many early Education Department single room schools built between 1873 and 1890. Most were built of timber to a standard plan - one room and porch entry both with gable roofs, and windows at the front and rear and down one side of the main room. They were generally 40 type (24' x 16'), 60 type (30' x 18'20'), and 80 type (40' x 20'). This building is said to be one of the less common 72 type (36' x 20').

REFERENCES:

H. Anderson & L.J. Blake, *Vision and Realisation*, Vol. 2, Education Department, Melbourne, 1973, p. 710-711.

Back to Leonards Hill Celebration and Primary School 931, 1974, booklet held by the Daylesford and District Historical Society.

The Courier, 9 July 1974

The Daylesford Advocate, 9 July 1974.

Richard Peterson, *Historic Government Schools, A Comparative Study*, Department of Planning and Development, Victoria, June 1993.

Information from the Properties Branch, Department of Education.

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**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

FILE No: LI/171

CURRENT LISTINGS:
VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:
NATIONAL TRUST:
NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:
OTHER: Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 618

TOWN/DISTRICT: Little Hampton

NAME: Little Hampton Uniting Church
FORMER NAME: Methodist Church
ADDRESS: Little Hampton Road

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Coliban 7723-2-4
MAP REFERENCE: BU 603615

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Little Hampton Uniting Church is significant for its past and ongoing role in the social history of the Little Hampton community. The building is an example of a very simple timber church and was probably built in about the 1870s. The Church and former school (next door) form a public building precinct in Little Hampton.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Settling in Towns / Timber and Timber Towns
PHOTOGRAPH **FILM No.** 7/31

BUILDING DATE: 1870s
PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 5/4/90



HISTORY:

The Little Hampton Uniting Church was originally a Wesleyan Methodist Church. Methodism was introduced in the Port Phillip District by the Wesleyan Methodists in 1838, but it was soon broken up into several divisions. The divisions of Methodism united to form the Methodist Church of Australasia in 1902. In 1977 the Methodist Church of Australasia and the Congregational churches combined with a number of Presbyterian Churches to form the Uniting Church in Australia. Consequently this church became known as the Little Hampton Uniting Church. It is still operating as a church within the Highlands Parish.

The land on which the church is located was reserved for the purposes of a Wesleyan church on 25 January 1870. The church was built by Fred Thrum, possibly some time in the 1870s. Thrum also built the former Little Hampton school (see LI/172) next door in 1875. Fred Thrum had a timber mill at Little Hampton from 1865-1894. The Church and former school combine to form a public building precinct in Little Hampton.

DESCRIPTION:

The Little Hampton Church is a simple weatherboard clad, timber structure with a main nave, an entry porch at one end and a vestry at the other. Each of the three areas have a separate gable roof clad with corrugated iron. The vestry and the entry porch both have doors and the vestry has a chimney at its end. The main nave space has three windows evenly spaced on each of its side walls.

REFERENCES:

- H. Anderson & L.J. Blake, *Vision and Realisation*, Vol.2, Education Department, Melbourne, 1973, p. 788.
Norm Houghton, *Timber and Gold*, Light Railway Research Society of Victoria, Melbourne, 1980, p. 73.
Miles Lewis, *Victorian Churches: their origins, their story and their architecture*, National Trust of Australia (Victoria), Melbourne, 1991, pp. 10-11.
Local informant: Rev. Brian Cole

**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

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FILE No: LI/172

CURRENT LISTINGS:

VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER: H 843

NATIONAL TRUST:

NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:

OTHER: Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 833

TOWN/DISTRICT: Little Hampton

NAME: Former School

FORMER NAME: Little Hampton Primary
School No. 1700

ADDRESS: Little Hampton Road

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Coliban 7723-2-4

MAP REFERENCE: BU 602615

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The former Little Hampton Primary School No. 1700 is significant for its contribution to the social history of Little Hampton. It is representative of the early Education Department single room schools built between 1873 and 1890. The building, whilst having undergone minor modifications, is a relatively intact example of its type. The trees surrounding the school are also of significance as they were planted on Arbor Day 1900.

SIGNIFICANCE: State

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing) and recommended for addition to the Register of the National Estate. The site is recommended to be retained on the Victorian Heritage Register.

THEMES: Settling in Towns / Timber and Timber Towns

PHOTOGRAPH **FILM No. 7/32**

BUILDING DATE: 1875/76

PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 5/4/90



HISTORY:

The first school which served this district was opened in nearby St Andrews Creek in 1867. It was replaced by the Little Hampton School No.1700 which was built in 1875 and officially opened on 7 February 1876 with an enrolment of 53 students. The school was built by Fred Thrum who also built the church next door (see LI/171). Thrum had a timber mill at Little Hampton from 1865-1894. The former school and Church combine to form a public building precinct in Little Hampton.

Trees were planted around the site on Arbor Day 1900. A detached residence was erected to one side of the school in 1951. A tiny weatherboard Post Office to the other side was closed in March 1972 and the building later removed to the Daylesford and District Historical Society Museum.

The school generally had a steady level of enrolments (around the mid-50s mark) since it opened, which was a high figure for a one room, one teacher school. The school was closed in December 1993 and sold in March 1997.

DESCRIPTION:

Little Hampton State School is a simple weatherboard single room school with a small entry porch placed asymmetrically at the front. Both the single room and porch have gable roofs with corrugated iron cladding. At the apex of the barge boards on the single room there is a decorative timber finial. There is a small window in the centre of the porch, with an entry porch on the protected side. To the side of the porch, in the front gable wall of the main room, there is a large rectangular window which replaces the original smaller window. Down one side of the main room are windows and there is a water tank on the other side. Some of the trees that would have been planted on Arbor Day 1900 still remain.

The school is an example of the many early Education Department single room schools built between 1873 and 1890. Most were built of timber to a standard plan - one room and porch entry both with gable roofs, and windows at the front and rear and down one side of the main room. They were generally 40 type (24' x 16'), 60 type (30' x 18'/20'), and 80 type (40' x 20'). This building is said to be one of the less common 72 type (36' x 20').

REFERENCES:

- H.Anderson & L.J.Blake, *Vision and Realisation*, Vol.2, Education Department, Melbourne, 1973, p788.
Richard Peterson, *Historic Government Schools, A Comparative Study*, Department of Planning and Development, Victoria, June 1993.
Historic Buildings Council, Little Hampton Primary School No1700, File No. 604009 5, August 1990.
Information from the Properties Branch, Department of Education.
Norm Houghton, *Timber and Gold*, Light Railway Research Society of Victoria, Melbourne, 1980, p.73.

FILE No: LY/183

CURRENT LISTINGS:

VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:

NATIONAL TRUST:

NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:

OTHER: Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 723

TOWN/DISTRICT: Lyonville

NAME:

FORMER NAME: Lyonville Station

ADDRESS: off Frith Mill Road

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Trentham 7723-2-3

MAP REFERENCE: BU 571580

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The former Lyonville railway station is significant as an indicator of the once bustling timber and agricultural industry in the area, which the railway line was built to support. The abandoned station building retains many significant elements of its timber detailing and decoration and demonstrates skilful craftsmanship in its construction.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Railways/Timber and Timber Towns

PHOTOGRAPH FILM No. 7/9, 10, 11

BUILDING DATE: c 1882

PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 5/4/90



HISTORY:

Following the discovery of gold in the Daylesford district in 1851, the rushes of the 1850s and the subsequent establishment of deep lead mines brought thousands of miners to the area. The post goldrush years, especially the 1860s and 1870s, saw the State Government turn its attention towards providing alternative employment opportunities for ex-goldminers. The resultant selection acts saw the opening of agricultural land in the area. The agricultural commodities, in addition to the timber and firewood being produced at the many timber mills in the area, had a ready market in the adjacent communities but any extension of the farmers' markets was hampered by a lack of adequate transport facilities between Daylesford and Melbourne and/or Ballarat. Almost as soon as the line from Melbourne to Sandhurst (Bendigo) was opened in 1862 the Daylesford residents began agitating for a railway connection to this line. Construction of a railway line between Carlsruhe on the main Melbourne-Sandhurst line and Daylesford began many years later in February 1879. The line was opened in two sections. On 16 February 1880 the section between Carlsruhe and Trentham was opened for traffic with intermediate stations planned at Tylden and Fern Hill. These latter two stations were officially opened when the remainder of the line, with an intermediate station at Bullarto, was opened on 17 March 1880. At that time the line terminated at the boundary of the Daylesford township as the site of the terminus had not been finally decided upon. The station at the present site in Daylesford was opened in August 1882. In the first couple of years of the line being opened two more stations at Lyonville and Musk Creek were added.

Because the line was constructed in a pre-motor transport era to serve the local timber and farming interests, stations were close together and fed by bullock wagons, horse drags and timber tramways. Lyonville was a typical station along the line. Lyonville first operated as a goods siding from 14 June 1880. On 1 November 1882 a station and platform for passengers was opened. Two of the prominent timber mill owners in the area, James Lyon and Thomas Orde, had tramways running from their mills to the siding on the north side of the line. Orde dispatched sawn timber from Lyonville until he closed his mill in 1895. The tramway of another prominent timber miller in the area, James Wheeler, ran to the siding on the south side of the railway line. In 1889 the goods platform was extended to cope with increased traffic.

The railway records for the year 1884/5 show that as well as firewood and timber, the Daylesford-Carlruhe line carried out 20,000 bags of bran, plus 180 tons of hides, 80 tons of hay and 60 tons of fruit. There were also 50,000 passenger movements. But in later years, as the main agricultural regions moved northwards, and the Wombat Forest became logged out, the number of trains on this line was reduced, although the tourism industry boosted passenger numbers to some extent. From the 1920s on came the gradual decline of passenger traffic, outward goods movements and the disappearance altogether of livestock traffic. This decline was matched by the gradual removal of facilities at all the stations. By the 1920s the Lyonville station had been reduced to caretaker status, supervised by the Trentham station master. On 7 April 1936 the loop siding at the down end of the passenger platform was abolished and on 29 July 1941 the dead end extension at the down end of the remaining siding was removed. In 1961 the passenger platform was reduced to 200 feet, and on 19 April 1962 the goods siding was removed. By 1976 the caretaker position had been abolished and the station was worked under no-one-in-charge conditions until its closure on 3 July 1978, the day that the Daylesford branch line from Carlsruhe officially closed.

DESCRIPTION:

The former Lyonville station is rectangular in shape with a gable roof and has a large skillion verandah roof over the platform. The building has weatherboard cladding and decorative timber detailing, particularly in the gable ends which feature exposed timber trusses. The truss members have chamfered edges and are backed with vertical timber slats with carved, pointed ends. These vertical timber slats are also used to infill each end of the skillion verandah roof. The timber verandah posts and the three timber roof supports at the top of each post also have chamfered edges as do the verandah rafters. The underside of the verandah roof is lined with diagonal boarding and there is a moulded timber cornice at the junction of the roof with the front of the building. The building has a two doors and two windows facing on to the platform which, although heavily overgrown, is still in existence.

REFERENCES:

Murrell Osborne, *Timber, Spuds and Spa*, Australian Railway Historical Society, Victorian Division, 1993, pp. 5-8, 17, 41, 42 (photograph), 45, 56 (plan).

**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

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FILE No: LY/184

CURRENT LISTINGS:
VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:
NATIONAL TRUST:
NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:
OTHER: Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 726

TOWN/DISTRICT: Lyonville
NAME: Lyonville (Radio Springs) Hotel
FORMER NAME:
ADDRESS: High Street

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Trentham 7723-2-3
MAP REFERENCE: BU 573581

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Lyonville hotel is significant for its contribution to the social history of Lyonville. It stands as a landmark in the streetscape.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Settling in Towns/Timber and Timber Towns
PHOTOGRAPH **FILM** No. 7/12

BUILDING DATE: c.1927
PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 5/4/90



HISTORY:

Lyonville was once a saw-milling township and took its name from James Lyon, the manager (and later owner) of a sawmill established on the headwaters of the Loddon River by a Charles Cowle in 1868. Lyon was one of the early residents of the Glenlyon district, some ten kilometres to the north of Lyonville, and had sawmilling interests in the district from the 1860s. The Lyonville township was slow to develop and a school was not established until 1877. The railway line connecting Daylesford and Carlsruhe came through in 1880 and a Mechanics Institute and churches were then built.

However there were no hotels for many years. In 1881 Lyon claimed that he resisted the establishment of a hotel in the township because of the dangers of having intoxicated employees working in the hazardous environment of a sawmill. Lyon left the district in the late 1880s and it appears that three establishments selling alcohol were set up in the following years. One was owned by Strackfess, another by Gleeson and a third by Elliott. The first two are said to have been little more than 'shanties' but the third was more of a 'pub'.

The present hotel was erected about 1927 on the corner of the land on which Elliott's pub once stood (it later burnt down). The hotel was built by a Micky O'Sullivan for a nurse, Miss Spall, who is said to have nursed him back to health from a serious illness. It was originally just called the Radio Springs Hotel but the name 'Lyonville' is said to have been added to indicate its location. The nearby Lyonville Township Springs is said to have a high concentration of radon, a radioactive gas produced by the decay of radium. These Springs were popular in the 1920s and 1930s for the alleged therapeutic benefits of imbibing these radioactive waters. This could explain the earlier naming of the hotel.

The hotel has had 37 publicans and is presently closed but not delicensed. The current owner (1999) is making necessary repairs and renovations to the fabric of the building which is in a fairly poor state.

DESCRIPTION:

The Lyonville Hotel is a red brick building with rendered banding at the tops of the walls. It has a large all encompassing roof of corrugated iron which contains a series of hips. The main entry to the building is set in under a porch.

REFERENCES:

Informant: Charles Miller
Norm Houghton, *Timber and Gold*, Light Railway Research Society of Melbourne, Melbourne, 1980, pp.58-59.
Edward and Maura Wishart, *The Spa Country*, Spa Publishing, 1990.

FILE No: LY/187

CURRENT LISTINGS:
VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:
NATIONAL TRUST:
NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:
OTHER:

TOWN/DISTRICT: Lyonville

NAME: Lyonville School Camp
FORMER NAME: Lyonville Primary School
No.1854

ADDRESS: High Street

TITLE DETAILS: Allotment 4, Section 7

MAP NAME: Trentham 7723-2-3

MAP REFERENCE: BU 574582

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The former Lyonville Primary School No.1854 is significant for its role in the social structure of the Lyonville community. It was erected in 1877 at a time when the Lyonville population was high and its timber industry was booming and then moved in 1884 to its present location in the centre of the township at the request of the community. Although increased in length from its original size it is representative of the early Education Department single room schools built between 1873 and 1890.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be listed in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Settling in Towns/Timber and Timber Towns
PHOTOGRAPH **FILM** No. 7/15

BUILDING DATE: 1877/1884/1898
PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 5/4/90



HISTORY:

Lyonville was once a saw-milling township and took its name from James Lyon, the manager (and later owner) of a sawmill established on the headwaters of the Loddon River by a Charles Cowle in 1868. Lyon was one of the early residents of the Glenlyon district, some ten kilometres to the north of Lyonville, and had sawmilling interests in the district from the 1860s. The Lyonville township was slow to develop and a school was not established until 1877.

On 12 July 1875 Lyon applied, on behalf of twenty-four fathers of seventy-four children in the area, to the Education Department for a school. The settlers were small farmers, splitters and mill hands and it was anticipated that there would be an average attendance of 50 students. Lyon suggested a site on Crown land south-east of his mill, and offered to provide labor, cheap timber and carriage for other materials. This site was not approved and the Department decided to erect a small portable building, with quarters, on land opposite the south-east corner of the present agricultural school reservation. These early Education Department portables were basic buildings constructed of 'filling-in' boards slotted into a timber frame, and had an iron chimney flue. The school was erected by day labor at a cost of £151.8.3 and opened on 22 March 1877 as No.1854 Lyon's Steam Sawmills.

Almost immediately there were complaints about the size and quality of the building and within four months a larger building, 30' x 18', was erected and the old portable was converted to additional quarters. This second building was constructed by George Lavar for £130 and was ready for occupation on 16 November 1877.

The actual site of the building was also unpopular and, in 1883, sixty locals petitioned to have the school moved to a site in the centre of the township. An Education Department Inspector conducted a public meeting on 22 November 1883 after which he recommended removal of the school building to its present location (Allotment 4, Section 7). He also suggested that the school be renamed Lyonville after the name of the township and post office. In 1883 the school had an average attendance of 53.

The new site of approximately 2½ acres was gazetted on 13 March 1884 and the school was re-opened there in the relocated building in August. In 1898 there were 85 students enrolled at the school, with an average attendance of 72, and the schoolroom was increased in length by 10' to provide extra accommodation.

In 1922 there were 58 students enrolled at the school. These numbers fell to 5 in 1944 but rose again to 12 by 1964. The school was unstaffed from 8 April 1968 and closed some months later. It is presently used as a school camp by Oak Park Primary School.

DESCRIPTION:

The school is an example of the many early Education Department single room schools built between 1873 and 1890. Most were built of timber to a standard plan - one room and porch entry both with gable roofs and weatherboard cladding, and windows at the front and rear and down one side of the main room. They were generally 40 type (24' x 16'), 60 type (30' x 18'/20'), and 80 type (40' x 20'). There were also plans known as 30 type, 100 type, 120 type and 130 type. The present building was a 60 type when it was built on another site in 1877. It was extended by 10' in 1898 some fourteen years after it was relocated to its present location, making it an 80 type in size.

REFERENCES:

- H. Anderson & L.J. Blake, *Vision and Realisation*, Vol.2, Education Department, Melbourne, 1973, pp.796-797.
Richard Peterson, *Historic Government Schools, A Comparative Study*, Department of Planning and Development, Victoria, June 1993.
Norm Houghton, *Timber and Gold*, Light Railway Research Society of Melbourne, Melbourne, 1980, p.58.
Information from the Properties Branch, Department of Education.

HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY

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FILE No: LY/193

CURRENT LISTINGS:
VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:
NATIONAL TRUST:
NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:
OTHER: Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 725

TOWN/DISTRICT: Lyonville
NAME: Lyonville Public Hall
FORMER NAME: Lyonville Mechanics
Institute and Free Library
ADDRESS: SE cnr of Greenham Drive and
Bremner Avenue

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Trentham 7723-2-3
MAP REFERENCE: BU 572582

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The former Lyonville Mechanics Institute and Free Library is significant for its past and on-going role in the community life of Lyonville. It is representative of public halls constructed in country areas in the late nineteenth century.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

This site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Settling in Towns/Timber and Timber Towns
PHOTOGRAPH **FILM** No. 7/22

BUILDING DATE: 1880s
PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 5/4/90



HISTORY:

The former Lyonville Mechanics Institute and Free Library was constructed in the 1880s. One local source puts the date at about 1886/87 while a short history of the Lyonville school records that a public meeting was held at the Mechanics Institute in November 1883. A local sawmiller Mr Horatio Weatherhead is said to have donated the land and timber used to construct the building. Local working bees provided the labour for construction.

The library stopped its operations when the book collection diminished due to people keeping the books.

In 1982 a toilet block was added to the rear.

Although no longer used as a library the hall is still used for local functions and community events.

DESCRIPTION:

The former Lyonville Mechanics Institute and Free Library is a simple rectangular weatherboard clad building with a porch at the front which is partly enclosed. The hall has a gable roof clad in corrugated iron. The entry door is in the centre of the front gable wall and there is another door on one of the side walls. There is a toilet block at the rear of the building which was added in 1982 and there is a children's playground on one side of the building.

REFERENCES:

Informant: Mr Charles Miller
H. Anderson & L.J. Blake, *Vision and Realisation*, Vol.2, Education Department, Melbourne, 1973, p.796.

FILE No: LY/198

CURRENT LISTINGS:
VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:
NATIONAL TRUST:
NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:
OTHER: Land Conservation Council Review
Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 724
TITLE DETAILS: Crown Land

TOWN/DISTRICT: Lyonville
NAME: Lyonville Mineral Springs
FORMER NAME:
ADDRESS: Spring Road
MAP NAME: Coliban 7723-2-4
MAP REFERENCE: BU 577606

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Lyonville Mineral Springs are significant for their contribution to the history of recreation in the area. They are one of the more developed and picturesque mineral springs in the area.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

This place to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing). The site is a Public Reserve within the Wombat State Forest and is to be protected by the relevant management authority.

THEMES: Environment Features
PHOTOGRAPH FILM No. 7/26,25

BUILDING DATE:
PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 5/4/90



HISTORY:

On 30 March 1949 fifty acres of Crown Land along the Loddon River, north-west of the Township of Lyonville, was reserved as a site for Mineral Springs, Public Recreation and Public Purpose. This is the Lyonville Mineral Springs Reserve. This reservation may have been an enlargement of a much smaller area of a little over 2 acres which was reserved on 9 May 1916 as the Lyonville-Bullarto Mineral Springs Reserve.

An early undated postcard photograph, taken as a glass negative by the Rose Stereograph Company, shows a similar setting to the present situation with visitors to the springs standing on the steps of a deep trench. The postcard is entitled 'The Mineral Springs, Lyonville, Victoria'. The clothing of the people, and the horse and buggy in the foreground of the scene would date the photograph to early this century when picturesque postcard scenes of this type were numerous.

DESCRIPTION:

The spring is fitted with the standard semi-rotary hand pump. The deep trench nearby is said to have been installed in the 1950s and has been cement rendered but this appears to have been later works to an already existing trench, which is shown in early postcard photographs. Steps lead down to the single horizontal pipe outlet which gives a good flow. The trench has been fitted with a cover to prevent leaf litter from blocking the drain from the well. The mineral content of the water from the trench outlet is high in bicarbonate and also contains some calcium, magnesium and sodium.

The site contains a square timber rotunda on a concrete base with bench seats attached. The roof of the rotunda is in corrugated iron. There is another timber bench seat under a tree next to the spring collection area. There is also a toilet block, fireplaces and a sandpit.

REFERENCES:

Land Conservation Council Melbourne District Review, D.V.Bick, 1985.
Reserve File 1008, Department of Conservation and Land Management.
Reserve File 6330, Department of Conservation and Land Management.
Edward and Maura Wishart, *The Spa Country*, Spa Publishing, 1990, p150.
La Trobe Picture Collection, State Library of Victoria.

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**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

FILE No: MF/200

CURRENT LISTINGS:
VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:
NATIONAL TRUST:
NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:
OTHER:

TOWN/DISTRICT: Mount Franklin

NAME: Timber House

FORMER NAME: Avis Hotel, Dry Diggings

ADDRESS: Midland Highway

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Daylesford 7723-3-1

MAP REFERENCE: BU 482694

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The former Avis Hotel is significant for its contribution to the social history of the former township of Dry Diggings. The building's changing use indicates the population changes that have occurred in the Dry Diggings and Mount Franklin area.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be listed in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Settling in Towns
PHOTOGRAPH **FILM No.** A/28

BUILDING DATE:
PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 5/4/90



HISTORY:

This house was once a store and the Avis hotel. During the 1920s Nelly Murphy ran it as a store and hotel. The building became a private home after World War II.

DESCRIPTION:

The former Avis hotel is a weatherboard building with a symmetrical double gable roof, with the gable ends facing the street. The house also has a verandah across the front. There is a central entry door and a window either side of this.

REFERENCES:

Local informant

**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

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FILE No: MF/201

CURRENT LISTINGS:
VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:
NATIONAL TRUST:
NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:
OTHER: Land Conservation Council Review
Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 642
TITLE DETAILS: Crown Land

TOWN/DISTRICT: Mount Franklin
NAME: Mount Franklin Recreation Reserve
FORMER NAME:
ADDRESS: Midland Highway
MAP NAME: Daylesford 7723-3-1
MAP REFERENCE: BU 473718

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Mount Franklin Recreation Reserve is significant for its contribution to the history of recreation in the area. It has been a popular tourist destination since at least 1867 when an area of some 8 acres incorporating the crater of the old volcano was gazetted as a Recreation Reserve. Mount Franklin is also important as a regional landmark and as a notable geological feature being a classic example of a 'breached volcanic crater'. The area is also significant for its importance to the Jajowurrong aborigines who used it as a ceremonial site. Many aboriginal artefacts and other relics have been found nearby.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing). The site is a Public Reserve within a State Forest and is to be protected by the relevant management authority.

THEMES: Environment Features
PHOTOGRAPH **FILM** No. 4/29,30

BUILDING DATE: est. c1867
PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 6/9/89



HISTORY:

Mount Franklin was an important aboriginal ceremonial site of the Jajowurrong people. In 1843, some 1000 aborigines took part in a Rainbow Serpent corroboree held near the mountain. Many aboriginal artefacts and other relics have been found nearby. It is claimed to be the headquarters of the Jajowurrong people who named the mountain 'Lalgambook'.

Mount Franklin was named after the then Vice-Regal representative, Governor Franklin, who visited the area in 1842.

Mount Franklin has been a popular recreation resort, as well as regional landmark, since at least 1867 when an area of some 8 acres incorporating the crater of the old volcano was gazetted as a Recreation Reserve.

Early this century, when Daylesford and Hepburn Springs were at the height of their popularity as a mineral springs resort, Mount Franklin was a popular scenic trip. A shelter-shed and rainwater tank were erected in the basin to cater for visitors and a gently graded footpath was constructed up the side of the crater on the south side so that the visitors could walk completely around the edge of the crater to the opposite side. The descent back down to the crater was through a maze of bracken and gums.

In 1944 a bushfire destroyed much of the vegetation, including huge gum trees, on Mount Franklin. Pine tree forests were later planted on the sides of the Mount to prevent erosion.

DESCRIPTION:

Mount Franklin was once a volcano and is now a prominent hill in the area. A track for vehicles has been cut into the side of the hill, and gradually winds around it, rising up to the basin in the centre. The entry into the basin is through a natural gap through which rivers of molten lava would have flowed when the volcano was in active eruption. The crater is said to be a classic example of a 'breached volcanic crater'. Mineral specimens and pieces of pumice-like rock have been found here.

Originally the sides of Mount Franklin were covered with huge gum-trees but these were destroyed in a bushfire in 1944 and pines were planted after this to prevent erosion. There are some gum trees around the rim of the crater. Other exotic tree species have been planted in the crater area.

Early this century a shelter-shed and rainwater tank were erected in the basin to cater for visitors and a footpath was constructed up the south side of the crater slope.

REFERENCES

J.S.Duncan, *Atlas of Victoria*.

Picturesque Daylesford, c.1912.

Edgar Morrison, *The Loddon Aborigines*, Abco Print, Daylesford, 1971.

Daylesford Rotary Club, *Daylesford and Hepburn Springs, The Spa Centre of Australia*, first published 1974.

Informants: The Powell Family of Mt Franklin

FILE No: MF/207

CURRENT LISTINGS:

VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:

NATIONAL TRUST:

NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:

OTHER: Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 788

TOWN/DISTRICT: Mount Franklin

NAME: 'Pentwyn'

FORMER NAME:

ADDRESS: Midland Highway

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Daylesford 7723-3-1

MAP REFERENCE: BU 469706

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

'Pentwyn' is significant as an example of an early farm property in the Mount Franklin area. The complex of buildings of varying ages demonstrate the changing conditions and requirements of a working farm. They also represent different developments in relation to the history of the farm's ownership from the Rees brothers, who became the first owners of the property in 1864, to the other members of their family who continue to own the property. Some of the buildings are notable for their connections with the wider history of the area, particularly the barn/shearing shed which was the Dry Diggings Methodist Church before it was moved to its present location in the early twentieth century.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Settling on the Land

PHOTOGRAPH FILM No. 4/6,7

BUILDING DATE: 1864/1915

PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 6/9/89



HISTORY:

The property was the original home of John and Richard Rees who took up land in the Mount Franklin area in 1864. They built the small timber and brick hut which is now located at the rear of the present farmhouse.

This farmhouse was built in about 1915 for a nephew of the Rees brothers, Tom Powell, and his wife Martha. Martha established the garden and ran the Mount Franklin Post Office and telephone exchange at 'Pentwyn' for many years. The 'Pentwyn' property is now owned and worked by Tom's son, Lloyd, although the farmhouse has been vacant since the 1960s

The barn/shearing shed at 'Pentwyn' was originally the Dry Diggings Methodist Church which was moved from its site in the neighbouring township of Dry Diggings in the 1920s or 1930s.

Some of the outbuildings were built from timber originally used in the Rees brothers' Queens Head Hotel in Daylesford.

The garden is surrounded by a privet hedge and the garden originally had numerous annuals, creepers, lilacs, roses, hydrangeas, and holly and fruit trees.

DESCRIPTION:

'Pentwyn' farm contains a complex of buildings of varying ages which are generally in a dilapidated condition. The main farmhouse is constructed of timber with weatherboard cladding and has an M-shaped roof clad in corrugated iron. It also has a front verandah. The site is surrounded by well established trees and contains remnants of the early garden, including the privet hedge.

REFERENCES:

Local informant: Janet McDonald

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**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

FILE No: MF/208

CURRENT LISTINGS:
VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:
NATIONAL TRUST:
NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:
OTHER: Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 787

TOWN/DISTRICT: Mount Franklin

NAME: Strawhorn's Farm
FORMER NAME:
ADDRESS: Midland Highway

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Daylesford 7723-3-1
MAP REFERENCE: BU 467727

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The farmhouse is significant as one of the few nineteenth century dwellings remaining in the Mount Franklin area. It is representative of the era after the gold rush when settlers began to establish agricultural properties in the area.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Settling on the Land
PHOTOGRAPH **FILM No.** 4/8, 8a

BUILDING DATE: c1890
PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 6/9/89



HISTORY:

The timber home is believed to have been built in about 1890 by Frank Dougall. The parents of the present owner, Bill Strawhorn, bought the farmhouse in 1898. On the opposite side of the road are some old fruit trees which mark the site of Edward Stone Parker's homestead after 1850. Parker was the Assistant Protector of the Mount Franklin Aboriginal Reserve from 1841 to the end of 1849. After the Protectorate was abolished in late 1849, Parker was offered a pastoral lease of the reserve. He accepted and subsequently moved his homestead to the slopes of Mount Franklin.

DESCRIPTION:

The homestead is a small weatherboard building with a gable roof and a verandah on the front. The property also contains a brick and stone tank stand.

REFERENCES:

Informant: Bill Strawhorn
Edgar Morrison, *The Loddon Aborigines*, Abco Print, Daylesford, 1971.

**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

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FILE No: M/031

CURRENT LISTINGS:

VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:

NATIONAL TRUST:

NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:

OTHER: Land Conservation Council Review
Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 612

TITLE DETAILS: Crown Land

TOWN/DISTRICT: Musk

NAME: Historic Marker

FORMER NAME:

ADDRESS: Wheelers Hill Road, Wheelers Hill

MAP NAME: Bullarto 7723-3-2

MAP REFERENCE: BU 506582

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The monument, erected near the site where the bodies of three children who became lost on 30 June 1867 were eventually found, provides a focus for community remembrance of an event that deeply affected the Daylesford community. Its erection in 1967, on the centenary of the loss of the children, expresses the continuing importance the event plays in the social history of the area.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained on the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Gold Mining/Settling in Towns
PHOTOGRAPH **FILM** No.9/32, 32A

BUILDING DATE: 1967
PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 9/5/90



HISTORY:

On 30 June 1867 three small boys, William Graham aged 6 yrs, Thomas Graham aged 4 yrs and Alfred Burman aged 5 yrs went missing after wandering from their homes at Table Hill, South West Daylesford.

They were seen during the day and given instructions as to how to get home, but no-one took them in, as it was not realised how lost they really were. The children did not follow the instructions and by night fall had not returned home.

On Monday 1 July, friends and family searched for the children with no success, and by Wednesday 3 July businesses were closed and a full scale search was organised by the town. Despite a reward being offered (raised by the town), footprints being found and black trackers being brought in, no trace of the children was found until 14 September that year.

It was on this day that a resident's dog lead a group of locals to the remains of the three children in a hollow tree in the Wombat State Forest. After having wandered 8-10 miles at least on the day of their disappearance, it appeared the children died on that same night as a result of exposure and want of nourishment. On that night the severest frost of the season had been recorded.

The funeral service was attended by nearly 3,000 people and the children were buried in one grave at the Daylesford Cemetery. The grave is marked by an impressive headstone paid for by public subscriptions (see DA/73). The story so affected the wider community that engravings showing the men finding the remains of the children in the hollow of a large tree were published in two Melbourne illustrated newspapers on 26 October 1867.

The father of the two Graham boys endowed a scholarship known as the Graham Dux prize at the Daylesford State School in appreciation for what the people of the town had done for him and his family. It is awarded each year to the best pupils - boy and girl.

Realising the great significance of this tragic event to the Daylesford community, the Daylesford Historical Society commemorated the centenary of their death by unveiling two memorial cairns in 1967, one at the starting point of the boys wanderings (see DA/070) and this one at the end of the fateful journey.

DESCRIPTION:

The memorial is a pyramidal obelisk, constructed of rough quartz rocks. It has a concrete base and metal plate centrally placed on the cairn, with the inscription:

" The bodies of the three lost children
were found on the 14th September 1867
in a hollow tree six chains from here
Erected by
Daylesford Historical Society, 1967 "

REFERENCES:

- J.E. Menadue, Centenary, The Three Lost Children, 1867-1967, compiled for the Daylesford and District Historical Society, 2nd Edition, 1975.
Phoebe Irving, A History of Coomoora, 1959, typescript held by the Daylesford and District Historical Society.
La Trobe Picture Collection, State Library of Victoria.

**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

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FILE No: M/211

CURRENT LISTINGS:
VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:
NATIONAL TRUST:
NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:
OTHER: Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 720

TOWN/DISTRICT: Musk
NAME:
FORMER NAME: Musk Station
ADDRESS: Off Daylesford-Trentham Road

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Daylesford 7723-3-1
MAP REFERENCE: BU 514599

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The remaining passenger platform and railway line of the former Musk railway station are significant as an indicator of the once bustling timber and agricultural industry in the area which the Carlsruhe-Daylesford branch railway line was built to support. The site demonstrates early railway line and platform construction.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Railways/Timber and Timber Towns
PHOTOGRAPH **FILM No.6/33**

BUILDING DATE: 1880-82
PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 5/9/90



HISTORY:

Following the discovery of gold in the Daylesford district in 1851, the rushes of the 1850s and the subsequent establishment of deep lead mines brought thousands of miners to the area. The post goldrush years, especially the 1860s and 1870s, saw the State Government turn its attention towards providing alternative employment opportunities for ex-goldminers. The resultant selection acts saw the opening of agricultural land in the area. The agricultural commodities, in addition to the timber and firewood being produced at the many timber mills in the area, had a ready market in the adjacent communities but any extension of the farmers' markets was hampered by a lack of adequate transport facilities between Daylesford and Melbourne and/or Ballarat. Almost as soon as the line from Melbourne to Sandhurst (Bendigo) was opened in 1862 the Daylesford residents began agitating for a railway connection to this line. Construction of a railway line between Carlsruhe on the main Melbourne-Sandhurst line and Daylesford began many years later in February 1879. The line was opened in two sections. On 16 February 1880 the section between Carlsruhe and Trentham was opened for traffic with intermediate stations planned at Tylden and Fern Hill. These latter two stations were officially opened when the remainder of the line, with an intermediate station at Bullarto, was opened on 17 March 1880. At that time the line terminated at the boundary of the Daylesford township as the site of the terminus had not been finally decided upon. The station at the present site in Daylesford was opened in August 1882. In the first couple of years of the line being opened two more stations at Lyonville (see LY/183) and Musk Creek were added.

Because the line was constructed in a pre-motor transport era to serve the local timber and farming interests, stations were close together and fed by bullock wagons, horse drags and timber tramways. Musk Creek (later called Musk) was a typical station along the line. A goods siding was first opened in this location in September 1881 and on 1 November 1882 the Musk Creek station was officially opened for use by passengers. From 18 August 1898 the trains at this station had their shunting limited to Up trains only because of the 1 in 50 grade. The original signals were removed and the points staff locked on 19 July 1899. On 1 August 1905 the station name was shortened to Musk.

The railway records for the year 1884/5 show that as well as firewood and timber, the Daylesford-Carlruhe line carried out 20,000 bags of bran, plus 180 tons of hides, 80 tons of hay and 60 tons of fruit. There were also 50,000 passenger movements. But in later years, as the main agricultural regions moved northwards, and the Wombat Forest became logged out, the number of trains on this line was reduced, although the tourism industry boosted passenger numbers to some extent. From the 1920s on came the gradual decline of passenger traffic, outward goods movements and the disappearance altogether of livestock traffic. This decline was matched by the gradual removal of facilities at all the stations. In 1926 the Musk station was reduced to caretaker status and supervised from Daylesford. On 2 June 1941 the siding nearest the main line was abolished. Signals to protect the level crossing gates were reinstalled on 4 July 1957. On April 1962 the remaining siding was removed. In 1967 the station building and van shed were removed and the station worked under no-one-in-charge conditions until the line closed on 3 July 1978.

DESCRIPTION:

The railway track can still be seen clearly alongside the timber retaining wall of the former passenger platform. There was once a station building but this was removed in 1967. All that now stands on the platform is a corrugated iron shelter.

REFERENCES:

Murrell Osborne, *Timber, Spuds and Spa*, Australian Railway Historical Society, Victorian Division, 1993, pp. 5-8, 41, 43(photograph), 46, 56(plan).

**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

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FILE No: M/212

CURRENT LISTINGS:

VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:

NATIONAL TRUST:

NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:

OTHER: Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 721

TOWN/DISTRICT: Musk

NAME: Former School

FORMER NAME: Musk Primary School
No.1171

ADDRESS: Daylesford-Trentham Road

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Daylesford 7723-3-1

MAP REFERENCE: BU 512598

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The former Musk School No.1171 is significant for its contribution to the social history of the Musk area. The building is notable for once having been the Shepherds Flat School No.1212 before it was moved to this location in 1950 to replace the original Musk school building. It is representative of the early Education Department single room schools built between 1873 and 1890.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Settling in Towns

PHOTOGRAPH **FILM No.** 6/35

BUILDING DATE:

PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 5/9/90



HISTORY:

The former Musk Primary School No.1171 opened on 1 October 1872 as No.1171 Musk Creek. It was named after a small creek approximately 200 metres from the school buildings. The name of the school was changed to Musk in July 1968.

The history of this school should not be confused with that of Musk Creek No.1454 which was located at a place called Musk Creek near the present Moorabool Reservoir and Bolwarra, some distance south-west of Daylesford. The Musk Creek school No.1454 opened on 1 November 1874 and closed on 31 December 1914.

Musk Primary School No.1171 operated part time with Coomoora during 1935-38. The Musk school building had a single classroom, originally provided with a gallery and later partitioned into two, which was used until 1949. The next year another building (SS No.1212 Shepherds Flat) was moved in to replace it and a new residence was erected. The Head Master, G. C. Mew and the Parents' Committee asked to change the school name to Musk School in 1968.

In 1987 the school won the State Garden Award for 'Outstanding Continuous Development'. Despite this accolade it was closed in December 1993 at the same time as the Little Hampton school (see LI/172) and sold in March 1997. It appears to now be a private residence.

DESCRIPTION:

The former Musk Primary School is a single room weatherboard building with a gable roof, and a front porch with a skillion roof. The roofs are clad in corrugated iron. The surrounding grounds have a well established garden and notably large trees.

The building was originally No.1212 Shepherds Flat which was built some time after 1873. It appears to be a representative example of the many early Education Department single room schools built between 1873 and 1890. Most were built of timber to a standard plan - one room and a porch entry both with gable roofs, and windows at the front and rear and down one side of the main room. They were generally 40 type (24' x 16'), 60 type (30' x 18'/20'), and 80 type (40' x 20'). There were also plans known as 30 type, 72 type, 100 type, 120 type and 130 type. The size of this building has not been investigated.

REFERENCES:

- H. Anderson & L.J.Blake, *Vision and Realisation*, Vol.2, Education Department, Melbourne, 1973, pp.746-747, 748, & 769.
Richard Peterson, *Historic Government Schools, A Comparative Study*, Department of Planning and Development, Victoria, June 1993.

**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

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FILE No: M/213

CURRENT LISTINGS:

VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:

NATIONAL TRUST:

NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:

OTHER:

TOWN/DISTRICT: Musk

NAME: Windbreak, Wheeler's Hill

FORMER NAME:

ADDRESS: Daylesford-Trentham Road

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Bullarto 7723-3-2

MAP REFERENCE: BU 513593

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The windbreak is significant as a distinctive landscape element and landmark.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be listed in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Environment Features
PHOTOGRAPH **FILM No.7/A**

BUILDING DATE:
PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 5/9/90



HISTORY:

No information on the planting has been located.

DESCRIPTION:

The windbreak is a large grouped planting of trees (*Cupressus sp.*) in a prominent location on the northern slope of Wheeler Hill. The dark colour of the trees against the paler yellow hillside makes this landscape element readily recognisable from a distance.

REFERENCES:

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**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

FILE No: M/216

CURRENT LISTINGS:
VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:
NATIONAL TRUST:
NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:
OTHER: Land Conservation Council Review
Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 616
TITLE DETAILS:

TOWN/DISTRICT: Musk

NAME: Leitches Creek Mineral Springs Reserve

FORMER NAME:

ADDRESS: Springs Road

MAP NAME: Daylesford 7723-3-1

MAP REFERENCE: BU 524614

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Leitches Creek Mineral Springs Reserve is significant for its contribution to the history of recreation in the area. It is also significant for its former use for commercial purposes, with the extraction of the mineral water and its subsequent bottling and sale.

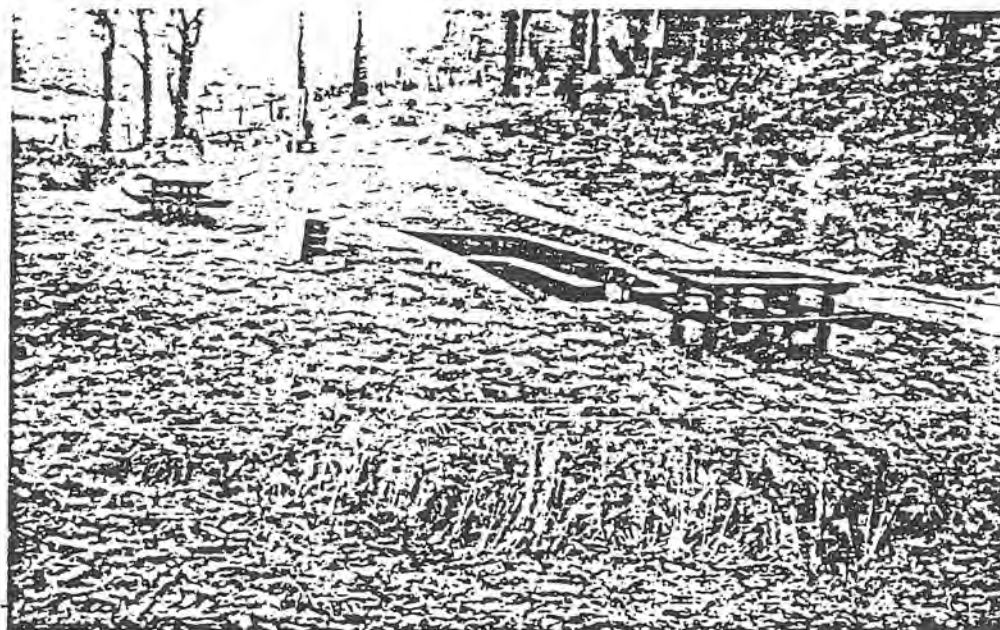
SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing). The site is a Public Reserve and is to be protected by the relevant management authority.

THEMES: Environment Features
PHOTOGRAPH **FILM No.**

BUILDING DATE: est.1879-1881
PHOTOGRAPH DATE:



HISTORY:

As early as 1879 an area surrounding the mineral spring at Leitches Creek was set aside as a mineral spring reserve by the district surveyor, prior to the allocation of land for selection. On 13 April 1880 an area of about one quarter of an acre was reserved temporarily as a site for affording access to a mineral spring (gazetted 16 April 1880). On 25 April 1881 the area of the reserve was increased to an area totalling approximately 3.5 acres.

In 1905 an area of the reserve was leased to a Mr John Harrington of Musk Creek for the extraction of mineral water for commercial purposes. Modifications were made to the spring to assist the lessee as it was located in the creek bed and covered by the winter flow of water. A wall was built to retain the water of the spring and provide for continuity of flow in the creek. All public access was retained and the lessee was prohibited from selling mineral water within a radius of fifteen miles (24.2 km) of the spring. Details about this lease have not been found but a photograph, said to have been taken in 1925, shows a small weatherboard building with a gable roof which is described as the bottling works at Leitchs Creek Mineral Spring.

On 5 June 1929 Leitches Creek Mineral Springs Reserve was declared a Tourist Resort under Section 3 of the Tourist Resorts Act 1922.

In 1929 a lease agreement was made with a Mr J. Jenkin of Smiths Creek for the removal of mineral water for commercial purposes. Mineral water extraction carried out by the Jenkins Brothers continued until the mid 1950s.

Today the Springs are still a pleasant place for tourists to visit.

DESCRIPTION:

The mineral spring is in a park-like setting with Leitches Creek flowing along one side of the reserve. Delivery of the mineral water is from a semi-rotary hand pump and also a piped trench which is accessed by steps. The cased bore penetrates the rock aquifer far deeper than the level of the water-table, as does the free-flow pipe outlet. The mineral content of the water from each outlet is high in bicarbonate and also contains some calcium, magnesium and sodium.

There are tables and seats for visitors to the Springs but there appears to be no evidence of the former commercial activities of mineral water extraction and bottling once carried out there.

REFERENCES:

- Land Conservation Council Melbourne District Review, D.V.Bick, 1985. Includes Mineral Springs Advisory Committee research.
Edward and Maura Wishart, *The Spa Country*, Spa Publishing, 1990, pp.146-149.
La Trobe Picture Collection, State Library of Victoria.

**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

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FILE No: MV/223

CURRENT LISTINGS:
VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:
NATIONAL TRUST:
NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:
OTHER: Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 719

TOWN/DISTRICT: Muskvale
NAME: Former Muskvale School
FORMER NAME: Muskvale Primary
School No.2080
ADDRESS: Ballan-Daylesford Road

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Barkstead 7723-3-3
MAP REFERENCE: BU 451581

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The former Muskvale Primary School No.2080 is significant for its contribution to the social history of Musk Vale, and for its connections with the prominent Daylesford wine and spirit merchant J. W. King who donated the land on which the school was built. It is representative of the early Education Department single room schools built between 1873 and 1890.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Settling in Towns
PHOTOGRAPH FILM No.9/17, 17A, 17B

BUILDING DATE: 1878
PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 9/5/90



HISTORY:

The first school in the Musk Vale area was a private school for the children of the workers of the nearby Jubilee mine at Daylesford. This was replaced in July 1873 by No.1205 Musk Vale, a school opened by the Government on Ridge Road. This school was in turn closed when a new State School, No.2080 Musk Vale, opened on 1 August 1878 on the Ballan-Daylesford Road.

The land on which the school was built was donated by a prominent Daylesford wine and spirit merchant J.W.King. Two buildings were originally erected but only one remains. The other was taken down in 1933-34 owing to a decline in the population.

The school was closed on 31 December 1989 and sold in September 1990. The building is now used as a private residence.

DESCRIPTION:

The former Musk Vale Primary School is a single room weatherboard structure with a corrugated iron gable roof. One of the long sides of the building has a single entry door at one end and three double hung windows at the other. Under one of these windows there is a brass plaque on a rock which was laid to commemorate the centenary of Musk Vale and unveiled on 6 November 1978. The placement of other windows in the building has not been investigated. The roof ridge contains prominent ventilators and there are also triangular vents in the sides of the roof. The school building sits among a well established garden containing native as well as exotic plantings.

The school is an example of the many early Education Department single room schools built between 1873 and 1890. Most were built of timber to a standard plan - one room and a porch entry both with gable roofs, and windows at the front and rear and down one side of the main room. They were generally 40 type (24' x 16'), 60 type (30' x 18'/20'), and 80 type (40' x 20'). This building is said to be 60 type but appears to be a less common version without a porch entry at a gable end and with windows in different locations.

REFERENCES:

H.Anderson & L.J.Blake, *Vision and Realisation*, Vol.2, Education Department, Melbourne, 1973, P.747 & 813.

Information on school closure and sale from Property Branch, Department of Education.

Richard Peterson, *Historic Government Schools, A Comparative Study*, Department of Planning and Development, Victoria, June 1993.

**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

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FILE No: PR/224

CURRENT LISTINGS:

VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:

NATIONAL TRUST:

NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:

OTHER: Land Conservation Council Review
Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 640

TITLE DETAILS:

TOWN/DISTRICT: Porcupine Ridge

NAME: Hunts Water Race

FORMER NAME:

ADDRESS: See history

MAP NAME: Daylesford 7723-3-1

MAP REFERENCE: See history

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

This water race is of significance for its illustration of the ingenuity and scale of the nineteenth century mining works for which it was constructed. The distance from beginning to end is at least 14 kilometres 'as the crow flies' so the actual length was probably several times that as the channel would have had to travel around many spurs on the way to maintain the gravity flow of the water. While only fragments of the channel can be discerned in much of the landscape, more distinct remains are easily seen where it runs on the west side of the Sawpit Gully Road (north of Leslie's Road). It also appears that the foot track between Midlands Highway and Dry Diggings Road follows part of the route of the water race. There are also a number of multiple level branches and reservoirs in the Browns Gully and Sebastopol Gully sections with quite an extensive network of races connecting many side gullies.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

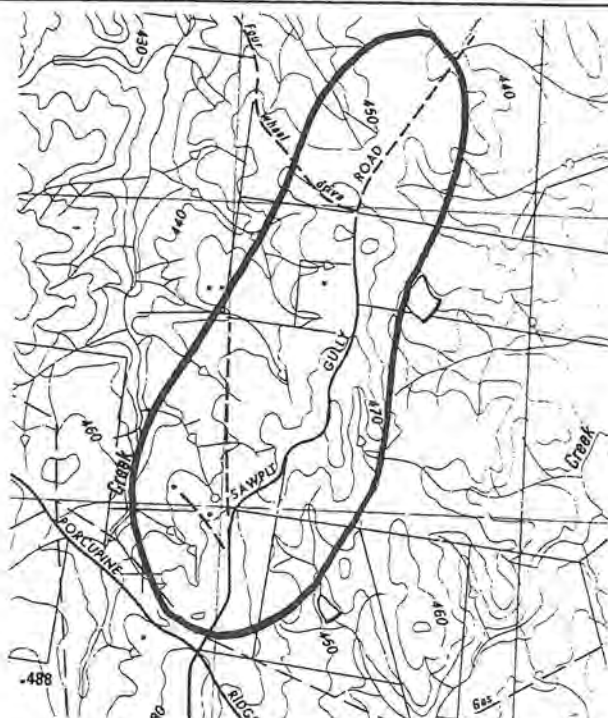
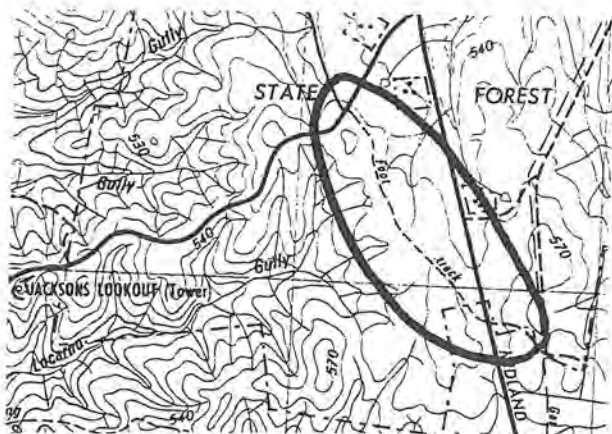
The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing). Lengths of the site are located in State Forest areas and are to be protected by the relevant management authority.

THEMES: Gold mining

PHOTOGRAPH **FILM No.**

BUILDING DATE:

PHOTOGRAPH DATE:



HISTORY:

This water race appears to have been part of some large-scale nineteenth century mining works and is known as Hunts Water Race. In 1871 James Hunt was granted the lease number WR325 (renewed periodically as WR547/743/910) to a water race that was to be some 493 chains long (of which 165 chains were on sold lands and 328 chains were on Crown lands) and 20 links wide. The original tracing and the measurements of this Water Right licensed section can be found in VPRS 392, Unit 1, p.56 (Public Record Office at Ballarat). James Hunt relinquished his license (and therefore the source of water) in 1911. Hunts Dam site, which was located near the end of this licensed section (BU 481681) was claimed by Hunt in 1873 (VPRS 3719, Unit 2).

The race started at Leitches Creek (approximately BU 515633) and the coordinates at principal locations along the route are approximately as follows (note: the present names of these locations are used to simplify identification of the route) - at BU 512642 it crossed Giacometti Road, at BU 505641 it crossed Wallaby Creek, at BU 504645 it crossed Malmsbury Road, at BU 499647 there was a flume over Newton Creek, at BU 497655 there was a tunnel under Porcupine Ridge Road, at BU 463664 it crossed Richardsons Lane, at BU 486668 it crossed the Midland Highway, at BU 481675 it crossed Dry Diggings Road, at BU 481681 it met Hunts Dam, at BU 480697 it crossed the Midland Highway at Dry Diggings, and at BU 482697 it ended at Sawpit Gully. These coordinates have been identified and plotted from the above-mentioned lease tracing by an engineer, John Lewis, who has been extensively mapping the nineteenth century mining operations in the area. He considers this route to be the southern section of Hunts Water Race. He believes that the race most likely existed before being licensed to Hunt and certainly another lease tracing made in 1868 (in VPRS 392, Unit 1, p.4) shows that part of Hunt's license, just south-west of Dry Diggings, was known then as William's Race.

In the Fryer's Creek Mining Registrar's Report of March 1885 John Lewis also found the information that Hunt was experimenting with levels to see if he could extend his race to Middleton Creek and Sebastopol Gully. Lewis determined that Hunt developed a northern section to his water race and he has plotted its possible route from Dry Diggings to Browns Gully and Sebastopol Gully using his own site measurements. He believes it is likely that Hunt rehabilitated and linked old races cut by others to achieve his objective - some of these races can be seen on the Putaway Parish Plan H97 (so they would have been in existence before 1866) and they appear to have been used by Hunt as the first part of his northern section. As yet Lewis has not determined how the southern and northern sections of Hunts Race were joined but he believes it was possibly from Hunts Dam or Sawpit Gully as there are remnants of races in the gaps between both points. He has identified the start of the surviving section at the coordinate BU 490690 near Dry Diggings. The race then ran in a generally northerly direction to BU 491707 where it crossed Middleton Creek Road (again the present names of these locations are used to simplify identification of the route), on to BU 490713 where it crossed Leslie's Road, and on to BU 490720 where it crossed Sawpit Gully Road. From here it appears to have run along the west side of Sawpit Gully Road for some distance but still in a generally northerly direction. It then crossed back over Sawpit Gully Road at BU 499738 and headed north-east into the Upper Loddon State Forest to BU 519758 where it crossed Porcupine Ridge Road at the Loop Track intersection. At this point the race branched. The northern branch crossed Loop Track at BU 531783 and ended in the vicinity of BU 531783 at the Sebastopol Creek Track (also known as the Weewak Track). The eastern branch ran to BU 539776 where it ended at the junction of Browns Gully with Middleton Creek.

DESCRIPTION:

John Lewis believes that the water race was formed in two sections and travelled from Leitches Creek south of Coomoora in a generally northerly direction through Dry Diggings to Sebastopol Gully and Browns Gully in the Upper Loddon State Forest. This distance is at least 14 kilometres 'as the crow flies' so the actual length was probably several times that as the channel would have had to travel around many spurs on the way to maintain the gravity flow of the water. While only fragments of the channel can be discerned in much of the landscape, more distinct remains are easily seen where it runs on the west side of the Sawpit Gully Road (north of Leslie's Road). It also appears that the foot track between Midlands Highway and Dry Diggings Road follows part of the route of the water race. These locations are shown on the map on the previous page. John Lewis has also found that there are a number of multiple level branches and reservoirs in the Browns Gully and Sebastopol Gully sections and he says that it is quite an extensive network of races commanding many side gullies.

ADDITIONAL REFERENCES:

Land Conservation Council Melbourne District Review, D.V.Bick, 1985.

FILE No: PR/225

CURRENT LISTINGS:
VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:
NATIONAL TRUST:
NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:
OTHER:

TOWN/DISTRICT: Porcupine Ridge

NAME: 'Holcombe Hill'

FORMER NAME:

ADDRESS: Mt Franklin-Porcupine Ridge
Road

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Daylesford 7723-3-1

MAP REFERENCE: BU 511700

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

'Holcombe Hill' was originally settled in 1860 by the Russell family. It demonstrates the development of a farming property and represents the on-going farming activities in the area. The house is notable because it represents different eras in the history of the Russell family who first purchased this property from the Crown. The original stone section of the house was erected by the Russell brothers in 1860 and extended by later generations of the family in 1906 and 1936.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be listed in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Settling on the Land
PHOTOGRAPH FILM No. 3/31

BUILDING DATE: 1860/1906/1936
PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 6/9/89



HISTORY:

The land on which this farm is located was originally taken up in 1860 by the brothers David and William Russell who were from Scotland. The property is now owned by their grandson Frank Russell. The original house was built soon after the Russell brothers arrived at the property and is now a stone room at the core of the present house. The front section of the house was added in 1906 and the back section was added in 1936.

The original out-buildings relating to the farm such as barn, stables and cow shed which were built of timber and iron and stood to the front of the house were burnt out in the 1944 bush fire, along with a line of pine trees.

DESCRIPTION:

The original stone section of the house is now at the core of the house with weatherboard extensions surrounding it. The front weatherboard section is the main part of the present house (two large rooms on each side of a central corridor) and was built in 1906; the back of the house was added in 1936. The front section has a Dutch gable roof clad in corrugated iron, and a verandah with decorative lacework. The site also contains various farm buildings and sheds.

REFERENCES:

Local informant: Frank Russell

FILE No: PR/226

CURRENT LISTINGS:
VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:
NATIONAL TRUST:
NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:
OTHER:

TOWN/DISTRICT: Porcupine Ridge

NAME: 'Porcupine Ridge'

FORMER NAME:

ADDRESS: Porcupine Ridge Road

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Daylesford 7723-3-1

MAP REFERENCE: BU 516713

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

'Porcupine Ridge' is representative of farming properties that exist in the area. The site was settled in 1857 and the 1900s farm buildings represent the on-going farming activity in the Porcupine Ridge area.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be listed in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Settling on the Land
PHOTOGRAPH FILM No.3/32

BUILDING DATE: c.1900-10
PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 6/9/89



HISTORY:

The land on which the property sits was originally taken up by John Scott in 1857. The farm has had many different owners, and is currently owned by the Ford family.

DESCRIPTION:

The house was built between 1900 and 1910. It is constructed of timber and clad in weatherboards. It has a single Dutch gable roof which encompasses the verandah around all four sides of the house. The roof is clad in corrugated iron. The house sits among well established trees, including native and exotic species.

REFERENCES:

Local informant

FILE No: PR/227

CURRENT LISTINGS:
VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:
NATIONAL TRUST:
NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:
OTHER:

TOWN/DISTRICT: Porcupine Ridge

NAME: 'Fairburn'

FORMER NAME:

ADDRESS: Porcupine Ridge Road

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Daylesford 7723-3-1

MAP REFERENCE: BU 516732

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

'Fairburn' is significant as a complex of buildings that demonstrate the changing conditions and requirements of a working farm. The individual buildings represent different developments in relation to farming history in the area and the history of the McDonald family who have owned the property since it was first purchased from the Crown. The property is significant due to the substantial number of early buildings in the complex which still survive, including the original barn.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be listed in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Settling on the land
PHOTOGRAPH FILM No.3/34

BUILDING DATE: 1857-1982
PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 6/9/89



HISTORY:

The land on which the 'Fairburn' property is located was taken up in 1857 by the brothers William and John McDonald from Scotland. The first building on the site was the barn, presumably built in 1857, in which the brothers lived. The barn has a shingle roof under the galvanised iron. A stable was added to the barn and then a shearing shed on the east side and a skillion extension on the north side.

In about 1862 a weatherboard house was built. The original section is now the three bedroom core on the south-west part of the present house. The east section was added at a later stage, and even later a living room was built to link the two wings. There was also a skillion roofed lean-to and three sleep-outs added at various times.

Between 1860 and 1870 a bluestone cellar/coal house with a galvanised iron roof was built.

In about 1880 a galvanised iron cow shed was built.

In 1914 a brick wall incorporating a wall oven and two fireplaces was added to the kitchen section of the house.

From about 1926 the present triple-gabled roof garage was built of concrete in three stages. A blacksmith's hut and a concrete bridge over the creek were also built around this time.

In the 1950s a concrete block cowshed was built as well as a hayshed, machinery sheds and a shearing shed.

In 1982 a verandah was added to the house and the bathroom was extended.

DESCRIPTION:

The 'Fairburn' property is a complex of buildings. The earliest building is a barn which has its original shingle roof covered by galvanised iron. The barn has been extended numerous times and therefore has a mixture of roof forms. Extensions include a stable, a shearing shed and a skillion roofed lean-to.

The house is of weatherboard construction with gables forming the main roof. There are skillion extensions off this main roof. The kitchen has a brick wall which was added in 1914 and which contains a wall oven and two fireplaces. A verandah was added in 1982.

Other buildings on the property include a bluestone cellar/coal house with a galvanised iron roof; a galvanised iron cow shed; a triple-gable roof garage constructed of concrete; a blacksmith's hut; a concrete bridge over the creek; a concrete block cow shed; and a hayshed, machinery sheds and a shearing shed.

REFERENCES:

Informants: Janet and Daryl McDonald.

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**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

FILE No: PR/228

CURRENT LISTINGS:
VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:
NATIONAL TRUST:
NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:
OTHER:

TOWN/DISTRICT: Porcupine Ridge

NAME: Bluestone Farmhouse

FORMER NAME:

ADDRESS: Porcupine Ridge Road

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Guildford 7723-4-2

MAP REFERENCE: BU 517743

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Although substantially extended, the bluestone farmhouse is significant as a representation of nineteenth century occupation of land in the area. The original section of the house is constructed of bluestone and demonstrates the early settlers' use of local materials for building.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be listed in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Settling on the Land
PHOTOGRAPH **FILM** No.3/33

BUILDING DATE: c 1885
PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 6/9/89



HISTORY:

The land on which the house sits was originally owned by the Fowlers.

The front part of the present house is the original homestead and was constructed of local bluestone, possibly circa 1885. The property is now owned by the O'Bryans who substantially extended the house in the 1980s.

Just to the east of the house was Crow's Strawberry Garden, a place day trippers would visit in the early 1900s.

A weatherboard cottage has been pulled down and totally re-built. There is also a blacksmith shop and barns.

DESCRIPTION:

The front, original section of the house is constructed of local bluestone and has a Dutch gable roof. The new section of the house is also of bluestone and has an L-shaped plan within which the original section of the house sits. The new section is two storied with gable roofs. The site is surrounded by well established trees.

The site also contains a weatherboard cottage, blacksmith shop and barns.

REFERENCES:

Informants: Janet and Daryl McDonald.

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**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

FILE No: SF/230

CURRENT LISTINGS:
VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:
NATIONAL TRUST:
NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:
OTHER:

TOWN/DISTRICT: Shepherds Flat

NAME:
FORMER NAME: Shrives Hotel
ADDRESS: Hepburn Newstead Road

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Eganstown
MAP REFERENCE: BU 438713

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The former Shrives Hotel is significant for its representation of the social history of Shepherds Flat. It is the only original public building surviving in Shepherds Flat indicating that a much larger population once existed.

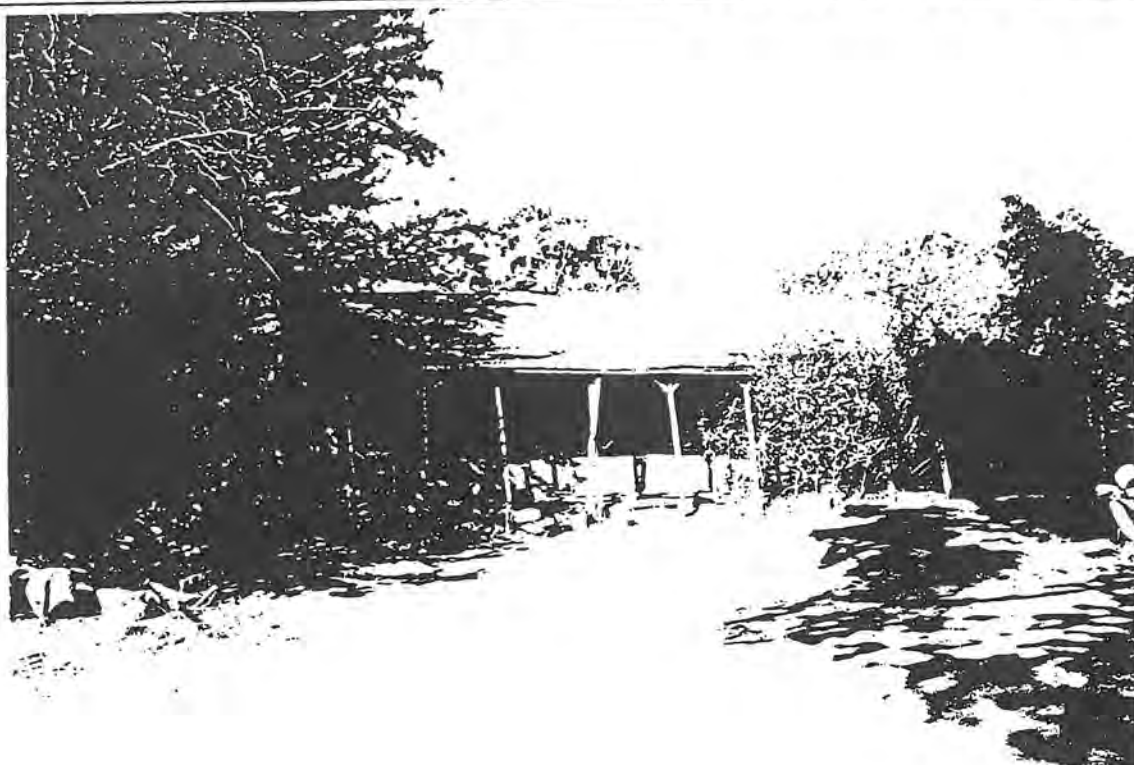
SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be listed in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing)

THEMES: Gold Mining/Settling in Towns
PHOTOGRAPH **FILM No.** B/17

BUILDING DATE:
PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 2/5/90



HISTORY:

In the mid to late 1850s the area between Eganstown, Yandoit and Daylesford was inundated with gold-seekers and covered with shafts and tunnels. Shepherd's Flat was in the middle of this area and many of the miners set themselves up in the vicinity. The main road to Daylesford from Yandoit ran through Shepherd's Flat but the crossing over the Breakneck Gorge near Hepburn would have been difficult; it was almost impassable in winter. In the 1860s the bulk of miners in the Yandoit area concentrated on reef mining, and working of the main deep lead which was under the floor of the valley in the Yandoit area and continued to Hepburn and Shepherd's Flat. In 1864 there were 213 miners at Jim Crow Creek below Shepherd's Flat.

This building was erected in the nineteenth century and may date back to the goldrush era when it may have served as a hotel. The building is known to have been a hotel about 1900 when Jane Henderson, the publican, married a Mr Shrive. From then on it became known as Shrive's Hotel. The adjacent bridge over Jim Crow Creek is called Shrive's Bridge.

DESCRIPTION:

The former Shrive's Hotel is a simple weatherboard clad structure. It has a long street frontage with a verandah. The verandah posts have simple brackets at their heads. There are three windows and two doors on the front facade. The building has a gable roof with a brick chimney at either end.

The building is in a poor and dilapidated condition.

REFERENCES:

Local informant.

C.C. Culvenor, *The Settlement of Yandoit Creek and the Gervasonis*, Jim Crow Press, 1995, p.18, 32, 35 & 37.

Charles D'Aprano, *From Goldrush to Federation*, INT Press, Pascoe Vale South, Victoria, 1995, p.51.

**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

195

FILE No: SF/230a

CURRENT LISTINGS:
VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:
NATIONAL TRUST:
NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:
OTHER:

TOWN/DISTRICT: Shepherds Flat

NAME:
FORMER NAME: Minotti Flour Mill
ADDRESS: off Hepburn Newstead Road

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Eganstown 7723-3-4
MAP REFERENCE: BU 437728

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The remnants of Battista Minotti's flour mill along with the associated water race are significant for their contribution to the industrial history of the area. It is a rare example of this type of operation in the area and is notable for its association with Swiss-Italian immigrants, many of whom were the first settlers in the immediate district. The surviving archaeological features indicate that gold mining and farming were carried out in the same area of land and contribute to the significance of the site.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be listed in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Swiss-Italians/Setting on the land
PHOTOGRAPH **FILM No.**

BUILDING DATE: late 1860s/early 1870s
PHOTOGRAPH DATE:

HISTORY:

In June 1872 Battista Minotti formally became the owner of the land on which the remains of his flour mill are located. The mill, however, appears to have been built before then as the earliest available Rate Book records for the area date back to 1871 and Minotti is listed that year as the owner of a mill and farm at Franklinford.

Minotti built the mill adjacent to the Jim Crow Creek. Water to drive the sixteen foot diameter water wheel was conveyed along a race. Minotti also went into partnership with the adjoining land owner, Guiseppe Pozzi, and in 1880 the Rate Book records list them together as owners of a house, mill and land. The two men appear to have also worked a gold mine on their land and carried out farming activities together.

DESCRIPTION:

The site contains a waterwheel pit and the remnants of a wheel and water race, two ovens, and building foundations and walls. There are also stone retained platforms and an orchard. Nearby there is a mine shaft with an associated whim, and the remnants of other buildings.

REFERENCES:

Heritage Victoria Archaeological Place Register
Rate Books

**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

198

FILE No: SF/231

CURRENT LISTINGS:
VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:
NATIONAL TRUST:
NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:
OTHER: Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 638

TOWN/DISTRICT: Shepherds Flat

NAME: 'Lavandula'
FORMER NAME: Tinetti farm
ADDRESS: Hepburn Newstead Road

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Eganstown 7723-3-4
MAP REFERENCE: BU 436707

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The former Tinetti house and barn are characteristic of the stone buildings constructed by the early Swiss-Italian settlers in the region. They have strong associations with the Tinetti family, a Swiss-Italian family whose descendants still live in the area. The continuous use of the complex of buildings which include the house, a large stone barn, and a building which once served as the Shepherd's Flat Post Office demonstrate the changing conditions and requirements of a working farm. The individual buildings represent different developments in the history of the property.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing)

THEMES: Settling on the Land/Swiss-Italians
PHOTOGRAPH **FILM No.** B/18

BUILDING DATE:
PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 2/5/90



HISTORY:

The Tinetti family were the first settlers on this land situated alongside the Jim Crow Creek near its confluence with Bald Hill Creek. It is said that a vineyard was first established on the site and that Aquilino Tinetti was the builder of the stone and clay cottage. He arrived in Australia in 1860 and when he was first married he lived in Basalt near the Pfeiffers. His first child was born in about 1872. Aquilino was naturalised in 1892. He was the maternal grandfather of a local, Andy Rodoni, who believes that the barn may be of a later date.

The earliest available rate records of the area date from 1871 and show that by then Aquilino Tinetti was a farmer and owner of a house and land in Shepherd's Flat with a net annual value of £40.

Unusually the land does not appear to have been formally granted to the Tinetti family until 1908 and later, which was after Aquilino's death. The plan of the Parish of Franklin shows that the various allotments that made up the Tinetti property were granted to M.V, P.R, and F. Tinetti as executors of A. Tinetti.

In later years a small building on the property served as the Shepherd's Flat Post Office. A swing bridge over the creek nearby is still the only means of access after heavy rain. Upstream along Bald Hill Creek are many willow trees which were part of the Crockett firm's cricket-bat willow plantation.

In the 1970s the property was known as Shepdale Stud Farm. In the late 1980s it was bought by the present owner, Carol White, and has been developed by her as a lavender farm known as 'Lavandula'.

DESCRIPTION:

The cottage is constructed of local sandstone and clay. The roof has a hip at one end and a gable at the other. The chimney at the hip end is also constructed of sandstone. There is a three roomed cellar below the house which once housed produce from the farm.

The site also contains a large stone barn with a gable roof as well as a skillion to one of the long sides. The barn has a cobblestone floor and attic, with the traditional window at either end at attic level, and central double doors.

The site also includes a building which once housed the Shepherds Flat Post Office.

REFERENCES:

The Rotary Club of Daylesford, *Daylesford and Hepburn Springs, The Spa Centre of Australia*, 3rd Edition, p.16.

Spa Tourist News, Issue 20, Summer 1990, pp9-10.

J.Gentili, *The Settlement of Swiss Ticino Immigrants in Australia*, Geowest No. 23 Occasional Papers of the Department of Geography, University of Western Australia, 1988.

Parish Plan - Parish of Franklin.

HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY

200

FILE No: SF/236

CURRENT LISTINGS:
VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:
NATIONAL TRUST:
NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:
OTHER:

TOWN/DISTRICT: Shepherds Flat
NAME: 'Blue Hills'
FORMER NAME: Former Scheggia Cottage
ADDRESS: Newstead-Hepburn Road

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Eganstown 7723-3-4
MAP REFERENCE: BU 449690

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The 'Blue Hills' cottage is significant as an intact example of a stone structure built using techniques imported from Europe by the early settlers.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be listed in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Settling on the Land/ Swiss-Italians
PHOTOGRAPH FILM No. B/23

BUILDING DATE:
PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 2/5/90



HISTORY:

This stone cottage was once the Scheggia home. It is also the Lloyd family's old property.

DESCRIPTION:

The cottage is constructed of local stone which has been rendered. The cottage has a central door with a double hung window either side. The building has a gable roof with a sloped verandah at the front, and return verandah on one side. The property has a picket fence at the front and some large exotic trees, indicating a long history of occupation.

REFERENCES:

Local informant

**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

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FILE No: SF/239

CURRENT LISTINGS:

VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:

NATIONAL TRUST:

NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:

OTHER: Land Conservation Council Review
Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 637

TOWN/DISTRICT: Shepherds Flat

NAME: Pise Hut Remains

FORMER NAME:

ADDRESS: Stringers Gully, Wombat
State Forest

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Eganstown 7723-3-4

MAP REFERENCE: BU 428697

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The remaining lower walls of this pise hut are significant as a rare example in the area of this construction technique, which was probably commonly used during the gold rush era. The remains of both this hut and the nearby stone hut illustrate the resourcefulness of the builders in using immediately available building materials. The use of vernacular building techniques and the forest setting contribute to the significance of the site.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing). The site is in the Wombat State Forest and is to be protected by the relevant management authority.

THEMES: Gold Mining / Settling on the land

PHOTOGRAPH **FILM No.**

BUILDING DATE:

PHOTOGRAPH DATE:



HISTORY:

This site is now part of the Wombat State Forest and has always been Crown land. The pise, or rammed earth, hut and the stone hut were probably erected by some of the many gold miners who came to the area after the discovery of gold in the early 1850s. The huts are located alongside Stringers Gully.

DESCRIPTION:

The site contains the remains of a pise, or rammed earth, hut. The building has been badly weathered and only the lower walls remain. There are also the remains of a stone hut nearby.

REFERENCES:

Land Conservation Council Melbourne District Review, D.V. Bick, 1985.

**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

204

FILE No: SF/240

CURRENT LISTINGS:

VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER: H1257

NATIONAL TRUST:

NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:

OTHER: Land Conservation Council Review
Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 976

TOWN/DISTRICT: Shepherds Flat

NAME: Jim Crow Creek Gold Mining Diversion
Sluice

FORMER NAME:

ADDRESS: Jim Crow Creek

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Eganstown 7723-3-4

MAP REFERENCE: Within a 300 metre
radius of BU 446688

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Jim Crow Creek Gold Mining Diversion Sluice is significant as a characteristic and well-preserved example of an early form of gold mining. The extensive stone embankment was used to divert the waters of the creek through sluice boxes, and away from its natural bed and eastern bank, which were then mined for alluvial gold. The processes of water diversion and sluicing are important elements of gold mining technology as it was employed in the hills and ranges where water was plentiful and perennial. The associated workings and remnants of a mining village contribute to the archaeological potential of the site.

SIGNIFICANCE: State

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing) and on the Victorian Heritage Register. It is recommended for addition to the Register of the National Estate. The site is in the Hepburn Regional Park and is to be protected by the relevant management authority.

THEMES: Goldmining

PHOTOGRAPH **FILM No.**

BUILDING DATE:

PHOTOGRAPH DATE:



HISTORY:

It was during the first week of August 1851 that John Egan discovered gold at Wombat Flat, near the head of the present Lake Daylesford. A little later gold was found along a 15 mile stretch of Sailor's Creek - called the Jim Crow after it reached the junction with Spring Creek - and then in virtually every creek and gully in the near locality. By 1855 the Daylesford diggings spread over almost the entire area of the present Shire and was Victoria's most diversified and long-lived field as well as the largest in the area, containing 300 square miles of auriferous ground.

Not long after gold was found in the high country, miners began the process of diverting running streams through channels into their sluice boxes in which they washed the dirt to extract the gold. Diversion sluicing became the prevailing gold rush technology in the high country where water was plentiful and perennial. Jim Crow Creek was extensively worked by sluicing parties in the late 1850s/early 1860s. The Hepburn Division Mining Surveyor's Monthly Reports of the time show that both European and Chinese miners occupied the creek. In August 1859 it was reported that 'a number of claims have lately been purchased by Chinamen, who seem on the whole to be getting on very well on Jim Crow.' It was also noted that 'parties of 10 or 12 bring their earnings from other diggings to purchase sluicing claims here.'

Over time diversion sluices became more and more advanced, enabling the miners to change and control the course of the streams. Unfortunately, the ongoing erosion from the moving watercourses that they adjoin, along with the spread of impenetrable blackberry bushes, has now made it difficult to discover well-preserved examples of this type of site. The Jim Crow Creek diversion sluice is a 130 metre (400 ft) long stone embankment, which was probably built in the early 1860s. The embankment was used to divert the waters of the creek through sluice boxes, and away from its natural bed and eastern bank, which were then mined for alluvial gold. This diversion sluice is one of only eight such sites recorded in the course of a State-wide inventory. The rarity of such sites has meant that all have been listed for citation in order to obtain a representative sample sufficient to document their nature and variation. As of late 1999, six of these sites have been added to the Victorian Heritage Register. The Jim Crow diversion sluice is more monumental in scale than some of the others. It is also an important part of a complex of alluvial, quartz mining, and habitation sites along Jim Crow Creek.

A separate 1985 survey, which included this area, has suggested that the stone walls are associated with a dredging operation which stretched along Jim Crow Creek from above the Spring Creek junction downstream to level land at Shepherd's Flat. Dredging was used in the late nineteenth century to rework gullies and streams that had earlier proved payable for the alluvial miners. Dredges were pontoons or barges powered by a steam-engine. Hydraulic hoses and suction pumps were mounted aboard the dredge - the hoses to direct streams of water at the gully sides, the pumps to suck up the washdirt and gravel from the stream bed. They could process large amounts of washdirt. This survey suggested that as the Jim Crow creek valley became narrower the stone walls were erected to hold the processed slurry. This theory has not been substantiated and as dredging actually caused extensive physical damage to the landscape it is more likely that the stone walls and associated workings, and the nearby mining village are of an earlier date and were associated with diversion sluicing (as assessed by Heritage Victoria).

DESCRIPTION:

The diversion sluice is an approximately 130 metre (400 ft) long, and 1 to 2 metre (4 to 8 ft) high, stone wall running along part of the western side of Jim Crow Creek downstream from its junction with Spring Creek. The creek bank and terrace behind the stone wall has been extensively worked but is now heavily overgrown with blackberries. A little further downstream, also on the western slope of the creek, there are the remains of several hut sites (benched platforms and/or chimneys) and two small dome-shaped baking ovens which are constructed of stone and largely buried. One oven is quite well preserved but the other is partly demolished. There are also several levels of benched water races running along the eastern side of the creek.

REFERENCES:

Heritage Victoria, File No.607557 - Registration No.H1257 - including notes by David Bannear.
Land Conservation Council Melbourne District Review, D.V.Bick, 1985.
Phil Taylor and Wendy Jacobs, Environmental History, Shire of Newstead Heritage Study,
December 1998, p.25.

**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

206

FILE No: SF/241

CURRENT LISTINGS:

VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:

NATIONAL TRUST:

NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:

OTHER: Land Conservation Council Review
Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 636

TITLE DETAILS: Crown Land

TOWN/DISTRICT: Shepherds Flat

NAME: Lithia Mineral Spring Reserve

FORMER NAME:

ADDRESS: Lithia Road

MAP NAME: Daylesford 7723-3-1

MAP REFERENCE: BU 453695

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Lithia Mineral Spring Reserve is significant for its contribution to the social and recreational history of the area. It is thought to have been discovered in the early 1850s by goldminers searching for alluvial gold. In the early 1900s the mineral waters were believed to have curative properties, and visitors travelled to Lithia Springs by coach. In 1929 the Reserve was declared a Tourist Resort.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing). The site is a Public Reserve and is to be protected by the relevant management authority.

THEMES: Environment Features

PHOTOGRAPH **FILM No.**

BUILDING DATE: est. 1902

PHOTOGRAPH DATE:



HISTORY:

There is an early history of gold mining in the area where Lithia Mineral Spring Reserve is located. Dry Diggings Creek, which runs through the reserve, was the scene of alluvial gold mining during the early 1850's and it was probably around this time that this spring was discovered. The Dry Diggings mining township to the east was established in about 1852. Later several tunnels were excavated under the area after the alluvial gold was exhausted.

The spring was known firstly as Elevated Plains Soda Spring, but in 1903 the name was changed to Lithia Spring to reflect the unusually high lithium content of the water.

In December 1902 an area of a little over 5 acres was reserved for public purposes. The mineral water was analysed in 1903. Other improvements were carried out in the reserve at this time. A shelter shed (since demolished) was constructed and the spring was capped and fitted with a long iron pipe. This is now replaced with a plastic hose. The flow of the spring was recorded as 1,016 gallons per day. The more recent figure is 3.2 litres per minute. In October 1904 an additional area of a little over 2 acres was added to the reserve.

The Lithia Spring was one one of the many scenic places mentioned in 'Picturesque Daylesford' a tourist booklet produced in the early years of the twentieth century. Around that time many people, including physicians, believed in the curative properties of mineral water and visits to the springs surrounding Daylesford and Hepburn Springs were popular. Visitors were conveyed to Lithia Spring by coach during the early 1900s and later by charabangs (an early motor-driven coach). In 1929 Lithia Spring Reserve was declared a 'Tourist Resort'. The spring had become very popular because of the purity of the water.

In 1975 twenty bores were drilled by the Department of Minerals and Energy near the spring in order to test the capacity and quality of the spring. Results of the testing were published in the Geological Survey report on the 'Daylesford-Hepburn Springs Mineral Water Investigation' (1977). The report stated that this area could support commercial extraction of mineral water by pumping.

DESCRIPTION:

Lithia Mineral Spring Reserve is located in an area to the north of Hepburn Springs. The Dry Diggings Creek runs through the site. The spring is located on the north side of a tributary which runs intermittantly off the Dry Diggings Creek. It can be reached on foot via a track and there a steps leading down to the spring which is tapped by a pipe coming out of a stone wall.

REFERENCES:

The Land Conservation Council Melbourne District Review, D.V.Bick, 1985. (Includes Mineral Springs Advisory Committee research.)
Edward and Maura Wishart, *The Spa Country*, Spa Publishing, 1990, pp.123-127.

**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

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FILE No: SF/243

CURRENT LISTINGS:

VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER: H1305

NATIONAL TRUST:

NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:

OTHER: Land Conservation Council Review
Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 627

TITLE DETAILS:

TOWN/DISTRICT: Shepherds Flat

NAME: Breakneck Gorge Gold Puddling Site

FORMER NAME:

ADDRESS: Off Hepburn-Newstead Road

MAP NAME: Daylesford 7723-3-1

MAP REFERENCE: Within a 100 metre
radius of BU 452681

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The traces of horse-operated mining technology at this former deep lead mine site are significant as an illustration of this aspect of the mining process. This technology is particularly important in the history of Victorian gold mining as the only one to have been developed entirely on Victorian goldfields. The site is especially important as a rare surviving example of puddling technology in association with deep lead adit mining. The site is notable for having been constructed on a steep hillside, high above the bed of Spring Creek. It is a level area that was formed by cut and fill and is held by stone retaining walls. There are a number of tunnels dug through the hill off the creek bank and an adjacent walking track indicates the line of a former water race.

SIGNIFICANCE: State

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing) and on the Victorian Heritage Register. It is recommended for addition to the Register of the National Estate.

THEMES: Gold Mining

PHOTOGRAPH **FILM No.**

BUILDING DATE:

PHOTOGRAPH DATE:

HISTORY:

Alluvial mining along Spring Creek commenced in 1853 when a rich alluvial deposit (known as the Elevated Plains lead) was discovered under a thick basaltic (volcanic lava) layer through which the creek had cut its course. Miners were soon tunnelling horizontally into the steep creek bank and under the basalt. This was known as deep lead adit mining. The auriferous wash that they retrieved was treated in puddlers or sluice boxes, with the tailings being deposited in heaps at the base of the escarpment.

A puddling machine, such as the one at this site, consisted of a circular trench the sides of which were lined with iron or laths of hardwood. Two harrows were attached to a vertical shaft in the centre of the circle and were dragged around the circular space by horse-power, or sometimes by steam. The dragging motion of the harrows puddled the washdirt which had been channelled into the trench. This machine required a sufficiently continuous supply of water to keep the washdirt in such a state that it could be puddled by the harrows. The gold was left in the bottom of the circular trench and was retrieved by panning.

This puddling machine technology is particularly important in the history of Victorian gold mining as the only technology or method developed entirely on the Victorian goldfields. It was developed in response to the need to process enormous amounts of clayey soil which needed to be broken up to get at the gold.

Puddling machines were usually situated close to creeks or water races which provided the water treating the wash. One such water race, which travelled along the northern bank of Spring Creek, was in existence prior to 1859. This race appears to have been constructed by Phass & Company.

In this area of Victoria, the mining of the sub-basaltic wash was still going strong in 1861. It was reported that the greater portion of the elevated plains and other basaltic hills on the Spring and Sailors Creeks, and downwards along Jim Crow Creek through Franklinford towards Yandoit were occupied, and that fresh tunnels were going in at short intervals. By the late 1860s the intensity of mining along Spring Creek waned and, with European miners increasingly being attracted towards quartz mining, the workings along the creek became the preserve of Chinese miners, many of whom had even earlier set themselves up along nearby Jim Crow Creek.

Although adit mining was common on some fields archaeological evidence of it is now rare because of ground subsidence and regrowth. The Breakneck Gorge puddler is one of only two well-preserved examples recorded in the State which are associated with deep lead mining.

DESCRIPTION:

This site is situated in a fold in the steep northern bank of the Spring Creek, immediately below the base of a basalt escarpment and an old water race (now a walking track). It is a level area, formed by cut and fill and held by stone retaining walls at the front and rear. This benched platform contains a weathered 18ft-diameter puddler which has no remnant pivot post or slabbing. The inner mound is beginning to merge with the puddling trench. There are a number of collapsed and overgrown adits above the puddling machine site.

REFERENCES:

- Heritage Victoria, File No.607660 - Site Registration No.H1305.
Land Conservation Council Melbourne District Review, D.V.Bick, 1985.
Derrick I. Stone (ed.), *Gold Diggers and Diggings*, Landsdowne Press, Melbourne, 1974, pp.206-207.

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**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

FILE No: SF/243a

CURRENT LISTINGS:
VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:
NATIONAL TRUST:
NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:
OTHER: Land Conservation Council Review
Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 387
TITLE DETAILS:

TOWN/DISTRICT: Shepherds Flat
NAME: Bridge Culvert
FORMER NAME:
ADDRESS: Breakneck Gorge Road
MAP NAME: Eganstown 7723-3-4
MAP REFERENCE: BU 450680

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

This culvert is significant as a rare example of a bluestone culvert in the study area. It is also significant as evidence of the location of an early transport route through the area and for its construction which used local materials.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site is to be retained on the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Transport
PHOTOGRAPH **FILM No.**

BUILDING DATE:
PHOTOGRAPH DATE:



HISTORY:

In the mid to late 1850s the area between Eganstown, Yandoit and Daylesford was inundated with gold-seekers and covered with shafts and tunnels. Shepherd's Flat was in the middle of this area and many of the miners set themselves up in the vicinity. The main road to Daylesford from Yandoit ran through Shepherd's Flat and Hepburn but the crossing over the deep Breakneck Gorge near Hepburn was difficult; in those days it was almost impassable in winter.

The date of the construction of the bluestone culvert over Spring Creek at the Breakneck Gorge has not been established but it would have made the crossing easier and more reliable.

DESCRIPTION:

The site consists of a bluestone culvert with its facing wall along the upstream side of the bank of Spring Creek.

REFERENCES:

Land Conservation Council Melbourne District Review, D.V.Bick, 1985.
C.C. Culvenor, *The Settlement of Yandoit Creek and the Gervasonis*, Jim Crow Press, Daylesford, 1995, p.37.

FILE No: ST/244

CURRENT LISTINGS:

VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:

NATIONAL TRUST:

NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:

OTHER:

TOWN/DISTRICT: Strangways

NAME: Stone Barn

FORMER NAME:

ADDRESS: Boundary Road

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Yandoit 7723-4-3

MAP REFERENCE: BU 422843

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The barn is significant as a representation of the early agricultural development of the area. It is also significant as a relatively intact example of a rubble stone outbuilding constructed using techniques imported from their homelands by the early settlers in the area. It is one of a number of early stone buildings located in the area between Yandoit and Newstead, the appearances of which give a distinct character to the district.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be listed in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Settling on the Land

PHOTOGRAPH FILM No.3/13

BUILDING DATE:

PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 6/9/89



HISTORY

The land on which this barn was built was purchased from the Crown in March 1872 by a W. Kelly. The barn and land were owned by Ben Kelly in the 1920s. They are now owned by John Garsed.

DESCRIPTION:

The barn sits on an otherwise empty fenced site. It is constructed of roughly coursed rubble sandstone, which would have been collected from the surrounding land. It has a central door on one side with slit windows at the ends. The barn has a gable roof clad in corrugated iron.

REFERENCES:

Parish Plan - Parish of Yandoit
Informants: Dave Jones and Lindsay Garsed.

FILE No: ST/255

CURRENT LISTINGS:

VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:

NATIONAL TRUST:

NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:

OTHER:

TOWN/DISTRICT: Strangways

NAME: Former School

FORMER NAME: Strangways School
No.1538

ADDRESS: Strangways School Road

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Yandoit 7723-4-3

MAP REFERENCE: BU 418844

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The former Strangways School No.1538 is important for its contribution to the social and community history of Strangways. It is the only early public building that remains in the Strangways area and indicates that a much larger population once existed. It is representative of the early Education Department single room schools built between 1873 and 1890 and is notable in the study area as the only brick example of this type of school building. It is also the largest of this type to have been constructed in the study area.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be listed in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Settling on the Land

PHOTOGRAPH FILM No.3/10

BUILDING DATE: c.1875

PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 6/9/89



HISTORY:

The first school in the Strangways area was Common School 705 Strangways which opened on 11 January 1864 with Robert A. Richardson as Head Teacher. It was located on Giovaretti's selection, said to be about a mile from the Strangways railway station and four miles from Newstead. The school had an average attendance of 31 in its opening year. It closed on 30 September 1870 and was replaced by No.1064 Strangways about which nothing is yet known.

No.1064 Strangways was in turn replaced by No.1538 Strangways and the present brick school building opened in about 1875. The location is said to be three-quarters of a mile south-west of the Strangways Railway Siding. At some 50 ft x 21 ft in size, with brick porches at either end, the building was somewhat larger than most country schools built at that time and is the largest school to have been erected in the area covered by this Heritage Study.

Strangways is now a small mixed farming community. In the alluvial gold-mining days it had several hotels, a store and Martin's blacksmith's forge. Over the years the enrolment at the school varied from over 100 to as low as 5. The population changes were predominantly due to the rise and fall of alluvial mining, as well as to the operation of a gold mining dredge which ran for seventeen years and closed down in June 1954 because of rising costs.

The school was opened and closed many times. In recent years it was closed in 1936, reopened on 25 July 1938, closed in December 1959, reopened on 6 February 1962 and finally closed on 18 December 1964. The building was sold by the Department of Education in June 1997.

DESCRIPTION:

The former Strangways School No.1538 is a single room building constructed of pale pink-red coloured bricks, which were probably manufactured in the area. It has a gable roof clad in corrugated iron. There are four windows down one side and a rectangular window at the front, above which there is a rectangular vent. The building has a small entry porch, also with a corrugated iron gable roof, asymmetrically placed on one gable end. There is a small window at the front of the entry porch and a door on the sheltered side. To one side of the building there is a red brick structure, erected at a much later date. On the other side there is a corrugated iron water tank next to what appears to be an earlier, now unused tank stand.

The school is an example of the many early Education Department single room schools built between 1873 and 1890. Most were built of timber to a standard plan - one room and porch entry both with gable roofs, and windows at the front and rear and down one side of the main room. They were generally 40 type (24' x 16'), 60 type (30' x 18'/20'), and 80 type (40' x 20'). This building is one of the less common 100 type (50' x 20'). These larger schools were more often built of brick than timber and Strangways No.1538 is the largest school to have been erected in the area covered by this Heritage Study. It is also the only Education Department school to have been constructed of brick within the study area.

REFERENCES:

- H. Anderson & L. J. Blake, *Vision and Realisation*, Vol.2, Education Department, Melbourne, 1973, p.674, 728, & 773-774.
Richard Peterson, *Historic Government Schools, A Comparative Study*, Department of Planning and Development, Victoria, June 1993.
Information from the Properties Branch, Department of Education.

FILE No: Y/259

CURRENT LISTINGS:

VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:

NATIONAL TRUST: File 2537 - Local

NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER: Registered

OTHER: Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 654

TOWN/DISTRICT: Yandoit

NAME: 'Locarno'

FORMER NAME:

ADDRESS: Hallets Road

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Yandoit 7723-4-3

MAP REFERENCE: BU 406792

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The 'Locarno' property with its large stone house and original outbuildings is significant for its place in the history of the predominantly Swiss-Italian settlement of the Yandoit region in the nineteenth century. The cellar under the house, which contains some of the original wine making equipment, together with the older outbuildings such as the pise cool-room demonstrate the small scale agricultural activities of this group of immigrants, who were primarily involved in wine, cheese and smallgoods manufacture. 'Locarno' is also significant for its continued association with the Sartori family who have owned the property since it was first purchased from the Crown.

SIGNIFICANCE: State

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing) and on the Register of the National Estate. It is recommended for addition to the Victorian Heritage Register.

THEMES: Swiss-Italians/Settling on the Land

PHOTOGRAPH **FILM** No.2/24,25,26

BUILDING DATE: c.1879

PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 6/9/89



HISTORY:

The first owner of the land on which the 'Locarno' homestead is located, Allotment 4 of Section 2A in the Parish of Yandoit, was Nazarro Sartori. Sartori was born in about 1841 in the village of Guimaglio, which was located in the Canton of Ticino in Switzerland. He came to Australia in 1858 with his brother Giacomo. They went to live in the Yandoit area where their father, Carlo, and brother, Pietro, had already settled after immigrating to Australia in 1854.

The Lands Act of 1862 allowed selection of surveyed Crown land at a price of £1 per acre, half payable in equal instalments over 8 years, at the end of which period the other half was to be paid in a lump sum. A house, or a fence and some cultivation were needed in order to obtain the title. As Nazarro was granted title to the land on which 'Locarno' is located in October 1881 it would appear that he selected it in about 1873. He may have first lived on the property in a simpler dwelling, possibly a small weatherboard cottage, the remains of which are located to the east of the main house. Nazarro married a Charlotte Rachinger in 1878 and the house is believed to have been erected in about 1879, the year in which their first child was born. The builder is thought to have been his brother, Giacomo, who is also thought to have built the Catholic church in Yandoit (see Y/274). The homestead was named after the town of Locarno, which was near to where Nazarro was born.

Nazarro, like most of the Italians and Swiss-Italians in the area, had planted vines and by 1888 he had a vineyard of some 1.5 acres. In 1901 he was still listed in the Victorian Post Office Directory as one of six vigneron in the Yandoit area.

The property has remained in the possession of the Sartori descendants, the current owners being the fifth generation.

DESCRIPTION:

The site comprises the main stone house, the remains of a weatherboard cottage, a pise coolroom, slab walled stables and bush pole sheds.

The main house is a two storey building with a semi-basement/cellar. Its construction is of sandstone, said to have been quarried from the area in which the cellar of the house was positioned. The face of the stonework would have originally been left exposed but the walls were covered at a later stage with cement render, which is patterned on the front and sides with ashlar coursing. The roof is hipped galvanised iron. At the front of the building there is a canopy cantilevered over the ground floor. This is in place of an original ground floor verandah and first floor balcony which originally had a concave roof and a simple vertical rod balustrade, and was removed in about 1964. At ground level there is a deck which is built over logs. The window and door openings are notable for being formed by horizontal and vertical pick faced sandstone lintels and jambs with a transom over the timber panelled door. The cornice is formed with two corbelled sandstone courses carrying the eaves gutter. The cellar under the house is entered externally from the east side of the building, via wide stone steps and large doors. The cellar contains original wine making equipment. A later gabled extension is centred at the rear of the house with other additions at either side. These include a kitchen which was added in about 1950.

Separate and to the east of the main house are the remains of a small weatherboard cottage with a brick chimney. This may have been Nazzaro's original residence. At the rear of the main house there is a timber reinforced pise coolroom. Across the road to the west there is a slab walled stable with a corrugated iron roof, and across the road to the south there are bush pole machinery sheds. There are several lengths of dry stone walling using field stones of volcanic origin around property.

REFERENCES:

National Trust File No.2537.

Australian Heritage Commission File, Database No.015464.

J.Gentilli, *The Settlement of Swiss Ticino Immigrants in Australia*, Geowest No. 23 Occasional Papers of the Department of Geography, University of Western Australia, 1988, p.97.

Claude Culvenor, *The Settlement of Yandoit Creek and the Gervasonis*, Jim Crow Press, Daylesford, 1995, p.86.

FILE No: Y/264

CURRENT LISTINGS:
VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:
NATIONAL TRUST: File 2636 - Recorded
NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:
OTHER:

TOWN/DISTRICT: Yandoit
NAME: Morgan's Cottage
FORMER NAME:
ADDRESS: Hepburn Newstead Road

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Yandoit 7723-4-3
MAP REFERENCE: BU 418785

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The weatherboard Morgan's cottage with its stone outbuilding is significant as a substantially intact early dwelling in the Yandoit area.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be listed in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Settling on the Land
PHOTOGRAPH FILM No.

BUILDING DATE: c.1856-1861
PHOTOGRAPH DATE:



HISTORY:

The land on which this cottage is located, Allotment 7 of Section 3A in the Parish of Yandoit, was first purchased from the Crown in May 1856 by a W. East.

The subsequent history and ownership of the land and cottage has not been conclusively established. One source says it is believed that the original occupier of the site was a Jonathan Settle. The same source says that the weatherboard cottage was erected in 1861 by a William Morgan. Morgan is said to have been associated with a company of Welshmen from Glamorganshire who opened up a lucrative open cut quartz mine to the south of the Yandoit township in early 1860.

Another source says that the cottage was originally owned by the Danes family, whose daughter, Elizabeth Danes, is said to have married a Thomas Morgan. The first source says that Thomas was the son of William.

Despite this conflicting information it is presently known that the cottage is still owned by descendants of the Morgan family. The mother of the present owner was Annie Morgan.

It cannot be established whether the white-washed stone building was erected before the weatherboard cottage and why it is positioned noticeably off-square from the cottage, which fronts the main road.

DESCRIPTION:

The weatherboard cottage appears to have the typical four-roomed layout of the era, with a gabled roof and a skillion verandah. The front facade is unusual in that the door is not centrally located. There are two double-hung windows asymmetrically located on either side of the door. At a short distance from the rear of the cottage there is a white-washed stone building, which is said to have been used at some stage as a cool store. The stone building is positioned noticeably off-square from the cottage.

Both buildings appear substantially intact and near original in appearance.

REFERENCES:

National Trust File No. 2636 - includes information from Edgar Morrison.
Local informant.
Prish Plan - Parish of Yandoit

**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON
HERITAGE STUDY**

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FILE No: Y/265

CURRENT LISTINGS:

VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:

NATIONAL TRUST:

NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:

OTHER:

TOWN/DISTRICT: Yandoit

NAME: Timber Cottage and Dry Stone Wall

FORMER NAME:

ADDRESS: Hepburn Newstead Road

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Yandoit 7723-4-3

MAP REFERENCE: BU 423780

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

This cottage is an intact example of an early cottage with a significant stone fence along the road boundary. The fence would be one of the longest intact stone fences in the study area and is notable for its continued association with the original property for which it was erected.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be listed in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Settling on the Land

PHOTOGRAPH **FILM No.** 2/2,3

BUILDING DATE:

PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 6/9/89



HISTORY:

This cottage was lived in by Miss Sartori, a member of an early family of settlers in the Yandoit area.

DESCRIPTION:

This is a small weatherboard clad cottage with a main gable roof, and a skillion extension at the rear. The front facade features a central door with double hung window either side. The verandah has chamfer stopped timber posts and timber fretwork. The house is built up to the front boundary and the land dips into a valley behind the house. There is a water tank on a stand beside the cottage and there is evidence of an orchard.

There is a notably intact example of dry stone walling running for some distance along the roadside boundary of the property. It is one of the longest intact stone fences in the study area.

REFERENCES:

Local informant: Iris Jones

FILE No: Y/267

CURRENT LISTINGS:

VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:
NATIONAL TRUST:
NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:
OTHER: Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 651

TOWN/DISTRICT: Yandoit

NAME: 'Elvezia'
FORMER NAME:
ADDRESS: Limestone Road

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Yandoit 7723-4-3
MAP REFERENCE: BU 429779

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The farm complex, 'Elvezia', is significant as one of the largest and most intact examples of a Swiss-Italian farm in the area and for its contribution to the agricultural and industrial history of the district. The relatively intact collection of buildings, which includes the original cottage and a later two-storey house, a barn, creamery, stables and a smoke house, illustrates the day to day workings of a large dairy farm which also functioned as a creamery for the district. 'Elvezia' is also significant for its continued association with the Righetti family who have owned the property since it was first purchased from the Crown.

SIGNIFICANCE: State

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The place to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing). It is recommended for addition to the Register of the National Estate and the Victorian Heritage Register

THEMES: Swiss Italians/Settling on the Land
PHOTOGRAPH **FILM** No. 1/23, 24

BUILDING DATE: 1860s-1880s
PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 6/9/89



HISTORY:

Ticino is a canton in the mountainous area on the border of Switzerland and Italy. During the 1850s and 1860s there was a large migration of population from this area to Australia. Many settled in the Daylesford region and they have left a cultural landscape of stone buildings, fences and plantings that reflects the area they left.

Battista Righetti was born in Someo in the canton of Ticino, Switzerland, in 1840. He was orphaned at the age of fourteen and shortly afterwards he decided to leave his homeland and travel by ship to Australia. He arrived in Sydney in 1855. He soon joined the rush to Victoria and settled in the Daylesford area at Blanket Flat (Eganstown) where he supplied the local mining community with milk from his cows. Battista married Maria Elisabetta Perinoni (who also came from Someo) at the Deep Creek Chapel on 27 September 1866. They made their home in Yandoit and built the present complex of buildings beside Jim Crow Creek from stone quarried on the property. They had fifteen children – twelve girls and three boys. They developed their property, 'Elvezia', in much the same manner as they would have in their homeland – to ensure that the family was self-supporting. The home was surrounded on two sides by a substantial orchard, ornamental trees, a colourful flower garden and a large vegetable patch, all watered from a spring on the property. There was also a vineyard with about 1.5 acres under vine. All sorts of home-made produce such as smoked and spiced bacon, Swiss cheese, Italian sausage and salami, which were derived from their farm animals, were stored in the large cellar under the house.

Battista ran the farm principally as a dairy property and operated a butter factory. 'Elvezia' brand butter was exported to England and the Continent and its quality was recognised by several local and overseas awards. Battista's factory was also the district creamery, processing milk from other farms. Most of the daughters worked in the creamery but the family understanding is that at one time about 40 men were employed and housed on the farm. The peak operation of the factory was from the 1880s until its closure in about 1906.

The property is still owned by the Righetti family.

DESCRIPTION:

The complex includes a two storey stone house with an ornate cast iron decorated verandah, which was constructed in the 1880s as an addition to the earlier stone cottage at the rear. The stone for this and all other buildings on the site was quarried on the property. There is a cellar under the original house. One part of the side verandah on the north of the old house has an ornate enclosure to form an aviary. There is a stone lined well or cistern about 14 feet deep on the site. There is also a two-seater outdoor convenience, built of stone, in the garden.

The stable is a simple skillion roofed shelter with stone walls on three sides and is divided into stalls on different levels following the slope of the land. The timber construction uses no nails with all joints being morticed and tenoned. The smokehouse is a small gable roofed stone building set in the garden near the house and was used for preserving meat. The bakehouse/kitchen is separate from the original house. On the south side of the kitchen is an area where wine was made. The two-storey cow barn and men's quarters appears to have been built in two stages. It is a large hipped roof building with dormers in the roof to support gantries for lifting hay and stores into the upper storey of the building. The window lintels are heavy sections of adzed timber. The upper storey was used for sleeping quarters as well as a hay store for the cattle. The lower level is supported on round bush poles and round bush pole bearers with very thick adzed timber slabs acting as flooring above. Most of the timber is held together with pegs - very few nails or bolts were used. There is also a cellar under the building. The creamery is a stone gable roofed building with timber skillion additions. It still contains some of the separating and butter making equipment. The butter was originally churned by hand but there is still evidence of the mechanisation of the operation in the building. The timber extension on the east side was erected for the generator. The timber skillion on the west side was used for accommodation of the farm workers. The house had a garden orchard on one side surrounded by a stone and timber fence. The plantings included plums, quince, apple, peach and grape vines. The garden was once famous and still contains exotic trees and shrubs, such as a fan palm, tamarisk, laburnum, japonica, lilac, hibiscus, holly cotoneaster and various rose varieties.

REFERENCES:

J. Gentilli, *The Settlement of Swiss Ticino Immigrants in Australia*, Geowest No. 23 Occasional Papers of the Department of Geography, University of Western Australia, 1988, p.91.
Local informants: Monica Righetti – 'The Righetti History', Lawrence and Marie Righetti, and Max Glen.

**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

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FILE No: Y/272

CURRENT LISTINGS:
VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:
NATIONAL TRUST: File 2637 - Local
NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER: Registered
OTHER:

TOWN/DISTRICT: Yandoit

NAME: McKinnon's Cottage

FORMER NAME:

ADDRESS: Sandon Road

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Yandoit 7723-4-3

MAP REFERENCE: BU 390778

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

McKinnon's cottage is significant for its contribution to the history and illustration of vernacular building traditions in Victoria. The vertical slab section, with its open stone fireplace, represents one of the earliest colonial construction techniques used in Victoria. The stone and weatherboard additions are notable as they represent different eras in the history of the building.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be listed in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing) and retained on the Register of the National Estate.

THEMES: Settling on the Land
PHOTOGRAPH **FILM** No.3/36

BUILDING DATE: 1840s-1870s
PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 6/9/89



HISTORY:

The oldest section of this cottage is a split timber slab structure, which appears to have originally been a shepherd's hut on William Morrison Hunter's 'Tarrengower' run. A hut in this approximate location is indicated on an early map, dated 1845, of the Yandoit and Franklinford area. It may even date back to Lachlan Mackinnon's lease of the same run from 1839-1841. Hunter took over the run in 1842.

After the land on which the former hut is now located was surveyed by the Crown (Allotment 29C of Section 3 in the Parish of Sandon) it was purchased by an M. Belanich in March 1879.

The land was later owned by the Killingbeck family. The mother of the present owner was a Killingbeck. It is believed that Killingbeck was a Croation name. The surname of the present owner is McKinnon but there is absolutely no relationship with Lachlan Mackinnon.

DESCRIPTION:

McKinnon's cottage at Cockatoo Gully, Yandoit, is a vernacular structure erected in three separate stages, firstly as a split timber slab hut, possibly in the 1840s, and later extended by the construction of rubble stone additions and a two room weatherboard cottage at an unrecorded date, but possibly in the 1860s or 1870s.

The timber slab section has an open stone fireplace.

REFERENCES:

National Trust File No.2637.
Australian Heritage Commission File, Database No.003965.
R.V.Billis and A.S.Kenyon, *Pastoral Pioneers of Port Phillip*, Brookland Press P/L, Melbourne, 2nd edition, 1974, p.87, & 106.
Claude Culvenor, *The Settlement of Yandoit Creek and the Gervasonis*, Jim Crow Press, Daylesford, 1995, p.16 (Fig.5 - from Loddon 2C Historical Plan)
Parish Plan - Parish of Sandon
Local informant: L. Garsed.

FILE No: Y/273

CURRENT LISTINGS:
VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:
NATIONAL TRUST:
NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:
OTHER: Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 751

TOWN/DISTRICT: Yandoit

NAME: Yandoit Anglican Church
FORMER NAME:
ADDRESS: Yandoit Creek Road

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Yandoit 7723-4-3
MAP REFERENCE: BU 415780

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Yandoit Anglican church is significant for its contribution to the social history of the Yandoit township. The church has strong community associations, which is demonstrated by the restoration of its roof in 1972, after it was destroyed by a bushfire in 1969, and by its continuing use.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Settling in Towns
PHOTOGRAPH FILM No.2/5, 10/18,19

BUILDING DATE: 1884/85
PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 6/9/89



HISTORY:

From the early 1860s until the early 1880s the Anglicans in the Yandoit area held their services at the Yandoit School. A fund for the erection of a church building was begun in 1883 with a donation of £100.

The Yandoit Anglican church was built in 1884 or 1885 and was constructed of bricks which came out of the same kiln as the Yandoit Hall (Mechanics Institute - see Y/287) and the Yandoit Uniting (Methodist) Church (see Y/293). The kiln was situated opposite Yandoit Hall in James Morrison's paddock.

In 1907 the chancel was erected. The church was finally debt free in 1911 and it was consecrated by Bishop J.D. Langley.

In 1969 the church was damaged by a bushfire and only the four walls were left standing. Restoration and re-roofing of the building was carried out in 1972 under the supervision of Mr Sandy Green of Daylesford. The cost of the re-building was more than \$6,000 of which only \$2,000 came from insurance. The furniture and fittings came from St. Lukes at Mologa which had been closed. On 10 December 1972 the church was reconsecrated and it is still in operation.

The site is said to have originally contained a timber Lutheran Church which was situated at the rear of the present church and was used as a Sunday school.

DESCRIPTION:

The church is a red brick structure with a gable roof. The walls sit on sandstone footings above which there is a cement rendered band. Entry into the church is via pointed arch, double timber doors centrally located on the front gable wall. The point of the arch is trimmed with a cement rendered band. Brick buttresses divide the side walls into three bays, each with a stained glass, pointed arch window. Each window is trimmed with a cement rendered arch at the head and has a cement rendered sill. There are also brick buttresses at each end of the front gable wall. All the buttresses have a pair of sloping rendered caps at their heads and a single step also with a sloping rendered cap.

The bricks to the upper part of the gable walls appear to be new and were probably part of the reconstruction in 1972 following the 1969 bushfire. The new roofing material is metal decking with a ridged profile.

There is a rendered brick skillion extension at the rear of the church.

There is also a small detached toilet building behind the church which is constructed of weatherboard with a corrugated iron shielded entry. It has a gable roof with timber barge boards.

REFERENCES:

Dr. Keith Cole, *A History of the Diocese of Bendigo 1902-1976*.
The Daylesford Advocate, 15 December 1972, p.3.
Local informant: Don Morrison

**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

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FILE No: Y/274

CURRENT LISTINGS:
VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:
NATIONAL TRUST:
NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:
OTHER: Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 753

TOWN/DISTRICT: Yandoit
NAME: Former Church
FORMER NAME: Yandoit Catholic Church
ADDRESS: off Yandoit Creek Road

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Yandoit 7723-4-3
MAP REFERENCE: BU 414782

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The former Yandoit Catholic church is significant for its connections with the Swiss Italian community in the Yandoit area and for its contribution to the social history of Yandoit. The church is believed to have been built by Giacomo Sartori who was a member of a prominent Swiss Italian family which settled in the area in the late 1850s.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Swiss Italians/Settling in Towns
PHOTOGRAPH **FILM** No.2/22, 10/20

BUILDING DATE: 1884
PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 6/9/89



HISTORY:

This church is believed to have been built by Giacomo Sartori in 1884. Giacomo arrived from the Canton of Ticino, Switzerland, in 1858. He was a farmer and a road-maker in Yandoit.

The church was dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

The church closed in 1993 and the roof has recently caved in due to damage by termites.

DESCRIPTION:

The church is a rendered and painted stone building set into a slope in the land. The gabled nave has two bays with a gabled entry porch at the front and a gabled room at the rear with a skillion entry to one side. The building has pointed arch windows in each of the bays and a pointed arch window in the front of the entry porch. Entry is via double timber doors in the side of the porch or via a single timber door at the rear. There are steps to the rear entry which appear to have been added at a later date. The roof of the nave has recently collapsed into the body of the church due to damage by termites.

REFERENCES:

Informant: Claude Culvenor
Information from the Diocese of Ballarat Archives

**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

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FILE No: Y/275

CURRENT LISTINGS:
VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:
NATIONAL TRUST:
NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:
OTHER: Hepburn Planning Schem HO 752

TOWN/DISTRICT: Yandoit
NAME: Fleischer Stone Building
FORMER NAME:
ADDRESS: Yandoit Creek Road

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Yandoit 7723-4-3
MAP REFERENCE: BU 414780

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The former Fleischer property is important as it contains remnants of the combination of businesses that were contained on the property. These businesses included a butchery, dairy, blacksmith and boarding house. The surviving sandstone dairy building is of particular significance as the most intact of the original buildings on the site. The property is important for its contribution to the commercial and social history of the Yandoit area.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Settling in Towns
PHOTOGRAPH **FILM No.** 2/21

BUILDING DATE: 1860s
PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 6/9/89



HISTORY:

The property was settled by George and Margaretha Fleischer in about 1860. Descendants of the family lived on the premises until 1982. The family carried on the businesses of blacksmith and wheelwright, timber and hardware and butchery until the 1900s.

All of these businesses were carried out on the site. The butcher's shop was attached to the front of the house and the blacksmiths shop was detached and sat to one side facing the road. The stone dairy which still sits at the rear of the site is set into the sloping ground. The bottom room was used as the dairy and the top storey was used as the lodger's room. The building was known as the 'Prophet's Room' as the Anglican Parson's apprentice resided there between 1884 and the 1920s. It originally had a large weather vane on top of the roof.

The property was used as a boarding house and at one stage there were three other lodger's rooms at the rear of the house which contained elevated timber racks underneath. The house currently on the site has been built around the original weatherboard dwelling.

Lizzy, one of the Fleischer daughters, married Henry Schroeder who was the son of Christian Schroeder. Christian Schroeder also had a butchery in the area at some stage.

Katrina, another of the Fleischer daughters married George Morrison, another early settler in the area and local historian Don Morrison's grandfather.

DESCRIPTION:

The house on the site has been built around the original weatherboard dwelling. A square sandstone dairy still stands on the site, to the rear of the main house. The dairy is set into the sloping ground and has two storeys. The bottom room was used as the dairy and the top storey was used as a lodger's room. The dairy has an almost pyramidal-shaped corrugated iron roof and a brick chimney.

REFERENCES:

Local informant: Don Morrison

**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

232

FILE No: Y/277

CURRENT LISTINGS:
VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:
NATIONAL TRUST:
NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:
OTHER: Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 652

TOWN/DISTRICT: Yandoit
NAME: Complex of Stone Ruins
FORMER NAME:
ADDRESS: Yandoit Creek Road

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Yandoit 7723-4-3
MAP REFERENCE: BU 402780

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

This complex of stone ruins is significant for its place in the history of the predominantly Italian and Swiss-Italian settlement of the Yandoit region in the nineteenth century. Their construction in stone demonstrates the distinctive building techniques that were brought from Europe by these settlers and used to erect the many early buildings that give the Yandoit area its distinct character.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Settling on the land/Swiss-Italians
PHOTOGRAPH **FILM No.** 3/24

BUILDING DATE: 1870s
PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 6/8/89



HISTORY:

The Lands Act of 1862 allowed selection of surveyed Crown land at a price of £1 per acre, half payable in equal instalments over 8 years, at the end of which period the other half was to be paid in a lump sum. A house, or a fence and some cultivation were needed in order to obtain the title. In March 1880 a D.Leo was granted the title to the land on which these ruins are located so it would appear that he selected the land in about 1872.

Leo may have built this complex of buildings in the 1870s but it is said that they were later owned by Giacomo Sartori who died in 1891. The Sartori family - Giacomo, his father, Carlo, and his brothers, Pietro and Nazarro - owned and worked much of the land to the immediate north of the location of these ruins, which are presently owned by a member of the Sartori family.

Dances are said to have been held in the upper storey of the largest building, which may have been a barn and stables.

DESCRIPTION:

The site includes a group of three ruinous stone buildings and a single brick chimney. The buildings appear to have been a two-storey stables, a dwelling, and an outbuilding, which may have been a small winery/cellar. There is said to have been a vineyard about 300m to the east of the group of buildings. The separate single chimney may have belonged to another outbuilding, possibly built of timber. The two-storey stables has stone walls at ground level and timber framed walls, partly clad with weatherboard, on the upper level. The front facade of the dwelling has a central doorway flanked on either side by a window opening. There is a large external stone and brick chimney on one of the side walls.

REFERENCES:

Parish Plan - Parish of Yandoit
Local informant - E. Sartori.

**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

234

FILE No: Y/279

CURRENT LISTINGS:

VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:

NATIONAL TRUST:

NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:

OTHER: Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 648

TOWN/DISTRICT: Yandoit

NAME:

FORMER NAME: Germano Farmhouse

ADDRESS: Yandoit Creek Road

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Yandoit 7723-4-3

MAP REFERENCE: BU 396768

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The former Germano farmhouse is significant for its place in the history of the predominantly Italian and Swiss-Italian settlement of the Yandoit region in the nineteenth century. Its construction in stone demonstrates the distinctive building techniques that were brought from Europe and used to erect the many early buildings that give the Yandoit area its distinct character. The configuration of this large and relatively intact stone farmhouse to incorporate living quarters as well as storage for crops and animal quarters is of interest.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Settling on the Land/Swiss-Italians

PHOTOGRAPH **FILM** No.3/34

BUILDING DATE: late 1870s

PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 6/9/89



HISTORY:

In 1868 Luigi Germano, who was a new arrival to the district from Asti in the Piedmont region of Italy, was granted a licence of 20 acres of land in the Yandoit district. In 1871 he married a near-neighbour and widow, Catherine Phillips (née Batt). They had two children, Maria in 1873 and Stephen in 1875, and possibly others. Germano completed his purchase of the land, allotment 7 of Section 12 in the Parish of Yandoit, in early 1878. The inspecting constable's report stated that it was fenced with 'post and rail' and had a slab house with a shingle roof (20 ft by 12 ft) and a cellar (16 ft by 16 ft). Most of the land was in cultivation under wheat, peas, oat and potatoes, and there were two acres of vines as well as 100 fruit trees.

At some time, probably in the late 1870s, the slab house was replaced by the present stone building. In 1877 or '78 Germano won the tender to remove the first cottage of his neighbour Carlo Gervasoni from land that Carlo had donated to the district as the site for Yandoit Hills State School No.2052. This cottage was located adjacent to the southern boundary of Germano's land and was constructed of hardwood weatherboard and stone, with a shingle roof and adzed timber floors. The contract for its removal also included the removal of some stone rubble around the cottage. It is likely that Germano used these readily available building materials to construct a new stone house for his family.

Samuel Batt, a miner and probably Mrs Germano's brother, is said to have lived in the house at one time. In 1905, the year Luigi Germano died, John Gervasoni moved into the Germano house with his family. In 1915 he enlisted with the AIF, and upon returning moved to Katandra.

DESCRIPTION:

The Germano farmhouse comprises a one-storey building with a large attic under a corrugated iron gable roof, and a skillion roofed, one-storey extension at the rear. To the side of the main part of the building there is some ruinous walling which may have belonged to an attached outbuilding. The entire structure is constructed of random coursed fieldstone and has a stone and brick chimney on the long side facing the road. There are various doors and windows into the front and sides of the building.

It appears from the shape of the farmhouse that it incorporated the family's living quarters along with attached outbuildings which would have housed storage for crops as well as animal quarters.

REFERENCES:

Claude Culvenor, *The Settlement of Yandoit Creek and the Gervasonis*, Jim Crow Press, Daylesford, 1995, p.40, 70, 79, 88.
Local informant.

**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

236

FILE No: Y/282

CURRENT LISTINGS:
VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:
NATIONAL TRUST:
NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:
OTHER: Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 643

TOWN/DISTRICT: Yandoit
NAME:
FORMER NAME: Tognolini's Farmhouse
ADDRESS: Yandoit Creek Road

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Yandoit 7723-4-3
MAP REFERENCE: BU 395740

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The house and outbuildings built by Antonio Tognolini on his small farm holding are significant for their place in the history of the predominantly Swiss-Italian settlement of the Yandoit region in the nineteenth century. Their stone construction demonstrate the distinctive building techniques that were brought from Europe by these settlers and used to erect the early buildings that give the Yandoit area its distinct character. The sympathetic restoration of the once derelict buildings has maintained their importance as an intact complex of farm buildings that demonstrate early farming techniques and way of life.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The place to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Settling on the Land / Swiss Italians
PHOTOGRAPH **FILM** No.3/32, 33

BUILDING DATE:
PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 6/9/89



HISTORY:

The original owner of this property, Antonio Tognolini, is believed to have settled in American Gully, as this part of the Yandoit area is known, in the 1880s. He was born in Tirano, province of Sondrio, in 1861 and, according to a statement on his naturalisation certificate, he came to Australia before 1877. He was unable to read or write and made a living as a charcoal burner and wood carter. He is said to have delivered coal to the railway station at Newstead using a dray in which he also slept.

The date of the construction of the present dwelling and outbuildings has not yet been established but it was probably not long after Tognolini settled in the area. Apparently he first built a house illegally on Crown Land and the offence was reported to the Police. The building was demolished as a result, but Tognolini is said to have subsequently rebuilt on the same land soon after. It is also said that Tognolini purchased 15 acres at the south end of American Gully, part being a 1 acre 'garden allotment', on which he built a house. These may have been different parcels of land or may refer in part to the land on which the two main buildings are located. This land is Crown Allotment X³ of the Parish of Franklin. Curiously there is also no indication on the Parish Plan of the original grantee of the land.

In 1894 Tognolini applied for a license to Crown Allotment 48 which was sized at a little over 8 acres and was directly west of allotment X³. An earlier applicant for Allotment 48, Thomas Leo of Yandoit, had been suddenly called away to New South Wales by the death of a relative and did not continue with the license. At the time of Tognolini's application the block was part of the Franklin Farmers' Common and several miners objected to the issuing of the license. In 1895, however, it was issued to Tognolini and in July 1911 he obtained the grant to the land. It is here that the former dairy is located.

In 1909 Tognolini applied for the license of allotment X², 20 acres almost immediately to the north-east of Allotment 48. In February 1917 he obtained the grant to the land.

Antonio Tognolini did not marry until he was in his 70s. He had 13 children and from stories told, life was hard in the Tognolini household.

By the late 1960s the building had become derelict and had fallen into disrepair. The property was later bought and restored by Tim Cox.

DESCRIPTION:

The property contains a complex of buildings all constructed of roughly squared rubble sandstone built to uneven courses. The more prominent of these buildings is the barn which comprises a two storey gabled section with a single storey skillion section on one side and a flight of external stone steps leading to the upper storey on the other side. The house is located a little further up the hill and is similar in size and design to the barn. It is also two storey with a gabled roof and four windows on the front facade (two per storey). There is a central entrance door. The house has been rendered at some stage but the two chimneys are of exposed rubble sandstone.

The former dairy is also constructed of sandstone and was built into the hillside. It has a gable roof clad in corrugated iron, a small side window and a single timber door at the front.

REFERENCES:

Claude Culvenor, *The Settlement of Yandoit Creek and the Gervasonis*, Jim Crow Press, Daylesford, 1995, p.96.
Local informant: Claude Culvenor
Parish Plan - Parish of Franklin

**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

238

FILE No: Y/283

CURRENT LISTINGS:

VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:

NATIONAL TRUST:

NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:

OTHER:

TOWN/DISTRICT: Yandoit

NAME:

FORMER NAME: Yandoit General Store

ADDRESS: Yandoit Town Road

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Yandoit 7723-4-3

MAP REFERENCE: BU 416778

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The former General Store is significant for its contribution to the social and commercial history of Yandoit. Although no longer used as a store it indicates that a much larger population once existed in the area.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be listed in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Settling in Towns

PHOTOGRAPH **FILM No.** 2/6, 7

BUILDING DATE:

PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 6/9/89



HISTORY:

The land on which this building is located was purchased by a J. Seedhouse from the Crown in November 1861. He may have erected this building soon after as the 'footprint' of a building in this location can be seen on an early township plan. John Seedhouse established a General Store on the site and Mary Seedhouse, John's daughter, ran the store. She married Tom Mills and they managed the store until Mary died. Tom remarried and with his new wife, Agnes (née Ford), continued to manage the store until the 1940s when Tom died. Ern Schroeder who had been working for Tom Mills for many years, took over as manager when Tom died. In 1975 the Ritzau family purchased the property and it became a private residence.

An undated photograph, printed in a history of the Yandoit School, clearly shows the front facade of the present building (elements of which are still extant). The building is described as the Yandoit General Store and Registrar's Office.



From: B.H. Carruthers, 'A History of the Yandoit State School No. 691'.

DESCRIPTION:

The former General Store is a rectangular weatherboard building with a hip roof clad in corrugated iron. It has a verandah at the front that returns down one side. This end of the building would have been the residence and on the front facade there has an entry door with flanking windows. The windows at the other end where the shop was located have been closed up. On this side of the building there is a later addition of an attached corrugated iron storeroom. The verandah still has some of the curved decorative brackets that can be seen in the early photograph and there is decorative timber lattice under the balustrades at the 'residence' end of the building. Of particular note are the lattice work gates leading to the front door from the verandah. This latticework can also be seen in the early photograph.

REFERENCES

- Claude Culvenor, *The Settlement of Yandoit Creek and the Gervasonis*, Jim Crow Press, Daylesford, 1995, Figure 8 - 'Building Allotments, Township of Yandoit' between pp.26 & 27.
B.H. Carruthers, 'A History of the Yandoit State School No. 691', undated booklet.
Parish Plan
Local informant: Don Morrison

**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

240

FILE No: Y/284

CURRENT LISTINGS:
VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:
NATIONAL TRUST:
NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:
OTHER: Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 754

TOWN/DISTRICT: Yandoit
NAME:
FORMER NAME: Pedrini's Wine Saloon
ADDRESS: Yandoit Creek Road

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Yandoit 7723-4-3
MAP REFERENCE: BU 416777

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The building is significant for its contribution to the commercial history of Yandoit. It was erected in about 1862 by Vincenzo Pedrini who appears to have lived there as well as operating a bakery and later a wine saloon on the premises. The building later housed a butchery business operated by different owners.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Settling in Towns/Swiss-Italians
PHOTOGRAPH **FILM No.2/8**

BUILDING DATE: c.1862
PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 6/9/89



HISTORY:

This building appears to be located on Allotment 6 of Section D in the Township of Yandoit which was purchased from the Crown in November 1861 by Vincenzo Pedrini. In July 1864 Pedrini also purchased the adjacent Allotment 7 (to the south of lot 6). Some years later, in 1880, he purchased Allotment 5 of Section B, which was a little over 6 acres on the west side of lots 6 and 7.

It is believed that Pedrini built the present building in 1862 and it was probably here that he first ran a bakery and later a wine saloon. In the Rate Book assessment for 1871 Pedrini is described as a baker and the owner of a brick bakers shop and a vineyard. Giuseppe Gervasoni, who arrived in the area in 1862 and left in 1871, is known to have worked at the bakery, becoming Pedrini's cook and general assistant. Pedrini also became involved in goldmining in the area and in September 1869 Pedrini 'and party' took out a license to work a tunnel in Yandoit Hill.

Pedrini, like most of the Italians and Swiss-Italians in the area, had planted vines and by 1888 he had a vineyard of some 2.5 acres, which was probably located on his larger parcel of land, lot 5. In that era vigneronns were able to sell wine in bulk (quantities over 2 gallons) apparently without restriction. They could also hold a 'colonial wine license' enabling them to sell wine or cider for consumption on the premises in quantities up to 2 gallons daily between the hours of 6am and 12pm. By 1887 Pedrini appears to have been operating a wine saloon, as his 'premises' were visited in March of that year by an Inspector of Liquor and Excise. After this visit Pedrini was in some trouble with the law for selling brandy without a license (although he did have a vigneron's license to distil the spirit) and it is not known if he continued to sell wine. In 1901, however, he is still listed in the Victorian Post Office Directory as one of six vigneronns in Yandoit.

The building was later sold to Jack Gamboni and then to William Manning who operated it as a butchery from the 1930s until about 1948. The father of the present owner was an apprentice to Manning.

DESCRIPTION:

The building is constructed of brick or stone, which has been rendered. The front section has a hip roof and a return verandah around three sides. The front facade is symmetrical with a central door and window either side.

REFERENCES:

Claude Culvenor, *The Settlement of Yandoit Creek and the Gervasonis*, Jim Crow Press, Daylesford, 1995, p.32, 42, 64, 73, 86, & 92.
Parish Plan
Mt Franklin Rate Books
Local informant: Don Morrison

HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY

242

FILE No: Y/285

CURRENT LISTINGS:

VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:

NATIONAL TRUST:

NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:

OTHER: Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 755

TOWN/DISTRICT: Yandoit

NAME: 'Glenevrie'

FORMER NAME:

ADDRESS: Yandoit Town Road

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Yandoit 7723-4-3

MAP REFERENCE: BU 415774

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

'Glenevrie' is significant for its contribution to the social and commercial history of Yandoit as it was once the kitchen of a large hotel. The change in use of the building to a private residence and the demolition of a majority of the hotel indicates the decline of the Yandoit township over the years.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Settling in Towns

PHOTOGRAPH FILM No.2/9

BUILDING DATE: 1860s

PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 6/9/89



HISTORY:

This building, now a residence, was once the kitchen section of a hotel. The 'footprint' of the larger building can be seen on an early township plan and the other section is said to have been a large two-storey building that extended out to the road verge. The entire building appears to have been erected in the early 1860s on land purchased from the Crown by George Dixon in November 1861. It is not known when the rest of the hotel was demolished but the chimneys were pulled down at the end of WWI and used in a house built for the Fleischer family.

A Robert Dixon is said to have run the hotel, which was called the Commercial Hotel and was used as a Cobb & Co. staging place. Robert Dixon's daughter, Mary, married John Howells and they owned the property. Their son, George, who married Ellen Sartori, lived there after his return from World War 1. George died in about 1946. Ellen Howells continued to live there with her daughter, Alice, and son-in-law, Arch Minotti, until 1948. The property was then leased to Jim Clarke and his family. In 1954 it was bought by Edgar and Dorothy Morrison and was occupied by them until 1985. The property remained in the Morrison family until recently when it was sold to the present owners.

DESCRIPTION:

'Glenevrie' is a weatherboard building with a return verandah. One end of the roof is hipped while the other finishes abruptly with a gable. This is probably where it once was attached to the former hotel structure. The roof is clad in corrugated iron. One end of the verandah has been filled in with a weatherboard room which has a central window and a door from the verandah. The other part of the front facade has a central door and a window either side. The decorative cast iron lace work on the verandah would appear to be a later addition. There is a chimney at either end of the building, one of which is constructed of polychrome brickwork.

Adjacent to the building there is a square structure clad in fibro-cement sheet. It has a corrugated iron hip roof.

REFERENCES:

Claude Culvenor, *The Settlement of Yandoit Creek and the Gervasonis*, Jim Crow Press, Daylesford, 1995, Figure 8 - 'Building Allotments, Township of Yandoit' between pp.26 & 27.
Local informant: Don Morrison

**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

244

FILE No: Y/286

CURRENT LISTINGS:

VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:

NATIONAL TRUST:

NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:

OTHER: Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 756

TOWN/DISTRICT: Yandoit

NAME: Yandoit Primary School No.691

FORMER NAME:

ADDRESS: Yandoit Town Road

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Yandoit 7723-4-3

MAP REFERENCE: BU 415772

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Yandoit Primary School No.691 is significant for its past and on-going role in the social history of the Yandoit community. It is one of the few institutional buildings remaining to indicate that Yandoit was once a thriving town with a large population brought to the area by the goldrush. Although increased in length from its original size the building is representative of the early Education Department single room schools built between 1873 and 1890. Its continuing use is notable, as most of the schools in the study area have been closed.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Gold Mining/Settling in Towns

PHOTOGRAPH **FILM** No.2/10,11

BUILDING DATE: 1889

PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 6/9/89



HISTORY:

The first school to open in Yandoit was a day-school established by Thomas Gannon in June 1861. The school was a weatherboard building, 38 ft by 18 ft in size, and was paid for by private funds; it was also used briefly as a church. In July 1861 Gannon petitioned the Government for aid and on 1 September 1861 the school officially became a National School.

This first building was only used for a short time. In February 1862 an area of 2 acres was reserved by the Government as the site for a school. On that site, on 1 April 1862, the new Yandoit School building was opened. This new building was weatherboard and, at 22 ft by 16 ft, smaller than the previous school. From about 1863 it was known as Common School No. 691 Yandoit. The school also served as a local Court of Petty Sessions. The building was enlarged in 1865, almost doubling its size. An application was made in December 1868 for a teacher's residence and a four room house with a front verandah was built adjacent to the school.

In 1889 a new timber school was erected, and the old school was sold for removal. The new building was 30 ft by 18 ft and had a chimney on its western wall. This structure is still the bulk of the present school building and appears to have been too small even as it was being erected. Enrolments had reached 82 in 1890 and was still 74 in 1902. Following recommendations to the Department of Education the building was lengthened by 13 feet in 1902; two rooms were also added to the residence. In 1915 two windows were taken out of the east wall and installed beside the window in the south wall.

In 1915 a shelter shed, some 20 ft by 12 ft in size was erected in the school grounds by R. Righetti, a local. The side facing the east was left open to let the sun shine over the floor in the morning. In 1916 there were some alterations and additions made to the residence, which was demolished at a later date.

In 1973 the school had only 7 pupils and faced imminent closure. Through the efforts of the School Committee, new pupils were attracted to the school and it has remained open.

DESCRIPTION:

Yandoit Primary School is a weatherboard single room school with a front entry porch located to one side of the front gable wall. The porch has a window and a door. The school room has a window and vent at the front gable end and windows down the side and in the rear wall. The gable roofs to both the main schoolroom and the porch are clad with corrugated iron. There are two skylights in the rear half of the main roof.

The site also contains a timber pavilion made up of two square weatherboard buildings. Each section has a pyramidal roof with a timber finial at the apex. This may be the shelter shed erected in 1915. The site also contains numerous other shed-like structures, including a railway carriage.

The school is an example of the many early Education Department single room schools built between 1873 and 1890. Most were built of timber to a standard plan - one room and porch entry both with gable roofs, and windows at the front and rear and down one side of the main room. They were generally 40 type (24' x 16'), 60 type (30' x 18'/20'), and 80 type (40' x 20'). This building was the 60 type before it was lengthened.

REFERENCES:

- B.H. Carruthers, 'A History of the Yandoit State School No. 691', undated booklet.
H. Anderson & L.J. Blake, *Vision and Realisation*, Vol. 2, Education Department, Melbourne, 1973, p. 671-672.
Richard Peterson, *Historic Government Schools, A Comparative Study*, Department of Planning and Development, Victoria, June 1993.

FILE No: Y/287

CURRENT LISTINGS:
VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:
NATIONAL TRUST:
NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:
OTHER: Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 757

TOWN/DISTRICT: Yandoit
NAME: Yandoit Hall
FORMER NAME: Mechanics Institute
and Free Library
ADDRESS: Yandoit Town Road

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Yandoit 7723-4-3
MAP REFERENCE: BU 415772

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The former Mechanics Institute and Free Library is important for its contribution to the social history of Yandoit. The building is no longer a Mechanics Institute and Free Library but continues to be used by the community for various activities.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Settling in Towns
PHOTOGRAPH FILM No.2/12

BUILDING DATE: c.1884
PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 6/9/89



HISTORY:

Yandoit Mechanics Institute was constructed in about 1884. The bricks used to construct the building came from the same kiln as the former Methodist church (see Y/293) and the Anglican church (see Y/273). The kiln was located on James Morrison's property.

In January 1969 the building was badly damaged by a bushfire. To strengthen the rear portion of the side walls, a toilet block was added to the south wall and a kitchen to the north wall. The restored hall was re-opened in 1971. The inscription over the door was so badly damaged that it was difficult to read. The replacement reads 1886, but the locals believe it should read 1883 or 1884. A porch was also built to the east side of the new kitchen and the stage floor at the rear has since been replaced.

During the 1969 bushfire 1500 books from the Library were destroyed so the Library was discontinued.

The original trustees of the building were Messrs Morrison, Sartori and Righetti, descendants of whom still live in the district. Later Carlo Sartori was president of the Committee of Management and remained so for 50 years. His friend Harry Lee was secretary for 40 years.

DESCRIPTION:

The former Mechanics Institute and Free Library is constructed of red brick. The main hall section has a central front entry and a curved parapet. The hall has stone footings.

The later additions to the sides of the hall are of red brick with skillion roofs.

REFERENCES:

Informant: Don Morrison

**HEPBURN SHIRE,
RURAL AREAS OF DAYLESFORD AND GLENLYON,
HERITAGE STUDY**

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FILE No: Y/288

CURRENT LISTINGS:
VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:
NATIONAL TRUST:
NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:
OTHER:

TOWN/DISTRICT: Yandoit
NAME: Timber House
FORMER NAME: General Store and Post Office
ADDRESS: Yandoit Town Road

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Yandoit 7723-4-3
MAP REFERENCE: BU 415770

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The former General store is significant for its contribution to the social and commercial history of Yandoit. Its use as a butchery, Post Office and General store indicates that a much larger population once existed in Yandoit.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be listed in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Settling in Towns
PHOTOGRAPH **FILM** No.2/13, 10/15

BUILDING DATE: 1850s
PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 6/9/89



HISTORY:

This building was originally built by the Wyetts as a general store, possibly in the 1850s. There is said to be evidence that as far back as 1854 'Wyett's grocery store in High Street' was issuing accounts on printed bill heads.

A photograph dated from about 1895, and printed in a history of the Yandoit school, shows the building as belonging to the Hedges brothers who operated it as a wine and spirit store, a general store, a butcher shop and a Post Office. At that time the building was a much larger structure than its present size.

The building was later owned by the Chapman family.



From: B.H. Carruthers, 'A History of the Yandoit State School No. 691'.

DESCRIPTION:

There have been many alterations to this weatherboard clad building over the years. It is now a long gable roofed building with a skillion extension at the rear. The photograph dated from about 1895 shows that there was a second gable roofed addition where the skillion extension is now located, and another gable roofed addition at the south end where there is now a water tank. This addition was at right angles to the main part of the building and also protruded a short distance past it.

The building is now a residence. One half of the front verandah is open while the other half is enclosed, having timber slats above waist height and weatherboards below. The verandah has simple square timber posts. The roofs of the main building, skillion extension and verandah are clad with corrugated iron. The building has a brick chimney at the north end (not evident in the c.1895 photograph) and two windows and a loft door at the south end (where there was once a gable roofed addition). The building that now stands on the site has been reduced in size from the one shown in the c.1895 photograph.

REFERENCES:

B.H. Carruthers, 'A History of the Yandoit State School No. 691', undated booklet, p.27.
Yandoit Methodist Church, 1858-1959, Centenary Souvenir, 1959.
Local informants: Don Morrison and Geoff Morrison

FILE No: Y/290

CURRENT LISTINGS:

VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:

NATIONAL TRUST:

NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:

OTHER: Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 759

TOWN/DISTRICT: Yandoit

NAME: Machinery Structure & Mullock Heap

FORMER NAME:

ADDRESS: Yandoit Town Road

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Yandoit 7723-4-3

MAP REFERENCE: BU 414766

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The remains of a machinery structure and mullock heap, part of the workings of the Pioneer Reef by Steele's Pioneer Mining Company, are significant for their contribution to the goldmining history of the area. Although the remains only date back to the early years of this century they are an important part of the history of the Pioneer Reef which was discovered in 1860 and worked sporadically in the intervening decades.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Gold Mining

PHOTOGRAPH FILM No.2/17,18

BUILDING DATE: early 1900s

PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 6/9/89



HISTORY:

The quartz reef below the present remains of a machinery structure and a mullock heap was first discovered in February 1860. It was called the Pioneer Reef and stretched from the area of these remains in a generally northerly direction, running just behind the early buildings on the main road of the township of Yandoit. An early survey plan of the township, which was carried out in 1861, shows the dashed line of this 'Gold Bearing Quartz Reef'. In April 1860 the yield of the Pioneer Reef was reported at 70-80 oz per ton; in August 1860 the yield averaged 11-15 oz per ton; and in September 1860 the efforts of 'Bear and Co.' produced 90 oz from 7½ tons. Although many reefs had been discovered in the area in 1860 and yields were initially high, by February 1861 mining of these reefs had almost stopped. Most of the reefs had numerous claims on them - Pioneer had 13 claims at one stage - and while one or two claims on each reef usually paid very well, the majority failed to find much at all.

In January 1861 the Mining Surveyor reported the sale of the original claim for £17,000. Several of the adjoining claims obtained good yields but in April of that year an average of 15 pennyweight to the ton was regarded as 'barely payable'.

In the early 1870s and early 1880s several applications for gold mining leases on the Pioneer Reef were made in an attempt to open up the lode. In November 1871 and August 1880, Frederick Wildman of the Pioneer and Great Reef Junction Mining Company 1871 (Application 85, Lease 890) and John Black of the North Pioneer Mining Gold Company (Application 190, Lease 2038) respectively applied for leases of land located above the northern end of the Pioneer Reef. Both of these leases were positioned on the length of the reef located behind Sections D and E in the Township of Yandoit.

The southern end of the reef (where the present remains are located) was also the subject of lease applications at around the same periods of time. In December 1871 a D.G. Staley and H.W. Case of the Pioneer Quartz Gold Mining Company (Application 93, Lease 999) applied for a lease of part of Section G. In August 1880 John Black, this time on behalf of the Pioneer Mining Gold Company (Application 188, Lease 2037), applied for a lease of part of Sections G and H.

It is not known how long Black's lease of the southern end of the reef lasted but it was later reported that in the 1880s a long cross cut had been put out east at 200 feet from the surface. This is shown in a plan that accompanied a December 1910 Mines Department survey on Steele's Pioneer Mine at Yandoit. The Steele's Pioneer Company had been in operation some time before this date. It was said to have repaired and used some of the old workings where it found several splices of stone to the west of the main lode and obtained payable returns from them. The company also sunk a new shaft, some 525 feet south of the old shaft, and it appears that the present remains of a machinery base and mullock heap are at the location of this new main shaft. Four levels at 96 feet, 148 feet, 244 feet and 420 feet from the surface were opened out and short cross-cuts put into the lode. At the time of the 1910 survey this part of the mining operations were described as being in their infancy, and work on the No.5 Level (420 feet from the surface) was still in progress.

The mine appears to have closed by the early 1920s as the area where the present remains are located was gazetted as a Water Supply Reserve in 1925.

DESCRIPTION:

The principal remaining evidence of Steele's Pioneer Mine is the substantial brick and stone base of a machinery structure adjacent to the main road. There is a large mullock heap beyond.

REFERENCES:

- Bulletin 29, Mines Department Geological Survey of Victoria, 1914, pp.26-28 and Plates XI and XII. Copy held at Daylesford and District Historical Society.
F. Stuart Morgan, 'Early Yandoit', pp.12-17, 1969, typescript held at Daylesford and District Historical Society.
PROV, Ballarat, VPRS 392, Unit 1, Register of Surveys under the Lease and License Regulations, Hepburn Division, Castlemaine Mining District, tracings p.49, 54, 90, & 95.
Parish Plans - Township of Yandoit and Historic Plan Y6 (C), Central Plan Office.

FILE No: Y/293

CURRENT LISTINGS:

VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER:

NATIONAL TRUST:

NATIONAL ESTATE REGISTER:

OTHER: Hepburn Planning Scheme HO 758

TOWN/DISTRICT: Yandoit

NAME: Yandoit Uniting Church

FORMER NAME: Yandoit Methodist Church

ADDRESS: off Yandoit Town Road

TITLE DETAILS:

MAP NAME: Yandoit 7723-4-3

MAP REFERENCE: BU 416767

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Yandoit Uniting Church is significant for its contribution to the social and community history of Yandoit. Its construction is typical of early red brick country churches. It has strong associations with pioneer settlers Edward Stone Parker, James Morrison and Thomas Gannon who were among its founders. A detail of interest is the use of James Morrison's wheelbarrow wheel as the east window.

SIGNIFICANCE: Local

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The site to be retained in the Hepburn Planning Scheme (Individual Listing).

THEMES: Settling in Towns

PHOTOGRAPH FILM No.2/16, 10/16

BUILDING DATE: 1875

PHOTOGRAPH DATE: 6/9/89



HISTORY:

Methodism was introduced in the Port Phillip District by the Wesleyan Methodists in 1838, but it was soon broken up into several divisions. The divisions of Methodism united to form the Methodist Church of Australasia in 1902. In 1977 the Methodist Church of Australasia and the Congregational churches combined with a number of Presbyterian Churches to form the Uniting Church in Australia.

Methodism began its history in the immediate locality with the arrival of Edward Stone Parker, the Assistant Aboriginal Protector who established an Aboriginal Protectorate at present day Franklinton in 1841. From the very beginning he conducted services in his own home, first for his household and later for anybody who wanted to attend. In mid-1842 a combination Church and schoolroom, some 54 ft by 21 ft in size, was erected nearby. In 1858 a Chapel built of timber slabs was opened for worship in Franklinton and in 1859 a canvas structure was erected on Crown land in Yandoit. The structure was some 20 ft by 14 ft in size and cost £15. The date of the first Methodist service in Yandoit is believed to be 30 January 1859, and a Sunday School was established at the same time. By 1859 Yandoit was already a well established and thriving community.

The canvas Chapel came to an untimely end when it was 'borrowed' by an unknown settler and, as was later discovered, used to line his cottage. In 1860 Messrs Edward Stone Parker, James Morrison, Thomas Gannon and others set to work to plan a more permanent chapel. This building was of weatherboard and was erected by Mr. George Walker on a site just below the present red-brick church.

The weatherboard church was in turn replaced by the present church which was constructed in 1875. The foundation stone was laid on 26 March 1875 and the completed building was opened for worship by Rev. E.S. Bickford in October of that year. The total cost was £505.19.1½.

The bricks used to construct the church came from the same kiln as the Mechanics Institute and Free Library building (see Y/287) and the Anglican church (see Y/273). The kiln was located on James Morrison's property. The bricks were laid by Mr. Jack Milne. A feature in the east arched window is James Morrison's wheel barrow wheel, said to have been used to cart mortar for the bricklayer building the church. The window was subsequently glazed.

In 1995 a kitchen and toilets, built by Mr. J. Milne the grandson of the original bricklayer, were added to the rear of the church. Unfortunately they obscure the rear 'wheel' window.

The church is still in use.

DESCRIPTION:

The church is a red brick structure with a main nave and a gabled entry porch centred on the front gable wall. Entry into the church is via a pointed arch timber door in one side of the porch. The walls sit on bluestone footings. Brick buttressing divides the side walls into three bays, each with a stained glass, pointed arch window, and there is corner buttressing on the main hall as well as the entry porch. All the buttresses are stepped and have sloping rendered caps at the step and at the head. There is a small pointed arch window in the front of the entry porch and a wheelbarrow wheel window at the rear end of the church nave. Above the entry porch there is also a concrete shield with an inscription of the date of the church's construction, which has been inserted into the brickwork of the front gable wall. The gable roofs of the church nave and entry porch are both clad with corrugated iron.

REFERENCES:

- Yandoit Methodist Church, 1858-1959, Centenary Souvenir, 1959.
Local informants: Don Morrison and Geoff Morrison.
Miles Lewis, *Victorian Churches: their origins, their story and their architecture*, National Trust of Australia (Victoria), Melbourne, 1991, pp.10-11.