



central Goldfields Shire
(Former Shire of Tullaroop)

Heritage Study



① Former Shire of
Tullaroop Heritage
Study

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HERITAGE
STUDY

HERITAGE STUDY

BOOK 1

FORMER SHIRE OF TULLAROOP

1. Index of Places by Town / Location

Adelaide Lead	AL01	Adelaide Lead Hall	Possum Gully Road
Alma	A06	House ("Glenjohn")	Alma Bowenvale Andersons Road
Bet Bet	BB03	Former Church of Christ	Dunolly Road
Bet Bet	BB04	Bet Bet Reserve	Dunolly Road
Bet Bet	BB05	Farm complex	1116 Dunolly-Maryborough Road
Betley	Be01	"Cumberland House"	285 Bet Bet-Betley Road
Bung Bong	Bu09	"Stonlea"	off Bung Bong-Wareek Road
Bung Bong	Bu10	"Alvabrae"	off Bung Bong-Wareek Road
Carisbrook	C02	"Willowdene"	42 Carisbrook-Eddington Road
Carisbrook	C04	"Boondilla"	97 Newmarket Road
Carisbrook	C05	"Lochinver"	off Baringhup Road
Carisbrook	C06	'Doubleton' farmhouse complex	Baringhup Road
Carisbrook	C07	"Junction Lodge"	69 Camp Street
Carisbrook	C08	Carisbrook Cemetery	Carisbrook-Talbot Road
Carisbrook	C09	House	48 Victoria Street
Carisbrook	C10	House	41 Victoria Street
Carisbrook	C11	House	3 Victoria Street
Carisbrook	C12	Carisbrook State School and Residence	Camp Street
Carisbrook	C13	Row of street trees	Camp Street
Carisbrook	C14	War Memorial and pine	Simson Street
Carisbrook	C15	Uniting Church	Simson Street
Carisbrook	C16	House	29 Simson Street
Carisbrook	C17	C. L. Bucknall Reserve	Simson Street, on Tullaroop Creek
Carisbrook	C18	"Wirrana"	corner Simson and McCallum Streets
Carisbrook	C20	House	58 Simson Street
Carisbrook	C21	House and Garden	corner of McCallum and Hall Streets
Carisbrook	C22	Residence	6 Bucknall Street
Carisbrook	C23	Residence	7 Bucknall Street
Carisbrook	C24	Closed shop	9 Bucknall Street
Carisbrook	C25	General store, house, and store shed	11 Bucknall Street
Carisbrook	C26	Carisbrook Post Office	13 Bucknall Street
Carisbrook	C27	Carisbrook Public Hall	19 Bucknall Street
Carisbrook	C28	Masonic Temple, house and stables	21-23 Bucknall Street
Carisbrook	C29	Two houses (one unoccupied)	34-36 Bucknall Street

1. Index of Places by Town / Location

Carisbrook	C30	Lock-up (relocated)	44 Bucknall Street
Carisbrook	C32	Carisbrook Railway Station (closed)	Bucknall Street
Carisbrook	C33	Recreational Reserve	Hare Street
Carisbrook	C34	House	13 Smith Street
Carisbrook	C35	Outbuilding	35 Powlett Street
Carisbrook	C36	House	35 Green Street
Carisbrook	C37	Britannia Hotel	Green Street
Carisbrook	C39	Newsagency	Green Street
Carisbrook	C40	Shop	15 Green Street
Carisbrook	C41	House	14(?) Green Street
Carisbrook	C42	House	16 Green Street
Carisbrook	C43	Scout Hall	corner Green and Birch Streets
Carisbrook	C44	Standpipe and trough	Green Street
Carisbrook	C45	St. Paul's Anglican Church	Urquhart Street
Carisbrook	C46	Scots Church	23 McLachlan Street
Carisbrook	C47	House	McNeil Street
Carisbrook	C48	Residence	14 McNeil Street
Carisbrook	C49	Bluestone futters	Bucknall Street, Camp Street and elsewhere
Charlotte Plains	CP03	Farmhouse complex and garden	"Glenyville" off Plumpton Road
Charlotte Plains	CP05	Farm outbuilding	Carisbrook-Eddington Road
Charlotte Plains	CP06	"Charlotte Plains" homestead ruins	Carisbrook-Eddington Road
Charlotte Plains	CP07	Former sheep wash	below Hoopers Bridge, Baringhup Havelock Road
Cotswold	Co01	Cotswold School site (Number 3442)	Clunes Road
Cotswold	Co02	"Woova"	RMB 1101 Smeaton-Clunes Road
Craigie	Cr01	Masons Bridge	Maryborough-Majorca Road
Craigie	Cr02	House (abandoned)	Talbot-Carisbrook Road
Craigie	Cr03	House	Maryborough-Majorca Road
Craigie	Cr04	House	Maryborough-Majorca Road
Craigie	Cr05	"Hampstead Park"	Carisbrook-Talbot Road
Craigie	Cr06	Farmhouse (abandoned)	Carisbrook-Talbot Road
Craigie	Cr07	House	Maryborough-Majorca Road
Craigie	Cr08	Barn and trees	Talbot-Carisbrook Road
Craigie	Cr09	Farmhouse and barn (abandoned)	Craigie-Clunes Road

1. Index of Places by Town / Location

Craigie	Cr11	Craigie Park (Reserve)	Craigie Park Road
Eddington	E01	Farmhouse and ruin	Eddington-Dunolly Road
Eddington	E02	Danns Bridge	Over Bet Bet Creek, Dunolly-Eddington Road,
Golden Point	GP01	House	348 Maryborough-Majorca Road
Golden Point	GP02	House ruins	Maryborough-Majorca Road
Havelock	H01	Havelock School site	Dunolly Road
Havelock	H02	House (unoccupied)	RMB3105, Dunolly Road
Havelock	H03	Farmhouse	Stevens Road
Havelock	H04	Exotic trees in bushland	Old Eddington Road
Havelock	H05	Dairy	568 Carisbrook-Havelock Road
Long Swamp	LS01	Farmhouse complex (abandoned)	Rodborough Road
Long Swamp	LS03	Farmhouse	Clunes Road
Majorca	M01	Victoria Park	Camp Street
Majorca	M02	Majorca Hall	Talbot Street, corner Queen Street
Majorca	M03	Majorca Store (closed)	Main Street
Majorca	M04	Residence	Talbot Street
Majorca	M05	Shop (closed)	Main Street
Majorca	M06	Horse trough and standpipe	Main Street
Majorca	M07	Residence	Church Street
Majorca	M08	House	Galloways Rd (Queen St)
Majorca	M09	House (unoccupied)	William Street
Majorca	M10	Farmhouse	70 Talbot Road
Majorca	M11	Oak tree and associated bluestone ruin	Wheens Road cnr Talbot Road
Majorca	M12	Majorca Cemetery	Wheens Road
Majorca	M13	Bluestone barn and outbuilding	Wrights Road, near corner of Mt. Cameron Road
Middle Creek	MC04	Farmhouse (ruins)	Smeaton Road
Middle Creek	MC05	Farmhouse complex (abandoned)	Smeaton Road
Middle Creek	MC08	"Rockybanks"	Rodborough Road
Middle Creek	MC09	Middle Creek Bridge	Rodborough Road
Moolort	Mo03	Railway bridge	west of Moolort railway siding, Keystone Mine Road
Moolort	Mo04	Farm complex	Pyrenees Highway
Moolort	Mo05	Ruins, outbuilding	Pyrenees Highway
Moolort	Mo06	Farm complex (ruins)	Pyrenees Highway

1. Index of Places by Town / Location

Moolort	Mo07	Farm complex (abandoned)	Pyrenees Highway
Moolort	Mo09	"Stranraer"	Pyrenees Highway
Moore's Flat	MF01	Wareek Bung Bong Cemetery	Bung Bong-Rathscar Road
Moore's Flat	MF02	Farm complex: "Avonmore"	Pyrenees Highway
Moore's Flat	MF05	Ruin	Walkley Road
Moore's Flat	MF09	Moore's Flat School site	Moore's Flat Road
Moore's Flat	MF11	"Rock Brook"	Gordons Bridge on Bung Bong-Rathscar Road
Moore's Flat	MF13	Wareek Public Reserve and sheep dip	Bung Bong-Rathscar Road at Bet Bet Creek
Mosquito Flat (State Forest)	Mq01	Carisbrook Reservoir	Cambrian Track
Mount Moolort	Mo01	"Strathmuir" farmhouse complex	Bald Hill Road
Mount Moolort	Mo02	Farmhouse	320 Donovans Road
Mount Moolort	Mo11	Former Carisbrook Cemetery	Donovans Road
Mullins Bridge	MB01	"Twin Falls"	190 Mullins Road
Simson	S01	Mud brick cottage, mud brick and slab outbuilding	Dooleys Road
Timor	T01	House	corner Reservoir Road and Timor Road
Timor	T03	House	Cousin Jack Road
Timor	T04	House	498 Timor Road
Timor	T05	War memorial and peppercorn	Corner Cousin Jack Road and Timor Road
Timor	T06	House	1287 Timor Road
Timor	T07	House	2171 Timor Road
Timor	T08	Timor State School	Bet Bet Creek Road
Timor	T09	General store and lock-up	corner Bet Bet Creek Road and Timor Road
Timor	T10	Standpipe and water trough	corner Bet Bet Creek Road and Timor Road
Timor	T11	Church	corner Bet Bet Creek Road and Timor Road
Timor	T12	House	Church Crescent
Timor	T13	Standpipe	Timor Road
Timor	T15	House	RMB 2141 Bet Bet Creek Road
Timor	T16	Bowenvale Reservoir	Happy Tommy Track
Timor	T18	House	Alma Bowenvale Andersons Road
Timor	T19	Timor Cemetery	McGuire Road
Tullaroop Reservoir	TR1	Bucknall Family Memorial Church	Off Rodborough Road on western shore
Tullaroop Reservoir	TR2	Tullaroop Reservoir wall, tower, and spillway	Rodborough Road

1. Index of Places by Town / Location

Tullaroop Reservoir	TR3	'The Cottage' and Bucknall Family Cemetery	off Rodborough Road on western shore
Wareek	W01	Farmhouse complex	Bung Bong-Rathscar Road
Wareek	W04	"Norwood"	off Bet Bet Creek Road
Wareek	W05	Elm avenue	Maryborough-Natte Yallock Road
Wareek	W06	Wareek Public Hall	Maryborough-Natte Yallock Road
Wareek	W07	Wareek School No. 1419	Maryborough-Natte Yallock Road

2. Index of Places by Building Type

Church	BB03	Former Church of Christ	Dunolly Road, Bet Bet
Church	C15	Uniting Church	Simson Street, Carisbrook
Church	C45	St. Paul's Anglican Church	Urquhart Street, Carisbrook
Church	C46	Scots Church	23 McLachlan Street, Carisbrook
Church	C48	Residence	14 McNeil Street, Carisbrook
Church	Cr03	House	Maryborough-Majorca Road, Craigie
Church	M07	Residence	Church Street, Majorca
Church	T11	Church	corner Bet Bet Creek Road and Timor Road, Timor
Church	TR1	Bucknall Family Memorial Church	Off Rodborough Road on western shore, Tullaroop Reservoir
Commercial	C22	Residence	6 Bucknall Street, Carisbrook
Commercial	C23	Residence	7 Bucknall Street, Carisbrook
Commercial	C24	Closed shop	9 Bucknall Street, Carisbrook
Commercial	C25	General store, house, and store shed	11 Bucknall Street, Carisbrook
Commercial	C37	Britannia Hotel	Green Street, Carisbrook
Commercial	C39	Newsagency	Green Street, Carisbrook
Commercial	C40	Shop	15 Green Street, Carisbrook
Commercial	CP05	Farm outbuilding	Carisbrook-Eddington Road, Charlotte Plains
Commercial	M03	Majorca Store (closed)	Main Street, Majorca
Commercial	M04	Residence	Talbot Street, Majorca
Commercial	M05	Shop (closed)	Main Street, Majorca
Commercial	T09	General store and lock-up	corner Bet Bet Creek Road and Timor Road, Timor
Industrial	CP07	Former sheep wash	below Hoopers Bridge, Baringhup Havelock Road, Charlotte Plains
Industrial	MF05	Ruin	Walkley Road, Moores Flat
Industrial	MF13	Wareek Public Reserve and sheep dip	Bung Bong-Rathscar Road at Bet Bet Creek, Moores Flat
Monument	C14	War Memorial and pine	Simson Street, Carisbrook
Monument	T05	War memorial and peppercorn	Corner Cousin Jack Road and Timor Road, Timor
Outbuilding	C35	Outbuilding	35 Powlett Street, Carisbrook
Outbuilding	Cr08	Barn and trees	Talbot-Carisbrook Road, Craigie
Outbuilding	H05	Dairy	568 Carisbrook-Havelock Road, Havelock
Outbuilding	M13	Bluestone barn and outbuilding	Wrights Road, near corner of Mt. Cameron Road, Majorca
Public	BB04	Bet Bet Reserve	Dunolly Road, Bet Bet
Public	C08	Carisbrook Cemetery	Carisbrook-Talbot Road, Carisbrook

2. Index of Places by Building Type

Public	C13	Row of street trees	Camp Street, Carisbrook
Public	C17	C. L. Bucknall Reserve	Simson Street, on Tullaroop Creek, Carisbrook
Public	C26	Carisbrook Post Office	13 Bucknall Street, Carisbrook
Public	C27	Carisbrook Public Hall	19 Bucknall Street, Carisbrook
Public	C28	Masonic Temple, house and stables	21-23 Bucknall Street, Carisbrook
Public	C30	Lock-up (relocated)	44 Bucknall Street, Carisbrook
Public	C32	Carisbrook Railway Station (closed)	Bucknall Street, Carisbrook
Public	C33	Recreational Reserve	Hare Street, Carisbrook
Public	C43	Scout Hall	corner Green and Birch Streets, Carisbrook
Public	C44	Standpipe and trough	Green Street, Carisbrook
Public	C49	Bluestone fitters	Bucknall Street, Camp Street and elsewhere, Carisbrook
Public	Cr01	Masons Bridge	Maryborough-Majorca Road, Craigie
Public	Cr11	Craigie Park (Reserve)	Craigie Park Road, Craigie
Public	E02	Danns Bridge	Over Bet Bet Creek, Dunolly-Eddington Road,, Eddington
Public	H04	Exotic trees in bushland	Old Eddington Road, Havelock
Public	M01	Victoria Park	Camp Street, Majorca
Public	M02	Majorca Hall	Talbot Street, corner Queen Street, Majorca
Public	M06	Horse trough and standpipe	Main Street, Majorca
Public	M08	House	Galloways Rd (Queen St), Majorca
Public	M12	Majorca Cemetery	Wheens Road, Majorca
Public	MC09	Middle Creek Bridge	Rodborough Road, Middle Creek
Public	MF01	Wareek Bung Bong Cemetery	Bung Bong-Rathscar Road, Moores Flat
Public	Mo03	Railway bridge	west of Moolort railway siding, Keystone Mine Road, Moolort
Public	Mo11	Former Carisbrook Cemetery	Donovans Road, Mount Moolort
Public	Mq01	Carisbrook Reservoir	Cambrian Track, Mosquito Flat (State Forest)
Public	T10	Standpipe and water trough	corner Bet Bet Creek Road and Timor Road, Timor
Public	T13	Standpipe	Timor Road, Timor
Public	T16	Bowenvale Reservoir	Happy Tommy Track, Timor
Public	T19	Timor Cemetery	McGuire Road, Timor
Public	TR2	Tullaroop Reservoir wall, tower, and spillway	Rodborough Road, Tullaroop Reservoir
Public	W05	Elm avenue	Maryborough-Natte Yallock Road, Wareek

2. Index of Places by Building Type

Public	W06	Wareek Public Hall	Maryborough-Natte Yallock Road, Wareek
Residential:detached	A06	House ("Glenjohn")	Alma Bowenvale Andersons Road, Alma
Residential:detached	BB05	Farm complex	1116 Dunolly-Maryborough Road, Bet Bet
Residential:detached	Be01	"Cumberland House"	285 Bet Bet-Betley Road, Betley
Residential:detached	Bu09	"Stonlea"	off Bung Bong-Wareek Road, Bung Bong
Residential:detached	Bu10	"Alvabrae"	off Bung Bong-Wareek Road, Bung Bong
Residential:detached	C02	"Willowdene"	42 Carisbrook-Eddington Road, Carisbrook
Residential:detached	C04	"Boondilla"	97 Newmarket Road, Carisbrook
Residential:detached	C05	"Lochinver"	off Baringhup Road, Carisbrook
Residential:detached	C06	'Doubleton' farmhouse complex	Baringhup Road, Carisbrook
Residential:detached	C07	"Junction Lodge"	69 Camp Street, Carisbrook
Residential:detached	C09	House	48 Victoria Street, Carisbrook
Residential:detached	C10	House	41 Victoria Street, Carisbrook
Residential:detached	C11	House	3 Victoria Street, Carisbrook
Residential:detached	C16	House	29 Simson Street, Carisbrook
Residential:detached	C18	"Wirrana"	corner Simson and McCallum Streets, Carisbrook
Residential:detached	C20	House	58 Simson Street, Carisbrook
Residential:detached	C21	House and Garden	corner of McCallum and Hall Streets, Carisbrook
Residential:detached	C29	Two houses (one unoccupied)	34-36 Bucknall Street, Carisbrook
Residential:detached	C34	House	13 Smith Street, Carisbrook
Residential:detached	C36	House	35 Green Street, Carisbrook
Residential:detached	C41	House	14(?) Green Street, Carisbrook
Residential:detached	C42	House	16 Green Street, Carisbrook
Residential:detached	C47	House	McNeil Street, Carisbrook
Residential:detached	Co02	"Woova"	RMB 1101 Smeaton-Clunes Road, Cotswold
Residential:detached	CP03	Farmhouse complex and garden	"Glenyville" off Plumpton Road, Charlotte Plains
Residential:detached	CP06	"Charlotte Plains" homestead ruins	Carisbrook-Eddington Road, Charlotte Plains
Residential:detached	Cr02	House (abandoned)	Talbot-Carisbrook Road, Craigie
Residential:detached	Cr04	House	Maryborough-Majorca Road, Craigie
Residential:detached	Cr05	"Hampstead Park"	Carisbrook-Talbot Road, Craigie
Residential:detached	Cr06	Farmhouse (abandoned)	Carisbrook-Talbot Road, Craigie
Residential:detached	Cr09	Farmhouse and barn (abandoned)	Craigie-Clunes Road, Craigie
Residential:detached	E01	Farmhouse and ruin	Eddington-Dunolly Road, Eddington

2. Index of Places by Building Type

Residential:detached	GP01	House	348 Maryborough-Majorca Road, Golden Point
Residential:detached	GP02	House ruins	Maryborough-Majorca Road, Golden Point
Residential:detached	H02	House (unoccupied)	RMB3105, Dunolly Road, Havelock
Residential:detached	H03	Farmhouse	Stevens Road, Havelock
Residential:detached	LS01	Farmhouse complex (abandoned)	Rodborough Road, Long Swamp
Residential:detached	LS03	Farmhouse	Clunes Road, Long Swamp
Residential:detached	M10	Farmhouse	70 Talbot Road, Majorca
Residential:detached	M11	Oak tree and associated bluestone ruin	Wheens Road cnr Talbot Road, Majorca
Residential:detached	MB01	"Twin Falls"	190 Mullins Road, Mullins Bridge
Residential:detached	MC04	Farmhouse (ruins)	Smeaton Road, Middle Creek
Residential:detached	MC05	Farmhouse complex (abandoned)	Smeaton Road, Middle Creek
Residential:detached	MC08	"Rockybanks"	Rodborough Road, Middle Creek
Residential:detached	MF02	Farm complex: "Avonmore"	Pyrenees Highway, Moores Flat
Residential:detached	MF11	"Rock Brook"	Gordons Bridge on Bung Bong-Rathscar Road, Moores Flat
Residential:detached	Mo01	"Strathmuir" farmhouse complex	Bald Hill Road, Mount Moolort
Residential:detached	Mo02	Farmhouse	320 Donovans Road, Mount Moolort
Residential:detached	Mo04	Farm complex	Pyrenees Highway, Moolort
Residential:detached	Mo05	Ruins, outbuilding	Pyrenees Highway, Moolort
Residential:detached	Mo06	Farm complex (ruins)	Pyrenees Highway, Moolort
Residential:detached	Mo07	Farm complex (abandoned)	Pyrenees Highway, Moolort
Residential:detached	Mo09	"Stranraer"	Pyrenees Highway, Moolort
Residential:detached	S01	Mud brick cottage, mud brick and slab outbuilding	Dooleys Road, Simson
Residential:detached	T01	House	corner Reservoir Road and Timor Road, Timor
Residential:detached	T03	House	Cousin Jack Road, Timor
Residential:detached	T04	House	498 Timor Road, Timor
Residential:detached	T06	House	1287 Timor Road, Timor
Residential:detached	T07	House	2171 Timor Road, Timor
Residential:detached	T12	House	Church Crescent, Timor
Residential:detached	T15	House	RMB 2141 Bet Bet Creek Road, Timor
Residential:detached	T18	House	Alma Bowenvale Andersons Road, Timor
Residential:detached	TR3	'The Cottage' and Bucknall Family Cemetery	off Rodborough Road on western shore, Tullaroop Reservoir
Residential:detached	W01	Farmhouse complex	Bung Bong-Rathscar Road, Wareek

2. Index of Places by Building Type

Residential:detached	W04	"Norwood"	off Bet Bet Creek Road, Wareek
School	AL01	Adelaide Lead Hall	Possum Gully Road, Adelaide Lead
School	C12	Carisbrook State School and Residence	Camp Street, Carisbrook
School	Co01	Cotswold School site (Number 3442)	Clunes Road, Cotswold
School	Cr07	House	Maryborough-Majorca Road, Craigie
School	H01	Havelock School site	Dunolly Road, Havelock
School	M09	House (unoccupied)	William Street, Majorca
School	MF09	Moores Flat School site	Moores Flat Road, Moores Flat
School	T08	Timor State School	Bet Bet Creek Road, Timor
School	W07	Wareek School No. 1419	Maryborough-Natte Yallock Road, Wareek

3. Index of Places by Site Number with Recommendations

Explanatory note: This index summarises the recommendations for each place. The following initials relate to a number of registers and the local planning scheme thus:

PS – Central Goldfields Shire Planning Scheme

HI – Heritage Inventory administered by Heritage Victoria

VHR - Victorian Heritage Register

NER – National Estate Register

NTR – National Trust Register

A number of places are currently listed on one or more of the above registers and/or on the planning scheme; in these cases 'Retain' is written with the relevant register and/or planning scheme noted.

A06	House ("Glenjohn")	Alma Bowenvale Andersons Road, Alma	PS
AL01	Adelaide Lead Hall	Possum Gully Road, Adelaide Lead	PS
BB03	Former Church of Christ	Dunolly Road, Bet Bet	PS
BB04	Bet Bet Reserve	Dunolly Road, Bet Bet	Retain as Reserve
BB05	Farm complex	1116 Dunolly-Maryborough Road, Bet Bet	PS
Be01	"Cumberland House"	285 Bet Bet-Betley Road, Betley	PS
Bu09	"Stonlea"	off Bung Bong-Wareek Road, Bung Bong	PS
Bu10	"Alvabrae"	off Bung Bong-Wareek Road, Bung Bong	PS
C02	"Willowdene"	42 Carisbrook-Eddington Road, Carisbrook	PS
C04	"Boondilla"	97 Newmarket Road, Carisbrook	PS
C05	"Lochinver"	off Baringhup Road, Carisbrook	PS
C06	'Doubleton' farmhouse complex	Baringhup Road, Carisbrook	PS
C07	"Junction Lodge"	69 Camp Street, Carisbrook	Retain VHR, NER, PS, NTR
C08	Carisbrook Cemetery	Carisbrook-Talbot Road, Carisbrook	PS
C09	House	48 Victoria Street, Carisbrook	PS
C10	House	41 Victoria Street, Carisbrook	PS
C11	House	3 Victoria Street, Carisbrook	PS
C12	Carisbrook State School and Residence	Camp Street, Carisbrook	Retain PS
C13	Row of street trees	Camp Street, Carisbrook	Retain PS
C14	War Memorial and pine	Simson Street, Carisbrook	PS
C15	Uniting Church	Simson Street, Carisbrook	Retain PS
C16	House	29 Simson Street, Carisbrook	PS
C17	C. L. Bucknall Reserve	Simson Street, on Tullaroop Creek, Carisbrook	PS
C18	"Wirrana"	corner Simson and McCallum Streets, Carisbrook	PS

3. Index of Places by Site Number with Recommendations

C20	House	58 Simson Street, Carisbrook	PS
C21	House and Garden	corner of McCallum and Hall Streets, Carisbrook	PS
C22	Residence	6 Bucknall Street, Carisbrook	Retain PS
C23	Residence	7 Bucknall Street, Carisbrook	Retain PS
C24	Closed shop	9 Bucknall Street, Carisbrook	PS
C25	General store, house, and store shed	11 Bucknall Street, Carisbrook	Retain PS
C26	Carisbrook Post Office	13 Bucknall Street, Carisbrook	Retain PS
C27	Carisbrook Public Hall	19 Bucknall Street, Carisbrook	VHR, Retain PS
C28	Masonic Temple, house and stables	21-23 Bucknall Street, Carisbrook	Retain PS
C29	Two houses (one unoccupied)	34-36 Bucknall Street, Carisbrook	Retain PS
C30	Lock-up (relocated)	44 Bucknall Street, Carisbrook	Retain NER, PS & NTR
C32	Carisbrook Railway Station (closed)	Bucknall Street, Carisbrook	Retain PS
C33	Recreational Reserve	Hare Street, Carisbrook	PS
C34	House	13 Smith Street, Carisbrook	PS
C35	Outbuilding	35 Powlett Street, Carisbrook	PS
C36	House	35 Green Street, Carisbrook	PS
C37	Britannia Hotel	Green Street, Carisbrook	PS
C39	Newsagency	Green Street, Carisbrook	PS
C40	Shop	15 Green Street, Carisbrook	PS
C41	House	14(?) Green Street, Carisbrook	PS
C42	House	16 Green Street, Carisbrook	PS
C43	Scout Hall	corner Green and Birch Streets, Carisbrook	PS
C44	Standpipe and trough	Green Street, Carisbrook	Retain PS
C45	St. Paul's Anglican Church	Urquhart Street, Carisbrook	Retain PS & NTR
C46	Scots Church	23 McLachlan Street, Carisbrook	Retain PS
C47	House	McNeil Street, Carisbrook	PS
C48	Residence	14 McNeil Street, Carisbrook	Retain PS
C49	Bluestone fitters	Bucknall Street, Camp Street and elsewhere, Carisbrook	PS
Co01	Cotswold School site (Number 3442)	Clunes Road, Cotswold	Retain trees and sign

3. Index of Places by Site Number with Recommendations

Co02	"Woova"	RMB 1101 Smeaton-Clunes Road, Cotswold	PS
CP03	Farmhouse complex and garden	"Glenyville" off Plumpton Road, Charlotte Plains	PS
CP05	Farm outbuilding	Carisbrook-Eddington Road, Charlotte Plains	HI
CP06	"Charlotte Plains" homestead ruins	Carisbrook-Eddington Road, Charlotte Plains	HI, Retain PS & NTR
CP07	Former sheep wash	below Hoopers Bridge, Baringhup Havelock Road, Charlotte Plains	HI
Cr01	Masons Bridge	Maryborough-Majorca Road, Craigie	PS
Cr02	House (abandoned)	Talbot-Carisbrook Road, Craigie	PS
Cr03	House	Maryborough-Majorca Road, Craigie	PS
Cr04	House	Maryborough-Majorca Road, Craigie	PS
Cr05	"Hampstead Park"	Carisbrook-Talbot Road, Craigie	VHR ?, PS
Cr06	Farmhouse (abandoned)	Carisbrook-Talbot Road, Craigie	PS
Cr07	House	Maryborough-Majorca Road, Craigie	Retain PS
Cr08	Barn and trees	Talbot-Carisbrook Road, Craigie	PS
Cr09	Farmhouse and barn (abandoned)	Craigie-Clunes Road, Craigie	PS
Cr11	Craigie Park (Reserve)	Craigie Park Road, Craigie	PS
E01	Farmhouse and ruin	Eddington-Dunolly Road, Eddington	PS
E02	Danns Bridge	Over Bet Bet Creek, Dunolly-Eddington Road,, Eddington	PS, Retain VHR & NTR
GP01	House	348 Maryborough-Majorca Road, Golden Point	PS
GP02	House ruins	Maryborough-Majorca Road, Golden Point	HI
H01	Havelock School site	Dunolly Road, Havelock	Retain sign and trees
H02	House (unoccupied)	RMB3105, Dunolly Road, Havelock	CD
H03	Farmhouse	Stevens Road, Havelock	CD
H04	Exotic trees in bushland	Old Eddington Road, Havelock	HI
H05	Dairy	568 Carisbrook-Havelock Road, Havelock	HI
LS01	Farmhouse complex (abandoned)	Rodborough Road, Long Swamp	PS
LS03	Farmhouse	Clunes Road, Long Swamp	PS
M01	Victoria Park	Camp Street, Majorca	PS, Retain HI
M02	Majorca Hall	Talbot Street, corner Queen Street, Majorca	Retain NER, PS & NTR
M03	Majorca Store (closed)	Main Street, Majorca	PS

3. Index of Places by Site Number with Recommendations

M04	Residence	Talbot Street, Majorca	<i>Retain NER, PS & NTR</i>
M05	Shop (closed)	Main Street, Majorca	<i>PS</i>
M06	Horse trough and standpipe	Main Street, Majorca	<i>Retain PS & NTR</i>
M07	Residence	Church Street, Majorca	<i>PS</i>
M08	House	Galloways Rd (Queen St), Majorca	<i>Retain PS</i>
M09	House (unoccupied)	William Street, Majorca	<i>PS</i>
M10	Farmhouse	70 Talbot Road, Majorca	<i>PS</i>
M11	Oak tree and associated bluestone ruin	Wheens Road cnr Talbot Road, Majorca	<i>HI & PS</i>
M12	Majorca Cemetery	Wheens Road, Majorca	<i>PS</i>
M13	Bluestone barn and outbuilding	Wrights Road, near corner of Mt. Cameron Road, Majorca	<i>CD</i>
MB01	"Twin Falls"	190 Mullins Road, Mullins Bridge	<i>PS</i>
MC04	Farmhouse (ruins)	Smeaton Road, Middle Creek	<i>HI</i>
MC05	Farmhouse complex (abandoned)	Smeaton Road, Middle Creek	<i>HI</i>
MC08	"Rockybanks"	Rodborough Road, Middle Creek	<i>PS</i>
MC09	Middle Creek Bridge	Rodborough Road, Middle Creek	<i>PS</i>
MF01	Wareek Bung Bong Cemetery	Bung Bong-Rathscar Road, Moores Flat	<i>PS</i>
MF02	Farm complex: "Avonmore"	Pyrenees Highway, Moores Flat	<i>PS</i>
MF05	Ruin	Walkley Road, Moores Flat	<i>VHR, HI & PS</i>
MF09	Moores Flat School site	Moores Flat Road, Moores Flat	<i>Retain plaque</i>
MF11	"Rock Brook"	Gordons Bridge on Bung Bong-Rathscar Road, Moores Flat	<i>PS</i>
MF13	Wareek Public Reserve and sheep dip	Bung Bong-Rathscar Road at Bet Bet Creek, Moores Flat	<i>HI & PS</i>
Mo01	"Strathmuir" farmhouse complex	Bald Hill Road, Mount Moolort	<i>PS</i>
Mo02	Farmhouse	320 Donovans Road, Mount Moolort	<i>PS</i>
Mo03	Railway bridge	west of Moolort railway siding, Keystone Mine Road, Moolort	<i>PS</i>
Mo04	Farm complex	Pyrenees Highway, Moolort	<i>HI</i>
Mo05	Ruins, outbuilding	Pyrenees Highway, Moolort	<i>HI</i>
Mo06	Farm complex (ruins)	Pyrenees Highway, Moolort	<i>HI</i>
Mo07	Farm complex (abandoned)	Pyrenees Highway, Moolort	<i>PS</i>
Mo09	"Stranraer"	Pyrenees Highway, Moolort	<i>PS</i>

3. Index of Places by Site Number with Recommendations

Mo11	Former Carisbrook Cemetery	Donovans Road, Mount Moolort	PS
Mq01	Carisbrook Reservoir	Cambrian Track, Mosquito Flat (State Forest)	PS
S01	Mud brick cottage, mud brick and slab outbuilding	Dooleys Road, Simson	HI
T01	House	corner Reservoir Road and Timor Road, Timor	PS
T03	House	Cousin Jack Road, Timor	PS
T04	House	498 Timor Road, Timor	PS
T05	War memorial and peppercorn	Corner Cousin Jack Road and Timor Road, Timor	PS
T06	House	1287 Timor Road, Timor	PS
T07	House	2171 Timor Road, Timor	PS
T08	Timor State School	Bet Bet Creek Road, Timor	VHR, Retain PS
T09	General store and lock-up	corner Bet Bet Creek Road and Timor Road, Timor	Retain PS
T10	Standpipe and water trough	corner Bet Bet Creek Road and Timor Road, Timor	PS
T11	Church	corner Bet Bet Creek Road and Timor Road, Timor	PS
T12	House	Church Crescent, Timor	PS
T13	Standpipe	Timor Road, Timor	Retain PS
T15	House	RMB 2141 Bet Bet Creek Road, Timor	PS
T16	Bowenvale Reservoir	Happy Tommy Track, Timor	PS
T18	House	Alma Bowenvale Andersons Road, Timor	PS
T19	Timor Cemetery	McGuire Road, Timor	PS
TR1	Bucknall Family Memorial Church	Off Rodborough Road on western shore, Tullaroop Reservoir	VHR, Retain NER, PS & NTR
TR2	Tullaroop Reservoir wall, tower, and spillway	Rodborough Road, Tullaroop Reservoir	PS
TR3	'The Cottage' and Bucknall Family Cemetery	off Rodborough Road on western shore, Tullaroop Reservoir	VHR & PS
W01	Farmhouse complex	Bung Bong-Rathscar Road, Wareek	PS
W04	"Norwood"	off Bet Bet Creek Road, Wareek	Retain VHR, NER, PS & NTR
W05	Elm avenue	Maryborough-Natte Yallock Road, Wareek	PS
W06	Wareek Public Hall	Maryborough-Natte Yallock Road, Wareek	PS
W07	Wareek School No. 1419	Maryborough-Natte Yallock Road, Wareek	PS

FORMER SHIRE OF TULLAROOP

HERITAGE STUDY STAGE TWO

**ASSESSMENT OF PLACES OF CULTURAL
SIGNIFICANCE**



**Prepared by Robyn Ballinger and Wendy Jacobs
for Central Goldfields Shire 2002**

Background

The study area which forms the focus of this Heritage Study is the former Shire of Tullaroop¹ (see Map 1 over), an area of 63,763 hectares. It contains four townships, as well as smaller agricultural hamlets and localities. Carisbrook, the largest township, services the farming hinterland.

Most of the region is 150-225 metres above sea level; annual rainfall averages about 500mm.

The study area is predominantly rural, with agricultural activity as a core asset. Agriculture and related agricultural industries are the key employers. The study area's agricultural industries are based mainly on dryland cropping and some grazing. Irrigated farming is carried out in the south-east of the study area where lucerne crops are grown, and to the north along Bet Bet and Tullaroop Creeks where stud beef cattle are raised. Forest industries on public land are also carried out.

The Former Shire of Tullaroop Heritage Study was commissioned by the Central Goldfields Shire. The Study is in two stages. Stage One comprises a thematic environmental history which is structured around key themes that provide an historical explanation for the appearance of the cultural landscape of the study area today. It also lists individual places of potential cultural significance within the study area. A detailed comparative assessment of the cultural significance of these places has been undertaken as part of the Stage Two study.

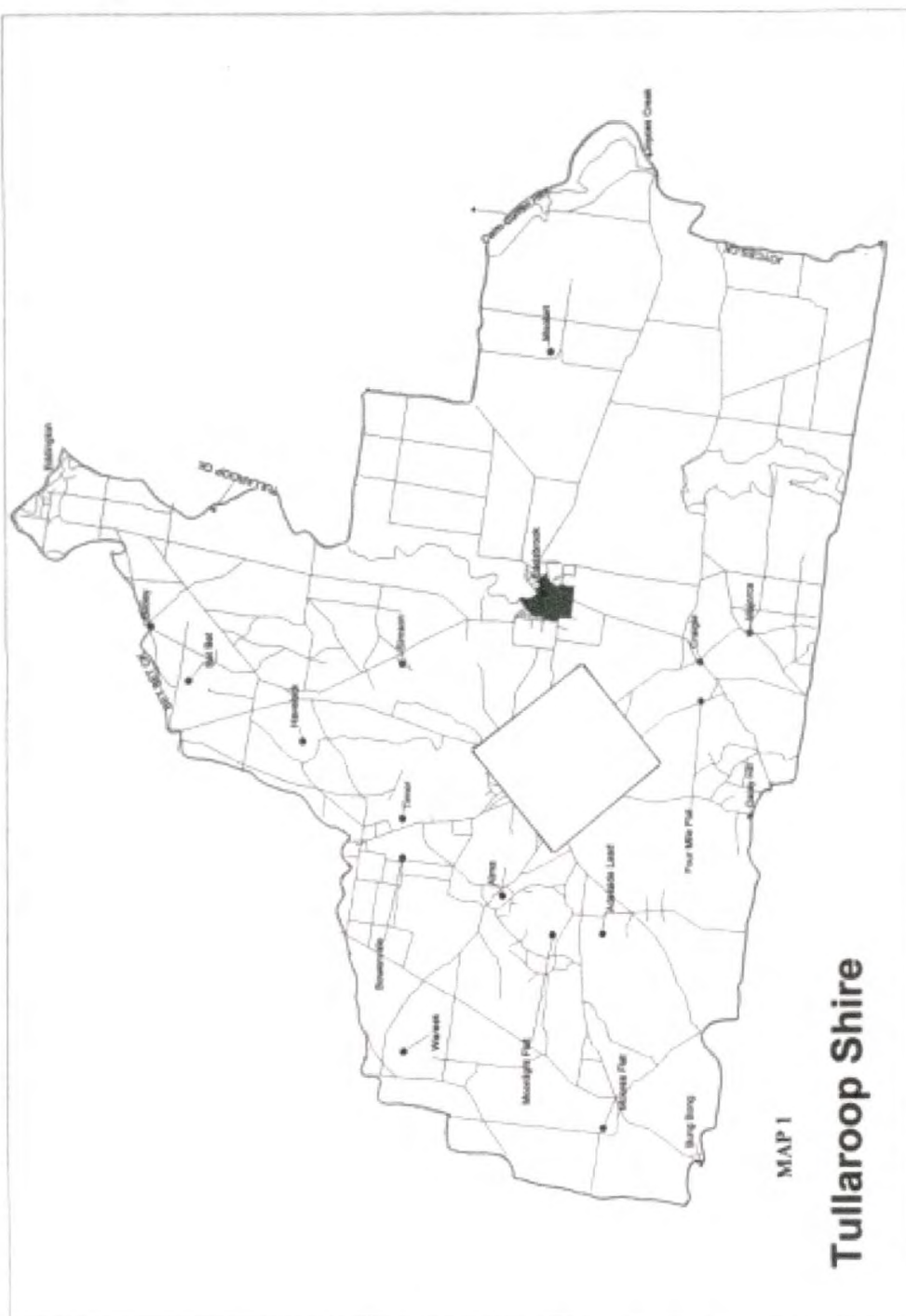
Stage One of the Study was researched and compiled by Robyn Ballinger, Historian and Andrew Ward, Heritage Architect in 1999. Stage Two of the Study was researched and compiled in the period 2001-2 by Robyn Ballinger, Historian and Wendy Jacobs, Architect and Heritage Consultant with input from David Bannear, Archaeologist, Andrew Ward, Heritage Architect, and Thomas Henty, Photographer.

The thematic environmental history sets out the key themes that have influenced the historical development of the study area since first contact between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal peoples. It aims to explain *how* and *why* the area looks like it does today. The themes are:

2. European exploration
3. Pastoralism
4. Aboriginal-European relations
5. Gold
6. Farmers and selectors
7. Water
8. Transport
9. Governing
10. Towns
11. Industries
12. Community life

(See Stage One for sub-themes.)

¹ It does not include that area of Eddington which now comes under the jurisdiction of the Shire of Loddon.



Objectives

The purpose of Stage Two of the Former Shire of Tullaroop Heritage Study is to:

- detail the cultural significance of places identified in Stage One,
- rigorously assess and document the identified places of cultural significance from Stage One, and
- provide recommendations for future work.

Criteria and Methodology

Stage Two of the Former Shire of Tullaroop Heritage Study has been prepared in accordance with the *Australian ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (Burra Charter)* and its guidelines.

Criteria used in the identification and assessment of places of cultural significance are those criteria adopted by the Australian Heritage Commission. Thresholds applied in the assessment of significance included levels of National, State and Local Significance.

Criteria adopted by the Australian Heritage Commission in assessing the cultural significance of a place are outlined below.

Criterion A: Its importance in the course, or pattern, of Australia's natural or cultural history.

Criterion B: Its possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Australia's natural or cultural history.

Criterion C: Its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Australia's natural or cultural history.

Criterion D: Its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of: (i) a class of Australia's natural or cultural places; or (ii) a class of Australia's natural or cultural environments.

Criterion E: Its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group.

Criterion F: Its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.

Criterion G: Its strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.

Criterion H: Its special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Australia's natural or cultural history.

A total of 184 places have been identified and assessed. Of these, 138 have been recommended 'conservation desirable', recommended for inclusion in the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Shire Planning Scheme, or have been recommended for nomination to the Heritage Inventory overseen by Heritage Victoria or for nomination to the Victorian Heritage Register. Another 46 places have not met the criteria adopted by the Australian Heritage Commission, have been significantly altered or destroyed since the completion of Stage One, or were found not to be within the boundaries of the study area. Some new sites were added to the list of places having potential cultural significance during the course of Stage Two.

Places associated with the theme of gold within the study area have already been assessed in David Bannear's report *North Central Goldfields Project: Historic Mining Sites in the Maryborough and Avoca Mining Divisions*, 1994, and have therefore not been assessed again as part of this study.

Places recommended for inclusion on the Victorian Heritage Register are:

- C27, Carisbrook Public Hall, 19 Bucknall Street, Carisbrook
- Cr05, Hampstead Park, Carisbrook Talbot Road, Craigie - additional research is needed on this site and may indicate that this building is of sufficient historic significance to recommend for addition to the Victorian Heritage Register. It is recommended that further historical research and detailed physical inspection be undertaken.
- MF05, Walkley Farm ruins, Walkley Road, Moores Flat
- T08, Timor State School, Bet Bet Creek Road, Timor
- TR1, Bucknall Family Memorial Church, off Rodborough Road, Tullaroop Reservoir
- TR3, Bucknall House and Cemetery, off Rodborough Road, Tullaroop Reservoir

Each place assessed as having cultural significance in Stage Two

- was allocated a theme from the Stage One Environmental History
- had its history researched
- had a physical description developed for it
- was evaluated in terms of its condition
- was evaluated in terms of its integrity – the survival of original elements from the period identified as giving the site significance
- was considered in relation to other identified sites which also expressed that theme
- was checked against the criteria adopted by the Australian Heritage Commission
- was given a significance rating of local or state
- was given a written statement of significance
- was plotted on a base map

The Study was overseen by a steering committee made up of Norm Cameron, Central Goldfields Shire Planner, a Heritage Victoria representative, and the heritage consultants Robyn Ballinger and Wendy Jacobs.

Over the course of this Study, consultation took place with key community members and historical groups.

The final report has been made available to the Central Goldfields Shire in Access Database and Acrobat formats on CD accompanied by hard copies of 1:25,000 scale topographical base maps and a Shire Carisbrook township map on which each place assessed in Stage Two has been plotted.

Limitations

Because of budget limitations, histories of private residences were not included unless they were readily available and assessments of cultural landscapes of potential cultural significance listed in Stage One have not been undertaken. Moreover, a heritage program for the study area has not been fully developed.

Because of the unavailability during Stage One of a definitive map showing the boundaries of the former Shire of Tullaroop, some of the sites listed in that Stage were found not to be within the study area and were therefore withdrawn from the study during the course of Stage Two.

Recommendations for future work

- A detailed comparative assessment of the significance of the cultural landscapes and heritage areas listed in Stage One at Carisbrook, Craigie, Majorca, Middle Creek, Moolort and Timor needs to be undertaken.
- Issues and policies which may impact on the heritage of the study area should be examined and a program to assist in the conservation of heritage places developed from this examination.
- Further research should be undertaken of Hampstead Park near Craigie to ascertain whether it has State significance and should therefore be added to the Victorian Heritage Register.
- The Heritage Study should be seen as a dynamic document that can be added to. Other places such as the airforce site and Phelan factory site in Carisbrook; Donkey Gully Drain, Old Tullaroop Road, Carisbrook; Judge Macoboy's house, Church Street, Carisbrook; 'Rodborough', Rodborough Road, Majorca; the site of Chaplin's former brickworks in Carisbrook and other places of heritage interest should be assessed for cultural significance and added to the Study.

Acknowledgements

Robyn Ballinger and Wendy Jacobs are extremely grateful for the assistance and support they have received from the community of Central Goldfields Shire over the duration of Stage Two of the Former Shire of Tullaroop Heritage Study. Because of strong community interest, invaluable insights and input have been obtained.

Special thanks go to the following people: Norm Cameron, Betty Osborn, Daryl McLeish, Barb Willis, John and June Tainsh, A. J. Hill, Fred Miller, Ian Robertson, Ian Bucknall, Eric Bucknall, Richard Bucknall, Shirely Bucknall, Wes Jolley, Nell Rowlands, Reg Steed, Cate Steed, Alan Steed, John Williamson, Lee Williamson, Frida Jervies, Bette Bilton, Russell Cain, Ruth Hurse, Margaret Harrison, Kelvin Stone, Steven O'Connell, Michael Martin, Midlands Historical Society, and staff at the Castlemaine Library.

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

House ("Glenjohn")

A06

Formerly

Address Alma Bowenvale Andersons Road
Alma

Constructed

Building Type Residential:detached

Architect

Map Ref. Maryborough 392.993



Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description "Glenjohn", 131 Alma Bowenvale Andersons Road, Alma is set in a large treed block, set back from the road. The timber fence is a modern addition to the building.

The single storeyed weatherboard Victorian house is characterised by a double-hipped roof. The roof is clad in corrugated steel, which has been painted. The building has one remaining external face brick chimney. The eaves are supported on decorative turned timber brackets on the front elevation. The front is protected by a straight pitched verandah, which appears to have been modified.

History

Thematic Context 6

Statement of Significance "Glenjohn", 131 Alma Bowenvale Andersons Road, Alma is significant at a local level as a representative of the timber houses of the late Nineteenth century which are characteristic of this era. The building exhibits characteristic design qualities including the double hipped roof, corrugated metal roof cladding, square edged weatherboard wall cladding, and the decorative eaves treatment.

Condition The condition is fair to moderate.

Integrity The integrity is moderate. The building retains its original wall cladding, roof form and decorative eaves brackets.

Recommendations It is recommended that the place be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References

Assessed by: WJ, RB May 2001

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Adelaide Lead Hall

AL01

Formerly Adelaide Lead School No. 25

Address Possum Gully Road
Adelaide Lead

Constructed 1863-64

Building Type School

Architect

Map Ref. Maryborough 377.934



Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description

The former school building is typical of the many schools built in the 1870s after the proclamation of the Common Schools Act in 1862. The Board of Education determined the building dimensions precisely and suggested plans. Few buildings were in timber and no ornamentation was permitted. The building is an example of a Simple 80 type in brick. The majority of this style of building was constructed in timber so the use of brick and bluestone is in the minority.

The Adelaide Lead Hall sits on a gently sloping site in a cleared area with some mature native trees around. There is little remaining of the schoolyard features. The hall is a simple rectangular brick building with a gable roof and a small gable roofed porch at one end. The roof is clad in corrugated steel and has round roof ventilators decorating the ridge. These ventilators were added to the majority of schools around 1910. The building has a plinth of rough faced bluestone blocks laid in courses as a base for the face red brick walls. One long wall is punctuated by five windows now with fixed glazing in a timber frame but originally having a pair of small paned casement windows with a highlight over as in the end wall window. The window openings have a flat arch of shaped brick voussoirs.

The end wall retains its timber casement multi paned window and a small gable vent. The porch retains its small window and original door. Recent additions of plastic downpipes detract from the building.

History

On the overland track from Castlemaine to South Australia, Adelaide lead was the site of a goldrush in 1855 and by 1866, a flourishing township. A post office began operation in 1861, and by 1868, the township boasted a hotel, two stores, a dairy, a butcher's, blacksmith's and a wheelwright. The Burnham pottery, using clay from the local area, operated from 1869.

A Common School, built of hand-made bricks, opened c1863. Due to low attendance, the school closed in 1954 and students were bussed to Maryborough. It was later purchased by the Tullaroop Shire Council and used by the local community as a hall.

Today, the building, still used as a hall, stands overlooking the main road and remains one of the few reminders of the former Adelaide Lead township.

**Thematic
Context**

12.2

Statement of Significance	The Adelaide Lead Hall is significant architecturally as a substantially intact brick school of early design and socially for its connection to early education in the area and as a major social gathering place. The building is also significant as one of the few remaining places marking the former town of Adelaide Lead.
Condition	The condition is good.
Integrity	The integrity is high to moderate. The building retains its form, unpainted brick walls and stone plinth, its window openings and some intact timber windows and doors.
Recommendations	It is recommended that the place be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.
References	Blake, L. J., Vision and Realisation, Vol. 2, Education Dept. Victoria, Melbourne, 1973, p. 613 Peterson, Richard, Historic Government Schools, A Comparative Study, 1993
Assessed by:	WJ, RB September 2001

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Former Church of Christ

BB03

Formerly Church of Christ

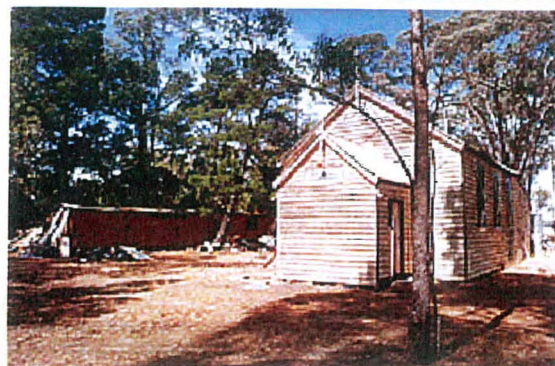
Address Dunolly Road
Bet Bet

Constructed 1887

Building Type Church

Architect

Map Ref. Laanecoorie South 455.100



Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description The Church of Christ is a small denomination with both a British and an American background. British migrants introduced the movement to Australia. The first church was established in Adelaide in 1846 and the first church in Victoria was founded in Prahran in August 1853. Architecturally their church buildings were generally unpretentious and their interiors plain.

The former Church of Christ Bet Bet is set on a flat site with little planting except the memorial pine trees to one side. The church is a simple rectangular building with a gable roof and a central gable roofed porch at the front. A skillion roofed section has been added to the rear. The roof is clad in corrugated steel. The walls are clad in weatherboards. There are three windows down each side of the building. The church is entered through a side door in the porch. The Gable barge boards are plain with a turned timber finial at the apex of both the main roof and the porch roof as the only decorative elements.

History The Churches of Christ were a strongly evangelical church which spread quickly through the goldfields.

The Church of Christ at Bet Bet was established in 1866 and was influential in bringing families to the township. Services were first held in the school owned by Annie Haeberle (formerly Grant's Hotel).

Bro. Henry Park was appointed minister of the Bet Bet Church of Christ and worked for Bet Bet, Dunolly, Eddington and Maryborough.

The opening of the new Bet Bet chapel (the current building) was inaugurated by a tea-meeting in August, 1887. The church membership by the end of the year was 40.

The Home Mission evangelist John Strang reported on his work in July, 1888:

"When my last report was sent, I was in Bet Bet. This is the youngest church in the Maryborough district...Bro. Bowman is the chief speaker here, and is much esteemed for his work's sake, and I found in him...and others able and willing fellow-helpers...in the presence of many witnesses, all...were emersed [sic] together in the Bet Bet Creek, at Bro. Thomas Aldersons...The church at Dunolly has sustained a heavy loss of late years...The transfer to Bet Bet of other families of long standing, on the formation of a church there two

years ago, still further tried the church here [in Maryborough]."

By 1891, the uniting of the Churches of Christ at Dunolly, Maryborough and Bet Bet was being mooted with the recognition of the Bet Bet church as the strongest. By February 1891, meetings were being held at Middle Bridge, Bet Bet with prayer meetings at Havelock. By March, the meetings were taxing the building space and some of the congregation had to remain outside.

In 1910, a picket fence was erected in front of the chapel, and in the following year, gas lighting was installed.

Pines were planted in the church grounds in 1920 in memory of brethren who had given their lives in the Great War. The church was repainted in 1922.

In 1942, in line with most other churches in the state, the Properties Corporation of the Churches of Christ became the proprietor of the Bet Bet Church's property.

Evening services at the church were no longer held from 1949, although the occasional service was held in the afternoon.

Reunion celebrations were held in September 1956 to mark the 70th anniversary of the church at Bet Bet. The 75th anniversary of the church was held as part of the Back to Bet Bet celebrations in September, 1960.

The church was closed on December 15th, 1974 with a closing meeting attended by 140 people.

The church building passed into private hands soon after this date.

**Thematic
Context**

12.4

**Statement of
Significance**

The former Church of Christ Bet Bet is of architectural significance as an example of a simple, timber church of the late nineteenth century. The former church is of social significance as a memorial to an earlier way of life and as a centre of worship in Bet Bet.

Condition

The condition is fair to poor.

Integrity

The church is of moderate integrity. It retains its original form, roof form, wall cladding, window openings, porch, entry door and gable finials.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the place be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References

Alderson, John J., *Bet Bet: The Growth and Withering of a Rural Community*, Clanalder Press, Havelock, 1984, passim
Lewis, Miles ed, *Victorian Churches, Their Origins, Their Story and Their Architecture*, Melbourne, 1991

Assessed by:

WJ, RB

September 2001

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Bet Bet Reserve

BB04

Formerly

Address Dunolly Road
Bet Bet

Constructed

Building Type Public

Architect

Map Ref. Laanecoorie South 455.102

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register No

National Estate Register No

Planning Scheme No

National Trust Register No

Description The Bet Bet Reserve, Dunolly Road, Bet Bet is a pleasant grassy area with a number of large red gums along the creek and some yellow gum on the rises. It has high conservation and landscape value. It is subject to occasional flash floods.

No evidence of the past activity as a cricket ground except for a concrete cricket pitch remains.

Recent additions to the area include the construction of a treated pine toilet block, bench seats and tables.

History The Bet Bet Recreation Reserve was in existence in the 1880s and managed by the Bet Bet Progress Association from c1888 until c1976. The local cricket club cleared the land and it was fenced c1907. The Reserve was made up of property purchased for this specific purpose, and leased freehold land.

The Bet Bet Recreation Reserve was officially gazetted in 1902. It measured an area of approximately two acres. The area of the Reserve was increased with the closure of Barkly Street on its western boundary in 1924.

A 'recreation building' (removed in 2001) and cricket pitch were in existence in 1923.

The Reserve was cropped in 1977 and a Department of Crown Lands and Survey report in 1979 stated that:

"Little local interest is shown in this reserve because of the declining population of Bet Bet. There is no evidence of use by the local population. A building on allotment 8A is used as a polling booth by local populations...A committee of management is not necessary."

The report goes on to describe the Reserve as:

"A pleasant grassy area with a number of large Red Gums along the creek and some Yellow Gum on the rises. It has high conservation and landscape value and would lend itself to development as a picnic area...It is subject to occasional flash floods."

The Bet Bet Reserve (and some acquired freehold land) was reserved as a Streamside Reserve in 1982, and some of the land acquired by the Tullaroop Shire in 1986.



	The area is used today as a wayside stop and picnic area.	
Thematic Context	12.6	
Statement of Significance	The Bet Bet Reserve, Dunolly Road, Bet Bet, has reverted to an area of natural beauty and now retains little that relates to its history as a cricket ground or sporting centre of the locality.	
Condition	The area is in good condition.	
Integrity	The area now retains little that relates to its history as a cricket ground.	
Recommendations	It is recommended that the Bet Bet Reserve, Dunolly Road, Bet Bet be retained as a reserve on the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme. An interpretative plaque could be erected to explain its earlier use as a cricket ground.	
References	Department of Natural Resources and Environment, File No. 06/6408	
Assessed by:	WJ, RB	June 2002

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Farm complex

BB05

Formerly

Address 1116 Dunolly-Maryborough Road
Bet Bet

Constructed

Building Type Residential:detached

Architect

Map Ref. Laancoorie South 456.091



Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description

The house is sited in a mature garden setting which includes established mulberry and walnut trees and a row of sugar gums. The house is separated from the nearby road by an early twentieth century decorative woven wire and timber post fence. In the adjacent paddock is the brick grain store.

The house is a single storeyed painted rendered building with a timber section to the rear. The roof is a large spreading hip, which extends to form a bull nosed verandah on all four sides of the building and is clad in corrugated galvanised steel. The roofline includes three simple painted brick chimneys with a single brick string course as decoration.

The front facade has three double hung 6 paned timber windows which appear original and an asymmetrically placed doorway.

The house lacks any timber or cast iron decoration. The timber verandah posts have had the bottom sections replaced by rendered brick sections probably in the early to mid twentieth century.

The grain store is a rectangular building set in isolation in a paddock adjacent to the house. It is built partially into the ground with the lower section as a semi basement. The brickwork is of facing bond with header voussoirs over the windows and well constructed vertical, angled voussoirs over the wide entry doors to the semi basement. The sills are of header courses of brickwork.

The grain store has a hipped roof clad in corrugated galvanised steel which extends as a skillion roof over one long side. There is a simple face brick chimney on one narrow side with two courses of corbelled bricks as decoration. The other narrow side has double doors which may have been added later and a later concrete vehicle loading platform and ramp.

History

Thematic Context 6

Statement of Significance The house at 1116 Dunolly-Maryborough Road, Bet Bet is significant at a local level as a representative of the rendered masonry houses of the late Nineteenth century/early

Twentieth century which are characteristic of this era. The house retains its roof form, wall structure, windows, doors and chimneys and is enhanced by its garden setting. The adjacent grain store is significant at the local level as good example of a fine brickwork farming building which interprets early farming practices.

Condition The house is in fair to good condition. The grain store is in fair to good condition.

Integrity The house is of moderate integrity. The grain store is of moderate to high integrity.

Recommendations It is recommended that the house and grain store be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References

Assessed by: WJ, RB May 2001

Integrity The house has moderate to high integrity.

Recommendations It is recommended that the place be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References Cumberland House promotional leaflet

Assessed by: WJ, RB May 2001

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

"Cumberland House"

Be01

Formerly

Address 285 Bet Bet-Betley Road
Betley

Constructed

Building Type Residential:detached

Architect

Map Ref. Laanecoorie South 483.079

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description Cumberland House, 285 Bet Bet-Betley Road, Betley is a two storey, face brick Regency style house with a recent single storey timber addition to one side.

The main section of the house has a pair of narrow gable roofs with the roof of the extension echoing the span and slope of the main roofs. The roofs are clad in corrugated galvanised steel. There is a brick chimney with a simple brick string course in the centre of each gable of the main roof.

The front facade is symmetrical with a central door on the ground floor with a central window above, flanked on each side by timber double hung 12 paned windows. The windows have simple rendered sills.

The house has a hipped roof verandah across the front facade with turned timber posts and cast iron frieze and bracket decoration which would appear to date from the late Nineteenth or early Twentieth century.

The four gable ends of the two storey section have decorative wave pattern timber barge boards.

History Cumberland House is believed to have been built c1865 by James and Jane Currie as a replica of the Currie's home in Whitehaven, England. The mine manager of the nearby Console Mine boarded here in later years.

A weatherboard extension, possibly for use as a garage, was built over the cellar in the 1940s.

It is currently used as a private residence, with the weatherboard section housing bed and breakfast accommodation.

Thematic Context 6

Statement of Significance Cumberland House is significant at a local level as a representative of the simple Regency style houses of the mid Nineteenth century which are characteristic of this era.

Condition The house is in good condition.



The outbuildings on the property date from the 1930s, and a bridge connecting the two properties was built across the creek in the 1950s. Previous to this, a stone ford was used to traverse the creek.

The property continues to be farmed today.

**Thematic
Context**

6

**Statement of
Significance**

The house and outbuildings at Stonelea, Bung Bong-Wareek Road, Bung Bong are of historic and aesthetic significance at a local level. The property is related to Alvabrae, and the Steed family's occupation of the area. The house and outbuildings display many qualities of a large farmhouse of the interwar period. These qualities include the large enveloping gable roof forms, the massive curving pylon verandah supports, the use of rough cast render with red brick patterning on the chimneys, pylons and balustrade, the banks of timber casement windows and the form and materials used on the outbuildings. The Canary Island Palms and other early planting enhance the buildings.

Condition

The house and outbuildings are in good condition externally.

Integrity

The house and outbuildings appear substantially intact externally.

Recommendations

It is recommended that Stonelea, Bung Bong-Wareek Road, Bung Bong be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References

Owners and family members: Alan Steed, Cate Steed, Reg Steed

Assessed by:

WJ, RB

June 2002

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

"Stonlea"

Bu09

Formerly

Address off Bung Bong-Wareek Road
Bung Bong

Constructed 1924-25

Building Type Residential:detached

Architect

Map Ref. Bung Bong 314.963

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description

Stonelea, Bung Bong-Wareek Road, Bung Bong is set on a relatively flat site in a garden area with lawn and some early plantings. The Canary Island Palms are characteristic of interwar landscaping. Stonelea is a basically rectangular house with broad enveloping intersecting gable roofs clad in lapped corrugated steel. The building retains its rendered chimneys with corbelled brick tops and decorative red brick strips on each face and terra cotta chimney pots. The roof has wide eaves supported in exposed rafter ends. The front entry is through a wide gable roofed verandah which continues along one side of the house, supported on massive rendered pylons which curve out to broad bases with three rendered short columns rising from the top to meet the gable roof. These columns have square profile bases and capitals. The pylons have a band of red brick near the top and decorative crosses of exposed red brick. Between the pylons is a brick balustrade with similar red brick detailing to the pylons.

The gable ends are clad in flat sheeting with vertical timber straps and central rectangular louvred vents. The walls are of roughcast rendered bluestone. This is an interesting example of recycling the bluestone from an earlier building and covering it with the fashionable material of the era. The windows are banks of timber framed casement sashes. Internally the building retains its jarrah flooring and cedar joinery.

The complex includes a garage of similar materials with a gambrel roof clad in corrugated steel, and a nearby dairy of similar roof form of concrete block construction. There is also an external laundry building, accommodation for farm help, and a stable building dating from the 1930s.

There is still evidence of the original quarry on the property and nearby the house are some sandstone ruins.

History

This residence Stonelea is linked with Alvabrae (see Site Bu10) – another earlier home on the property across the Bet Bet Creek. Both houses are on land purchased by Robert Steed in the 1870s. Robert went into a farming partnership with his brother John in later years. The brothers mainly ran sheep and cut hay on the property.

The land was divided in the early 1920s, with John Steed retaining Alvabrae, and Robert Steed building Stonelea II in 1924-5 from bluestone (rendered in the new home) from the second storey of the original Stonelea. The design was based on a house in Brunswick.



property.

Alvabrae was built next to this building in 1908 by John Steed.

The land was divided in the early 1920s, with John Steed retaining Alvabrae, and Robert Steed building Stonelea II in 1924-5 from bluestone from the top storey of the original Stonelea. All that remains of the original bluestone house is the remnants of an exterior wall

Associated with the farming pursuits of the Steed family, and situated on the property of Alvabrae is a large dam called Steed Weir. The weir was created by deepening a natural depression with horse and scoop, and damming a tributary of the Bet Bet Creek.

A bridge connecting the two properties was built across the creek in the 1950s. Previous to this, a stone ford was used to traverse the creek.

The property continues to be farmed today.

**Thematic
Context**

6

**Statement of
Significance**

Alvabrae, off Bung Bong-Wareek Road, Bung Bong is of historic and aesthetic significance at a local level. The property is related to Stonelea, and the Steed family's occupation of the area. The house and outbuildings display many qualities of a large early twentieth century farmhouse. These qualities include the intersecting hipped and gable roof forms, the use of weatherboard cladding, the tall banded brick chimneys and chimney pots, and the banks of timber double hung windows. The simple timber verandah frieze and balustrade are also characteristic of the era.

Condition

The house appears in good condition externally.

Integrity

The building appears substantially intact externally.

Recommendations

It is recommended that Alvabrae, off Bung Bong-Wareek Road, Bung Bong be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References

Owners and family members: Alan Steed, Cate Steed, Reg Steed

Assessed by:

WJ, RB

June 2002

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

"Alvabrae"

Bu10

Formerly

Address off Bung Bong-Wareek Road
Bung Bong

Constructed 1908

Building Type Residential:detached

Architect

Map Ref. Bung Bong 314.962



Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description

Alvabrae, off Bung Bong-Wareek Road, Bung Bong is a large timber house with intersecting hipped and gabled roofs set in a fenced garden area on a sloping site. The roof is clad in lapped corrugated steel and has a gabled dormer window facing the front elevation. Three tall brick chimneys remain with corbelled brick bands half way and at the top of the face red brickwork. Shaped terra cotta chimney pots remain. The roof extends to form a return verandah between two gable wings of the house. The verandah is supported on timber posts with arched timber frieze panels with fretwork cut outs at the corner. The verandah is reached by a flight of steps which now has pipe rail handrails. The verandah balustrade is of vertical and horizontal timber pieces forming a pattern. The walls are of square edged weatherboards. The gable ends have wide bargeboards with slightly projecting gable ends supported on curved timber brackets. The eaves are clad in timber boarding. One gable end has a projecting square bay with a bank of three double hung timber windows. The gable is infilled with sheet material and has vertical timber straps. The side bay has a similar projecting square bay and windows by the gable end is infilled with timber shingles curving out to the base with a central louvred vent.

The front door opens off the verandah and is an arrangement of a central door flanked by two sidelights and a transom light above. A pair of double hung timber windows also opens onto the front elevation.

The building is a substantial and characteristic example of a large early twentieth century timber farmhouse.

Also on the property are the remains of the original two storey bluestone farmhouse and the timber bridge joining Stonelea built from logs in the 1950s. Steed Weir also remains on the property.

History

This residence Alvabrae is linked with Stonelea (see Site Bu09) – another later home built on the property across Bet Bet Creek. Both houses are on land purchased by Robert Steed in the 1870s. Robert went into a farming partnership with his brother John in later years. The brothers mainly ran sheep and cut hay on the property.

The first house on this property was Stonelea, a double storey bluestone building in existence when Robert Steed purchased the land. The bluestone was quarried from the

Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References

Assessed by: WJ, RB June 2001

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

"Willowdene"

C02

Formerly

Address 42 Carisbrook-Eddington Road
Carisbrook

Constructed

Building Type Residential:detached

Architect

Map Ref. Carisbrook 976.497



Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	No
National Estate Register	No
Planning Scheme	No
National Trust Register	No

Description Willowdene is set in a garden setting with some large mature trees. The house is separated from the road by a recent timber fence and what appears to be the original woven wire and steel gate which may have been part of the original woven wire fence typical of this style of house.

The house is single storey and clad in cement sheeting and is a simplified 1920s era bungalow design.

The roof is of a single large gable over the main part of the house with a smaller projecting gable over the front room. The roof is clad in corrugated galvanised steel. There is a face brick, simply detailed chimney to one side of the house. The house has typical timber double hung multi light windows of the period.

The front facade has a flat roofed verandah supported on rendered cement pillars and a half wall which is also a typical detail for this style of house.

The decorative elements of the house are the slightly cantilevered upper gable section supported on simple timber brackets, the central timber gable vent and the timber strapping to the lower gable section. The projecting joist ends at the eaves is also a typical detail of this style of building. The stylised square, squat verandah posts are the major decorative feature of the facade.

History

Thematic Context 6

Statement of Significance The house is significant at a local level as representative of the timber houses of the early Twentieth century which are characteristic of this era and are typical of the second generation housing built during the boom farming years of the early twentieth century.

Condition The condition is good.

Integrity The integrity is high.

Recommendations It is recommended that the house be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

"Boondilla"

C04

Formerly

Address 97 Newmarket Road
Carisbrook

Constructed

Building Type Residential:detached

Architect

Map Ref. Carisbrook 987.506



Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	No
National Estate Register	No
Planning Scheme	No
National Trust Register	No

Description Boondilla is set in a garden with early remnant planting including a mature, large fan palm.

The front of the building is of two storeys with face brick walls of Flemish bond. The house has a hipped roof clad in corrugated galvanised steel. The building has face brick chimneys at either side with a string course and simple corbelled capping as decoration.

The front facade is symmetrical with a centre door at the ground floor flanked by timber double hung 12 paned windows. The upper storey has three similar windows. The windows have stone sills and the windows and door have stone lintels.

The building has no verandah and is in a simple Regency style.

(Note: access to inspect the rear was denied.)

History

Thematic Context 6

Statement of Significance Boondilla is significant at a local level as a representative of the simple Regency style houses of the mid Nineteenth century which are characteristic of this era.

Condition The condition of the front section of the building is good.

Integrity The integrity of the building is medium.

Recommendations It is recommended that the place be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References

Assessed by: WJ, RB June 2001

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

"Lochinver"

C05

Formerly "Inglewood Farm"

Address off Baringhup Road
Carisbrook

Constructed

Building Type Residential:detached

Architect

Map Ref. Carisbrook 989.514



Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description Lochinver, Carisbrook is in a garden setting. The rectangular building has a hipped M roof. The roof is clad in slates and has four hexagonal bluestone chimneys penetrating the roof ridge. The hexagonal shafts rise from shaped bluestone bases and have corbelled bluestone cappings.

The house is constructed of squared rock face bluestone blocks laid in courses with large, double course blocks laid at the corners. The bluestone section has a return verandah on two sides. It appears that the verandah turned down a third side but this was altered to make way for the cement sheet clad addition. The verandah has a gently concave roof slope which springs from quite low on the house wall. It is supported on timber posts with decorative timber fretwork frieze and brackets.

The building has later additions which allow the original building to be appreciated. The 1920s addition to the south maintains the same eaves line as the original house and is set back from the side wall.

The various timber outbuildings have gabled roofs and form an interesting farm complex associated with the house. Their mining history adds to the significance of these structures. The large elevated cast iron boiler used for water storage was usually associated with mining machinery and adds to the mining history of the relocated buildings.

History

Inglewood Farm, a 640 acre block, was first taken up by William Paterson c1857.

William Paterson was born in Ballater, near Balmoral in Scotland, came to Melbourne in 1853 and having been brought up to farming at home settled down in that industry on this property in 1857. By the late 1880s he had 100 head of cattle, 850 acres of land and one and half acres of vines. He was a member of the Carisbrook Borough Council for six years, occupying the mayoral chair for a term and was also for fourteen years a member of the Tullaroop Shire Council. He had notable success as a cattle breeder. At one time he carried out dairying on the property.

A painting by William Tibbits dated 1873 which hangs at Lochinver shows the bluestone house "Inglewood Farm". The stone was quarried from the property.

John Williamson arrived to work at Inglewood Farm in 1891 and took over the running of

the property in 1893 when Paterson died. Williamson married into the Napier family at Hampstead Park, subsequently moved there and continued to lease land at Inglewood Farm.

In 1907, Williamson purchased the property and is believed to have changed the name to Lochinver at this time. He increased the holding over the years and, in ensuing years, the family became well known for the breeding of Shorthorn cattle and Border Leicester sheep.

An addition to the south of the house was made in the 1920s, and a fibro-cement sheet section added in the 1930s. A prefabricated house manufactured by Phelan's was moved onto the property in the 1940s.

A number of outbuildings on the farm were shifted in from former goldmines and recycled for use as farm buildings.

John Williamson, grandson of the first John Williamson, continues to live on the property today and is engaged in the grazing of beef cattle and the cultivation of irrigated lucerne and crops.

**Thematic
Context** 6

**Statement of
Significance**

Lochinver, Carisbrook is a significant example of a substantial and well detailed farmhouse. The place is significant as a complex which incorporates former mining buildings and machinery as part of the farm. The place is also significant for its association with William Paterson, an early settler, cattle breeder and member of local government.

Condition

The bluestone building is in good condition. The farm (former mining) buildings are in fair condition.

Integrity

Lochinver is of high to moderate integrity. The house retains its roof and building form, original roof and wall materials, unusual hexagonal chimneys, verandah form and decoration and window and door openings. Part of the verandah has been altered for the 1930s additions. The later additions do not detract significantly from the original building.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the place be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References

John Williamson, owner; Osborn, Betty, & Dubourg, Trenear, Maryborough: A Social History 1854-1904, Maryborough City Council, Maryborough, 1985, p. 247; Willis, Barbara, Footprints: A History of the Shire of Tullaroop, Shire of Tullaroop, Maryborough, 1988, p. 121; Sutherland, Alexander (ed), Victoria and its Metropolis, the Colony and its People, McCarron, Bird & Co., Melbourne, 1888

Assessed by:

WJ, RB

October 2001

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

'Doubleton' farmhouse complex

C06

Formerly

Address Baringhup Road
Carisbrook

Constructed

Building Type Residential:detached

Architect

Map Ref. Carisbrook 982.507

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description

Doubleton, Baringhup Road, Carisbrook, built by Charles Stewart, is situated at some distance from the road. The house backs onto the nearby Deep Creek. Close proximity to water is a characteristic of early settlement. The property now consists of a bluestone house, remains of a separate brick kitchen, bluestone barn, bluestone shed, well, cobblestone carriageway and dry wall animal enclosure.

The house is set at some distance from the stables and shearing shed and there is now little evidence of earlier trees or garden layout nearby. The house is of squared, coursed rubble bluestone construction with white tuck pointing. The house is rectangular with a hipped M form roof clad in corrugated steel. The house has three substantial rendered chimneys with rendered cornice mouldings near the top. The house has no eaves. The remains of a verandah survive on two elevations with evidence that it returned on all four sides. The verandah had a straight pitched roof and was supported on square timber stop chamfered posts with simple arched timber brackets supporting an unusual and delightful carved timber frieze of scrolls running between two horizontal pieces. The verandah appears to have had a timber floor. The front elevation of the building had a central doorway with flanking rectangular windows. The corners of the building are marked by larger more regular stones. This quoinwork is evident around the door and window openings. The windows have bluestone sills. Nearby, behind and to one side of the main house is the remains of a brick chimney, large fireplace and a scatter of bricks indicating a former detached kitchen, which from the marks of the chimney would appear to have been a single storey gable roofed structure.

At some distance from the house are the two bluestone farm buildings and the dry stone wall animal enclosure. Nearby these are remnant peppercorn trees. The buildings are at right angles to each other and the animal enclosure appears to form the side of a large farmyard. There is evidence of a cobblestone carriageway leading to the stable building. The stonework on these buildings is not as detailed as the stonework on the house. The stones are less neatly squared and the tuck pointing is broader and slightly courser.

The shearing shed with loft has a steep pitched gable roof with a small opening in each gable. The roof is clad in lapped corrugated steel. The gutter is now missing. The building has a central doorway with timber lintel and two rectangular windows with stone lintels facing into the courtyard.



The stables building has a steeply pitched hipped roof clad in corrugated steel and only has a small opening near the eaves line in the wall facing into the courtyard. At one end it has a very wide opening with a timber lintel just under the eaves. Again the gutter is missing.

The animal enclosure is of field stones in a dry wall and encloses a roughly rectangular area. The wall has suffered some disintegration.

History	It is believed that this house Doubleton was built by Charles and Eliza Stewart. Charles Stewart came to Carisbrook in 1853 and was a councillor for the Municipal of Carisbrook in 1860, 1866, 1870, 1878, 1880, 1886 and 1888. He died in 1907.	
Thematic Context	6	
Statement of Significance	<p>Doubleton, Baringhup Road, Carisbrook is of historical and aesthetic significance at the local level. The house and outbuildings display qualities of the early pastoral settlement of the district. These qualities include the house, remains of the kitchen, the associated stables, shearing shed and animal enclosure which illustrate the early settlement of the area and way of life of the early settlers. The house displays qualities of a well constructed bluestone farmhouse with the neatly constructed and tuck pointed bluestone walls, characteristic hipped M form roof clad in corrugated metal, three rendered and decorative chimneys, door and window openings, remains of the verandah and evidence of it encircling the house, the remains of the highly unusual timber verandah frieze, and the remains of the timber verandah posts and brackets. The chimney and fireplace ruins assist with the interpretation of the farm buildings as a whole and the understanding of a former way of life. The stables and shearing sheds display the qualities of the characteristic gable and hipped roof forms clad in corrugated steel, the robust use of bluestone walling and the use of tuck pointing on farm buildings, and the remaining openings in the walls. The dry stone wall enclosure displays the qualities of using ready to hand materials in remote places and the use of traditional techniques. The cobblestone carriageway assists in interpreting the way the area was used and the use of a traditional road making technique.</p> <p>Doubleton is also significant for its association with a local community leader, Charles Stewart.</p>	
Condition	The house and outbuildings are in poor condition due to the condition of the roof. The walls appear stable.	
Integrity	The house and outbuildings are externally substantially intact.	
Recommendations	It is recommended that Doubleton, Baringhup Road, Carisbrook be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.	
References	Daryl McLeish, local historian	
Assessed by:	WJ, RB	June 2002

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

"Junction Lodge"

C07

Formerly

Address	69 Camp Street Carisbrook
Constructed	1862-1874
Building Type	Residential:detached
Architect	Edward Powell
Map Ref.	Carisbrook 954.507



Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	Yes	H342
National Estate Register	Yes	2/06/106/0002
Planning Scheme	Yes	
National Trust Register	Yes	B1362

Description Junction Lodge, Camp Street, Carisbrook, is a complex of homestead buildings erected for pastoralist Henry Chalk 1862-1874. The group of bluestone buildings includes the homestead, stables, kitchen, barn, men's quarters and blacksmith's shop. There are also the ruins of Chalks No. 1 Mine nearby. The two storeyed homestead has an encircling verandah. Semi-circular windows characterise the stables.

The complex, which reflects the Victorian Regency period (1851-1901), shows remarkable unity of design, materials and detail.

History The Joyce brothers, owners of Plaistow run, employed Henry and Hannah Chalk as bullock driver and cook in 1847. After leaving the Joyces and buying a team of bullocks, the Chalk family benefited from the inflated cartage rates which applied to supplying the diggings and were able to purchase 83 acres in the 1853 Carisbrook land sale. A two-storey brick cottage was built on this site and called Junction Lodge because of its locality near the junction of Mount Greenock and Tullaroop Creeks (McCallums and Deep Creeks).

In 1857, Chalk engaged stonemason, Edward Powell, to begin the building of a substantial farm complex, Junction Lodge. Powell also acted as the architect for these buildings. The bluestone for the buildings was extracted from a quarry 1.5 kilometres east of the site. The stables and barn were begun in 1862, and in 1869, a Georgian residence was begun. The two-storey house, finished in 1873, had a slate roof and verandah, with a separate kitchen wing and dairy. Powell went on to build the men's quarters, a blacksmith's shop, and a toilet c1874.

The original red-brick cottage was demolished and a shearing shed built from the bricks on the back of the barn. In the 1920s a three stand Cooper overhead machine, the first shearing machine in the district, was installed in the shed.

Henry Chalk was active in the business and municipal affairs of Carisbrook, and with his son, Ambrose, built up a horse stud at Junction Lodge. Fruit grown on the property was exported to Germany. Part of the property was leased to Chalk's freehold mine in 1881.

The kitchen was moved inside the house c1958.

The two-storey homestead and various outbuildings continue to be used as a private

residence today by relatives of the Chalk family.

**Thematic
Context**

6

**Statement of
Significance**

Junction Lodge, Camp Street, Carisbrook, is a complex of homestead buildings important for their unity of design, materials and complementary detailing. It is unusual for such a complex to have such unity and to be so substantial. Junction Lodge has important historical associations and plays a major role in the surrounding townscape and landscape. The architectural detailing of the essentially Colonial style complex is distinctive.

It is historically important, and a dominant feature of the townscape.

Moreover, the complex symbolises the wealth made by business ventures during the gold era.

Condition

Junction Lodge is in good condition.

Integrity

The place is essentially intact. The integrity is high.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the place be retained on the Victorian Heritage Register, the registers of the National Estate, the National Trust and in the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References

Register of the National Estate; Victorian Heritage Register; Willis, Barbara, Footprints: A History of the Shire of Tullaroop, Shire of Tullaroop, Maryborough, 1988, pp. 15-17; Osborn, Betty, Against the Odds: Maryborough 1905-1961, Central Goldfields Shire, Maryborough, 1995, pp. 9-10

Assessed by:

WJ, RB

May 2001

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Carisbrook Cemetery

C08

Formerly

Address Carisbrook-Talbot Road
Carisbrook

Constructed c1858

Building Type Public

Architect

Map Ref. Carisbrook 939.493

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description

The Carisbrook Cemetery, Carisbrook-Talbot Road, Carisbrook South is on a gently sloping site surrounded by paddocks on 3 sides. The cemetery is separated from the road by a modern steel mesh fence with the side boundaries marked by a post and wire fence. The site retains some formal avenue plantings of oaks and other exotic trees. There is a small pine plantation to the south west of the cemetery. The cemetery is divided into sections by denomination and the headstones of varying materials and design are placed in what now appears somewhat randomly within this grid. There are also some headstones located in a paddock to the south of the main cemetery. Modern additions to the cemetery are a lawn cemetery and a cream brick and cement block crematorium memorial wall.

History

It is believed the first cemetery in Carisbrook was an eight acre reserve surveyed at Bald Hill (then Simson Hill) by William Urquhart in 1851 at the same time he surveyed the township of Carisbrook (see site Mo11).

Because of the difficulty of sinking graves in the granitic rock of Simson Hill, a new cemetery was reserved on the then Amherst Road, Carisbrook, in 1858. Fencing, and the prevention of people burying bodies outside the boundaries were some of the first issues that confronted the Borough of Carisbrook Council.

One of the earliest burials was that of Constable Edward Barnett who was shot at Havelock trying to apprehend a bushranger in 1858.

A report in the Majorca and Carisbrook Independent in 1865 commented that:
"...the Carisbrook Cemetery, which presents a very sombre appearance, and dilapidated entrance, contrasts strangely with the enclosure, which, during the winter season has been greatly improved, and a large portion tastefully laid out under the superintendence of Mr Robert Dutton, the Corporation gardener, who has made the most of the limited means placed at his disposal; many fine shrubs have been planted, but [much] still remains to be done and the Council would do well to expend any surplus funds in further improving this last resting place of their fellow townsmen."

The cemetery traces the social history of the local area with the site containing the bodies of workers killed in mining accidents in the 1890s, and children struck down by typhoid in the late 1890s and polio in 1949. The family vault for the Chalk family of Junction Lodge was built by Mr Edward Powell.



Thematic
Context
Statement of
Significance

Statement of Significance

Condition

Integrity

Recommendations

References

Assessed by:

WJ, RB

June 2002

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

House

C09

Formerly

Address 48 Victoria Street
Carisbrook

Constructed

Building Type Residential:detached

Architect

Map Ref.

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description 48 Victoria Street is sited on a large level allotment separated from the road by a recent chain wire fence. The building is a single storey weatherboard cottage. The roof is a pair of gables clad in corrugated galvanised steel. The original section of the building has a central door flanked by timber double hung windows. The building has recently been extended to one side in a similar form to the original and the extension is set back from the facade.

The house has a hipped roof verandah which return to one side. The verandah has a slightly convex roof form supported on timber posts with cast iron decorative brackets.

History

Thematic Context 10

Statement of Significance 48 Victoria Street, Carisbrook is significant at a local level as a representative of the smaller timber houses of the mid to late Nineteenth century which are characteristic of this era.

Condition The condition is good.

Integrity The integrity is medium.

Recommendations It is recommended that the place be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References

Assessed by: WJ, RB June 2001



Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

House

C10

Formerly

Address 41 Victoria Street
Carisbrook

Constructed

Building Type Residential:detached

Architect

Map Ref.

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description 41 Victoria Street, Carisbrook is set in a large open allotment with a remnant mature garden including a large palm tree. The house is divided from the road by a recent timber fence.

The house is single storeyed with weatherboard clad walls. The roof is a typical Victorian era M roof of intersecting hips with a central valley gutter to the rear. The house has been extended to the rear with a skillion roof section with weatherboard walls. The house retains one face brick external chimney with simple corbelled brick banding for decoration. The facade is symmetrical with a central door and flanking timber double hung windows.

The house has a hipped roof front verandah supported on timber posts. The verandah has decorative brackets which may be original.

History

Thematic Context 10

Statement of Significance 41 Victoria Street, Carisbrook is significant at a local level as a representative of the timber houses of the mid to late Nineteenth century which are characteristic of this era.

Condition The condition is fair to good.

Integrity The integrity is medium.

Recommendations It is recommended that the place be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References

Assessed by: WJ, RB June 2001



Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

House

C11

Formerly

Address 3 Victoria Street
Carisbrook

Constructed

Building Type Residential:detached

Architect

Map Ref.

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description 3 Victoria Street, Carisbrook is sited on a relatively flat site with a medium setback from the street boundary. The house has a later addition chain wire and pipe fence. The timber house has a hipped M form roof typical of villas of the last part of the nineteenth century with a skillion addition at the rear. The house has three remaining brick chimneys with the front chimney with decorative corbelled brick courses near the top. The other two chimneys appear to be of a later date and are external to the house walls and have no decoration. The house has a hipped verandah across the front which is joined to the house below the eave line. The house has narrow eaves supported on paired timber brackets at the front. The verandah and roof are clad in corrugated steel. The verandah is supported by timber posts and is embellished with a cast iron frieze and brackets. The walls are clad in square edged weatherboards. The house has a central front door flanked by tripartite timber framed windows.

History

Thematic Context 10

Statement of Significance 3 Victoria Street, Carisbrook is aesthetically significant at a local level. The building displays many of the qualities of a characteristic timber villa of the late nineteenth century. These qualities include the hipped M form roof, the corrugated roof and verandah cladding, the hipped verandah supported on timber posts with a cast iron frieze and brackets, the brick chimneys, the square edged weatherboard cladding, the central doorway and flanking tripartite timber framed windows

Condition The building appears to be in good condition externally.

Integrity The building appears to be substantially intact externally.

Recommendations It is recommended that 3 Victoria Street, Carisbrook be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References

Assessed by: WJ, RB June 2002



Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Carisbrook State School and Residence

C12

Formerly

Address Camp Street
Carisbrook

Constructed c1874

Building Type School

Architect H. R. Bastow

Map Ref.

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **Yes**

National Trust Register **No**

Description

The school and adjacent school residence are set in a grass and asphalt area. The yard has some mature exotic trees including peppercorns.

The school building, designed by H.R. Bastow, is a single storey brick building. The form is of two transverse gable roof sections with a gable roofed section between. The roof is now clad in corrugated galvanised steel but was originally of slate. The school building has a central red brick chimney, which has lost some of its decorative brickwork. The building has a dressed bluestone base with red brick walls with cream brick quoinwork to the wall corners only and cream brick banding at the springing height of the arched windows. The heads of the arched windows have alternating stripes of cream and red brick voussoirs.

The central section has four openings; an entry and three windows. The doorway is to one side with the windows evenly spaced along the wall. The transverse gable bays have central tripartite timber windows with multiple window panes and highlight windows over. One side wall has three shallow arched openings, the centre one being a triple timber casement window and highlights and two flanking arched openings; one containing a door and highlight window and the other a double casement timber window and highlight windows. A concrete access ramp has been added to this elevation. The other side wall has two externally expressed face brick chimneys.

The teacher's residence is constructed in similar style, materials and details to the school building. The residence has a roof of intersecting, steeply pitched gables. The roof is clad in short length corrugated steel. The front of the residence is L shaped with a projecting gable to one side. In the angle of the gable is a verandah with a straight pitched roof clad in matching roofing material. There are two face brick external chimneys with corbelled brick bands as simple decoration near the top. The residence walls are of red brick with cream brick quoinwork and banding at sill level on the front facade. The building has a bluestone base wall. The projecting gable has projecting eaves with a simple barge board with a now truncated finial at the apex. The wall has a central tripartite timber framed window similar to those in the school building. Above this window is a circular vent with timber louvres. A similar vent is in the side gable of the building. The verandah has had alterations to the support posts and now has an introduced concrete floor. Under the verandah in the angle of the building is a single doorway and in the centre of the wall is a single timber double hung window. Other walls have single timber, double hung windows, some with glazing bars dividing each window into 12 panes. At one side a skillion roofed, weatherboard clad



	room has been added.
History	<p>According to a plaque outside the Carisbrook State School, the first school connected with the current school consisted of two rooms opened in 1857, however Blake suggests that this school was in fact a Church of England school opened in 1855. This is supported by a report written by the Victorian Local Government Department which states that Church of England services were begun in Carisbrook in a wooden building that was also used as a denominational school (No. 130) from 1855. This same school became a Common School in 1862.</p> <p>After a decision was taken for the school to become vested, the Education Department acquired a two acre corner allotment from the Police Reserve in Victoria Street. The School Reserve was gazetted in December 1873.</p> <p>The Common School closed in June 1874, and the next day, the new school, Carisbrook State School No. 1030, opened with Mr Beilby as head teacher. Designed by H.R. Bastow, it was built on bluestone foundations from red brick made in Sandhurst and measured 80 feet by 40 feet. The interior consisted of three rooms with pine ceilings.</p> <p>A description of the school when it opened read : 'It reminds one a great deal of an extended Swiss cottage or small college institution on a Swiss model ... The building will afford ample accommodation for 300 children.'</p> <p>A four room brick teacher's residence was built by Messrs. Jarvis and Kells next to the school in 1874 at a cost of £454. A two room extension was added in 1877 by the builder of Junction Lodge, Mr E. Powell. Water was connected to the residence in 1939, and electricity in 1938.</p> <p>Extensive renovations were carried out in 1953.</p> <p>When the school's population increased to 180 in the 1980s, portables were moved to the site. In 1995, new classrooms were also moved in.</p> <p>Carisbrook school continues to provide education for children in the region.</p>
Thematic Context	12.2
Statement of Significance	Carisbrook State School and residence, Camp Street Carisbrook are socially significant at a local level as the centre of education in Carisbrook since 1874. The school building is architecturally significant as a substantially intact example of the Buninyong style of school. The buildings display design qualities including gable roof forms clad in corrugated steel, red brick chimneys, bluestone base walls, red brick walls with cream brick quoin work and banding, and arched window and door openings with brick voussoirs.
Condition	The buildings are in good condition.
Integrity	The integrity is high. The buildings retain their original building form, wall materials of unpainted dichromatic brickwork, roof forms and most timber casements and multipaned windows.
Recommendations	It is recommended that the buildings be retained on the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.
References	Blake, L. J., Vision and Realisation, Vol. 2, Education Dept. Victoria, Melbourne, 1973, p. 724; School Plaque; Victorian Local Government Department, Tullaroop Shire, SLV; Willis, Barbara, Footprints: A History of the Shire of Tullaroop, Shire of Tullaroop, Maryborough, 1988, p.103; Peterson, Richard, Historic Government Schools, A Comparative Study, June 1993; McLeish Daryl, In the Beginning There Was Carisbrook, Ernest Daryl McLeish, Maryborough, 2001, p. 69
Assessed by:	WJ, RB June 2002

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Row of street trees

C13

Formerly

Address Camp Street
Carisbrook

Constructed early 1950s

Building Type Public

Architect

Map Ref.

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **Yes**

National Trust Register **No**

Description A row of mature exotic trees in Camp Street, Carisbrook include scarlet oak and claret ash. The trees are planted within the grass verge of the road reserve. The trees exhibit a natural growth with no harsh pollarding and only some trimming of lower lateral branches.

History This row of scarlet oaks and claret ashes is believed to have been planted in the early 1950s by students attending the Carisbrook State School under the guidance of the then headmaster, Tom Ryan.

Thematic Context 12

Statement of Significance The row of mature exotic trees planted in the grass verge of Camp Street, Carisbrook is of aesthetic and social significance at a local level. The mature exotic trees exhibit landscape qualities including the lineal planting and the natural growth with no harsh pollarding. The planting is significant for its association with the pupils of the Carisbrook State School who planted the trees.

Condition The trees appear healthy and in good condition.

Integrity The avenue appears substantially intact.

Recommendations It is recommended that the row of mature exotic trees planted in the grass verge of Camp Street, Carisbrook be retained on the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References Ruth Hurse, local resident.

Assessed by: WJ, RB June 2002



Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

War Memorial and pine

C14

Formerly

Address Simson Street
Carisbrook

Constructed 1921

Building Type Monument

Architect John Gwilym, stonemason

Map Ref.

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description

The Carisbrook War Memorial and pine are set on a flat grassed site. The memorial consists of a granite obelisk on a stepped base set in a red scoria covered area surrounded by a pipe and chain wire fence which is characteristic of the type of fences available at the time the memorial was constructed. The memorial consists of three granite steps on all four sides which have quarry faced stone on the vertical surfaces and smooth worked margins and horizontal surfaces. The steps support a large granite block with quarry faced sides and smooth worked margins. Above this is a smooth faced block of pale granite which supports a taller, darker granite block which features the main panels of dedication for the memorial. This block is capped with a worked cornice of granite which rises to form the base of the slender tapered granite obelisk which terminates in a pyramidal top. In a separate enclosure is the timber flagpole on a capped concrete base with chain wire fence which is supported by slender concrete posts also capped. On the other side of the main monument is the pine and marker plaque.

History

Because it was a logistical impossibility to ship the bodies of those who died fighting in wars home to Australia, war memorials are especially significant in the Australian psyche. For those family members and friends left behind, the memorials that sprang from the Great War came to serve as places of mourning and commemoration for this, and future wars. Built of Harcourt granite, the Carisbrook memorial was designed and executed by Maryborough stonemason John Gwilym. It was unveiled by Brigadier General C. H. Brand on 2nd February, 1921. The Carisbrook memorial lists 87 World War I enlistments from the area, and 23 soldiers who died. The Aleppo pine (*Pinus Brutia*) growing on the memorial site was planted in 1965 from a seed from the original Lone Pine at Gallipoli.

Thematic Context

12.7

Statement of Significance

The Carisbrook War memorial and pine are socially significant at a local level as it is held in high esteem by the community for its associations as a memorial to those who served in the wars from the Carisbrook area. The group provides a focus for community gatherings of remembrance. The memorial, flag pole, fencing and lone pine are intact and good examples of the type of memorial erected soon after the first world war.

Condition

The war memorial is in good condition.

Integrity

The war memorial is substantially intact.



Recommendations It is recommended that the place be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References Osborn, Betty, Against the Odds: Maryborough 1905-1961, Central Goldfields Shire, Maryborough, 1995, pp. 149, 438

Assessed by: WJ, RB January 2002

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Uniting Church

C15

Formerly Methodist Church

Address Simson Street
Carisbrook

Constructed c1914

Building Type Church

Architect

Map Ref.

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register No

National Estate Register No

Planning Scheme Yes

National Trust Register No



Description

The Uniting Church, Simson Street, Carisbrook is on a flat site and is set back a short distance from the street boundary. The site is grassed and devoid of a front fence. The remains of what appears to have been a hedge or windbreak of cypress trees are on the right hand side. The buildings comprise the brick church with the brick church hall to the left of the main church. The church is a rectangular plan nave with a small rectangular sanctuary attached to the back of the nave. Both sections have steep gable roofs. The church is of face red brick on a shallow stone plinth with render cappings to the buttresses, render sills and fan shaped render keystones above the Gothic arched windows. The rake of the gable end is marked by a band of stepped brickwork which continues vertically as an extension of the corner buttresses. The church has a central Gothic arched doorway facing the street flanked on each side by a narrow arched window. Above the door in the centre of the gable end is a wide Gothic arched window divided into Peter and Paul arched panes with a central cross motif. Each of the openings is marked by brick voussoirs with a central fan shaped rendered keystone. The apex of the gable contains a Gothic arched louvred vent. The entry door is of vertical timber boards and the windows are timber framed. The corners of the building are marked with stepped brick buttresses. The main section of the church is divided into four bays by stepped brick buttresses with a Gothic arched window in the centre of each bay.

The hall is also of red face brick with a gable roof. The gable roof is of a shallower pitch than the church roof and is clad in corrugated metal and has tall roof vents down each slope. The building is rectangular in plan and has a brick chimney at the back. The front facade echoes the main church with a central doorway flanked by rectangular double hung windows. The gable end is clad in cement sheeting with vertical timber straps.

History

The Carisbrook Uniting Church was formerly the Methodist Church.

The first Wesleyan Church at Carisbrook was opened in 1851 at Harrisons Hill. After the church blew down, the church was shifted to its present site and a new timber building erected in 1861. It is believed the present brick church was erected c1914 after the former church was blown down.

A timber Sunday school hall was moved in from Alma in 1877. This building burnt down in 1937 and was replaced with the current brick building.

The Methodist and Presbyterian denominations joined in 1977 to become the Uniting Church.

The church continues to be used today for services.

**Thematic
Context**

12.4

**Statement of
Significance**

The Uniting Church, Simson Street, Carisbrook is of historic, aesthetic, and social significance at a local level. The four bayed red brick church with steeply pitched roof is significant as an example of a simple Gothic revival early twentieth century church building. The church is significant for its long community links with the Wesleyan community in Carisbrook and the rebuilding of the church in the early twentieth century shows the faith in the future of the community. The building is the last of the series of buildings that have been the centre of the Wesleyan community in Carisbrook since 1861 and continues this role with the Uniting Church today. The simple, utilitarian church hall is of lesser significance but complements the church with its form, siting, orientation and materials.

Condition

Externally the buildings appear to be in good condition.

Integrity

Externally the buildings appear to be substantially intact. They retain their form, building materials and original openings.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Uniting Church and Church Hall Simson Street, Carisbrook be retained on the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References

Daryl McLeish, local historian; Uniting Church in Australia Archives

Assessed by:

WJ, RB

April 2002

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

House

C16

Formerly

Address 29 Simson Street
Carisbrook

Constructed

Building Type Residential:detached

Architect

Map Ref.

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description

The timber house at 29 Simson Street, Carisbrook appears to have been constructed in the 1920s. The gable roofed house is sited a medium setback from the street boundary. The garden has some plantings of exotic trees and a grassed area. The wide single gable roof with an eave is typical of the simple bungalow styles of the interwar period. The building has a skillion verandah across the gable front with the central entry marked by a small gable section in the verandah roof. The verandah is supported on concrete half columns which rise from a rendered masonry wall with stepped cappings and a central wrought iron gate. The gable end of the building above the verandah is clad in cement sheeting and has timber-strapping characteristic of this style, with diagonal straps echoing the gable shape in the verandah roof. The main walls are of weatherboard. The house has a central doorway with a single sidelight window on the right. Flanking the door are banks of triple, timber, double hung windows. The building has been extended to the right with a skillion roof and clad in weatherboards.

History

Thematic Context 10

Statement of Significance 29 Simson Street, Carisbrook is of social and aesthetic importance at a local level as a representative example of the interwar development in the town. The building retains its form, materials, windows and central door. It also retains the rendered brick and concrete verandah wall and supports. The extension to the right detracts from the building.

Condition The building appears externally to be in good condition for its age.

Integrity The building is substantially intact. The extension detracts from its external integrity.

Recommendations It is recommended that 29 Simson Street, Carisbrook be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References

Assessed by: WJ, RB

April 2002



Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

C. L. Bucknall Reserve

C17

Formerly

Address Simson Street, on Tullaroop Creek
Carisbrook

Constructed

Building Type Public

Architect

Map Ref.

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description The C.L. Bucknall Reserve, Simson Street, Carisbrook is a treed area along the banks of Deep Creek. The area is planted with a variety of exotic trees such as poplars, planes, oaks and spruces and has seats and picnic tables for use as passive recreation. The reserve is linked across the creek to Bland Reserve by a recent treated pine footbridge. The parking areas are also marked from the reserve by treated pine posts and low railings. A brick toilet block has been recently added.

History In the mid 1920s, Charles Lesley Bucknall (a descendant of the first Bucknalls) and his wife Dorothy, through their work with the Carisbrook Town and Country Betterment Association, planted trees along the Deep Creek and in the township. The area along the creek became known as Bucknall Reserve, and was later formerly named the C.L. Bucknall Reserve by Tullaroop Shire Council. Bucknall's work with the Carisbrook Town and Country Betterment Association also involved bringing electricity to the township in 1937 and improving the town water supply. Charles Bucknall was a councillor, then President of Tullaroop Shire Council in 1955 and his work and farming interests were respected throughout the region. (See also sites C18 and C40.)

Thematic Context 12.5

Statement of Significance The C.L. Bucknall Reserve, Simson Street, Carisbrook is socially important at a local level for its association with the Carisbrook Town and Country Betterment Association, and especially with C.L. Bucknall and the beautification of the Deep Creek area and other areas of the town. The reserve is aesthetically important at a local level as a cultural landscape of exotic trees planted as town beautification in the post first world war era. The mature exotic plantings and use for passive recreation are important elements in the post war era's ethos of township beautification.

Condition The mature exotic trees appear to be in good condition.

Integrity The mature exotic tree planting appears to be substantially intact.

Recommendations It is recommended that the C.L. Bucknall Reserve, Simson Street, Carisbrook be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References C. L. Bucknall Reserve signage; Daryl McLeish, local historian



Assessed by: WJ, RB

January 2002

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

"Wirrana"

C18

Formerly

Address corner Simson and McCallum Streets
Carisbrook

Constructed c1925

Building Type Residential:detached

Architect

Map Ref.

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description

The house at the corner of Simson and McCallum Streets, Carisbrook is set back from the street in an established garden with a cypress hedge on the south and east street boundaries. The timber house appears to have been constructed in the 1920s. The roof is of intersecting gables with the entry gable facing the street with an intersecting transverse gable. The roof is clad in corrugated metal. The house retains a central brick and render chimney now painted. The gable roofs have a wide eave and the gable ends protrude to form the verandah roof. The gable ends are clad in timber shingles, which originally may have been stained. The apex of the entry gable holds a pair of rectangular louvred vents. The verandah roof is supported on tapered half pillars finished in roughcast render with a smooth overhanging capping with mid supports of corbelled bricks. Triple square timber posts rise from the pillars to support the deep timber verandah beams. The upper section of the walls is clad in cement sheeting with the lower section clad in narrow square edged weatherboards. The main entrance verandah is reached by concrete steps with the entry recessed and the room to the left having three-sided bay windows with timber double hung windows with the upper sashes divided into four panes. To the right of the door is a brick chimney with small square windows either side of the fireplace.

History

Charles and Dorothy Bucknall built this house, Wirrana, in the mid 1920s to overlook the reserve which they planted out in the same period (see site C17). Charles was a councillor on the Tullaroop Shire in the 1940s-1950s and worked as a stock and station agent from his office in Green Street, Carisbrook (see site C40).

Thematic Context

10

Statement of Significance

The house at the corner of Simson and McCallum Streets, Carisbrook is of social and aesthetic importance at a local level as a representative example of the interwar development in the town. The building retains its form, materials, windows and door. It also retains the rendered brick and concrete verandah supports. The established garden and boundary cypress hedges and dwarf garden walls enhance the building's setting. It is of social significance because of its links with Charles Bucknall who was responsible for the planting out of the public reserve (see Site C17) opposite the house and who was a local councillor on the Tullaroop Shire Council in the 1940s-1950s.

Condition

The building appears to be externally in good condition for its age.



Integrity The building and garden setting appear to be externally substantially intact and retain many features from the period of construction.

Recommendations It is recommended that the residence at the corner of Simson and McCallum Streets, Carisbrook be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References

Assessed by: WJ, RB April 2002

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

House

C20

Formerly

Address 58 Simson Street
Carisbrook

Constructed

Building Type Residential:detached

Architect

Map Ref.

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description 58 Simson Street, Carisbrook is a single storey weatherboard cottage. The house has a double gabled and skillion roof clad in corrugated galvanised steel. There are two face brick external chimneys down one side of the house. The roof extends with a change of pitch to a gently curved convex gable ended verandah supported on timber posts. The verandah floor is a non original finish of concrete. The building facade is symmetrical with a central door and flanking timber double hung windows.

The building is very simple and devoid of any decoration.

History

Thematic Context 10

Statement of Significance 58 Simson Street, Carisbrook is significant at a local level as a representative of the small timber houses of the mid to late Nineteenth century which are characteristic of this era.

Condition The condition is fair.

Integrity The integrity is medium.

Recommendations It is recommended that the place be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References

Assessed by: WJ, RB June 2001



Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

House and Garden

C21

Formerly

Address corner of McCallum and Hall Streets
Carisbrook

Constructed

Building Type Residential:detached

Architect

Map Ref.

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description The house and garden, corner McCallum and Hall Streets, Carisbrook are on a relatively flat corner allotment. The house is set in a garden with large mature exotic trees including peppercorn and cyprus trees. The house is a rectangular brick house of the interwar period. It has a large gambrel roof clad in lapped corrugated steel sheeting. The small gables have plain timber barge boards and timber louvre infills. The house has a plain face brick chimney with terra cotta chimney pots. The house has deep eaves supported on exposed rafters. The walls are of red face brick. The entrance porch is reached by a short flight of steps and is formed by a recess in the front elevations. The house has pairs of double hung timber windows.

History

Thematic Context 10

Statement of Significance The house and garden, corner McCallum and Hall Streets, Carisbrook is aesthetically significant at a local level. The building is a characteristic example of a brick interwar house. The building displays qualities of this type of building including the characteristic mature exotic trees, the use of face brickwork walls, the wide corrugated galvanised steel clad roof with wide eaves supported on exposed rafter ends and the typical paired double hung windows. The building illustrates the continuing development of Carisbrook through the interwar period.

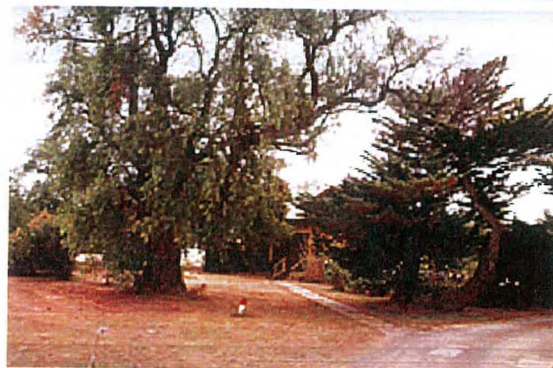
Condition The house appears in good condition externally.

Integrity The house appears externally substantially intact.

Recommendations It is recommended that the house and garden, corner McCallum and Hall Streets, Carisbrook be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References

Assessed by: WJ, RB June 2001



Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Residence

C22

Formerly Butcher shop

Address 6 Bucknall Street
Carisbrook

Constructed

Building Type Commercial

Architect

Map Ref.

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **Yes**

National Trust Register **No**



Description The former butcher's shop and attached residence, 6 Bucknall Street, Carisbrook are on a relatively flat site on the street boundary. The buildings are of brick with the shop having a parapet front concealing a gable roof and the house having a gable roof facing the street.

The shop has a straight rendered parapet between two square pedestals on each side. These now lack any decoration. A moulded string course marks the top section of the parapet. The main face of the parapet is smooth rendered with a recessed name panel outlined in moulding across the facade. There are over painted shop signs in this panel. This section is marked by a second string course of moulded plaster and below this is evidence of the attachment of a street verandah which has since been removed. The shop has a central doorway with transom light over and is flanked on each side by matching shop windows. The central doorway retains a pair of narrow panelled doors. The shop windows retain their original window joinery and are divided vertically into three arched headed sections with lattice decoration above. Each arched section is divided into three horizontal panes.

The house is also built on the street boundary. The gable roof is clad in lapped corrugated steel and has no eaves with plain timber bargeboards. The walls are of brick, now painted. It is possible that the street verandah extended over this building as well. The building has a central doorway with flanking rectangular double hung timber windows with 12 panes.

History It is not known when this store was established, however a butcher shop was operating from this block in 1863. John Langdon and William Ponsford conducted their business from a brick shop. It is believed that George Sweet and John Downs operated the shop in later years.

Thematic Context 10

Statement of Significance The former butcher's shop and attached residence, 6 Bucknall Street, Carisbrook are of historic and aesthetic significance at a local level. The shop and dwelling are characteristic of nineteenth century commercial buildings and attached dwellings and have a long association with retail activity in the town especially as a butcher's shop. The buildings display qualities of commercial buildings of the 1860s period such the simple parapet with name plate, intact door and window openings, intact shop doors, intact shop window joinery and the form and materials of the attached dwelling.

Condition	The buildings appear in good condition externally.	
Integrity	The buildings are substantially externally intact despite the loss of the street verandah.	
Recommendations	It is recommended that the former butcher's shop and attached residence, 6 Bucknall Street, Carisbrook be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.	
References	Borough of Carisbrook Ratebooks, 1863, 1864 (copies held by Daryl McLeish); McLeish, Daryl, In the Beginning There Was Carisbrook, Ernest Daryl McLeish, Maryborough, 2001, p. 139	
Assessed by:	WJ, RB	June 2002

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Residence

C23

Formerly Carisbrook Hotel

Address 7 Bucknall Street
Carisbrook

Constructed 1857

Building Type Commercial

Architect

Map Ref.

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register No

National Estate Register No

Planning Scheme Yes

National Trust Register No



Description

The former Carisbrook Hotel, 7 Bucknall Street, Carisbrook is built on the boundary of the corner site. The building is a two-storey building with a hipped roof. The street intersection corner has been truncated to form an angled wall which would originally have accommodated the bar entry door which is now a window at ground floor level. The building originally was of face brick with flat brick arches above the windows and raised brick quoin work marking the edges of the walls and around the side entry door and window. The brickwork has been painted. The window openings are intact except for the corner upstairs window which has been sheeted over. The corner entry door has been replaced with a window. The windows have been replaced. Some areas of paint have been removed from the brickwork exposing some brick quoin work and window arches.

History

The Carisbrook Hotel was built in 1857, the same year as the Shamrock Hotel in Green Street. It was built by Thomas Coonan and Martin O'Kelly. The first licensee was David Watkin, a businessman and councillor with the Carisbrook Borough Council. In 1864, it was listed in the rate books as housing four sitting rooms and four bedrooms. In 1885, with the taking over of the license by James Gray, the hotel became known as Grays Hotel, and in 1899, again under new ownership, as 'McNallys'. The hotel, named 'Whites' c1905, closed in 1914. The hotel was used for some years as a residence, and in 1933 an egg processing company from South Melbourne used the building as an egg depot. This business moved to Maryborough in the late 1940s, and the building has been used as a private residence since that time.

Thematic Context

10

Statement of Significance

The former Carisbrook Hotel, 7 Bucknall Street, Carisbrook is historically significant at a local level as an early, substantial building in Carisbrook. It contributes to an understanding of the cultural history of the area during the gold mining era of development. It is aesthetically significant at a local level as a substantially intact component of the historic townscape of Carisbrook. The former Carisbrook Hotel is a substantial corner element and is a good example of a two-storey brick hotel of the 1850s. The building demonstrates the corner building form, roof form, brick detailing and window and door openings typical of an early hotel building.

Condition

Externally the building is in fair to good condition.

Integrity	Externally the building is substantially intact in that it retains its basic form, face brick wall material (although painted) most window and door openings.
Recommendations	It is recommended that the former Carisbrook Hotel, 7 Bucknall Street, Carisbrook be retained on the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.
References	Daryl McLeish, local historian
Assessed by:	WJ, RB January 2002

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Closed shop

C24

Formerly Shop

Address 9 Bucknall Street
Carisbrook

Constructed

Building Type Commercial

Architect

Map Ref.

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description The former shop, 9 Bucknall Street, Carisbrook is built to the street boundary. The shop has a brick front wall which rises to a high parapet with a triangular pediment in the central third. The building has a deep, straight skillion verandah supported on four plain posts with a narrow verandah beam. The verandah roof is clad in corrugated metal. The shopfront has a central single door with transom light over and a wide shop window to the left which is divided into four vertical panes. To the right of the door is a single double hung window with a flat brick arch head. The original face brickwork is now painted.

History It is believed that this building housed a butcher's shop owned by Broughton Henry Crook in the 1860s. After his death in 1869, his wife Jane Crook operated the business and built a slaughterhouse near the Carisbrook Racecourse in 1871. The shop housed a bakery in the period 1880s-1950s.

Thematic Context 10

Statement of Significance The former shop, 9 Bucknall Street, Carisbrook is aesthetically significant at a local level as the building is a part of the historic streetscape and demonstrates the typical design qualities of nineteenth century shop buildings. These qualities include the brick facade, parapet and pediment, the straight skillion roofed verandah, the wide shopfront opening, central door opening and single double-hung window.

Condition Externally the building appears in fair to good condition.

Integrity Externally the building appears to retain its early façade, verandah form, window and door openings. The street façade is substantially intact.

Recommendations It is recommended that the former shop, 9 Bucknall Street, Carisbrook be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme

References Daryl McLeish, local historian

Assessed by: WJ, RB June 2002



Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

General store, house, and store shed

C25

Formerly General Store and house

Address 11 Bucknall Street
Carisbrook

Constructed 1853/1937

Building Type Commercial

Architect

Map Ref.

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **Yes**

National Trust Register **No**

Description

The existing brick store and attached residence are located with the store on the street boundary and the house set back from Bucknall Street on the corner allotment. The store and house are of brick with the house fully rendered and the shop street front being rendered and the side walls of brick. The store has a parapet with side pilasters rising from the shop front, a central raised rectangular section and straight capping. The building has a straight skillion verandah supported on two posts. The shopfront has a double door entry to one side and a rendered stallboard with the shop window divided into three vertical panes facing the street. The double doors have narrow vertical panels and have the top section glazed. The cast iron brackets and frieze work are not characteristic of the 1930s and are a later addition. The parapet has corner orbs and other ornaments on the pediment. These are not characteristic of the 1930s and appear to be later additions.

The front section of the house was rebuilt in 1937/38 and is characteristic of this era. It is set back from the Bucknall Street boundary behind a matching low brick fence. The house has a low-pitched hipped roof with a hipped roof porch in the centre. The roof is clad in corrugated galvanised steel and returns to form the roof of the shop. The porch has a semi circular arched entry opening. On either side of the porch is a wide pair of double hung windows. To the rear of the main hipped roof is a gable-roofed building at right angles to the main roof. The form of the chimney with a stepped brick cornice and the change in eaves and roof pitch indicates that this section is a surviving section of the earlier house which survived the fire. This also has a corrugated steel roof. To the rear of the house is a rectangular brick store building with a gable roof clad in corrugated steel. The building has a wide sliding timber door in the middle of the long boundary wall. This would appear to have been the store shed for the earlier store.

History

The earliest building on this site was a timber and canvas store. William Augustus Smith, a former schoolteacher to the Bucknall family at Rodborough Vale, and Frederick Eager, Alfred Joyce's nephew, established the store. Alfred Joyce wrote on April 7th, 1853 that Frederick and Mr Smith were carrying on the store and had got the appointment of Postmaster of Carisbrook. They had built 'a substantial wooden erection as a store and dwelling hut' and roofed it with canvas 'in consequence of shingles being so scarce and dear'. It was the first store in the area. By 1857, a number of stores were being operated by Smith. In the 1890s, the store was operated by Smith's three sons. William Smith (by then the sole operator) died in 1916 and the store was sold. The store was burnt down in 1937. The residence was saved, however the store had to be completely rebuilt. A house was



added on the west side in the same year. The store closed in the 1940s due to a series of droughts and the inability of farmers to pay their debts. The store became a restaurant and was named 'Caroline's' in 1978. It continues to function as a restaurant.

**Thematic
Context** 10

**Statement of
Significance** The restaurant, house and store shed, Bucknall Street, Carisbrook are historically significant at a local level for the ongoing connection with the store operated 1853 until the 1940s. The site is also significant for the remaining section of the nineteenth century house and store shed which demonstrates the development of the site over time. The shop and house are aesthetically significant at a local level for the shop form and house design which demonstrate characteristic qualities of the 1930s including the roof forms, rendered facades, shop parapet, house fence and door and window details. The interwar period was an era of prosperity which is demonstrated by the rebuilding in substantial materials after fire destroyed the earlier building.

Condition The condition of the shop, house and store shed is externally good.

Integrity The shop is externally intact except for the addition of the cast iron brackets and frieze and the parapet ornaments. The house street façade appears to be externally intact. The store shed appears to be externally substantially intact.

Recommendations It is recommended that the restaurant at 11 Bucknall Street, Carisbrook be retained on, and the house and store shed at 11 Bucknall Street, Carisbrook be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References Daryl McLeish, local historian; Osborn, Betty, & Dubourg, Trenear, Maryborough: A Social History 1854-1904, Maryborough City Council, Maryborough, 1985, pp.31-2

Assessed by: WJ, RB June 2002

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Carisbrook Post Office

C26

Formerly

Address 13 Bucknall Street
Carisbrook

Constructed 1888

Building Type Public

Architect

Map Ref.

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register No

National Estate Register No

Planning Scheme Yes

National Trust Register No



Description

The Carisbrook Post Office, corner Bucknall and Powlett Streets, Carisbrook occupies a flat corner site. The post office entry faces Bucknall Street where there are large exotic street trees. The post office is set back about two metres from the street boundary behind a galvanised pipe and chain mesh fence with square timber gateposts. The single storey building has two parallel main roofs with a transverse hipped section to the rear. The roof is clad in slate. The building retains its tall red brick chimneys with cream brick banding and render capping. The front facade has a two gable ends with timber gable decoration supported on timber brackets. The larger gable projects from the main hip form of the main roof. The brick gable has a central clock with render surrounds and an arched render moulding above. Above the moulding is a rectangular louvred vent opening. The smaller gable has a similar central vent in the gable end. The main walls are of face red brick with cream brick banding at the windowsill level with a black brick band below.

The building has a verandah across the front and returning down each side. This has a roof of corrugated steel and is supported on timber posts with flat timber brackets. The verandah has a timber floor. The verandah returns are screened with timber lattice infill. The post office is entered via double doors with upper panels of glass and moulded lower timber panels. The building originally had a pair of timber double hung windows symmetrically placed in the larger gable section. The lower part of one of the windows is now filled with post boxes.

The postmaster's residential section to the rear has timber double hung windows. There is a flat roofed addition to the rear of the building.

History

Post office records state that the first post office in Carisbrook was opened in 1852 at the Police Camp and managed by Henry Fitzmaurice in conjunction with a small general store. Alfred Joyce's diary states that by April, 1853, William Augustus Smith, and Frederick Eager, were conducting the post office and general store (on the site presently occupied by 'Caroline's Restaurant' – see site C 25).

The office was closed on 30th November, 1854, and later reopened (most probably on a different site associated with a store) on 1st November, 1855. The early mails travelled 'to and from Castlemaine and Maryborough, by way of Muckleford, Maldon, Baringhup and Carisbrook'. From 1st August, 1862, the service was operated six days a week by mail coach.

Telegraph facilities were provided from the Town Hall in 1861, and a Post Office Savings Bank opened on 17th September, 1866.

When the railway linking Maryborough and Castlemaine opened in July 1874, the post office was transferred to the railway station and managed by the stationmaster, Thomas Smith.

In 1888, a new official post office, built by the Coombs Brothers, opened on its present site. The office at the railway station continued to function for some time as a telegraph office only.

The new post office building also housed a residence comprising a dining room, sitting room, two bedrooms, and a kitchen.

The Carisbrook Post Office continues to function in an official capacity today

**Thematic
Context**
**Statement of
Significance**

10

The Carisbrook Post Office is significant aesthetically and socially at a local level. The building is aesthetically significant as a substantially intact example of a single storey red brick late Victorian Post Office. The building retains its original roof forms and cladding, chimneys, decorative timber gable ends, return verandah on timber posts with timber brackets, external wall clock and many windows and doors. The flat roof extension does not detract from the main composition. The post office is socially significant as a meeting place for the local community from the late 1880s and for its continuing use as a post office.

Condition

The building appears in good condition externally.

Integrity

The building is substantially intact externally, especially the Bucknall Street façade.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Carisbrook Post Office, corner Bucknall and Powlett Streets, Carisbrook be retained on the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References

National Archives of Australia

Assessed by:

WJ, RB

February 2002

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Carisbrook Public Hall

C27

Formerly Town hall and municipal chambers, coin exchange, Mechanics Institute

Address 19 Bucknall Street
Carisbrook

Constructed 1859 (enlarged 1892)

Building Type Public

Architect Charles Toutcher

Map Ref.



Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **Yes**

National Trust Register **No**

Description The former Carisbrook Town Hall on the corner of Bucknall and McLachlan Street, Carisbrook stands on a relatively flat site set back from the front street boundary. There are mature trees on the site including oak trees.

The former Carisbrook Town Hall was originally constructed in 1859 as a town hall, council offices and mechanics institute. It was extended in 1892 and a new street facade added.

The building has a main central section flanked by two hipped roof sections. The central hall section rises to near two-storey height above the single storey flanking sections. The main roof has a gable roof at the front and terminates in a hipped roof. The roofs are clad in slate with metal ventilators along the main ridges. The chimneys have stepped rendered cappings and bands.

The north facade (street elevation) and porch of the building are rendered with all other walls being of neatly coursed blocks of quarry faced bluestone with larger, double course height, blocks at the corners. On the west side there is a noticeable mark where the 1892 extension meets the original wall but the stonework is of a similar pattern and size. The east and west side walls of the central section are rendered to the height of the side pavilions. The north facade is a classically derived design with a triangular pediment supported on pilasters with stylised ionic capitals. In the centre of the middle pilasters is a circular window with a rendered architrave and in the two outer panels are large timber double hung windows with render architraves and a sill moulding which acts as a dado mould to the building. The small entry porch (which may be a later addition) cuts across the two central pilasters and has a small triangular pediment echoing the main roof line. It has a central arched door opening with a pair of vertically boarded doors and flanking narrow round arch headed windows with timber double hung sashes. The building has a bluestone plinth.

The two flanking pavilions are set back from the central section with the west pavilion set back deeper than the east building. The east section would appear to have been extended to the north in the 1892 alterations by one room.

The north elevations are rendered and have a doorway close into the side of the central section and a large double hung window with render architrave. A flat pilaster marked in courses marks the outer corner of the pavilion and a matching pilaster separates the door

and window.

The other openings in the side and rear walls of the building are square headed with timber double hung windows or sheeted over opening. There is a modern and incompatible skillion roofed brick addition to the rear.

History

Part of the local government area under the charge of the Tullaroop Roads Board became the responsibility of the Carisbrook Borough Council when it was formed in 1857. The Carisbrook Town Hall, designed by Charles Toutcher and built of bluestone by William Edwards and Isaac Davies, opened in March, 1859. The town hall housed council chambers and offices, a mechanics' institute, and a hall.

The mechanics' institute closed in 1869 because of falling subscriptions.

In 1892, the hall was enlarged by Mr Phelan & Sons according to plans drawn by Mr. Walker and the original Gothic appearance of the north wall altered to a classically derived facade. The hall was increased in size by approximately 8 metres, and a stage and kitchen area added.

Oaks growing in the grounds are believed to have been planted to commemorate the visit of the Duke and Duchess of York to Melbourne in 1901 to open the first Commonwealth parliament.

The Boroughs of Carisbrook and Majorca were amalgamated to form the town riding of the Tullaroop Shire in 1915.

The Carisbrook Town Hall is now managed by the Carisbrook Historical Society.

**Thematic
Context**

9.2

**Statement of
Significance**

The former Carisbrook Town Hall is significant socially, historically and aesthetically at a state level as it retains much of the fabric of the early example town hall and small country town halls dating from the beginnings of local government are now rare. The town hall was the centre of local government from 1857 until 1915. It continues to be a centre of social life in the Carisbrook community. The building demonstrates qualities of substantial bluestone construction dating from the early formation of community life in the State. The 1892 alterations and additions have resulted in a substantially intact simple classically derived pavilion building form. This style of town hall is rare in the state.

Condition

The building is in need of maintenance and repair but is in overall fair condition for its age.

Integrity

The building is substantially intact externally.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Carisbrook Town Hall on the corner of Bucknall Street and McLachlan Street, Carisbrook be retained on the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme and be recommended for addition to the Victorian Heritage Register.

References

Daryl McLeish, local historian; Willis, Barbara, Footprints : A History of the Shire of Tullaroop, Shire of Tullaroop, Maryborough, 1988, p. 106.

Assessed by:

WJ, RB

February 2002

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Masonic Temple, house and stables

C28

Formerly Courthouse and police residence, station and stables

Address 21-23 Bucknall Street
Carisbrook

Constructed 1858-1881

Building Type Public

Architect

Map Ref.

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **Yes**

National Trust Register **No**

Description This site consists of three buildings; the masonic hall, (the former courthouse), the former police residence, and police stables.

The site is a double block with a street boundary to the left of the site containing the former police residence and stables with the former Courthouse on the right facing Bucknall Street. The former courthouse and police residence are set well back from the street and there are large mature exotic trees facing Bucknall Street.

Former Courthouse

The former Carisbrook Courthouse comprises a central section of two-storey height with flanking single storey pavilions. There is also a single storey section and hardiplank addition to the rear of the main courthouse. All the roofs are hipped in form with the main courthouse roof clad in slate and the other sections clad in corrugated metal. The roofs have no eaves. The building retains a number of smooth faced stone chimneys. The central section had a single storey timber framed verandah across the front elevation apparently similar to the verandah at the Gisborne Courthouse. The front facade has a single central doorway with flanking windows on either side or a symmetrical arrangement in the upper floor. The windows have now all been infilled, with the lower windows filled with bluestone. It would appear that the openings originally held 12 paned double hung timber windows similar to the existing windows in the side pavilions. The door and window openings have single piece basalt lintels and quoin work of dressed stones with tooled margins and rock faces. The basalt walls are of coursed bluestone of varying heights with the lower wall areas with courses made up of varying sized stones. The extension of the left pavilion displays bluestone masonry of a different character with larger blocks and slightly uneven courses.

Former Police Residence

Although re erected on the site in 1881, the police residence is similar to other police residential buildings of the late 1850s and 1860s. The building is a single storey brick building now painted with a single broad hipped slate covered roof. The building retains the characteristic broad brick chimney on one side. The building has a wide corrugated iron return verandah which springs from just under the roof eaves. The verandah has a straight pitched roof and is supported on timber posts with simple arched timber brackets. The



building retains its timber double hung windows. There is a later unsympathetic skillion roof addition to the rear of the building and a number of later sheds on the site.

Former Stables

Although re erected on the site in 1881, the stables have retained the form and detailing of the standard type of stable constructed for the police in the 1860s. The building is on a flat site. It is rectangular with a slate gable roof with timber barge boards. The stables are typical of the type of stables constructed to service the local police in the 1850s and 60s with room for two stalls and a hayloft above. They typically had floors of bricks laid vertically with channels to provide drainage from the stalls. The stalls were divided by timber part walls and the windows had timber louvres in the stall area.

The building is of face brick with soldier course brick voussoirs over the flat arches above the windows and doors. The gable end has a loft door for access to the hay loft and a lower entry door to one side for entry to the loose boxes. The windows have a combination of timber louvres and windows. Typically the floors of these buildings had bricks set vertically into the ground with channels to aid in cleaning the horse stalls. The stalls were divided by timber partitions and part of the building was set aside for the storing and cleaning of saddles and horse tackle.

History

This site consists of three buildings; the masonic hall (the former courthouse), the former police residence, and police stables.

Courthouse

The first court of Petty Sessions in the district was established at Carisbrook in 1851 in a courthouse built by John Corbet for £50.

A new bluestone courthouse with a slate roof was built in 1858 at a cost of £1992. Carisbrook Courthouse housed the County Court, and the Court of Petty Sessions and General Sessions. In 1860 a Court of General Sessions was opened in Maryborough, as was a new gaol in 1861. Finally all court responsibilities ceased in Carisbrook in 1925 with the transferring of the Court of Petty Sessions to Maryborough. The courthouse was sold to the masonic lodge who removed the galleries, extended the north side, and bricked up the windows. The verandah fell into disrepair and has since been removed.

The courthouse is similar to the Bacchus Marsh Courthouse in design and originally had a similar verandah across the facade. Both buildings were constructed in 1858 and the architect of Bacchus Marsh, Samuel White may have been responsible for this building.

Police Residence

Part of the Castlemaine Police District, the police camp at Carisbrook was overseen by Chief Constable Henry Fitzmaurice in 1851. Tenders were called for a police office and watchhouse in 1852 to be erected on a site now adjacent to the current Carisbrook State School. The original police quarters consisted of four portable houses transported to Carisbrook c1857. A permanent structure was erected in 1857 by H. C. Clarkson at a cost of £212.

The police buildings, including the constable's quarters and stables, were removed from the Police Reserve and re-erected on the Courthouse Reserve in Bucknall Street in 1881 by J. Strachan for a sum of £496 14s. The police quarters erected on the Courthouse Reserve were made up of a four roomed brick residence and detached kitchen joined by a covered walkway. The residence housed the police station until 1941 when the station closed. Carisbrook was then served by an extra policeman stationed at Maryborough who lived in the residence.

Later in the 1960s, the building was sold and is now privately owned.

Thematic Context

9

Statement of Significance

The former Carisbrook Courthouse, now masonic lodge, former police residence and stables, Bucknall Street, Carisbrook, form a remarkably intact grouping of law and order buildings. The courthouse retains its early form and wall and roof materials. The police residence retains its form, chimney, wall and roof materials, timber double hung windows and verandah. The stables retains its form, roof and wall materials, timber windows,

louvres and doors.

The courthouse is similar to the Bacchus Marsh Courthouse in design and originally had a similar verandah across the facade. The Bacchus Marsh Courthouse is of sandstone and had a parapet across the front contrast to the bluestone of this building with the hipped roof dominant. Both buildings were constructed in 1858 and the architect of Bacchus Marsh, Samuel White may have been responsible for this building. The Bacchus Marsh Courthouse is still in operation and retains its front windows.

The former Carisbrook Courthouse, now masonic lodge, former police residence and stables, Bucknall Street, Carisbrook, are significant socially, historically and aesthetically at a local level as they retain much of the fabric of the early courthouse, police station and stables. The former courthouse continues to be a centre of social life in the Carisbrook community and is significant for its association since 1925 as a masonic lodge. The building demonstrates qualities of substantial bluestone construction dating from the early formation of community life in the area.

Condition	The condition of the buildings is fair to good.
Integrity	The integrity of the buildings is medium.
Recommendations	It is recommended that the former Carisbrook Courthouse, now Masonic Lodge, former police residence and stables, Bucknall Street, Carisbrook be retained on the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.
References	Daryl McLeish, local historian; Heritage Victoria File No. Her/2001/000701; Miles Lewis Architectural Index; Police Historical Unit
Assessed by:	WJ, RB April 2002

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Two houses (one unoccupied)

C29

Formerly

Address 34-36 Bucknall Street
Carisbrook

Constructed c1880

Building Type Residential:detached

Architect

Map Ref.

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **Yes**

National Trust Register **No**

Description

The buildings at 34 Bucknall Street comprise three linked structures. On the street boundary is a rectangular hipped roofed single storey bluestone residence linked by a gable roof to a two storey bluestone gable roofed section with a single storey gable roofed bluestone residence with verandah, connected to the right.

The front building is a rectangular building with hipped roof with no eaves. The roof is of corrugated steel with some now missing exposing the timber roof structure. The walls are of bluestone smooth dressed at the corners. The walls are of small even quarry faced bluestone blocks laid in courses. The building has a central doorway with a four panelled door with a 12 paned double hung timber window on each side. The side walls are of larger bluestone blocks laid in courses. This building is linked to the central two storey building by a ridged roof of similar ridge height to the third building.

The central section of the buildings is of two storeys with a gable end facing the street. The gable has a decorative wave pattern timber barge board. There are no window openings in the street facade. At the ground level there is an arched headed door opening which has been roughly infilled with bluestone walling. The lower section of the building has traces of white wash which indicates that there was a structure at this side of the building at some stage. The bluestone walls are of random rubble, roughly coursed with large corner stones.

Adjoining the two storey structure is a single storey wing with a transverse gable roof which changes pitch to form the verandah roof which continues around the front of the ground floor section of the two storey wing. The roof is corrugated steel. There is a tall brick chimney on the outside wall with corbelled capping and stepped brick band. The bluestone is in deep courses made from varying sized bluestone blocks. This section has a central timber double hung window. The verandah has timber posts and decorative arched brackets. The return end of the verandah facing the street has vertical timber boarding.

The changing forms of the buildings and the differing style of bluestone walling may indicate that the complex has developed over time. The three main sections form an interesting and highly unusual form of housing and demonstrate a number of walling techniques.

History

It is believed that these two houses were built c1880 by stonemason William Edwards who also built the town hall. Edwards lived here until c1900.



Thematic Context	10
Statement of Significance	The bluestone complex at 34 Bucknall Street, Carisbrook is of historical and aesthetic significance at the local level as a substantial urban example of a bluestone housing complex developed over time. The complex demonstrates important visual qualities and contributes to the local townscape. It demonstrates a number of bluestone walling techniques and blends together three sections of differing design. The complex retains its roof forms, chimney, building form, wall structures, window and door openings and the timber verandah with decorative brackets
Condition	The external stone walls as seen from the street are in good condition. The front house roof is in poor condition. The recessed house building is in fair to good condition.
Integrity	The exteriors of the buildings as seen from the street are substantially intact.
Recommendations	It is recommended that the houses, 34 Bucknall Street, Carisbrook be retained on the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.
References	Daryl McLeish, local historian
Assessed by:	WJ, RB February 2002

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Lock-up (relocated)

C30

Formerly

Address 44 Bucknall Street
Carisbrook

Constructed c1854

Building Type Public

Architect

Map Ref.

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	No
National Estate Register	Yes 2/06/106/0004
Planning Scheme	Yes
National Trust Register	Yes B1797

Description The log lock-up, Bucknall Street, Carisbrook, is a reasonably large timber structure built, it is believed, in 1854 on the police paddock, and moved to its present site c1908. The hip roofed building is constructed of logs laid horizontally and checked out at each end to interlock with walls at right angles. The structure originally had a shingled roof and log cells internally.

History A police camp existed at Carisbrook in 1851. Tenders were called for a watchhouse in Carisbrook in 1852. It is believed that the lockup was completed in October 1854 by contractor James Corbet at the cost of £380. The lock-up was used only for low key offenders from 1859 when a site for the new jail for the district was chosen in Maryborough.

The walls of the three-cell lock-up were constructed of horizontally laid iron-bark logs ranging in diameters from 200 mm. to 300 mm., quarter notched over each other at the corners and at the intersection of the internal cross walls. The ceiling was constructed of similar logs laid across the top of these heavy logs to prevent escape through the roof.

It was most probably moved from the Police Reserve in 1881 to the Courthouse Reserve by J. Strachan, who also moved the constable's quarters and stables from the same site, for a sum of £496 14s. In 1930, it was described as a one cell lock-up in fair repair. It was moved again to its present site c1908 when new brick cells were built.

The building, after a period of being used as a feed shed, was opened to the public as a tourist attraction by the Carisbrook Historical Society and the Shire of Tullaroop in 1994.

Thematic Context

9.3

Statement of Significance

The log lock-up in Carisbrook is one of only a very few surviving examples of a log lock-up, there being some five in total in the state. (Other similar log lock-ups exist at Eaglehawk, Omeo and Harrow). The Carisbrook log lock-up is also an important example of this rare primitive construction technique. This log lock-up has historical associations with the early settlement of the area and is an early surviving structure. Stylistically, the structure is in a vernacular construction tradition.

Condition

The log lock-up, Bucknall Street, Carisbrook, has been variously altered, but is in good condition relative to its age and is essentially intact.



Integrity	The integrity is medium.
Recommendations	It is recommended that the place be retained on the Registers of the National Estate and National Trust and retained on the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.
References	Osborn, Betty, Against the Odds: Maryborough 1905-1961, Central Goldfields Shire, Maryborough, 1995, p. 197; Register of the National Estate; Willis, Barbara, Footprints: A History of the Shire of Tullaroop, Shire of Tullaroop, Maryborough, 1988, pp. 106-7;
Assessed by:	WJ, RB June 2001

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Carisbrook Railway Station (closed)

C32

Formerly

Address Bucknall Street
Carisbrook

Constructed 1874

Building Type Public

Architect

Map Ref.

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **Yes** (railway station and goods shed)

National Trust Register **No**

Description

This place is a standard mid Victorian railway station complex consisting of combined station and residence with detached lamp room/closets on the main platform and a goods shed opposite. The station building is a single storeyed monochrome red brick building with hipped slate roof, platform and road side verandahs. Accommodation includes a ticket lobby with booking window at the west end, office and residence at the east end. This layout is the result of considerable alteration, the ladies' waiting room being originally located at the west end and being separated from the ticket office by a general waiting room with booking window. The residence, at the east end, consisted of a parlor and bedroom facing the platform (in situ) and a bedroom, kitchen and scullery facing the roadside (presumed to be in situ). The verandahs have cast iron columns, the valence to the platform verandah having been removed. The residence has been extended in timber framing with weatherboard cladding at the east end. The lamp room/closets is substantially intact although the urinals and closets have been replaced. The timber framed van goods shed has been demolished. The platform with brick dwarf wall is full length. The goods shed includes an internal siding and has an arcaded treatment to the east and west elevations with surmounting oculus. The arcading is now compromised by the replacement of the archways to the goods siding by concrete lintels. The road side has extended eaves to offer weather protection and there are two doors for the receipt and despatch of goods. The gabled roof is corrugated iron clad and there is a ridge lantern. The W and T Avery scales were in situ when inspected on 6th April, 1993. A well is located to the immediate east.

History

Contract no. 130 was let by the Victorian Railways to John Thomas on 25th October 1872 to construct 19 miles, 2 chains and 48 links of the Castlemaine and Dunolly railway between Newstead and Maryborough. Contract no. 1320 was let to Jonathan Newton on 1st April, 1874 to erect the station buildings to a design prepared by the Railway Department (Melbourne) in January, 1874. Contract no. 1322 was let to Shaw and Haig to construct the goods shed at Dunolly. The station master was removed from Carisbrook on 7th November, 1955 and the station was kept open on a no-one in charge basis from 16th October, 1979. The residence is presently occupied. Sheep yards were located on the north side of the yard towards the west end. There was also an unidentified building between the van goods shed and the station building and a plantation of trees along the north side of the road approach from Bucknall Street.

**Thematic
Context**

8



Statement of Significance

The station complex at Carisbrook was opened with the line between Castlemaine and Maryborough on 7th July, 1874. The station buildings were erected by Jonathan Newton and the goods shed by Shaw and Haig in 1874 to standard Railway Department designs. The complex is historically significant at a local level.

It is historically significant for its capacity to demonstrate the standards of accommodation set for the lines authorised under Act no. 415 which pioneered new standards for low cost construction. Carisbrook compares with Dunolly, Newstead and Rochester as one of the first group of such standard buildings erected in 1874, and subsequently developed elsewhere up until 1877 before being superseded by standard timber station building designs. Whilst all of the goods sheds have been defaced in this group, an intact example remains at Chiltern. Of the station buildings, Dunolly has been least altered. Carisbrook, therefore, is important also as a surviving original complex on the Castlemaine to Maryborough railway, compared with Newstead and formerly with Maryborough (demolished). It is a rare survivor on the line, the buildings at Guilford and Moolort having been long demolished.

Condition

The condition is good although some maintenance is needed.

Integrity

The integrity is high.

Recommendations

Carisbrook Railway Station is recommended for retention on the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Shire Planning Scheme with control over interior alterations.

References

Guiney, M., "Weekly Notice Extracts 1894-1994", p. 64.
Report of the Board of Land and Works for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

Assessed by:

AW

October 2001

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Recreational Reserve

C33

Formerly

Address Hare Street
Carisbrook

Constructed

Building Type Public

Architect

Map Ref.

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register No

National Estate Register No

Planning Scheme No

National Trust Register No

Description The reserve is an open flat area with some remaining nineteenth century exotic plantings. The twentieth century buildings are of a simple utilitarian nature.

History The recreational reserve was surveyed by William Urquhart when he surveyed the township of Carisbrook in 1851 and measured 106 acres in 1866. The reserve has been used as a focus for community recreation since that time and has sported football and cricket teams, bike riding, and the Hospital Sports Carnival. In later years, tennis and netball courts were established.

Mr John Stokes developed plans for botanic gardens at the reserve for the sum of £2 in 1863. Extensive plantings were carried out in the reserve, part of which was a swamp. A fence was erected around the reserve in 1867.

Subject to flooding, in 1881, a lake was dug into the swampy east end of the reserve by day labour at a cost of £66 13s. 6d. 'Lake Colley' was named after Henry Colley Clarkson, town clerk of Tullaroop Shire for over 33 years and featured Navigator Island and the encircling Lovers' Walk. Maryborough Borough Council presented a pair of swans and boat to Carisbrook Council to grace the lake.

In 1952-3, the Shire filled the lake in and turned the area into a track for bicycle racing. The track was constructed incorrectly and bicycle races could not be conducted as planned. It was subsequently filled in and gravelled.

Iron gates at the Urquhart Street entrance to the reserve were installed in 1908, and the ticket box and gate pillars built in 1956. Changing rooms at the reserve were modernised in 1947, and in 1949 a toilet block was built from bricks made by Tony Ford. A kitchen and shower block were finished in 1953. A new pavilion was constructed in 1965.

The reserve was vested in the Shire of Tullaroop Council in 1982 and continues to be used today for recreational and sporting events.

Thematic Context 12.6

Statement of Significance The Carisbrook Recreation Reserve is of social significance at the local level as it valued by the community for cultural and social associations. The Reserve has been the focus of



Condition	The buildings are in fair to good condition.
Integrity	The reserve demonstrates continuing development over the past 150 years.
Recommendations	It is recommended that the Carisbrook Recreation Reserve, Hare Street, Carisbrook be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.
References	Daryl McLeish, local historian; Willis, Barbara, Footprints: A History of the Shire of Tullaroop, Shire of Tullaroop, Maryborough, 1988, pp.110, 114; DNRE File No. 0615788
Assessed by:	WJ, RB January 2002

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

House

C34

Formerly

Address 13 Smith Street
Carisbrook

Constructed

Building Type Residential:detached

Architect

Map Ref.

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description The house is set back from the street on a moderately large block behind a hedge. The building is a double gable timber cottage form with a straight pitched front verandah. The double gable roof runs parallel to the main facade and is clad in corrugated metal. There is one remaining chimney at the side of the front gable. It is painted face brick with simple brick corbelled decoration. The main wall cladding is weatherboard. The front verandah is embellished with a narrow cast-iron valance and corner brackets. The verandah is supported on timber posts.

History

Thematic Context 10

Statement of Significance 13 Smith Street Carisbrook is significant at a local level as representative of the timber houses of the late Nineteenth century which are characteristic of this era. The building displays design qualities including the double gable timber cottage form with a straight pitched front verandah, one remaining brick chimney, now painted, weatherboard wall cladding, timber posts, cast-iron valance and corner brackets to the verandah.

Condition The condition is moderate.

Integrity The integrity is moderate. The building retains its original wall cladding, roof form, verandah and decorative cast iron valance and brackets.

Recommendations It is recommended that the place be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References

Assessed by: WJ, RB August 2001



Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Outbuilding

C35

Formerly

Address 35 Powlett Street
Carisbrook

Constructed

Building Type Outbuilding

Architect

Map Ref.

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description The bluestone and brick outbuilding, 35 Powlett Street, Carisbrook is at the side of a property on flat ground in a garden setting. The building is on the property boundary. The small shed has a steeply pitched gable roof with no eaves. It is rectangular and is built of roughly square bluestone in rough courses. Larger stones are used at the corners with smaller stones used to make up the courses in the walls between. Bricks have been used in some area and around the door opening. The door is in the middle of one of the longer sides. The gable end above eaves height is clad in corrugated iron hung vertically.

The building would appear to be a small storage shed built from materials that have readily come to hand.

History This is an outbuilding associated with the early development of Carisbrook. Nothing is known of its history, except that it may have been associated with a 'brick dwelling' in existence in 1863 and owned by Daniel Falvey, labourer,

Thematic Context 10

Statement of Significance The small bluestone and brick shed is of aesthetic significance at a local level. The building is characteristic of simple shedding built in the nineteenth century and displays qualities of this building type. The qualities are the steep gable roof form, the use of locally available materials including bluestone and soft burnt bricks.

Condition The condition is moderate.

Integrity The integrity is moderate. The building retains its original wall cladding, roof form, verandah and decorative cast iron valance and brackets.

Recommendations It is recommended that the bluestone and brick outbuilding, 35 Powlett Street, Carisbrook be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References Borough of Carisbrook Ratebooks 1863, 1864, 1865, (copies held by Daryl McLeish)

Assessed by: WJ, RB June 2002



Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

House

C36

Formerly

Address 35 Green Street
Carisbrook

Constructed

Building Type Residential:detached

Architect

Map Ref.

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register No

National Estate Register No

Planning Scheme No

National Trust Register No



Description 35 Green Street Carisbrook is set back from the street on a flat allotment. The house has no fence and an expanse of front lawn with small trees. The house is a single storeyed 1920s timber bungalow style with large terracotta tiled intersecting roof forms. The house retains one brick chimney with render banding at the top. The house has weatherboard walls with strapped and shingled gable ends. The main feature of the facade is a segmented window bay with flat roof and double hung timber windows. The building retains its stained timber glazed front door. The verandah is under a projecting gable roof, which dominates the front facade and has a brick wall with arched opening with decorative dark glazed voussoirs and horizontal banding.

History

Thematic Context 10

Statement of Significance 35 Green Street, Carisbrook is aesthetically significant at a local level as an intact example of housing development in the 1920s era. The 1920s was a boom time in agricultural production and impacted on townships resulting in new development and prosperity. The building displays characteristic interwar design qualities including large terracotta tiled intersecting roof forms, one brick chimney with render banding at the top, weatherboard walls with strapped and shingled gable ends, a segmented window bay with flat roof and double hung timber windows, stained timber glazed front door, brick verandah wall with arched opening with decorative dark glazed voussoirs and horizontal banding.

Condition The condition is good.

Integrity The integrity is high. The building retains its original wall cladding, roof form and cladding, windows, doors and unpainted decorative brickwork.

Recommendations It is recommended that the place be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References

Assessed by: WJ, RB August 2001

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Britannia Hotel

C37

Formerly Shamrock Hotel

Address Green Street
Carisbrook

Constructed

Building Type Commercial

Architect

Map Ref.

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register No

National Estate Register No

Planning Scheme No

National Trust Register No

Description

The Britannia Hotel Green Street, Carisbrook is situated on a flat site with a small setback of the front wall from the street boundary. The building is a single storey building with a transverse gable roof. The gable roof is clad in corrugated galvanised steel. The building has one brick chimney prominent from the street façade with a simple decoration of corbelled bricks. The building is of brick which is now painted. The street façade has a low parapet which rises to a triangulated central pediment. The building retains a single entry door with a double hung window to the left and a wider bar window which now contains two double hung panes at either side of a fixed pane of glass. The right hand section of the façade has been altered to provide a bottle shop. The building has a bull nosed verandah supported on simple timber posts on metal stirrups. This appears to be a later addition. The roof is surmounted by a large internally lighted modern sky sign which is an inappropriate modern addition. The building has been extended to the rear but the additions do not impact on the street façade. The double hung window now houses a window mounted air conditioner which detracts from the building's appearance.

History

The Britannia Hotel, opened as 'The Shamrock', was in operation in 1857 and has continued to trade since that time. The hotel's name was changed to 'The Britannia' c1870 to mark the influx of Welsh and Cornish miners who arrived in Carisbrook c1868 to work the deep lead mines in the area.

With the closing of the mines from the 1890s and the resulting closing down of businesses in the area, the Britannia remained the only hotel in Carisbrook after the closure of the former Carisbrook Hotel in 1914. Its business was boosted by the opening of the market in 1904. Buyers and sellers attending the market required food, drink, and accommodation.

The Britannia sponsored the local cricket and football teams with the Carisbrook premierships team of 1906 known locally as the Britannia Football Club.

Geoffrey Walker, the hotel publican in 1990, organised a 'back-to' celebration.

The hotel continues to trade today and is the longest continuing hotel in Carisbrook.

Thematic
Context

10



Statement of Significance	The Britannia Hotel, Green Street is of historical, social and aesthetic significance at the local level. The building displays qualities of the style of early single storey buildings in its simple brick construction and simply detailed parapet, small wall penetrations including the door opening, double hung window and the larger bar window opening and the gable roof form clad in corrugated galvanised steel. The building is the oldest, continuously operating hotel in Carisbrook. The hotel is socially significant as a meeting place and supporter of local events.	
Condition	Externally the building appears to be in good condition.	
Integrity	The street façade of the building retains its form, roof form, materials and a number of original openings.	
Recommendations	It is recommended that the Britannia Hotel, Green Street, Carisbrook be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.	
References	Daryl McLeish, local historian	
Assessed by:	WJ, RB	January 2002

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Newsagency

C39

Formerly

Address Green Street
Carisbrook

Constructed

Building Type Commercial

Architect

Map Ref.

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register No

National Estate Register No

Planning Scheme No

National Trust Register No

Description The pair of shops is sited on a relatively flat site on the street boundary. The building is of masonry with a pair of transverse gable roofs. The roofs are clad in corrugated metal. The street façade comprises shop fronts with a skillion street verandah. The verandah is of a compatible form and of modern construction. It is supported on square posts and has a corrugated metal roof. The shop fronts have a flat parapet with the left hand parapet being a stepped rectangular design and the right parapet having a triangular shape. The shop fronts appear to have been rebuilt in modern brickwork using a cream brick to mark the window openings. The left hand shop has retained the original timber windows with early advertising sign writing on them (now broken). The right hand side shop has a full length modern aluminium shop front. The left hand shop has been extended to the rear in weatherboard cladding and the right hand shop wall has been faced with cement brick.

History This block and the adjacent block of land (14 Green Street, Site 41) were taken up by Henry Colley Clarkson in the early 1850s. William McCullough ran a newspaper and insurance business from a building on this site, and Clarkson ran a blacksmiths from the next-door block. Clarkson married into the McCullough family and ran both this business and the blacksmiths. He went broke in the 1870s and moved to Sunbury.

His cousin, of the same name, purchased the shops and leased them out until he died in 1918. The shop on this site then went into the supplying of groceries and stockfeed, and in 1995, began business as a supermarket.

It functions today as a newsagency and supermarket.

Thematic Context 10

Statement of Significance The newsagency and supermarket in Green Street, Carisbrook is of social and aesthetic significance at a local level. The buildings are important for their long association with Carisbrook and for the retention of the roof form, and early building materials. The alterations to the shopfront, parapet and skillion verandah are of a sympathetic character and do not detract unduly from the building.

Condition The original sections of the building appear to be in fair to good condition for its age.

Integrity The rear section of the building, roof and left hand shop windows appear substantially intact



Recommendations It is recommended that the newsagency and supermarket, Green Street, Carisbrook be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References Daryl McLeish, local historian

Assessed by: WJ, RB March 2002

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Shop

C40

Formerly Elders Office

Address 15 Green Street
Carisbrook

Constructed 1923

Building Type Commercial

Architect

Map Ref.

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description

The former Bucknall shop at 15 Green street, Carisbrook is built to the street boundary with a verandah across the footpath. The site is in a flat area. The single storey building has a gable roof with the verandah springing from just below the roofline in a flat skillion form. The building is clad in horizontal weatherboards and has a corrugated steel roof. The shop appears to have been extended in similar form and materials to the left as the right hand portion contains the shop windows and door and the face brick chimney aligns with the left-hand window. There is a skillion-roofed extension further to the left.

The shop front consists of an off centre single doorway flanked by two similarly sized timber framed display windows.

The street verandah is supported on four square timber posted with rectangular built up brackets under the verandah beam

History

Charles Lesley Bucknall (a descendant of the first Bucknalls) moved to Carisbrook c1902 and conducted a market on Violet Hill, and then in Market Square in 1904 where he also built saleyards. He later worked as an auctioneer, and stock and station agent from his office in Green Street, Carisbrook. Then part of the Market Square block, the building was built in 1923 by the Pascoe brothers of Maryborough.

Bucknall's sons Charles, Lesley and Frank took over the business c1938, and later sold it to Goldborough, Mort & Co. in 1950. The saleyards were closed down in the 1960s.

In more recent years an opportunity shop which provides funds to 'Havilah Home' has run from the premises. (See also related sites C16 and C17.)

Thematic Context

10

Statement of Significance

The former Bucknall shop at 15 Green Street Carisbrook is socially and historically significant at a local level. The building is significant as for its connections with the Bucknall family and for the associations with the Bucknall family stock and station business from 1902 until 1950. The building is a simple shop building, which demonstrates the commercial activity in Carisbrook in the 1920s. The building retains its form, roof form and materials, horizontal weatherboard cladding, verandah form, posts and brackets, entry door and shop windows.



Condition	The building appears to be in good condition externally.	
Integrity	The main section of the shopfront survives with an extension to the left.	
Recommendations	It is recommended that the former Bucknall shop, 15 Green Street, Carisbrook be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.	
References	Daryl McLeish, local historian; Opportunity Shop signage	
Assessed by:	WJ, RB	January 2002

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

House

C41

Formerly

Address 14(?) Green Street
Carisbrook

Constructed

Building Type Residential:detached

Architect

Map Ref.

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description 14 (?) Green Street Carisbrook is set towards the back of a deep block. The site has a white stone random pattern pathway from the front of the block leading to the front door. There is a mature Canary Island palm tree in the front of the house. The house is a single storeyed timber clad Victorian house. The hipped roof is clad in corrugated metal and there are three face brick chimneys with corbelled brick decoration remaining. The house has a central door with sidelights and symmetrically placed double hung timber windows to each side. The screen door is a latter addition. The building has a convex curved roof verandah springing below the eaves line of the roof. The wall area between the verandah and the eaves retains its original timber decoration of brackets, rosettes and moulded panels. The verandah has lost any early valance and brackets decoration and retains plain timber posts.

History

Thematic Context 10

Statement of Significance 14(?) Green Street Carisbrook is aesthetically significant at a local level as a representative of the timber houses of the late Nineteenth century which are characteristic of this era. The building displays characteristic design qualities including the hipped roof form clad in corrugated metal, three face brick chimneys with corbelled brick decoration, entry door with sidelights and symmetrically placed double hung timber windows to each side, a convex curved roof verandah springing below the eaves line of the roof, original timber decoration of brackets, rosettes and moulded panels above the verandah and timber verandah posts.

Condition The condition is good.

Integrity The integrity is high. The building retains its original wall cladding, roof and verandah form and cladding, windows, doors and unpainted brick chimneys.

Recommendations It is recommended that the place be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References

Assessed by: WJ, RB August 2001



Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

House

C42

Formerly

Address 16 Green Street
Carisbrook

Constructed

Building Type Residential:detached

Architect

Map Ref.

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description 16 Green Street is sited on a flat block with a medium set back from the street frontage. The building is a single storey Victorian house. The roof form is of two hips parallel to the frontage with a hipped verandah as an extension of the front hip. The building has a central doorway with flanking windows. No chimneys survive.

History

Thematic Context 10

Statement of Significance 16 Green Street Carisbrook is aesthetically significant at a local level as a representative of the houses of the late Nineteenth century which are characteristic of this era. The building displays design qualities including hipped roof form, hipped verandah as an extension of the front hip, and central doorway with flanking windows.

Condition The condition is fair to poor.

Integrity The integrity is moderate. The building retains its original wall, roof and verandah form and placement of main openings.

Recommendations It is recommended that the place be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References

Assessed by: WJ, RB August 2001



Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Scout Hall

C43

Formerly Joyce's Creek State School No. 1053
relocated to site

Address corner Green and Birch Streets
Carisbrook

Constructed

Building Type Public

Architect

Map Ref.

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**



Description The relocated former Joyce's Creek State School Green Street, Carisbrook is sited on a cleared flat site. The building is a standard Early Education Department Single Room School building of the type constructed to house 40 students. Of the 240 schools built during 1873 to 1890 most were timber. They had 12-foot high ceilings and were typically 16 feet wide by 24 feet long. They earlier schools had shingle roofs but after 1877 iron roofs were usual. The timber design style was used unchanged until 1900. The former school is rectangular with a small rectangular porch off set on one gable end. The roof is a gable clad in corrugated steel. There is a skillion roofed later addition on the gable end at the other end of the building from the porch. The porch has the door in the front where it was more usual to have these in the side. This door may be a later alteration. The school has two sets of casement windows with transom lights down one side of the building. The gable has a louvred rectangular vent in its apex. The school building generally had a turned timber finial at the apex of the main roof and the porch roof. These are missing in this example.

History The scout hall was shifted to this site c1960. It is believed to be the former school, and later hall, at Joyce's Creek. The school (Joyce's Creek State School No. 1053) opened in October, 1870, and the building was moved across the creek in 1920. It was a single-room timber construction with brick fireplace and chimney. The school closed in 1944.

Thematic Context 12.4

Statement of Significance The former Joyce's Creek School now scout hall, Green Street Carisbrook is significant socially and historically at the local level. The building is significant historically for the building's association with the Joyce's Creek area and, although relocated from its area, its historical significance is retained. The building is significant socially for the on going importance of the scouting movement to the Carisbrook community. The building retains its form, cladding materials, and original windows.

Condition The building appears in good to fair condition externally.

Integrity Except for the skillion addition, possible change to the porch door and the loss of the finials the building is substantially intact.

Recommendations It is recommended that the former Joyce's Creek School, now scout hall, Green Street, Carisbrook be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning

Scheme.

References

Blake, L. J., Vision and Realisation, Vol. 2, Education Dept. Victoria, Melbourne, 1973, p. 725; Daryl McLeish, local historian

Assessed by:

WJ, RB

February 2002

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Standpipe and trough

C44

Formerly

Address Green Street
Carisbrook

Constructed

Building Type Public

Architect

Map Ref.

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register No

National Estate Register No

Planning Scheme Yes

National Trust Register No



Description

The water cement trough consists of two parts, a large horse and a small dog trough. The larger horse trough has incised rectangular panels on the front of the structure, with an elaborate curved back. The trough rests on rectangular concrete members. The troughs are generally of unpainted concrete. This stand has been painted. The pipe stand consists of a round cast iron column and a horizontal arm with a tap wheel. Adorning the pipe stand is a decorative cast iron finial.

History

George and Annis Bills donated thousands of concrete horse troughs to countries around the world. George Bills was the son of an English naturalist. He came to Australia as a boy in the 1850s. Later he joined his brother Henry in a wire-weaving business which produced bedsteads and mattresses – a prosperous business in Kent Street, Sydney. George married Annis, from Brighton, England. They lived in Melbourne and became life members of the RSPCA, formed in 1871 in Melbourne. Aware of the inadequate drinking facilities available to horses, they undertook a program of providing concrete drinking troughs to remedy this situation. The installation of the troughs to countries around the world was overseen by the Metropolitan Drinking and Cattle Trough Association formed in 1859 and based in Bexley, Kent. The troughs in Australia are believed to have been manufactured by the Rocla Pipe Company. After his death in 1927, George's estate continued to fund the program.

The standpipe was manufactured by Robison Bros. and Co., Melbourne.

Originally the standpipe and trough stood near the weighbridge and market hall built c1858 and pulled down in the 1960s.

Thematic Context

7, 8

Statement of Significance

The horse and dog trough, Green Street, Carisbrook, is significant as it forms part of the Annis and George Bills Estate, which was established to provide watering facilities for horses after George's death in 1927. These troughs are just one structure of over a thousand troughs throughout Australia, and the U.S.A. which are a legacy of the Bills Estate. The structures are also a legacy of the days of horse drawn vehicles, before the motor car was introduced. The horse and dog troughs are historically and socially significant at a local level. The troughs are recognised by the local Carisbrook community as demonstrating a distinctive custom that is no longer in use. The pipe stand has

significance as an example of a late 19th century water device despite it no longer functioning. The pipe stand is aesthetically and scientifically significant at a local level. It demonstrates original design qualities in the construction of the round cast iron stand and arm, adorned with a decorative finial.

Condition	The pipe stand and trough appear in good condition.	
Integrity	The pipe stand and trough appear in good condition.	
Recommendations	It is recommended that the standpipe and trough, Green Street, Carisbrook be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.	
References	Daryl McLeish, local historian; Mary Bilton, Midlands Historical Society	
Assessed by:	WJ, RB	February 2002

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

St. Paul's Anglican Church

C45

Formerly

Address Urquhart Street
Carisbrook

Constructed 1865-66

Building Type Church

Architect Joseph Sherivin

Map Ref.

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **Yes**

National Trust Register **Yes**

Description

St Paul's Anglican Church, Urquhart Street, Carisbrook is set on a flat cleared site. It is a rectangular building with centrally placed entry porch facing the street. The main roof is a steep gable with a minor gable roof over the porch. The main gable apex supports a bell cote with a slate gable roof with a metal finial at the centre. The slate clad roof has four, small triangular vents with trefoil openings just below the ridgeline. These are echoed in the bell cote roof and capping on the corner buttresses on the front corners and the porch. The walls are of coarse, snecked, rubble bluestone with cream brick quoinwork around all openings. The openings have shaped bricks which form a stepped reveal. The nave is divided into four bays by stepped bluestone buttresses with dressed stone cappings. The lower cappings are linked by a course of dressed angled stones around the walls of the main building. The porch has diagonal buttresses of a similar design. The base courses of bluestone are outlined with a cream banding. Each bay of the side wall has a large pointed arch window centrally placed. The main gable has a large pointed arch opening above the porch. The porch door is centrally placed facing the street with an arched headed pair of doors of vertical timber with large cast metal hinges. There is a small pointed arch headed window in each side of the porch. On either side of the porch is a small arched window which approximates a triangular shape with a curved stone sill.

There is no bell in the bell tower. Adjacent to the building is a slender steel structure which supports the bell and wheel.

The 1972 addition is of relatively low ceiling height and rectangular in shape with a nearly flat skillion roof. The walls are of a blue coloured concrete blocks. The addition does not enhance the original building.

There is a simple small brick toilet block sited to the rear of the church.

History

Anglican services were held at Carisbrook from 1851, and from 1854 in the parish hall which was used both as a church and school. The foundation stone for a brick church was laid in 1856.

In 1864, it was decided a new church should be built. Constructed from bluestone, the church was costed at £800. With £445 in hand, including a grant of £150, the church, minus the chapel and vestry, was begun.



St. Paul's Anglican Church was modelled on St. Michael's Church in Tasmania and opened in November 1866. The church was dedicated by the Dean of Melbourne, the Very Revd. H. B. McCartney. Charles Napier of Hampstead Park (see site Cr05) provided financial support for the building of the church.

The entrance gates were dedicated to the Rt. Revd. George Merrik Long, son of William Long, a farmer and shopkeeper in Carisbrook, in 1933. Revd. Long was Bishop of Bathurst 1911-28, and the Bishop of Newcastle 1928-30.

In 1963, the vicarage and two blocks at the rear of the church were sold. Restoration of the interior, including the laying of a concrete floor, took place in 1966.

St. Paul's Anglican Church celebrated its centenary on November 13th, 1966.

A vestry was added to the church in 1972 under the guidance of the Revd. Keith Smith.

Services are held at the church fortnightly.

**Thematic
Context**

12.4

**Statement of
Significance**

St Paul's Anglican Church, Urquhart Street, Carisbrook is of historic, aesthetic, and social significance at a local level. The four bayed bluestone church with steeply pitched slate roof and bell cote is significant as a good example of a Gothic revival bluestone church building. The building is significant for its use of bluestone and also for the decorative use of shaped cream bricks to define all the openings including the bellcote. The church is significant for its long community links with the Anglican community in Carisbrook and the rebuilding of the church in 1865 to provide for the developing and projected population in Carisbrook shows the faith in the future of the community. The building has been the centrepiece of the Anglican community in Carisbrook since 1866 and continues this role today. The slender metal bell tower is also a significant part of the church occupation of the site.

Condition

Externally the building appears to be in good condition.

Integrity

Externally the building is substantially intact. It retains its form, building materials and original openings. The 1972 addition does not enhance the building but its siting does not unduly detract from the main structure.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the St Paul's Anglican Church, Urquhart Street, Carisbrook be retained on the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme and the National Trust Register.

References

Daryl McLeish, local historian; Margaret Harrison 'Early Days at Carisbrook'

Assessed by:

WJ, RB

February 2002

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Scots Church

C46

Formerly

Address 23 McLachlan Street
Carisbrook

Constructed 1870

Building Type Church

Architect

Map Ref.

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **Yes**

National Trust Register **No**

Description

Scots church, McLachlan Street, Carisbrook consists of a brick church and adjacent timber hall. Both buildings are set at a deep setback from the street on a flat site. The site is grassed with a number of remaining mature exotic trees. A concrete path leads from the street directly to the church door and then continues at right angles to a modern concrete ramp giving access to the hall.

The church is a rectangular face brick building with a steeply pitched gable roof. The gable end facing the street has a small gable roofed brick porch with a central pointed arch doorway with brick voussoirs. The sides of the porch are marked by diagonal brick buttresses. The timber entry doors have exposed timber framing with panels of diagonal timber boarding between. Above the porch is a circular window.

The church is divided into three bays by brick buttresses with a pointed arched window in the centre of each bay. There is a brick sanctuary at the rear of the main nave of the church.

The timber hall is sited parallel to the main church and is slightly narrower and not as long. It is rectangular with a steeply pitched corrugated iron roof. The gable end has narrow timber barge boards. There is a pair of vertically boarded timber doors in the centre of the gable end with a rectangular timber louvred vent in the apex of the gable wall above. The roof has no eaves. There are three rectangular timber windows down the side of the building. The building is set off the ground and the stumps are exposed.

History

Carisbrook is first mentioned in the Presbytery minutes in January 1863, however was unable to raise sufficient funds to become a parish in its own right, or to support its own minister in the early years.

The first Presbyterian services were held in the Carisbrook Town Hall until the Scots Church opened in February 1870 under Rev J. Caldwell. The Sunday school hall is believed to have been a miner's change hut shifted onto the site from one of the local deep-lead mines.

A Statistical Return in 1953 listed the buildings owned by the Scots Church. They included a brick church, timber Sunday school hall, and timber manse.



Weekly services continue to be held in the church, making the Scots Church the most frequently used church in Carisbrook.

**Thematic
Context**

12

**Statement of
Significance**

Scots Church and church hall, McLachlan Street, Carisbrook is of historic, aesthetic, and social significance at a local level. The three bayed red brick church with steeply pitched roof is significant as an example of a simple Gothic revival church building. The church is significant for its long community links with the Presbyterian community in Carisbrook. The simple, timber church hall is of significance for its connection with deep lead mining in the area and it complements the church with its form, siting, orientation and materials. The church displays the qualities of the steep pitched roof form, gable roofed entry porch, face brick walls with buttresses, pointed arched and round windows, pointed arched door opening and timber doors. The hall displays the qualities of the steeply pitched roof clad in corrugated metal, the square edged weatherboard wall cladding, timber entry doors and rectangular timber windows.

Condition

Externally the buildings appear to be in good condition.

Integrity

Externally the buildings appear to be substantially intact. They retain their form, building materials and original openings.

Recommendations

It is recommended that Scots Church and Church Hall McLachlan Street, Carisbrook be retained on the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References

Daryl McLeish, local historian

Assessed by:

WJ, RB

May 2002

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

House

C47

Formerly

Address McNeil Street
Carisbrook

Constructed

Building Type Residential:detached

Architect

Map Ref.

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description The residence in McNeill Street Carisbrook is a single storey gable roof building sited at a moderate set back from the street frontage. The weatherboard clad building has a verandah to the front elevation and retains an unpainted face brick chimney with corbelled brick decoration. The roof is clad in corrugated metal.

History

Thematic Context 10

Statement of Significance The house, McNeill Street Carisbrook is significant at a local level as representative of the houses of the late Nineteenth century which are characteristic of this era. The building displays the characteristic qualities of the gable roof form, clad in corrugated metal, the square edged weatherboard wall cladding, the face brick chimneys, and verandah form and roof cladding.

Condition The condition is fair

Integrity The integrity is moderate. The building retains its original wall, roof and verandah form and placement of main openings.

Recommendations It is recommended that the place be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References

Assessed by: WJ, RB August 2001



Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Residence

C48

Formerly St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church
(Carisbrook Mission)

Address 14 McNeil Street
Carisbrook

Constructed 1864-65

Building Type Church

Architect

Map Ref.

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **Yes**

National Trust Register **No**

Description

The former church of St Francis Xavier, McNeil street, Carisbrook is sited at a deep setback from McNeil Street and close to where the rear fence now runs. The site is flat and clear except for a few stone pines along the McNeil Street frontage. The building is brick and appears to have been built in three parts.

The part that is now closest to the rear fence is a simple brick, two-bay nave with stepped brick buttresses. The roof is a steep gable, clad in slate, with a cross on one gable apex and the other apex surmounted by a brick bellcote containing a bell. The rear gable end is capped with a short raking parapet and appears to be the finished rear (or possibly front) wall of the design. The end with the bellcote is unfinished with the roof dividing into two gables now clad in rusted metal cladding. One bay has a pointed arched window with glazing bars dividing into two arched sections.

The building has had a transept running sideways from the bellcote end. This is a single storey brick section with a gable roof clad in slate. The end is finished with a capped raking parapet which terminates with triangular render capping at the lower end. The windows are rectangular with timber casement sashes. This section has a brick chimney rising from the outer wall. This would appear to have been the schoolroom and/or vestry for the church.

The last (and most puzzling) section of the building is the triple hipped, slate clad, roof section facing McNeil Street. The section is of a rectangular plan with a wider middle section and two flanking roofed areas. On the street facade it has three pointed arch headed windows. The central one larger than the side windows which are not placed symmetrically under the roof hip. The windows have cream coloured bricks alternating around the reveals. The brick walls are a bond of alternating headers and stretchers with the dark headers producing a tapestry effect for the walls. The wall is supported by two short cement capped buttresses.

The building would appear to have been started as a longer church with a bellcote at a transept crossing and then not completed to the original plan. The lack of a major entrance facing McNeil Street makes this a highly unusual religious building remnant.

History

In the 1850s, the centre of the Roman Catholic parish in the area was Carisbrook.

Land for a Roman Catholic church and presbytery in Carisbrook was granted in the period



1854-8 at which time services were being held in a tent. A fund was started for a school building and by 1857 the school, built by Messrs. John Duggan and Ed. Hackford, was in operation. The building blew down during a severe storm in 1859.

Father Richard Fenelly, who arrived in Carisbrook in 1860, was known as the Apostle of the Goldfields. His Mission, its headquarters at Carisbrook, by 1864 embraced the towns of Swan Hill, St. Arnaud, Avoca, Maryborough, Bet Bet, Talbot, Tarnagulla, Inglewood, Majorca and Kerang.

Under Father Fenelly's guidance, the school reopened in an iron building in 1864, a brick presbytery was completed in 1861 for about £1000, and the Church of Francis Xavier built.

The church building was begun in 1864 with the foundation stone laid in April of that year by Bishop Goold in the presence of 500 people. The church was built at a cost of £1500 and opened in September, 1865. It is believed that part of the church building functioned as a school in the period 1864-1888.

In 1886, the parish centre moved from Carisbrook to Maryborough.

In later years, the Carisbrook Catholic presbytery was used as a doctors' surgery. It was sold in 1971, demolished, and houses built in a court named 'Fenelly Court'. A pencil pine remains as the only evidence of the building. The church building was sold in the same year and has been used as a private residence since.

One block, on the corner of Urquhart and McNeil Streets, remains in the Catholic church's ownership.

**Thematic
Context**

12.4

**Statement of
Significance**

The former church of Francis Xavier, McNeil Street, Carisbrook is significant historically, aesthetically and socially at a local level. The building illustrates the changing needs of the Roman Catholic Community in Carisbrook from 1865 when it was the centre of the Parish until 1886 when it devolved to a local centre and through to the latter half of the twentieth century. The building shows the high aspirations and solidity of the community in the 1860s when Carisbrook was developing as a town centre. The building with its three distinct sections is a highly unusual building form and illustrates differing attitudes to design over the development of the building. The building retains significant nineteenth century building fabric including the gabled and hipped slate roofs, the brick walls, pointed arched openings and distinctive roofline capped by the bellcote with bell.

Condition

The building appears in fair to good condition externally.

Integrity

The building retains the start of an early church which has been extended to an altered plan. The three sections retain substantial external building fabric.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Church of Francis Xavier, McNeil Street, Carisbrook be retained on the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References

Daryl McLeish, local historian; Melbourne Diocesan Historical Commission; Osborn, Betty, & Dubourg, Trenear, Maryborough: A Social History 1854-1904, Maryborough City Council, Maryborough, 1985, p. 143; Willis, Barbara, Footprints: A History of the Shire of Tullaroop, Shire of Tullaroop, Maryborough, 1988, p.102

Assessed by:

WJ, RB

February 2002

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Bluestone gutters

C49

Formerly

Address Bucknall Street, Camp Street and elsewhere
Carisbrook

Constructed 1870s-1880s

Building Type Public

Architect

Map Ref.

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description

The bluestone gutters in Bucknall Street are constructed with a single flat bluestone pitcher as a base with two rows of raking pitchers rising to form a shallow wide gutter. The roadside edge becomes a grassed verge to the road. The footpath edge is finished in squared rectangular blocks laid in a straight vertical course to form a lip to the gutter. Where the gutters run into channels under the road, the opening is formed in bluestone with a larger squared bluestone block forming the capping.

The gutters in Camp Street use a similar technique but are wider and deeper with a broader flatter base section and having steep sides rising four courses of roughly squared rough faced pitchers to the grass road verge and the footpath side. These deeper gutters require bridges where pedestrian access is required to buildings such as the school.

History

Carisbrook, because of its flatness and its location near a swamp and watercourses, has always had a problem with drainage. The township proved to be wet and swampy in winter, and in 1862 £25 was offered by Council for plans for a drainage system. Nothing was done until 1870 when a special committee developed a plan to drain the town at an estimated cost of £1,600. In March 1871, the Public Works Committee instructed Mr Lightfoot to prepare plans and specifications for a drainage system. A sum of £300 was allowed for the works which Mr Lightfoot was to oversee. A stormwater drain was cut from Victoria Street across Annesly Street to Deep Creek; the first portion by successful tenderers Mr W. Barrett and Mr E. Landeryou. A further sum of £1000 was granted in 1873 for cutting and pitching the stormwater channel along Victoria Street.

In the 1880s, the Carisbrook Borough Council employed contractors to pitch the gutters of the main township blocks in bluestone. The bluestone may have been quarried from the Carisbrook Recreation Reserve which was used by Council to extract bluestone metal for road and pitchers.

Thematic Context 10

Statement of Significance

The bluestone gutters in Bucknall Street (and in other areas) of Carisbrook are of technological, aesthetic and historical significance at a local level. The gutters demonstrate the community's work through the council to provide a better living environment and demonstrate the nineteenth century technology for dealing with drainage problems. The



bluestone street gutters add to the significance of the township and enhance the historic significance of buildings within the streets where they are retained.

Condition The gutters appear to be in good condition.

Integrity The section in Bucknall Street is intact.

Recommendations It is recommended that the bluestone gutters in Bucknall Street and elsewhere in Carisbrook be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References Daryl McLeish, local historian; Willis, Barbara, Footprints: A History of the Shire of Tullaroop, Shire of Tullaroop, Maryborough, 1988, p.110; DNRE File N. 0615788

Assessed by: WJ, RB February 2002

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Cotswold School site (Number 3442)

Co01

Formerly

Address Clunes Road
Cotswold

Constructed

Building Type School

Architect

Map Ref. Campbelltown 564.872

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description The site is marked by a timber sign and mature sugar gums and pines.

History A local committee applied for a school for the Cotswold district in 1899. It was suggested that Rodborough State School (closed in 1894) be shifted to the half-acre site, however a new school building was erected by local residents in 1902 at a cost of £63. The building measured 20 feet by 15 feet. In 1906, 32 children were enrolled, and due to growing numbers, a new building was erected in 1908.

Cotswold School was sold at auction in 1961 after it closed due to declining enrolments in 1948. The local group who purchased the building hoped to keep it open, however maintenance costs became a burden and the school was again sold and moved into the Maryborough High School grounds.

Thematic Context 12.2

Statement of Significance The Cotswold School site is of local historic significance. The history of the site reflects the fluctuating enrolments which reflect settlement patterns in the area with the influx of settlers to area in 1890s to the decline in post-war of the 1940s.

Condition The building has been removed. The trees appear in good condition.

Integrity The building has been removed.

Recommendations It is recommended that the tree plantings and sign be retained to mark the school site.

References Blake, L. J., Vision and Realisation, Vol. 2, Education Dept. Victoria, Melbourne, 1973, p. 837; Willis, Barbara, Footprints: A History of the Shire of Tullaroop, Shire of Tullaroop, Maryborough, 1988, p.98;

Assessed by: WJ, RB June 2001



Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

"Woova"

Co02

Formerly

Address RMB 1101
Smeaton-Clunes Road
Cotswold

Constructed

Building Type Residential:detached

Architect

Map Ref. Campbelltown 557.866

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	No
National Estate Register	No
Planning Scheme	No
National Trust Register	No

Description

"Woova" Cotswold is sited at some distance from the road. The property has a cypress pine avenue and the house garden is marked by a chain wire mesh fence terminating in earlier stop chamfered and capped gate posts and an elegant double palisade corner gate. There appears to be some remnant garden layout and plantings. Similar, large carriage gateposts mark the driveway with cappings terminating in ball decoration and round pipe rails connecting the side posts. The single storey face brick house is of an intersecting gambrel roof form with the intersections marked by the small gables. The walls are of face brick with the main facade having full-length double hung windows opening onto the verandah flanking a central door with sidelights and transom light in an arched opening. The openings are marked by voussoirs, which are now painted. The building has a wide verandah, which returns on both sides. A gable in the verandah roof marks the main entrance. The gable bargeboards retain decorative incised work and a turned timber finial at the apex. The verandah floor and posts appear to have been replaced. There is no decorative valance or post brackets remaining. The face brick chimneys have corbelled brick decoration embellished by the use of cream brick bands. The verandah retains a rustic "log" cast iron seat. The building has had some alterations and additions.

Associated with the house but sited across the access road is a large bluestone farm building. The central section houses a loft space within its steeply pitched roofline, which has a long pair of timber casement windows in an opening in the gable ends (one is now sheeted over). The building has a simple face brick chimney. The two storey section has a gable roof which extends in a long skillion on one side. The single storey section and ground floor of the gable section also have narrow windows with pairs of casement windows, each casement divided into three panes. The windows have bluestone lintels and sills. The bluestone walls are of roughly square coursed rubble construction.

Nearby are other nineteenth century corrugated farm buildings including a machine shed of bush poles clad in corrugated steel and a small shepherd's type hut of weatherboard. Both buildings have gable roofs. The hut has a face brick external chimney.

History

Edward Gittins Bucknall, his wife Sarah and six children – Edward, Stephen, Caroline, Henry, Frederick and Edgar sailed from Gloucestershire to Sandridge, Port Phillip in 1843.

After looking at a pastoral run on the Loddon Plains, Edward Gittins took over the station of



23,400 acres from Rev. Donald Mackinnon. The purchase price of £250 included 1000 sheep and a few primitive improvements – a large slab hut, a woolshed with a bark roof, and a small fenced paddock.

The Bucknall family arrived at Rodborough Vale in bullock drays and wagons in March 1844, beginning their new life in the existing slab hut and a large tent which they had brought with them. Two sons, William and Albert, were born at Rodborough in 1844 and 1848 respectively.

The pre-emptive right to purchase the homestead block of 640 acres was applied for by Edward Gittins in 1850 and obtained in 1852.

In 1857, Edward Gittin's nephew, Edwin Bucknall Junior, migrated to Australia with his wife, Ellen, and two sons, Hugh and Charles. Edward Gittins excised land from Rodborough Vale on which Edwin's family built 'Armada' (since removed and now situated at 82 Majorca Road, Maryborough).

In an effort to break up large squatter holdings and to supply land to those looking to take up farming at the end of the goldrushes, Rodborough Vale, amongst other runs, was subdivided into smaller acreages in 1857. Some 25,000 acres of this freehold land was purchased by Edward Gittins in land sales in 1857 and 1858.

In 1875, two years before his death, Edward Gittins divided the land so that each son had his own property. William, who had married Lillie Joyce, daughter of George Joyce of 'Plaistow', began building 'Woova Gunyah' south of the Rodborough Vale pre-emptive right, but died in 1878 before it was finished. 'Woova' was completed by the time Lillie remarried Hugh Bucknall (Edwin's son) in 1881.

In 1882, Lillie built a memorial church for William at Rodborough (see Site TR1).

'Woova' is lived in today. The bluestone cottage, perhaps built as accommodation for an overseer, is also on site behind the house. An inscription above the fireplace in the second storey of the cottage reads 'A. Comyns 1885'. (See also associated sites TR3 and MC05.)

Thematic Context

3

Statement of Significance

"Woova" is of historical and aesthetic significant at the local level. It has links with early pastoral families in the area and is significant as second-generation development of farm buildings, which expressed the booming agricultural economy of the early 1890s. The house and outbuildings display qualities of a large pastoral property of the late nineteenth century. These qualities include the use of bluestone for the construction of the outbuilding, the roof forms, brick walls, original windows and doors of the main house, the remnant garden layout and planting and fencing.

Condition

The buildings appear in externally good condition.

Integrity

The integrity is moderate to high. The house retains its roof form, unpainted face brick walls, early openings and windows and doors and the encircling verandah form. The garden retains some early layout and plantings and some sections of avenue planting and gates and gateposts. The outbuilding retains its roof form, walls and windows and doors.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the place be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References

Bucknall, Charles, Rodborough Vale: The Rural Story; Second Impression, 1994, passim; Bucknall, Graeme, and McDonald, Lorna, Letters of an Australian Pioneer Family 1827-1880, The Association of the Bucknall Family, Carisbrook, 1984, passim; Frieda Jervies, owner; Richard Bucknall, family member

Assessed by:

WJ, RB

June 2002

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Farmhouse complex and garden

CP03

Formerly

Address "Glenyvile" off Plumpton Road
Charlotte Plains

Constructed

Building Type Residential:detached

Architect

Map Ref. Laancoorie South 520.017



Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description Glenyvile off Plumpton Road, Charlotte Plains is a single storey, bluestone and brick farmhouse. The building is of the form of two intersecting hip roofs clad in corrugated metal. The building is of small roughly squared bluestone blocks laid in courses. The corner window and door openings are distinguished by red brick quoinwork. The building retains unpainted red brick chimneys. The windows are timber double hung with main windows being triple windows with narrow flanking sidelights. There is no extant verandah. The form of the building and the use of bluestone, which may have been quarried on the property, suggest that this building dates from the 1860s settlement era or earlier. There is an established row of pines on the property.

History

Thematic Context 6

Statement of Significance Glenyvile is significant at a local level as representative of the houses of the late Nineteenth century which are characteristic of this era. The building displays the characteristic design qualities of the intersecting hipped roof form, roof cladding of corrugated metal, the use of bluestone walling, the red brick quoin work, the unpainted red brick chimneys, and the timber double hung windows.

Condition The condition is fair.

Integrity The integrity is high. The building retains its original wall structure and finish, roof form, chimneys and windows.

Recommendations It is recommended that the place be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References

Assessed by: WJ, RB August 2001

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Farm outbuilding

CP05

Formerly	Charlotte Plains Hotel
Address	Carisbrook-Eddington Road Charlotte Plains
Constructed	c1885
Building Type	Commercial
Architect	
Map Ref.	Laancoorie South 510.036



Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	No
National Estate Register	No
Planning Scheme	No
National Trust Register	No

Description The former Charlotte Plains Hotel is now sited on a flat paddock with sheep pens on one side. There are some mature and senescent exotic trees nearby. The building is rectangular with a double longitudinal gable roof. The walls are clad in square edged weatherboards and the roof is clad in corrugated galvanised iron. Along one long side are two timber double hung windows, one with remaining glazing bars for twelve panes of glass. Along the centre of one side wall is a door opening now covered in. Along the other long side of the building are two timber double hung windows flanking a central doorway. There are no remaining chimneys. This may indicate that the building has been relocated to the present site. The weatherboards and windows are now devoid of paint.

History It is believed the Charlotte Plains Hotel was built c1885 with ex-bank manager Hans Gordon as licensee and owner.

The hotel closed in the 1920s, and was purchased by a farming family in the 1940s when it was turned into a shearing shed.

It is used today as a farm outbuilding.

Thematic Context 12

Statement of Significance The former Charlottes Plains Hotel Carisbrook-Eddington Road, Charlotte Plains is of historical significance at a local level. It is one of the few remaining places associated with the settlement and development of the Charlotte Plains area.

The former Charlottes Plains Hotel Carisbrook-Eddington Road, Charlotte Plains is aesthetically significant at a local level. It retains the characteristic double gable form and simple materials of simple nineteenth century country buildings. These characteristics include the small scale of the building, the double gable roof form, the square edged weatherboard wall cladding, the corrugated galvanised roof cladding, the twelve pane timber double hung windows and lack of decoration.

Condition The building is in poor condition.

Integrity The building retains its form, much of its cladding and some opening and joinery features.

Recommendations It is recommended that the former Charlottes Plains Hotel Carisbrook-Eddington Road, Charlotte Plains be recommended for addition to the Heritage Inventory administered by Heritage Victoria.

References McLeish, Daryl, In the Beginning There Was Carisbrook, Ernest Daryl McLeish, Maryborough, 2001, p. 179

Assessed by: WJ, RB May 2002

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

"Charlotte Plains" homestead ruins

CP06

Formerly

Address Carisbrook-Eddington Road
Charlotte Plains

Constructed 1843-46

Building Type Residential:detached

Architect

Map Ref. Laancoorie South 516.034

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **Yes**

National Trust Register **Yes** B2288

Description The former Charlotte Plains homestead is sited in a flat paddock area with some remnant hawthorn and peppercorn trees on the site.

The remains of the former Charlotte Plains homestead are today just the stone walls of the former house. The stonework is of bluestone, with roughly squared larger stones and field stones laid in courses for the outer face with roughly squared larger stones used around the openings. The inner face of the walls is of smaller stones laid as a roughly coursed rubble wall. There are remnants of plastering on the internal walls. The roof has been removed. The door and window openings have timber lintels built into the stonework. The windows have timber sills remaining in some places. The height of the walls now remaining varies from ground level to full height of the original walls. There are the remains of brick fire surrounds at the chimney sites. The remains of an underground tank exist on the north side of the house. The cellar remains can be seen on the west side of the building. The plan of much of the house can be discerned. Five to six rooms still remain. There are the remains of a detached kitchen on the south.

The cemetery is marked by the remains of a concrete post and galvanised pipe rail fence. This is in ruinous condition. Two senescent pine trees also mark the location. There are no headstones or grave markers and no evidence of the location of the graves.

History

The three Simson brothers, Donald Campbell, Hector Norman, and John C., came to Australia from Islay, Scotland. After meeting stock, brought overland from Monaro in NSW, at Mount Alexander, Donald decided to take up land in the Loddon and Deep Creek region.

In June 1840, Donald Simson took up Cairn Curran station which was occupied by Mrs Bryant. In the same year he took up Charlotte Plains. Pastoral run papers show that, at the time of taking up an official lease on Charlotte Plains in 1848, the property measured 180,405 acres. In 1854, it supported 10 horses, 850 cattle, and 13,500 sheep.

After Donald's death in 1851, family members continued to manage the estate until 1858, and then again from 1865 until its sale in 1878. In 1880, the last remaining 467 acres on which the homestead stood was sold. The only land reserved by the vendors was the family burial ground.

A small house was built near Deep Creek when the land was first taken up, however the



area was unsuitable due to flooding. A more substantial homestead was built in the period 1843-6 by the three Simson brothers, Donald, Hector and John.

The house, built of bluestone, formed a U-shape around a central quadrangle secured by large iron gates. There were 18 rooms and the walls were two feet thick. Timber used in the construction was imported cedar. A cellar and tank were built underground.

A family burial ground was established on the south side of nearby Green Hill. Donald Simson, his infant son, and John Simson were interred here.

The owner of the property in the 1930s dismantled the woodwork in the original homestead to use in his modern house built nearby, and the rest of the homestead was left to disintegrate. Some of the original bluestone blocks were removed from the site to erect a memorial to the Simson family on Primrose Hill, Maryborough, in 1939.

The ruins of Charlotte Plains homestead stand today on the property owned by the Cain brothers. The family burial ground is marked by two pines and the remains of a fence erected in the 1930s by the Maryborough Progress Association. No headstones or grave mounds remain. (See also associated site CP7.)

**Thematic
Context**

3

**Statement of
Significance**

The former Charlotte Plains homestead ruins and burial ground, Carisbrook-Eddington Road, Charlotte Plains is historically significant at the local level for its connections with the pioneering pastoralists the Simson brothers.

The former Charlotte Plains homestead ruins and burial ground, Carisbrook-Eddington Road, Charlotte Plains is aesthetically significant at the local level as it demonstrates the characteristic design qualities of early pastoral development. These characteristics include the use of local materials such as the bluestone, especially the use of field stones. The layout of the building around a courtyard is also a characteristic of early pastoralist homesteads giving a sheltered and protected domestic open area. The remains of the detached kitchen, underground tank and cellar demonstrate the design necessities for providing water, cool storage area and removing the danger of fire and the heat in hot weather from the kitchen away from the living areas.

The burial ground is historically significant at a local level as a memorial to early settlers in the area.

Condition

The building is in ruinous condition. The fence of the burial ground is in poor condition.

Integrity

The remains are of low integrity due to the loss of building fabric from the site.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Charlottes Plains Homestead and burial ground, Carisbrook-Eddington Road, Charlotte Plains be recommended for addition to the Heritage Inventory administered by Heritage Victoria. It is recommended that the place be retained on the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme and retained on the National Trust Register.

References

McNabb, J. D., 'The History of the Simsons', pamphlet, n.d.; Osborn, Betty, Against the Odds: Maryborough 1905-1961, Central Goldfields Shire, Maryborough, 1995, p. 266; Osborn, Betty, & Dubourg, Trenear, Maryborough: A Social History 1854-1904, Maryborough City Council, Maryborough, 1985, pp. 2-3; Run Plan 548, Public Records Office; Willis, Barbara, Footprints: A History of the Shire of Tullaroop, Shire of Tullaroop, Maryborough, 1988, p.8

Assessed by:

WJ, RB

May 2002

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Former sheep wash

CP07

Formerly

Address below Hoopers Bridge, Baringhup
Havelock Road
Charlotte Plains

Constructed

Building Type Industrial

Architect

Map Ref. Laancoorie South 524.049

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description The structure may date from 1840-1 when Donald Simson took up the Charlotte Plains run.

It consists of the remains of two bluestone walls and the remains of an earthen channel. There is no evidence of the red gum floor of the sheepwash.

One stone wall was built in the Tullaroop Creek to dam the water course and force the water to back-flow into an earthen channel which filled the sheepwash. These remains are approximately 20 metres long, 2.3 metres high, and 1.8 metres wide. Some of the bluestone blocks measure 1 metre x .5 metres.

The other wall was built to dam the stream flow to form a sheepwash. The remains measure 5 metres in length, 1.5 metres in height and 1 metre in width. The bluestone blocks are approximately .75 high and .25 metres wide.

Evidence exists of the earthen channel which was used to divert water from Tullaroop Creek to the sheepwash.

The remaining walls are of roughly squared and field stones built up in rough courses. The appearance is of a rough dry stone wall. Smaller field stones have been used to fill the interstices between the larger stones.

History It is believed the remnants of this sheepwash on the Tullaroop Creek (Deep Creek) are the remains of a structure built by Donald Simson, who took up Charlotte Plains station in 1840 (see Site CP6).

Simson built a solid stone wall of bluestone diagonally across Deep Creek to dam the water. The wall measured 40 yards in length, 10 feet in height in the centre of the creek, and 6 feet wide at the base tapering to 5 feet 6 inches at the top.

The wall caused a diversion of the creek via an earthen channel. The new stream back-flowed into a billabong and then into a continuation of the channel which was dammed by another smaller bluestone wall. An overflow from this dam carried the excess water away. This wall, dam, and a red gum block floor formed the actual wash where sheep were cleaned before shearing each year. It is not known when the sheepwash fell into disuse.



It is thought the construction of this technology was achieved with the help of Aboriginal labour.

An island has been formed between the old and new water courses.

The floods of 1973-4 destroyed much of the sheepwash construction, however significant remnants testify to its existence. The earthen channel, although its depth has been greatly reduced by silt, can still be seen. There is no evidence of the red gum floor of the sheepwash.

**Thematic
Context**

3.1

**Statement of
Significance**

The Charlottes Plains sheepwash on the Tullaroop Creek is of local historic and scientific significance. The structure is significant for its associations with Donald Simson, early squatter and settler in the district from 1840 and it demonstrates early attempts to tame and use the environment for farming purposes. The site is also significant as it demonstrates early farming technology and the use of available materials to fulfill the needs of farmers.

Other remnant sheep washes survive in varying states of integrity and varying condition in the central goldfields district. A sheepwash from the squatting period is at Plaistow on Joyce's Creek near Newstead. This is later in date and does not include the elaborate water diversion works. Later brick lined sheep washes existing at Natteyallock which date from much later in 1900. As with this sheepwash most were situated on creeks and were prone to damage in flooding and few survive in good condition.

Condition

The structure is in a ruinous condition.

Integrity

Some additions/alterations have been made to the bluestone wall which forms the actual sheepwash. The larger wall which remains across Tullaroop Creek has high integrity.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Charlottes Plains Sheepwash on the Tullaroop Creek be recommended for addition to the Heritage Inventory administered by Heritage Victoria

References

Lee Williamson, local resident; McNabb, J. D., 'The History of the Simsons', pamphlet, n.d.

Assessed by:

WJ, RB

May 2002

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Masons Bridge

Cr01

Formerly	Bets Bridge
Address	Maryborough-Majorca Road Craigie
Constructed	
Building Type	Public
Architect	
Map Ref.	Carisbrook 905.474



Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	No
National Estate Register	No
Planning Scheme	No
National Trust Register	No

Description The bridge is 6.1 metres high and has three main timber spans measuring 13.5 metres with steel girders and bluestone abutments. The deck, 41.2 metres long and 3.6 metres wide, is steel covered with an asphalt finish to the roadway. The bridge has a handrail of square timber posts with timber rails on the diagonal.

History A rush to Majorca began after gold was discovered in March 1863. By May, there were 250 stores and restaurants serving a population of 3,000-4,000.

With the rush, agitation for a bridge over McCallums Creek grew. The Tullaroop District Roads Board resisted the pressure, and finally a local resident, Mr Ashton, built a ford and charged a toll for crossing.

It is not known when the bridge was originally built, however it is likely to have been established during the height of the goldrushes between 1863 and 1866 as by 1870, Majorca supported only about 800 inhabitants. A photo in 'Maryborough a Social History 1854-1904' shows the bridge in operation c1866.

The bridge would appear to have been upgraded with the addition of the steel girders and supports.

It is still in use today.

Thematic Context 8

Statement of Significance Masons Bridge, McCallums Creek, Maryborough-Majorca Road, Craigie is of historical significance at the local level. The bridge was and remains a major transport connection for the district. The positioning of the bridge affected the development of the area by directing the way traffic flowed in the locality.

Condition The bridge is in fair to good condition.

Integrity The bluestone abutments are intact.

Recommendations It is recommended that Masons Bridge, McCallums Creek, Maryborough-Majorca Road, Craigie be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme

References Osborn, Betty, & Dubourg, Trenear, Maryborough: A Social History 1854-1904, Maryborough City Council, Maryborough, 1985, p. 195; Willis, Barbara, Footprints: A History of the Shire of Tullaroop, Shire of Tullaroop, Maryborough, 1988, p. 81;

Assessed by: WJ, RB June 2002

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

House (abandoned)

Cr02

Formerly

Address Talbot-Carisbrook Road
Craigie

Constructed

Building Type Residential:detached

Architect

Map Ref. Carisbrook 902.470

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description The bluestone cottage Talbot-Carisbrook Road, Craigie is sited in a grassed paddock. There is little evidence of early planting, trees or garden layout. The building is a single storey bluestone cottage with a steeply pitched hipped roof clad in corrugated metal. The house has external unpainted face brick chimneys on each side. The building has a central doorway with flanking window openings. The openings each have single block bluestone lintels. The walls are constructed of small roughly squared bluestone laid in courses (similar in size and laying technique to Glenyville - see CP3). The quoinwork at the opening and corners is of alternating larger blocks, two courses high. The window and door joinery is missing.

History

Thematic Context 6

Statement of Significance The bluestone cottage Talbot-Carisbrook Road, Craigie is of aesthetic and historic significance at a local level. Although the building has been abandoned it is significant as a surviving example of a small solidly constructed bluestone cottage of the era of early settlement in the area. The roof form and materials indicate that the building was constructed in the 1860s or earlier. The building exhibits the characteristic qualities of small scale, steeply pitched hip roof form, lapped corrugated steel roof cladding, bluestone walls, bluestone quoinwork, external red brick chimney and original window and door openings.

Condition The building is in poor to fair condition.

Integrity The building is substantially intact. It retains its walls, chimney and roof structure and cladding.

Recommendations It is recommended that the place be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References

Assessed by: WJ, RB August 2001



Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

House

Cr03

Formerly	Methodist Church
Address	Maryborough-Majorca Road Craigie
Constructed	c1868
Building Type	Church
Architect	
Map Ref.	Carisbrook 898.465



Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	No
National Estate Register	No
Planning Scheme	No
National Trust Register	No

Description The former Methodist Church, Craigie occupies a rising site set back from the street. The single storey bluestone building is a rectangular nave form with a single gable roof. The gable ends rise to form a bluestone parapet at the front and back. The steeply pitched roof is now clad in corrugated steel. Flat roof windows and flues now penetrate the roof.

The walls are of roughly coursed quarry faced bluestone. There is a gable roofed porch entry placed centrally in one gable end. Above the porch is a pair of narrow pointed arch windows surmounted by an arched triangular window in the apex of the gable. Bluestone buttresses at each side support the main gable end wall. The church has four pointed arch windows down each side. Other openings have been introduced in the renovation of the building for use as a dwelling.

History McCallums Creek (later Craigie) was explored for gold in 1855 at Garden Flat, and a rush to the area took place in 1858. Batteries were in operation by the early 1860s crushing quartz transported from Majorca. Village lots for the McCallums Creek township were offered in 1861.

Methodist services at Craigie were first held in 1855 in a weatherboard building. This building was sold to Timor for £40.

The present bluestone building was erected c1868 for approximately £450. In 1905, a new floor was installed and general renovations carried out.

The church closed in 1980 and was gutted by fire in 1985. The building has since been renovated and is now used as a private residence.

Thematic Context 12.4

Statement of Significance The former Majorca Methodist Church, Majorca-Maryborough road, Majorca is of aesthetic, historic and social significance at a local level. The bluestone church is of aesthetic significance as a simple Gothic detailed bluestone church which retains its form, materials and major decorative features such as the porch and pointed arch openings. The church is socially and historically significant for its connection with the Methodist community in the area from the late 1860s until 1980. The church was the centre of Methodist worship and celebration for over a century.

Condition	Externally the main form, roof and walls are in good condition.	
Integrity	The main form and wall materials of the building survive but the building has been altered by the addition of roof and wall openings.	
Recommendations	It is recommended that the former Majorca Methodist Church, Majorca-Maryborough road, Majorca be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.	
References	Bette Bilton, local resident; 'Spectator', May 19th, 1905	
Assessed by:	WJ, RB	February 2002

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

House

Cr04

Formerly

Address Maryborough-Majorca Road
Craigie

Constructed

Building Type Residential:detached

Architect

Map Ref. Carisbrook 899.464

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description The building is constructed on a flat site at a moderate set back from the road. There is little remaining to indicate early garden layout or plantings. The building is a single storey gable roof weatherboard building with a skillion extension to the rear. The building has a straight sloped verandah, which returns to one side. The verandah does not retain any early valance decoration or post brackets. It retains an unpainted face brick chimney.

History

Thematic Context 10

Statement of Significance The residence, Maryborough-Majorca Road, Craigie is of historic and aesthetic significance at a local level as representative of the timber buildings of the late Nineteenth century which are characteristic of this era. The characteristic qualities include the gable and skillion roof forms, the corrugated metal roof cladding, the square edged weatherboard wall cladding, the skillion roofed return verandah form and cladding, the unpainted face brick chimney and the timber windows.

Condition The condition is moderate.

Integrity The integrity is moderate. The building retains its original wall cladding, roof form and verandah form.

Recommendations It is recommended that the place be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References

Assessed by: WJ, RB



Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

"Hampstead Park"

Cr05

Formerly

Address Carisbrook-Talbot Road
Craigie

Constructed 1855

Building Type Residential:detached

Architect

Map Ref. Carisbrook 497.918

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description Hampstead Park is a farm complex which retains the original 1855 brick dwelling with weatherboard extension.

The main house is set on a relatively flat site with some remnant garden and mature exotic trees. The house has a main facade of rendered brick with a large decorative parapet with two decorative free form pediments and rising to each corner which terminate in orb finials (one now missing). The roof is of intersecting gables with brick chimneys now painted. Springing from the parapet front is a deep verandah with a convex roof form. This is supported on recent timber posts and there is what appears to be a recently introduced cast iron valance and brackets. The verandah returns along both sides of the brick section with a change in roof form – on one side it becomes an extension of the roof and has a skillion roof form. The brick section has an asymmetrical facade with one section coming forward with a wide central timber double hung window. The main entry is adjacent to the protruding bay and there are two timber double hung windows to the other side of the door. The brick section has been extended by the addition of a timber wing to one side set back from the original frontage. This terminates in a transverse gable with the gable end aligned with the main elevation. The roofs are clad in corrugated steel. The walls are clad in square edged weatherboards and there are timber double hung windows.

The farm has a collection of working buildings including a large barn, yards, timber outbuilding (former piggery), dairy and garage.

The barn is very long and has a gable roof over the main section which has been extended with a flat section at the rear supported on round bush poles. The walls are clad in unpainted rough timber battens which show evidence of changes in openings. The skillion section is open on the long side. The gable roof has a steep pitch and may have been used as a hay loft. There is a timber framed window in the gable end.

The garage building has a similar roof pitch to the barn but is a smaller building. It has a corrugated steel clad roof and weatherboard clad walls. There is a slated rectangular vent in the gable end and a nine paned, timber double hung window in the side.

The dairy would appear to date from the early twentieth century as it has a concrete base and a gable roof with deep eaves and gable end overhang to keep the building cool. The building is clad in cement sheeting and has a timber diagonal boarded entry door in the



gable end.

The former piggery has a steeply pitched hipped roof and vertical timber slab walls. This building form and materials is associated with early pastoral settlement. It is a very simple form of building. The large slab walls could be readily procured from surrounding timber and the construction materials and methods did not rely on manufactured materials. This may be an early dwelling erected while the brick building was built or prior to its construction

The slab hut in the adjacent paddock has the steep pitched hipped roof and simple form associated with early pastoral settlement in Victoria. It appears similar in materials and construction methods to the piggery discussed above. The hut is also set in mature exotic plantings which may relate to its early establishment as part of the farm complex. The building has a stone chimney and adjacent well.

The main house has an established garden with mature oaks and Italian cypress. The cypress is believed to have been planted in 1863 to commemorate the birth of Charles and Anna Napier's first son. There is a brick beehive well next to house.

The paddocks are planted with hawthorns hedges as fencing on the boundaries.

History

John Laskie, a brewer from Maryborough, purchased Hampstead Park, an area of approximately 328 acres on McCallums Creek, in 1855 for the sum of £467 15s. 10d. He built a house and a bridge across the creek in the same year, and added a further 201 acres to his holding.

The brick house comprised five main rooms, cellar and detached kitchen with earthen floor. Another five roomed dwelling of weatherboard was added later (built over the detached kitchen), and a brick parapet facade erected on the original structure.

Laskie mortgaged Hampstead in 1856, and sold out completely in 1857 to Henry Napier for £3,101. The Napier brothers, Henry, Charles and William paid this large sum, in the hope they would find gold.

Charles took on the property, and in 1880, a contract was signed between Napier and Alexander Lowenstein and Edward Morey. Napier was paid six percent of the gross yield of gold taken out of Hampstead. The mines, which operated in the paddock next to the house, were named the Kong Meng and Napier Freehold. The mines returned excellent yields and the tailings were reworked in the period 1937-9.

A large timber barn measuring 90 feet by 30 feet with walls of three inch battens, a wooden floor and gable iron roof, was erected at a date unknown. It is believed the timber was imported from Tasmania. A steel mine boiler was erected at the front of the barn and used as a water tank. Sheep yards built of upright wooden posts and a piggery of bush timber construction were built at the rear of the barn. The pens and yards were brick paved.

Charles Napier died in 1889 and his wife, Anna, in 1895. A commemorative stained glass window was erected in their memory in St. Paul's Church, Carisbrook (see site C45). Charles and Francis Bucknall and family moved to Hampstead in 1898, and in 1900 formed a partnership with William and Blanch Napier to breed shorthorn cattle.

The Bucknalls retained ownership of Hampstead Park until John and June Tainsh purchased it in 1973. They today, with the help of their son, manage a Murray Grey stud on the property.

Thematic Context

6.2

Statement of Significance

Hampstead Park is of architectural and historic significance at a local level. Hampstead Park is of historic significance for its associations with the early development of the Craigie area and with John Laskie, Charles Napier and the Bucknall family. Hampstead Park retains the 1850s brick house and cellar, timber additions, slab hut, large timber barn, dairy, sheep yards and piggery. The farm complex is enhanced by the retained features of the brick beehive well, the hawthorn hedges and the mature oaks and Italian Cypress.

Condition

The house is in good condition. The outbuildings are in fair condition for their age.

Integrity

The buildings appear substantially externally intact.

Recommendations It is recommended that Hampstead Park, Carisbrook-Talbot Road, Craigie be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

Additional research may indicate that this building is of sufficient historic significance to recommend for addition to the Victorian Heritage Register. It is recommended that further historical research and detailed physical inspection be undertaken.

References Bucknall, Charles N., Rodborough Vale, the Rural Story, the Saga of the Bucknalls of Armadale, and the Napiers of Hampstead, Maryborough, 1994, pp. 18-21; Osborn, Betty, & Dubourg, Trenear, Maryborough: A Social History 1854-1904, Maryborough City Council, Maryborough, 1985, p.123

Assessed by: WJ, RB February 2002

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Farmhouse (abandoned)

Cr06

Formerly

Address Carisbrook-Talbot Road
Craigie

Constructed

Building Type Residential:detached

Architect

Map Ref. Carisbrook 907.478

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description The farmhouse is set in a paddock area with no defined garden area but some elm plantings to the rear. The single storey rectangular house has an M form roof of intersecting hips, the return hips being very shallow. The roof is clad in corrugated metal in short sheets, which denotes an original or early replacement roof. One squat unpainted face brick chimney remains. The walls are of red brick with bluestone lintels over the openings. The house has a central front door with flanking window openings. The side walls have two window openings. All are now missing their joinery. There is a verandah springing beam attached to the front facade. This indicates that there was a hipped roof verandah across the front facade, which has since been removed.

Near the house is a small bluestone outbuilding with a gable roof. The bluestone is roughly squared and laid in courses with larger blocks at the corner.

History

Thematic Context 6

Statement of Significance The farmhouse and outhouse form a complex demonstrating early farming practices and relate to the early settlement in the area. The buildings would appear to date from the 1860s or earlier.

Condition The brick farmhouse is abandoned and in fair to poor condition. The outbuilding is in fair to poor condition.

Integrity The brick farmhouse has moderate integrity as it retains its form, unpainted face brick walls and chimney, corrugated metal roof cladding. The small bluestone outbuilding near the house is of moderate integrity as it retains its walls and most of the roof structure and cladding.

Recommendations It is recommended that the place be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References

Assessed by: WJ, RB August 2002



Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

House

Cr07

Formerly	Craigie School No. 1062
Address	Maryborough-Majorca Road Craigie
Constructed	1870-1871
Building Type	School
Architect	
Map Ref.	Carisbrook 899.462



Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	No
National Estate Register	No
Planning Scheme	Yes
National Trust Register	No

Description The former Craigie school, Craigie is on a gently sloping site set parallel to the road and set back about approximately five metres from the boundary. The single storey building has a long gable roof with two intersecting gable sections. The roofs are clad in corrugated steel. There is a brick chimney set in a roof valley and a later external brick chimney on one gable end.

The building may have been extended or built in stages, as there is variation in the bluestone wall patterns. One gable section has large bluestone corner blocks with the walls in courses made of larger blocks with smaller blocks making up the course in between. Another section has similar corners and window treatment but the wall section is made of courses of narrower bluestone blocks.

The windows have bluestone sills and one wall has the window openings in filled with bluestone. Other windows are timber framed double hung with 12 panes. The gable ends have circular vents with neatly dressed edging in bluestone. One gable end has a small bluestone extension with a skillion roof and door.

Near the main building are two small bluestone toilet buildings with gable roofs clad in corrugated steel. One has had some stone fall out of the side wall. The other has extensive cracking.

The building is an unusual variation of the standard common school plan formulated by the Victorian Board of Education and based on the English Committee of Council of Education model. The blocked in windows were to provide an uninterrupted area for the blackboards. Common schools were built in local materials which varied from local stone, brick and timber. The bluestone wall material indicates the local availability of bluestone.

History

McCallums Creek (later Craigie) was explored for gold in 1855 at Garden Flat, and a rush to the area took place in 1858. Batteries were in operation by the early 1860s crushing quartz transported from Majorca. Village lots for the McCallums Creek township were offered in 1861.

The first school in Craigie, No. 448 McCallums Creek, was a Church of England school opened in 1860 and conducted in a weatherboard building.

By public consent, this school was vested in the Board of Education and plans for a new building on another site were presented to the Board in Melbourne in 1870. The new bluestone school, Carisbrook State School No. 1062, was completed in 1871 at a cost of £260 funded on a £1 by £1 basis by local residents and the Government. The school consisted of two rooms; one for the infants measuring 30 feet x 18 feet, and the other for the seniors measuring 40 feet x 18 feet. Two bluestone toilets were built behind the school.

The nearby Craigie Park (see site Cr11) was used to conduct sporting activities for the school.

Trees were planted in the school grounds in 1873.

The average daily attendance in 1876 was 125-150.

A four-room teacher's residence was erected next door to the school in 1887.

The community used the school over the years as a polling booth, and to house dancing and euchre parties.

Craigie School closed in 1941 and was sold as a private residence in 1957. It continues to be used as a residence today. There is no evidence of the original teacher's residence.

**Thematic
Context**

12.2

**Statement of
Significance**

The former Craigie State School, Maryborough-Majorca Road, Craigie is of social, historical and architectural significance at the local level. The building is of historical and social significance as a hub of the educational and social life of the Craigie community from 1871 until 1957. The building is of architectural significance as an unusually large, substantially intact example of a bluestone school being a variation of the common school plan. The building retains its form, roof and wall materials, a chimney and windows.

Condition

The building appears to be externally in good condition. The toilets are in poor condition.

Integrity

The buildings are substantially externally intact.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Craigie State School, Maryborough-Majorca Road, Craigie be retained on the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References

Bette Bilton, local resident; Blake, L. J., Vision and Realisation, Vol. 2, Education Dept. Victoria, Melbourne, 1973, pp. 727-8; Willis, Barbara, Footprints: A History of the Shire of Tullaroop, Shire of Tullaroop, Maryborough, 1988, pp. 78, 84

Assessed by:

WJ, RB

February 2002

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Farmhouse and barn (abandoned)

Cr09

Formerly

Address Craigie-Clunes Road
Craigie

Constructed

Building Type Residential:detached

Architect

Map Ref. Carisbrook 464.880

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description The two bluestone structures are situated in a flat paddock. They are now separated by later fencing. There is no remnant garden or plantings and little evidence of earlier access roads or paths.

The smaller building appears to have been a small house. It is rectangular and had a gable roof form. It has lost its roof but retains some bluestone walls. The walls are laid in roughly squared blocks of varying sizes but in generally well defined courses.

The larger outbuilding retains its corrugated metal roof and is in substantially intact condition. The bluestone is laid in a deliberate pattern of alternating large blocks and two smaller blocks to make up each course. Larger blocks are used at the corners. This building has one piece bluestone lintels over the openings. On one side of the building is a cast iron water cylinder of the type used to provide steam power to gold mining operations. This may have been a later acquisition for the provision of water or associated with a form of power at the site.

History

Thematic Context 6

Statement of Significance The cottage and barn form a significant complex demonstrating early farming practices and relate to the early settlement in the area. The complex would appear to date from the 1860s or earlier. The large bluestone outbuilding is significant as an example of using bluestone in a structural and decorative manner.

Condition The cottage is in poor condition. The larger bluestone outbuilding is in good condition.

Integrity The large bluestone outbuilding is of high integrity as it retains its bluestone walls and gable roof with corrugated metal cladding. The cottage is of low integrity as it is missing its roof structure and cladding.

Recommendations It is recommended that the place be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References



Assessed by: WJ, RB

August 2001

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Barn and trees

Cr08

Formerly

Address Talbot-Carisbrook Road
Craigie

Constructed

Building Type Outbuilding

Architect

Map Ref. Carisbrook 892.454



Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description The barn is situated close to the road and has associated plantings of elm trees. The site of the associated house now contains a modern building marked by bluestone entry gates. The barn is a rectangular bluestone building with a gable roof. The gable roof is clad in corrugated metal in short lengths. And has timber barge boards with no decoration. The walls are of roughly squared bluestone laid in courses. Asymmetrically placed in one long side of the building is a large opening with an elliptical arch with bluestone voussoirs. The original barn doors have been replaced with a recent metal sliding door. There is an intrusive metal clad extension at one end of the building.

History

Thematic Context 6

Statement of Significance The bluestone barn is of aesthetic and historic significance as a large, well constructed example of an early farm building in the district. The barn retains the characteristic qualities of the gable roof form, corrugated metal cladding, bluestone wall material and arched door opening with bluestone voussoirs

Condition The building condition is good.

Integrity The building integrity is high. The building retains its form, roof cladding, unpainted bluestone walls and arched opening.

Recommendations It is recommended that the place be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References

Assessed by: WJ, RB August 2001

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Craigie Park (Reserve)

Cr11

Formerly	Victoria Park
Address	Craigie Park Road Craigie
Constructed	Gazetted 1870
Building Type	Public
Architect	
Map Ref.	Carisbrook 900.457



Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	No
National Estate Register	No
Planning Scheme	No
National Trust Register	No

Description The park is a relatively flat site with a mix of native and exotic tree plantings around the boundary leaving a roughly circular open area. The land is now pasture and used for grazing. Little remains of earlier plantings and structures.

History McCallums Creek (later Craigie) was explored for gold in 1855 at Garden Flat, and a rush to the area took place in 1858. Batteries were in operation by the early 1860s crushing quartz transported from Majorca. Village lots for the McCallums Creek township were offered in 1861.

Victoria Park was gazetted in 1870. The first meeting of the committee took place in June 1889 when a decision was taken to fence the park. Pine trees were planted in the park in 1890 and sold in 1897. In 1903, a timber shed with an iron roof, and toilets were erected. Swings and a cyclone gate were put into place in 1921. A pavilion built in the park was sold in 1960.

The park has been used by the Craigie community for a number of activities over the years, including school and Sunday school picnics, 'Back to' Craigie and Maryborough celebrations, horse and pony club events, and by various social clubs for meetings. Local cricket and football teams have also made use of the park's facilities. The park was leased for grazing each year.

A fire in 1985 destroyed many of the park's buildings and plantings. Because of waning community interest in Victoria Park, its management was handed over to the Central Goldfields Shire and the Department of Natural Resources and Environment in 1999.

Thematic Context 12.5

Statement of Significance The former Victoria Park, Craigie Road, Craigie is of social significance at a local level. The former park was used as a centre of recreational activity by the local community in the nineteenth and early twentieth century. The open roughly circular site displays the qualities of an open playing field and recreation ground and retains its basic form and some boundary plantings.

Condition The site is in fair condition.

Integrity The site is of low integrity as much of the plantings and structures have been removed or destroyed in bush fires.

Recommendations It is recommended that the former Victoria Park, Craigie Park Road, Craigie be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References Bette Bilton, former Secretary, Craigie Park Committee

Assessed by: WJ, RB February 2002

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Farmhouse and ruin

E01

Formerly

Address Eddington-Dunolly Road
Eddington

Constructed

Building Type Residential:detached

Architect

Map Ref. Laanecoorie South 527.141

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description

The house is sited within a fenced garden area and has mature exotic trees including a Canary Island Palm. The house is a generally rectangular form with an M roof of intersecting gables. The roof is clad in corrugated metal. The house is of tuck pointed, unpainted, face brickwork. The main facade has a central entry door flanked by timber double hung windows. The house has a verandah which returns down both sides. The verandah has plain timber posts and lacks any decorative valance or post brackets. The verandah appears to have been rebuilt. The house retains unpainted face brick chimneys with rendered moulded cappings. The house has been extended recently using bricks from the nearby house ruin.

The nearby house ruin consists of a number of walls and one chimney. The roof structure and cladding is missing and so is a substantial amount of the external walling.

History

Thematic Context 6

Statement of Significance

The farmhouse and ruin, Eddington-Dunolly Road, Eddington is aesthetically significant at a local level. The farm house is as a good example of a larger brick farmhouse of the late Nineteenth century. The house displays characteristic qualities including generally rectangular form with an M roof of intersecting gables, clad in corrugated metal, tuck pointed, unpainted, face brickwork, central entry door flanked by timber double hung windows, return verandah, and unpainted face brick chimneys with rendered moulded cappings.

The nearby house ruin retains some design qualities with the remnant brick walls and one chimney.

Condition The condition of the farmhouse is good. The ruins are in poor condition.

Integrity The integrity is high. The building retains its original unpainted, tuck pointed, wall cladding, roof form, verandah and some garden plantings. The ruins are of low integrity.

Recommendations It is recommended that the place be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.



References

Assessed by:

WJ, RB

August 2001

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Danns Bridge

E02

Formerly

Address Over Bet Bet Creek, Dunolly-Eddington Road,
Eddington

Constructed 1946

Building Type Public

Architect

Map Ref. Laanecoorie South 522.146

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **Yes** H1850

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **Yes** B7058

Description Built in 1946, Danns Bridge is a large all-timber simple-beam road bridge on the Dunolly-Eddington Road crossing the Bet Bet Creek tongue of Laanecoorie Reservoir (Bet Bet Creek channel), approximately nine kilometres west of the Bendigo-Maryborough Road. It is a large log-stringer bridge, with 14 all-timber spans, an overall length of 103 metres and a deck width of 5.5 metres. It occupies a picturesque setting adjacent to a broad road-junction reserve, on a prominent tongue of the Laanecoorie Reservoir.

History Danns Bridge was built in 1946. Very few large all-timber bridges, with traditional log-stringers on timber piles, have been built on Victorian main roads since World War Two.

The Country Roads Board's new longitudinally decked motor version of the timber bridge, first constructed on the Princes Highway (East) in 1930, had become the norm in Victorian all-timber bridge construction by the mid-1930s. The standard Howe-type timber trusses of the 1920s were no longer considered economic or relevant to future traffic needs, and none were built after 1930.

Most Victorian all-timber bridges built in the years of post-war reconstruction after 1945, were built as strengthened versions of the CRB standard 1930s timber-stringer motor bridge, with longitudinal decking and traditional timber kerbs and side-rails.

However, the great majority of all-timber bridges built in Victoria between 1945 and 1960 were variations on the standard CRB motor-bridge pattern of the 1930s, strengthened a little to meet the greater loading requirements of increasingly-common semi-trailer transport. Because of the relatively short working life of Messmate, the standard bridge timbers of the post-war period, very few of these bridges are functional today. On main roads subject to escalating transport loadings, they are becoming very rare indeed.

Where multiple broad spans were necessary for a large timber river bridge, the standard technique in immediate post-war years was to use long steel joists over traditional timber piers of driven piles, with a standard longitudinal motor deck and traditional timber kerbs and side-rails. In situations where steel joists could not feasibly span the required distance of flood channel, steel trusses (usually electrically-welded) had in the 1930s been used either as deck trusses (below deck) or through-trusses (above deck) with standard timber decks. With so many choices of technology available by 1945, the non-availability and



increasing expense of large and durable bridge timbers, and the greatly increased traffic-loading requirements of the post-war reconstruction era, the building of large all-timber-beam bridges fell off drastically.

Sizeable examples of all-timber CRB motor bridges of that 1930s pattern, are today extremely rare on Victorian roads. Where functioning examples are still tolerated on State highways, they are on remote stretches of lightly-trafficked highway route such as the Omeo Highway above Omeo. The Livingstone Creek bridge on the Omeo Highway above Omeo is indeed an historic timber bridge, but its timber-beam component is smaller and of a much earlier, and different, type. Other all-timber bridges of the post-1930 CRB pattern on the Omeo Highway, like the adjacent Bingo Munjie Creek bridge, are smaller and more lightly-constructed and generally akin to other little timber CRB-type motor bridges scattered around the Gippsland high country.

Danns Bridge is the second longest surviving all-timber road bridge in Victoria, after the Tyers Road Causeway Bridge. Other longer bridges (Kirwan's Bridge, Hopkins River Bridge, Wuk Wuk Bridge, Calulu Bridge, Mitchellstown Bridge, Chinaman's Bridge, and the old Seymour Bridge) all have introduced non-timber beams, and were not originally built to the 1930 CRB style. This makes Danns Bridge the longest all-timber road bridge in Victoria still in use.

**Thematic
Context**

8

**Statement of
Significance**

Danns Bridge is historically and scientifically significant at a local and state level. It is the largest timber bridge of its type in the state still in use.

It is of historical significance as one of the last large all-timber road bridges built in Victoria. It is a rare example of an all-timber Country Roads Board bridge built in the period of post-war reconstruction immediately after World War Two; the final phase of all-timber bridge construction on Victoria's major roads. The Loddon River valley was once home to many large timber bridges, most of which have now disappeared. The bridge is situated on a historic gold-fields route. It is associated with Victoria's second 'National' irrigation works - the Laanecoorie Reservoir - which was originally constructed in 1889-91.

It is of scientific (technical) significance as the largest example of a bridge built to the standard 1930 CRB motor bridge design, featuring the innovative longitudinal deck system which revolutionised engineering thinking about the viability of timber bridge construction. After the (presently scheduled) replacement of the nearby 10-span Bet Bet Bridge, it will become the only known surviving example of this important class of bridge with more than 5 spans. It was probably the last all-timber bridge of its size built by the CRB; it is highly unusual that as late as 1946 the CRB chose to replace a Main Road bridge using what is essentially a pre Second World War all-timber stringer bridge design. It is also an exceptionally long example of an all-timber road bridge of any type, and is the longest all-timber bridge still in use in Victoria. The only longer examples are the long-disused and declining Tyers Road bridge, which has a different (transverse) deck, and the Hopkins River Bridge at Warrnambool, which is presently scheduled for demolition.

Condition

The condition of Danns Bridge is good.

Integrity

The integrity is high.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the bridge be retained on the Victorian Heritage Register and National Trust Register. It is recommended that the place be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References

Victorian Heritage Register

Assessed by:

RB

June 2002

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

House

GP01

Formerly

Address 348 Maryborough-Majorca Road
Golden Point

Constructed

Building Type Residential:detached

Architect

Map Ref. Carisbrook 923.448

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description The house is on a flat site at a medium set back from the front boundary. The house is approached by a modern concrete pathway to the front door. There is no remnant garden layout or plantings.

The house has two gable roofed sections which are parallel with the front facade and a mixture of timber weatherboard and other claddings for skillion and gable roofed additions to the rear. The front elevation has a central doorway with highlight over and flanking timber double hung doorways. The building has been rendered. The roof is clad in corrugated metal and there are three external rendered masonry chimneys along one side wall and one painted brick chimney on the other side wall. The chimneys have minimal decoration of a band of corbelled bricks on each one. The render has been painted bright red and white to imitate patterned coloured brick work. The facade appears to be built of brick. The roof is an extension of the main roof at a slightly flatter pitch. The rendered masonry verandah posts and balustrade walls appear to date from the interwar period (1920s – 1930s) and to be an addition to the original earlier building. The building is devoid of any nineteenth century decoration.

History This mudbrick dwelling is believed to have been built in the 1860s during the goldrush days of Golden Point. It was cement-rendered approximately 40 years ago.

Thematic Context 5, 6

Statement of Significance 348 Maryborough-Majorca Road, Golden Point is significant at a local level as a representative of an early building form of the mid Nineteenth century goldmining era. The building displays the characteristic qualities of gabled and skillion roof forms clad in corrugated steel, rendered wall finish, original doorways and timber windows, rendered and painted brick chimneys

Condition The condition is fair.

Integrity The integrity is moderate. The building retains its original form, roof form and verandah roof form.

Recommendations It is recommended that the place be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.



References

Assessed by: WJ, RB

August 2001

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

House ruins

GP02

Formerly

Address Maryborough-Majorca Road
Golden Point

Constructed

Building Type Residential:detached

Architect

Map Ref. Carisbrook 922.451

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description The ruin of a former brick house is on a flat site which is now a grassed paddock. There are no easily discerned garden layout, access roads and no remnant planting. The house has lost its roof structure. The main front facade has a central doorway with flanking full length window openings. There is little remaining joinery. There is a timber verandah springing beam attached to the wall which suggests a hipped verandah once stood along the front facade.

History

Thematic Context 6

Statement of Significance The ruin is historically significant at a local level as an example of farming settlement in the area. The building retains some design qualities of the early era of settlements including plan form, door and window openings and evidence of the original verandah.

Condition The condition of the building is poor.

Integrity The building is of low integrity. The building retains its basic wall structure and material.

Recommendations The building is recommended for addition to the Heritage Inventory administered by Heritage Victoria

References

Assessed by: WJ, RB August 2001



Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Havelock School site

H01

Formerly

Address Dunolly Road
Havelock

Constructed

Building Type School

Architect

Map Ref. Laanecoorie South 465.053

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description The Havelock School site fronts Dunolly Road. It is marked today by a row of sugar gums on the eastern boundary and scattered trees across the site. A timber sign on the road reads 'School 1264 Havelock 1870-1929'.

History Havelock came into existence as a gold-mining camp in 1854 and was first known as White Hills. The township of tents and bark huts was named Havelock in 1857. It consisted then of wooden houses, two stores, two hotels and a blacksmith. Deep lead mines ensured employment for many district residents until 1917. With the closing down of the Duke of Main Leads Consols at Betley in 1918, many residents of the township left.

Common school No. 38 at Dwyer's Bridge was apparently the first school in the locality.

A State-aided Rural School opened in Havelock in buildings near the railway station site in 1870 with an enrolment of 20 students. Havelock State School No. 1264 began in the same building, rented from the Shire of Tullaroop for 1s. per annum.

A new wooden building, accommodating 60, was erected on crown land and opened in January, 1874 with 72 students.

A fenced dam with underground piping to supply water for trees and a garden was installed c1900. Mr Fred Allinson, a head teacher, had 200 trees planted.

The school closed in 1929. The school building is thought to have been moved to Red Lion, and then to Maryborough State School No. 404 as extra accommodation.

It is believed a row of sugar gums now growing on the boundaries of the site were planted to commemorate the Boer War and was named 'Baden Powell Avenue'. Other trees were planted to honour famous people.

The trees and a timber sign are all that evidence the school site.

Thematic Context

12.2

Statement of Significance

The former Havelock School site is historically and socially significant at a local level. The site reflects patterns of settlement in township and area. The site was a major community



centre during the era of the school occupation. The trees are significant as memorials to events held as important to the local residents at the time of planting.

Condition

Integrity There are no above ground remains of the school.

Recommendations The timber sign and plantings should be retained as memorials to the earlier use of the site.

References Blake, L. J., Vision and Realisation, Vol. 2, Education Dept. Victoria, Melbourne, 1973, p. 752; Victorian Local Government Department, Tullaroop Shire, SLV

Assessed by: WJ, RB August 2001

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Farmhouse

H03

Formerly

Address Stevens Road
Havelock

Constructed

Building Type Residential:detached

Architect

Map Ref. Laanecoorie South 469.070

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description The farm complex in Stevens Road, Havelock (North) is set back a short distance from the road with some senescent windbreak planting to one side. There are remnant large timber fence posts supporting the entry gates. There is little evidence left of the early garden. The farm complex is a collection of small Weatherboard and brick buildings forming a rough L shape. The front section facing the road is a weatherboard gable roofed house with a plain face brick chimney. The building has a central front door flanked by double hung timber windows. The roof is clad in corrugated steel. The house has a skillion verandah supported on timber posts. There is no decoration remaining on the verandah. This section is linked to a similar building set at right angles. To the rear is a small brick building with a steeply pitched hipped roof clad in corrugated steel with an external face brick chimney. This building has a high central window and a door to one side and no verandah. Joined to this is a gabled roofed building. The complex shows the development of the site over time and gives a picturesque collection of built forms.

History

Thematic Context 6

Statement of Significance The farm complex at Stevens Road, Havelock (North) is of historic and aesthetic significance at a local level. The complex contributes to the heritage of the district as it demonstrates the development of farming in the district. The building retains characteristic early design qualities including the use of a variety of forms and materials, the various gable roofed structures, face brick walls, brick chimneys, verandah form and original windows and doors,

Condition The condition is poor.

Integrity The integrity is high to moderate.

Recommendations It is recommended that the place is noted as Conservation Desirable and assistance is given to owners wishing to retain the building.

References

Assessed by: WJ, RB August 2001



Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

House (unoccupied)

H02

Formerly

Address RMB3105, Dunolly Road
Havelock

Constructed

Building Type Residential:detached

Architect

Map Ref. Laanecoorie South 465.053

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description The house at RMB3105 Dunolly Road, Havelock is set on a flat site with few remaining early plantings. The house is a single storey timber weatherboard clad house. The building has a single longitudinal gable roof across a single room depth with a long skillion roof linking to a smaller gable section at the rear. The roofs are clad in corrugated steel. There are two external face brick chimneys with one corbelled row of bricks for decorations. The house has a central front doorway flanked by double hung timber windows. The front has a verandah with a gently convex verandah roof form supported on stop chamfered timber posts with some remaining timber capital moulds. Part of the verandah has been built in and the ends are clad in weatherboard and cement sheeting. The verandah has a timber floor in poor condition. There is little decoration left on the building.

History

Thematic Context 5, 6

Statement of Significance RMB 3105 Dunolly Road, Havelock is of historic and aesthetic significance at a local level. The building contributes to the heritage of the district as it retains its nineteenth century form and original materials. The form of the simple timber miner's type cottage is disappearing as a major characteristic of this area. The building retains the characteristic qualities of small scale, the gable roof form, square edged weatherboards wall cladding and original windows

Condition The condition is poor.

Integrity The integrity is moderate to high with the building retaining its form, cladding materials, windows, external face brick chimneys, verandah form and some minor verandah decoration.

Recommendations It is recommended that the place is noted as Conservation Desirable and assistance is given to owners wishing to retain the building.

References

Assessed by: WJ, RB August 2001



Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Exotic trees in bushland

H04

Formerly Havelock State Nursery

Address Old Eddington Road
Havelock

Constructed

Building Type Public

Architect

Map Ref. Laanecoorie South 475.072

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description The former Havelock State Nursery, Old Eddington Road, Havelock is now only evidenced by some exotic trees growing in bushland. Closer inspection reveals the remains of chimneys as red brick scatters and the discernible row planting of cultivated trees in the sugar gum plantations nearby. The nursery dam still exists.

History Because of the high demands placed on them by miners, industry and farmers, the goldfields' forests were the first to attract the concerns of foresters. The first timber reserves were subsequently set aside in Victoria in the 1860s.

The number of reserves were increased in 1871 and recommendations were made to plant them out to provide useful timber at a later date. One of these reserves was Havelock State Forest.

In order to supply trees for planting out the reserves, a number of state nurseries were established – one of these was sited at the Havelock State Forest in 1889. The Havelock State Nursery functioned under difficult conditions of poor soil and an unreliable water supply.

In 1890, the Chief Conservator of Forests, George Perrin, identified a number of State forests, amongst them Havelock, as priorities for improvement. The forests were thinned by the removal of stunted and diseased trees, understorey debris was burned, fire breaks created and trees planted. Subsequently, the period 1890-1892 was a busy one for the state nurseries.

A report on the activity at the Havelock State Nursery in the year ending 31st December, 1892 had this to say:

"Mr Young, the nurseryman in charge, has carried on the work almost without any outside labour. About 14,000 trees were planted on the plantation adjoining; 3,165 trees were sent to the You Yangs. The stock now available...186,376. The dam which gave out last year has been enlarged to double its former capacity, and now holds sufficient for all requirements."

Sugar gums and bluegums planted at the Havelock State Nursery numbered 9,500 in 1893-4, 1,840 in 1894-5, 1,000 in 1895-6, and 5,481 in 1896-7.



The prolonged dry period at the close of the century threatened the existence of the nursery, however the Shire of Tullaroop successfully petitioned its members of parliament to ensure that the nursery continued to operate.

The Havelock State Nursery finally closed in 1902.

**Thematic
Context**

11.6

**Statement of
Significance**

The former Havelock State Nursery is of historic and scientific significance at a local level. The State nurseries were set up to combat the deforestation caused by the gold rush of the mid nineteenth century. The nurseries supplied stock to various parts of the state making an important contribution to the man altered landscapes in many areas. The nurseries added to the scientific understanding of the local climate effects on many species, the successful adaptation of many introduced species and the cultivation of many native species. The site displays some qualities of the original design of the nursery including specimen exotic trees, row plantings of sugar gums, building ruins and the dam.

Condition

The buildings are only remnants. A number of the trees are in good condition but overall the site is in poor condition.

Integrity

The site has only remnants of the former buildings and plantings and is of low overall integrity.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Havelock State Nursery, Old Eddington Road, Havelock be recommended for addition to the Heritage Inventory administered by Heritage Victoria

References

Environment Conservation Council, Box-Ironbark Forests and Woodlands Investigation Resources and Issues Report, 1997, p. 26; Forestry in Victoria: 1838-1919, Victorian School of Forestry (?), Creswick, 192?, pp. 15, 19, 20 & 21; Willis, Barbara, Footprints: A History of the Shire of Tullaroop, Shire of Tullaroop, Maryborough, 1988, pp. 129-30

Assessed by:

WJ, RB

June 2002

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Dairy

H05

Formerly

Address 568 Carisbrook-Havelock Road
Havelock

Constructed

Building Type Outbuilding

Architect

Map Ref. Laanecoorie South 471.041

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description

The remains of a farm dairy and milking shed are on a flat, lightly treed site. It would appear that the buildings date from the first half of the twentieth century. There are two main buildings and two smaller shed structures. The buildings all have mass concrete walls that have been poured in shutters which have been raised one course at a time. One of the two larger sheds has a hipped corrugated metal roof with two large metal roof vents near the ridge. The other larger building has a gambrel roof clad in corrugated metal. The two smaller shed structures have skillion roofs clad in corrugated metal. The buildings are now not in use and due to the condition access is difficult. There is some cracking in the walls of one shed and the smaller shed is in a ruinous condition.

History

Thematic Context 6

Statement of Significance

The former dairy buildings 568 Carisbrook-Havelock Road, Havelock are of social and scientific significance at a local level. The group of buildings demonstrates the particular component of the heritage of the local area of the development in the local farming industry, especially the scale and methods used in dairy farming. The group also demonstrates an unusual building method with the use of mass concrete for farm buildings.

Condition The buildings are in poor condition.

Integrity The buildings display a moderate integrity.

Recommendations It is recommended that the site be proposed for addition to the Heritage Inventory administered by Heritage Victoria.

References

Assessed by: WJ, RB February 2002



Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Farmhouse complex (abandoned)

LS01

Formerly

Address Rodborough Road
Long Swamp

Constructed

Building Type Residential:detached

Architect

Map Ref. Cairn Curran 580.894

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description

The house in Rodborough Road is now unoccupied and is sited in a former area of garden with little remaining plantings except for two mature Canary Island palm trees. The house forms part of a farm complex with nearby weatherboard, corrugated iron clad and red brick outbuildings with rows of pines and sugar gums forming wind breaks.

The house is late Victorian style with a main hipped roof with an intersecting gable projecting on one side. The roof is clad in corrugated metal and retains three face brick chimneys with simple stepped corbelled brick decoration. The walls are of weatherboard and the projecting gable has a decorative fret bargeboard. The projecting gable wing has a central three part window with a timber double hung window flanked by narrow sidelights. The house has an elegant ogee curved verandah roof which return to the side and is supported on decorative cast iron columns. The verandah had a patterned cast iron valance and brackets which has recently been removed.

The outbuildings comprise a collection of gable roofed and skillion roofed buildings and include an old cast iron boiler for water storage. These boilers were generally originally made to power gold mining machinery and after mines closed are found as water storage on nearby farms.

History

Thematic Context 6

Statement of Significance

The farm complex in Rodborough Road, Long Swamp is historically and aesthetically significant at a local level. It is a good example of a surviving farm complex of the late nineteenth century. The house and garden retain design qualities of the era including the mature Canary Island palm trees and windbreaks. The house retains characteristic design qualities including the hipped roof with an intersecting gable projecting on one side clad in corrugated metal, three face brick chimneys with simple stepped corbelled brick decoration, weatherboard clad walls, the projecting gable with a decorative fretwork bargeboard, a central three part window with a timber double hung window flanked by narrow sidelights, the elegant ogee curved verandah roof which return to the side and is supported on decorative cast iron columns.

The outbuildings and cast iron boiler tank contribute to the interpretation of the farm



complex and should be retained.

Condition

The condition of the farmhouse is fair to poor. The condition of the outbuildings is fair to poor.

Integrity

The farmhouse is of moderate integrity and retains its form and original roof and wall cladding including the verandah roof. It retains its original timber windows and decorative fretwork timber bargeboard. It retains its unpainted face brick chimneys. The outbuildings generally retain their form and early cladding materials.

Recommendations

It is recommended that this place be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme

References

Assessed by:

WJ, RB

August 2001

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Farmhouse

LS03

Formerly

Address Clunes Road
Long Swamp

Constructed c1900

Building Type Residential:detached

Architect

Map Ref. Cairn Curran 570.913

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register No

National Estate Register No

Planning Scheme No

National Trust Register No

Description

The farmhouse is set back a moderate distance from the road in a fenced garden area which now has few plantings. There are a number of mature exotic trees forming a nearby wind break. The house is a Victorian house with an M form hipped roof with a side gable extension terminating the return verandah. The roof is clad in corrugated metal. There are two remaining unpainted face red brick chimneys with simple corbelled brick decoration. The house is clad in square edged weatherboards and has narrow eaves supported on turned timber paired brackets. The front facade has a flat-pitched bull nose form verandah which returns down the side. The verandah roof is clad in corrugated metal. The main entry doorway is marked in the verandah by a small gable roof. The infill of the gable is a fretwork timber sunburst motif. The front door has the upper section glazed and there is a large side light on one side. The doorway is flanked by windows which appear to have been enlarged in the mid to late twentieth century. The building would appear to date from 1900 to 1915 given its bull nose verandah and late door and sidelight details. The verandah posts appear to have been replaced and there is no decorative valance or post brackets extant.

History

Thematic Context 6

Statement of Significance

The building is historically and architecturally significant at a local level as an example of a larger farmhouse of the early twentieth century which demonstrates the continuing prosperity of farming in the area. The building demonstrates characteristic design qualities including the M form hipped roof with a side gable extension terminating the return verandah clad in corrugated metal, two remaining unpainted face red brick chimneys with simple corbelled brick decoration, square edged weatherboard wall cladding, narrow eaves supported on turned timber paired brackets, the flat-pitched bull nose form verandah which returns down the side, the verandah gable with fretwork timber sunburst motif, original doors and windows.

Condition The building is in fair condition.

Integrity The building is of moderate integrity. It retains its building form, roof form, verandah roof form, front door and verandah gable decoration.



Recommendations It is recommended that the place be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References

Assessed by: WJ, RB August 2001

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Victoria Park

M01

Formerly Courthouse and Police Camp Reserve, Water Reserve and Public Garden Reserve

Address Camp Street
Majorca

Constructed

Building Type Public

Architect

Map Ref. Carisbrook 888.485

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **Yes** Heritage Inventory H7623-0107

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description Victoria Park measures 16 hectares and includes tennis courts and clubhouse, a war memorial, toilets, benches, flagpole, and a large dam with a bluestone by-pass and culvert.

Little evidence remains of the police camp or courthouse. All that remains of the public gardens are the remnants of footpaths.

Trees growing on the site include *Acacia mearnsii*, *Eucalyptus cladocalyx*, *Lagunaria patersonia*, *Populus* sp., and *E. globulus*.

The war memorial is a simple rendered obelisk rising from a series of stepped square bases with rectangular plaques on the vertical sides. A concrete path leads to the memorial. To one side is a simple timber flagpole and simple concrete and timber seats are arranged facing the memorial on either side of the path.

History A rush to Majorca began after gold was discovered in March 1863. By May, there were 250 stores and restaurants serving a population of 3,000-4,000. In December of the following year, local government was established and named the Craigie Borough. By 1870, Majorca supported only about 800 inhabitants, however the township continued to develop and in later years depended on farming activity. By the 1920s, the population of the area had declined and the township only supplied basic services.

On 2nd May, 1863, a site of approximately one acre was reserved for Public Building purposes on rising ground east of Talbot Street. The site saw the establishment of a police camp and station in the same year. After complaints about the conditions the Court of Petty Sessions had to endure in a tiny weatherboard 'clothes-box', the old courthouse from Talbot was moved to this site in September 1864.

A new courthouse was built in Queen Street in 1872, and by 1875, the police buildings and courthouse had been removed from the reserve. Both the police station and courthouse had ceased operation by c1915.

An area of six acres, incorporating the site of the former police camp and courthouse, was reserved for Public Gardens in 1876 and named Victoria Park. A further four acres was put aside for Recreation Purposes in the same year. The Borough of Craigie undertook the fencing and planting of the public gardens which developed into a feature of the Majorca



township.

A dam, once connected to a puddling machine and reputedly used by Chinese miners, had been sunk on the site before the establishment of the police camp. A site of four acres, containing the dam, was reserved in 1865 for Watering Purposes. The dam was enlarged in 1872 for use as a reservoir and water supplied to the township via a syphon and standpipe by 1875. With the establishment of the public gardens, the Water Reserve was revoked in 1876.

Tennis courts were established c1920 on part of the former site of the police camp.

In later years, a war memorial was erected to those who had served in World War I. The Head Teacher at Majorca Primary School, Mr T. G. Strange, and Mr J. M. Keenan drew up plans and specifications for the memorial.

New tennis courts and a clubhouse were erected in the early 1990s. Tennis matches continue today.

**Thematic
Context**

12.5, 7, 9

**Statement of
Significance**

Victoria Park, Camp Street, Majorca contains a dam which had its beginnings in the gold rushes at Majorca and then was developed as part of the local water supply. The area was the original police camp and site of the first courthouse. The area was later developed as recreational gardens and a reserve.

The overall site is of historical and social significance at a local level as it has clear links with the gold rush at Majorca, the initial site of law and order and with the development as a public park which showed the aspirations and development of the Majorca township.

Condition

The dam, bluestone by-pass and culvert, and war memorial are in good condition.

Integrity

The water reserve and public gardens retain few remnants of the earlier uses as the site was markedly altered due to the fire of 1985 and the subsequent clean up.

The bluestone by-pass and culvert and war memorial remains substantially intact.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Victoria Park, Camp Street, Majorca be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme and retained on the Heritage Inventory administered by Heritage Victoria.

References

Majorca and the Gibbs Family 1986; Natural Resources and Environment File 06/5829; Osborn, Betty, & Dubourg, Trenear, Maryborough: A Social History 1854-1904, Maryborough City Council, Maryborough, 1985, pp. 124-5; Tom Wright, local resident

Assessed by:

WJ, RB

February 2002

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Majorca Hall

M02

Formerly	Majorca Town Hall
Address	Talbot Street, corner Queen Street Majorca
Constructed	1876
Building Type	Public
Architect	Charles Toutcher
Map Ref.	Carisbrook 886.484



Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	No
National Estate Register	Yes 2/06/106/0008
Planning Scheme	Yes
National Trust Register	Yes 3886

Description The former Majorca Town Hall is constructed of coursed bluestone rubble with a parapeted gable roof. The front is rendered in simplified classical style and has a full width verandah with concave roof and timber posts. These posts have prominent neck moulds and are mounted on a slate trim to the verandah deck which is now finished in concrete. The verandah shades a central panelled wooden door with a pair of tall narrow sash windows either side. There is a moulded string course at sill level and one outlining the upper extent of the verandah. The three bays of the front facade are defined by plain pilasters. The front of the building is topped with a plain frieze and simple full width pediment with ogee moulds. At the sides of the pediment are bases, with horizontal tops. These acroteria were possibly for urns which are now missing. The sides and back of the building are not rendered and display the stone work. The sides each have two large two-pane sash windows trimmed in quoined cement render. A circular vent is located in the gable at the rear. There have been additions in modern red brick and weatherboard built close at the rear but separated from the body of the hall. These replace a weatherboard, cross gabled room which was destroyed by fire. The roof, in galvanised iron has been reconstructed in two steel portal frames, which with longitudinal ties, also stabilise the walls. The ceilings now follow the roof line in plasterboard but were originally horizontal in lining boards.

History A rush to Majorca began after gold was discovered in March 1863. By May, there were 250 stores and restaurants serving a population of 3,000-4,000. In December of the following year, local government was established and named the Craigie Borough. By 1870, Majorca supported only about 800 inhabitants, however the township continued to develop and in later years depended on farming activity. By the 1920s, the population of the area had declined and the township only supplied basic services.

Meetings of the Borough of Craigie council were held in the Prince Albert Hotel in Majorca from 1865.

The Majorca Town Hall, designed by Charles Toutcher and constructed in 1876 by Joaac Mavorcous, was erected for the recently formed Borough of Majorca after the previous council premises were burnt down. Apparently, Charles Toutcher as Clerk of Works did not supervise the building program effectively, and John Duke replaced him. Furniture for the new town hall was supplied by Phelans in Maryborough and consisted of 18 cane-botomed oak arm chairs, one 6 foot x 4 foot leather covered cedar table, one 6 foot x 4 foot cedar table, five chandeliers and venetian blinds for all windows.

A grand opening ball marked the opening of the Majorca Town Hall on December 1st, 1876.

The Borough of Majorca was absorbed into the Shire of Tullaroop in 1915 and the former town hall was used as the Tullaroop Shire offices until they were moved to Maryborough in the 1970s. In January 1985 severe fires swept through the town, decimating the remaining buildings including the town hall.

The Majorca Town Hall was reinstated after the fire by builders Reid Wood to plans developed by architect Dennis Carter. Extensions were made to the hall in the period 1987-9.

Today Majorca has only a few buildings remaining in the main street. The former Town Hall, together with the former London Chartered Bank, and the Majorca store form a prominent focus and reminder of the former gold mining town surrounded by its bare landscape. The former town hall is now used for general community purposes.

Thematic Context	9.2
Statement of Significance	The former town hall at Majorca is historically significant at a local level as a reminder of the early settlement of the region. It is one of the few remaining buildings of the town of Majorca and highlights the former independence of the Borough of Majorca in its prime at a time of mining prosperity.
Condition	The condition of the building is good.
Integrity	The Majorca Town Hall was reinstated after the 1985 fire and extensions to the hall are unsympathetic, however are separate from the hall itself. The integrity is medium.
Recommendations	It is recommended that the place be retained on the registers of the National Trust and National Estate and be retained on the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.
References	Register of the National Estate; National Trust file; Natural Resources and Environment File 06/5829; Willis, Barbara, Footprints: A History of the Shire of Tullaroop, Shire of Tullaroop, Maryborough, 1988, p. 83
Assessed by:	RB August 2001

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Majorca Store (closed)

M03

Formerly

Address Main Street
Majorca

Constructed 1866

Building Type Commercial

Architect

Map Ref. Carisbrook 887.485

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description

The former Majorca Store is on a flat site and is built to the street boundary. The building has a high parapeted brick front with a gable roof. The brick building was basically rectangular in form. It appears that part of the roof and rear section of the building is now partially demolished.

The street facade retains many original features. The gable appears to have been extended from a smaller semicircular pediment rising from a straight parapet to the larger stylised shaped gable form with the semi circular parapet rising from curved sections and surmounted by a finial orb which is now missing. This is flanked on each corner by a square section base with curved finial with orb.

The shop front has a central entry with four panelled double doors and a transom light above. On each side is a large shop window which is now divided into four panels with flat arched heads. There is evidence of the springing line of the original verandah above the windows.

On one brick side wall is the faded advertising lettering for a product called "Witch"

History

A rush to Majorca began after gold was discovered in March 1863. By May, there were 250 stores and restaurants serving a population of 3,000-4,000. In December of the following year, local government was established and named the Craigie Borough. By 1870, Majorca supported only about 800 inhabitants, however the township continued to develop and in later years depended on farming activity. By the 1920s, the population of the area had declined and the township only supplied basic services.

The store was opened in 1866 by Joseph DuBourg in partnership with Symons. Changes were made to the top half of the facade of the building c1867, and the verandah removed in the early 1870s.

The store was for many years an unofficial post office and local library.

In 1973, the last mail was sorted, and in 1974 the store, after 107 years of business, closed.

It reopened in 1977 but has since closed.



Thematic Context	10
Statement of Significance	The former Majorca Store, Main Street, Majorca is of social, historical and architectural significance at a local level. It demonstrates the qualities of the early shop keeper constructing for the prosperous future in an eye catching way with a larger scale, solidly constructed commercial building with flamboyant parapet. The building is a landmark in Majorca and it indicates the former commercial hub of the town. The building's remnant advertising sign is a rare survivor.
Condition	The building is in poor to fair condition.
Integrity	The building retains an early shop front and parapeted façade but part of the rear of the building is now missing.
Recommendations	It is recommended that the former Majorca Store, Main Street, Majorca be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.
References	National Trust
Assessed by:	WJ, RB February 2002

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Residence

M04

Formerly London Chartered Bank

Address Talbot Street
Majorca

Constructed 1865

Building Type Commercial

Architect Leonard Terry (?)

Map Ref. Carisbrook 887.484



Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **Yes** 2/06/106/0007

Planning Scheme **Yes**

National Trust Register **Yes** B3885

Description

The former London Chartered Bank at Majorca is a small single-storey building of rendered bluestone construction with gabled slate roofs and cast iron gutters. The front has a central projecting bay with pediment top and contains a wooden doorway with arched light above. An arch-topped window is situated either side of the door and a moulded string course runs vertically across the facade at transom level and around the arched tops of the openings. Boot-scrapers are built into the walls on either side of the stone entry steps. An upper cornice joins with a projecting timber eave, cast iron gutter and rendered under mould and architrave. There is a rendered chimney at the gable end on the right hand side. The side elevations are expressed only by a simple pediment following ceiling and roof line and contain ventilation slits. The rear of the building has no decoration to the openings. The front of the building contains the banking chamber and manager's office which retains a marble fireplace whilst the rear consists of an L-shaped residence presently comprising two bedrooms and a kitchen/dining room. At the rear some extensions, probably of timber, have been removed. Some additions have been made including a verandah with small built-in section facing north and east.

History

Majorca was an active mining area from 1863 associated and developed from alluvial to deep lead mining in the 1860s. The independent Borough of Majorca was absorbed into the Shire of Tullaroop in 1915 and in January 1985 severe fires swept through the town decimating the buildings including the school and churches. Today Majorca is almost a ghost town with only a few buildings remaining in the main street. The former London Chartered Bank with the nearby former town hall, and Majorca store form the focus of the remnants of the town which overlooks its extensive gold workings.

The former London Chartered Bank in Majorca was a branch to that in Maryborough. Built c1865, it is thought the bank was designed by architect Leonard Terry who designed many London Chartered Banks of that period, including those at Talbot, Maryborough, Dunolly, Ballarat and Clunes. The bank became a sub-branch, probably attached to the Maryborough branch, in 1873. Closed in 1881, it reopened as a full-time branch in 1883. It again became an agency in 1895.

The bank was closed in 1914.

**Thematic
Context**

10

Statement of Significance	The former London Chartered Bank building in Majorca is historically significant as a reminder of the early settlement of the region. It is one of the few remaining buildings of the formerly thriving mining town of Majorca and contributes to the historic streetscape in the town. The former London Chartered Bank building is aesthetically significant as it has retained its original form.	
Condition	The condition of the former bank is good.	
Integrity	The additions do not essentially detract from the building; the integrity is medium.	
Recommendations	It is recommended that the place be retained on the Registers of the National Estate and National Trust and be retained on the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.	
References	Register of the National Estate; The History of Majorca, pamphlet, n.d.	
Assessed by:	RB	August 2001

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Shop (closed)

M05

Formerly	Shop
Address	Main Street Majorca
Constructed	
Building Type	Commercial
Architect	
Map Ref.	Carisbrook 885.484



Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	No
National Estate Register	No
Planning Scheme	No
National Trust Register	No

Description The former shop, Main Street, Majorca is sited on the street boundary on a flat site. The building is of brick with a gable roof. The pitch of the gable roof is very low suggesting that it is a later alteration to the original roof form. The roof is clad in corrugated metal sheeting. The gable is clad in pressed cement sheets. There is one simply detailed brick chimney. The street frontage has a street verandah with a skillion roof which is a recent construction. The street facade has a central doorway flanked by large rectangular timber framed shop windows divided into four panes. The side walls are of brick. On one side is an added skillion roofed verandah covering a side entry.

History A rush to Majorca began after gold was discovered in March 1863. By May, there were 250 stores and restaurants serving a population of 3,000-4,000. In December of the following year, local government was established and named the Craigie Borough. By 1870, Majorca supported only about 800 inhabitants, however the township continued to develop and in later years depended on farming activity. By the 1920s, the population of the area had declined and the township only supplied basic services.

It is believed this shop functioned as a newsagents for many years and was run by Miss Lucy.

It closed in the 1940s.

Thematic Context 10

Statement of Significance The former shop, Main Road, Majorca is historically significant at a local level. The building is one of the few remaining buildings in Majorca which gives an understanding of the former busy business centre which was Majorca.

The former shop, Main Road, Majorca is aesthetically significant at a local level. Although altered the building retains its form, wall material and shop windows and doorway which all demonstrate the characteristic small commercial building of the time when Majorca was a commercial centre. It contributes to the remaining historic streetscape in the town.

Condition The building is in fair condition.

Integrity The building is of low to medium integrity retaining its basic form, wall material and shop windows and doorway.

Recommendations It is recommended that the former shop, Main Road, Majorca be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References Tom Wright, local resident

Assessed by: WJ, RB May 2002

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Horse trough and standpipe

M06

Formerly

Address Main Street
Majorca

Constructed

Building Type Public

Architect

Map Ref. Carisbrook 884.482

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register No

National Estate Register No

Planning Scheme Yes

National Trust Register Yes (standpipe) B3983

Description

The water cement trough consists of two parts, a large horse trough and a small dog trough. The larger horse trough has incised rectangular panels on the front of the structure with an elaborate curved back. The trough rests on rectangular concrete members. The troughs are generally of unpainted concrete. This trough has been painted. The pipe stand consists of a round tapered cast iron column and a horizontal arm with a tap wheel. Adorning the pipe stand is a decorative cast iron acorn finial.

History

George and Annis Bills donated thousands of concrete horse troughs to countries around the world. George Bills was the son of an English naturalist. He came to Australia as a boy in the 1850s. Later he joined his brother Henry in a wire-weaving business which produced bedsteads and mattresses – a prosperous business in Kent Street, Sydney.

George married Annis, from Brighton, England. They lived in Melbourne and became life members of the RSPCA, formed in 1871 in Melbourne. Aware of the inadequate drinking facilities available to horses, they undertook a program of providing concrete drinking troughs to remedy this situation. The installation of the troughs to countries around the world was overseen by the Metropolitan Drinking and Cattle Trough Association formed in 1859 and based in Bexley, Kent. The troughs in Australia are believed to have been manufactured by the Rocla Pipe Company. After his death in 1927, George's estate continued to fund the program.

It is not known when the water trough at Majorca was installed.

The standpipe, believed to have been connected to a reservoir constructed in 1872 from the dam at Victoria Park (see Site M01), was supplying the township with water by 1875. From 1883 the standpipe was fed from a new reservoir. The standpipe was manufactured by the Miner's Foundry, Ivey and Jeffrey, Ballarat in 1860.

Neither the standpipe or the water trough function today for the purpose they were designed.

Thematic Context

7, 8

Statement of Significance

The horse and dog trough, Main Street, Majorca is significant as it forms part of the Annis and George Bills Estate, which was established to provide watering facilities for horses



after George's death in 1927. The structures are also a legacy of the days of horse drawn vehicles, before the motor car was introduced.

The horse and dog troughs are historically and socially significant at a local level. They are associated with Annis and George Bills who established a fund in the early 20th century to provide adequate watering facilities for horses. These troughs are just one structure of over a thousand troughs throughout Australia, and the U.S.A. which are a legacy of the Bills Estate. The troughs are recognised by the local community as demonstrating a distinctive custom that is no longer in use.

The pipe stand has significance as an example of a 19th century water device. The pipe stand is aesthetically and scientifically significant at a local level. It demonstrates original design qualities in the construction of the round tapered cast iron stand and arm, adorned with a decorative acorn finial.

Condition	The pipe stand and trough appear in good condition.	
Integrity	The trough and pipe stand are substantially intact but are no longer operating.	
Recommendations	It is recommended that the standpipe and trough, Main Street, Majorca be retained on the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme, and the standpipe retained on the Register of the National Trust.	
References	Mary Bilton, Midlands Historical Society	
Assessed by:	WJ, RB	February 2002

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Residence

M07

Formerly Wesleyan Methodist Church

Address Church Street
Majorca

Constructed 1868-9

Building Type Church

Architect

Map Ref. Carisbrook 884.486



Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description

The former Wesleyan Methodist Church, Church Street, Majorca is on a clear site on slightly rising ground. The building has a very steep gable roof clad in corrugated steel. The rectangular red face brick building is four bays long. Each bay is marked by a simple pointed arch narrow window. The arch head is marked by brick voussoirs.

The gable entry facade has a simple pointed arch headed entry door marked with brick voussoirs and shaped bricks. The double doors are of vertical boarding with large cast iron hinges. On either side of the door is a narrow window with pointed arch head identical to those in the side wall.

Above the central door is a pair of identical windows.

The building has a bluestone plinth and the main step to the entry is bluestone.

The building is a simple preaching hall and is unadorned in any way in keeping with the anti ritual attitude of the church. The building is a very simply but strongly detailed rudimentary Gothic church.

History

A rush to Majorca began after gold was discovered in March 1863. By May, there were 250 stores and restaurants serving a population of 3,000-4,000. In December of the following year, local government was established and named the Craigie Borough. By 1870, Majorca supported only about 800 inhabitants, however the township continued to develop and in later years depended on farming activity. By the 1920s, the population of the area had declined and the township only supplied basic services.

A Methodist church opened in Majorca in June 1863. The Wesleyan Chronicle reported "The number of persons settling down on this important rush rendered it desirable that a place of worship should be erected... For a few Sabbaths, Divine Service was conducted in the open air, and then it was resolved to remove the chapel from the Alma diggings, which are now depopulated, and erect it on Majorca...opening services [to be] held on Sunday 14 June [1863]...The expenses that had been incurred including the heightening of the walls, and the introduction of much new material, amounted to £45."

A permit for the building of a new church was granted in October 1867. A loan of £100 toward the building of the Wesleyan Methodist Church was granted in January 1868, and

the church opened in 1869.

Another source describes the churches in Majorca in 1869:

"The largest is the Wesleyan Chapel, a substantial brick building, near which stands the old wooden shanty first erected and used in the time of the rush."

The Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational Churches amalgamated in 1977 to form the Uniting Church. The church is now used as a private residence.

**Thematic
Context**

12.4

**Statement of
Significance**

The former Wesleyan Methodist Church, Church Street, Majorca is socially, historically and architecturally significant at a local level. The building demonstrates the strength of the Wesleyan Methodist community only six years after the founding of the town and their commitment to the prosperity of Majorca. The church was the hub of religious life for the congregation. The building is an austere but strongly detailed example of a simple brick rudimentary Gothic Church and retains its form, external materials and door and windows intact.

Condition

The building appears externally to be in good condition.

Integrity

The building appears externally to be substantially intact.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Wesleyan Methodist Church, Church Street, Majorca be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References

Wesleyan Chronicle, August 1863; Willis, Barbara, Footprints: A History of the Shire of Tullaroop, Shire of Tullaroop, Maryborough, 1988, p. 84

Assessed by:

WJ, RB

February 2002

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

House

M08

Formerly	Majorca Post Office
Address	Galloways Rd (Queen St) Majorca
Constructed	1873-4
Building Type	Public
Architect	Alfred Taylor Snow
Map Ref.	Carisbrook 886.486



Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	No
National Estate Register	No
Planning Scheme	Yes
National Trust Register	No

Description

Characteristic of many of the small post offices, the Majorca Post Office and residence is constructed of brick with a hipped slate roof, a projecting gable and a verandah from which business was typically transacted through windows to the office behind. The former post office is a single storey brick building, on a bluestone base, of simple appearance with projecting front bay set to one side of the verandah and heavy picturesque chimneys – all characteristics of a nineteenth century suburban villa. The building has a slate gable roof and overhanging eaves to the gable end of the front bay. This front bay features an arrangement of three windows which are covered by galvanised iron hoods. Letter slots and the counter were located in the fully enclosed verandah. The verandah is fenced with a picket fence and two gates. The original plan comprised four main rooms arranged in two pairs on either side of a central hallway with a second verandah at the rear leading off the end of the hall. A small room leads off the kitchen. A more recent extension to the rear of the building has been added.

History

A rush to Majorca began after gold was discovered in March 1863. By May, there were 250 stores and restaurants serving a population of 3,000-4,000. In December of the following year, local government was established and named the Craigie Borough. By 1870, Majorca supported only about 800 inhabitants, however the township continued to develop and in later years depended on farming activity. By the 1920s, the population of the area had declined and the township only supplied basic services.

The first post office opened in May, 1863, presumably at the Majorca Store, with E. O'Farrell in charge. In 1865, the mail route was described as 'to and from Talbot and Majorca 6 days a week by coach – 48 miles'.

An electric telegraph office, built by Joseph DuBourg the owner of the Majorca Store (see Site M03), opened in April, 1870. The post office moved to the same premises at the same time. In May of the same year, a Post Office Savings Bank was opened.

Tenders for the building of a new post office in Queen Street 'with fittings and fencing' were called in August 1873. Designed by Alfred Taylor Snow, an architect with the Public Works Department, Isaac Meadows from Amherst, was awarded the building contract for a sum of £1058. The post office was finished in 1874.

Alfred Taylor Snow worked with the Public Works Department from 1856 until 1878. He is credited with the design of the Sandhurst Police Barracks, 1860, and post offices in Ararat (1861), St. Arnaud (1866), Avoca (1871), and Peshurst (1877).

Another contract was awarded to Isaac Meadows in September, 1874 for additional work to the post office.

By 1875, the police office and new courthouse were operating from allotments within the same block as the post office, thus making up a public building precinct. Only footings remain of these buildings.

A decision by the PMG to transfer the post office to Majorca Store was made in 1904. It is not known exactly when this transfer took place.

The office officially closed on 30th November, 1973 with Mr Lindsay Norman, storekeeper, as Post Master.

Some restoration work was undertaken c1992. The building is now used as a private residence.

**Thematic
Context**

10

**Statement of
Significance**

The former Majorca Post Office and residence is of local social and aesthetic significance as an essentially intact example of a standard design small Post Office and Quarters constructed by the Public Works Department between 1869 and 1878. The building retains its form, cladding, verandah, windows, doors and distinctive tall chimneys. It is also of local significance because it is the only public building in Majorca to remain intact after the bushfire of 1985.

Condition

The building is in good condition.

Integrity

Few alterations have been made to the original building, however the rear verandah has been removed and a brick extension erected.

The integrity is moderate.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the former Majorca Post Office, Galloways Road, Majorca be retained on the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References

Heritage Victoria File 6051356; National Archives of Australia; Willis, Barbara, Footprints: A History of the Shire of Tullaroop, Shire of Tullaroop, Maryborough, 1988, p. 83

Assessed by:

WJ, RB

October 2001

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

House (unoccupied)

M09

Formerly Majorca Schoolmaster's house

Address William Street
Majorca

Constructed 1892

Building Type School

Architect

Map Ref. Carisbrook 887.488



Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description The former Majorca school residence and a bluestone plinth are all that marks the site of Majorca State School.

The former Majorca school residence is a gable roofed rectangular building with a skillion section to the rear and a later side addition. The roof is clad in corrugated metal and retains one large now painted face brick chimney with simple stepped corbelled decoration. The building is clad in square edged weatherboards. The building has a central doorway which retains its four panelled door. This is flanked by nine paned timber double hung windows. The front elevation has a straight pitched gable end verandah with simple triangular timber brackets as decoration supported on square routed timber posts.

History A Common School (vested) No. 764 was established in Majorca in 1864. A new brick school building was erected on this site and opened in 1868.

A school residence was also built on this site by the Education Department in 1892.

The school closed in 1980. The building was destroyed by the fires that raged through the area in 1985.

Thematic Context 12.2

Statement of Significance The former Majorca school residence is of historic and aesthetic significance at a local level. It is the only remaining building on the Majorca school site. The building is of local significance as a remaining example of the simple timber residences constructed by the Education Department at the end of the nineteenth century. The building demonstrates design qualities including the gable and skillion roof forms clad in corrugated metal, painted face brick chimney with simple stepped corbelled decoration, square edged weatherboard cladding, the central doorway with four panelled door, nine paned timber double hung windows, straight pitched gable end verandah with simple triangular timber brackets as decoration supported on square routed timber posts.

Condition The former Majorca school residence is in fair to poor condition

Integrity The former Majorca school residence has moderate to high integrity. It retains its form, roof form, verandah form and decoration, original chimney, although painted, and its original front windows and door.

Recommendations It is recommended that the place be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References Blake, L. J., Vision and Realisation, Vol. 2, Education Dept. Victoria, Melbourne, 1973, pp. 685-6

Assessed by: WJ, RB August 2001

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Farmhouse

M10

Formerly

Address 70 Talbot Road
Majorca

Constructed

Building Type Residential:detached

Architect

Map Ref. Mount Cameron 464.868

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register No

National Estate Register No

Planning Scheme No

National Trust Register No

Description

The original section of the house is a basic rectangular form with a pair of steeply pitched transverse gable roofs. There are later gable and skillion roofed additions to the rear. The original building section retains two rendered chimneys. The roof is clad in corrugated metal. The house is built from coursed rough face, roughly squared bluestone with large rough faced lintel blocks and dressed stone window and door reveals and window sills. There is part of an original verandah springing beam attached to the front facade, which indicates that there was a gable end verandah across the front elevation. The house has a central doorway with highlight over and flanking multi paned timber double hung windows.

History

It is believed that this house was built c1850 and owned by Deeds who operated the nearby goldmine.

Thematic Context

5

Statement of Significance

70 Talbot Road Majorca is of historic and aesthetic significance at a local level. It is significant for its early date relating to the gold mining era of the town and its connections with an early mine owner. It is of aesthetic significance and displays design qualities including the use of local bluestone, early building form, corrugated metal roof cladding, evidence of an early verandah and original door and window openings.

Condition

The building is in good condition.

Integrity

The original section of the house is of moderate to high integrity as it retains its form, roof form, chimneys, wall structure and original finish, original door and window openings and evidence of an early front verandah. The rear section and interior of the residence has had significant alterations and additions.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the place be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References

Assessed by: WJ, RB August 2001



Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Oak tree and associated bluestone ruin

M11

Formerly

Address Wheens Road cnr Talbot Road
Majorca

Constructed

Building Type Residential:detached

Architect

Map Ref. Mount Cameron 469.873

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description The oak tree and bluestone ruins mark an early inhabitation of this site. They are now situated in a flat paddock with few other remnants of the original buildings or plantings. The tree is a mature oak with a wide spreading canopy and from its size would have been a contemporary planting associated with the nearby bluestone ruin. The ruin appears to date from the 1860s or earlier and is of coursed roughly squared bluestone. There is no roof structure remaining and parts of the walls have collapsed.

History

Thematic Context 6

Statement of Significance The oak tree and bluestone ruins are of historic significance at a local level as markers of earlier habitation on the site. The oak tree is a mature specimen of good shape and condition.

Condition The tree appears to be in good condition. The building is in ruinous condition.

Integrity The ruins are of low integrity as only the plan form and part of the walls survive.

Recommendations The building is recommended for addition to the Heritage Inventory administered by Heritage Victoria. The tree is recommended to be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme as a significant tree.

References

Assessed by: WJ, RB August 2001



Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Majorca Cemetery

M12

Formerly

Address Wheens Road
Majorca

Constructed 1865

Building Type Public

Architect

Map Ref. Mount Cameron 474.867

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register No

National Estate Register No

Planning Scheme No

National Trust Register No

Description

The Majorca Cemetery, Wheens Road, Majorca is on a gently sloping large area of land divided from the road by a chain mesh and pipe rail fence with the pedestrian gate being of timber pickets with timber gateposts with decorative metal cappings. The cemetery is laid out in the usual way by denominations. There is a row of pines planted along the road boundary and other pines and cypresses have been planted. The cemetery has a variety of headstones including marble and an unusual cast iron marker. Some of the plots are marked by cast iron fences set on bluestone bases.

Next to the pedestrian gate is the brick sexton's cottage built in 1935. The building is a simple, small rectangular building of face brick. It has a gable roof with deep eaves supported on timber brackets near the corners. The roof has in Marseille pattern tiles. The building has a porch with a tile clad gable roof projecting from one side. The porch roof is supported on unpainted, fluted, cast concrete, square pillars with a freestyle base and capital. The porch has concrete steps and floor which has now cracked. Each gable end has a rectangular, centrally placed window. The late date of construction of the sexton's cottage is of interest. Its form, scale and materials are appropriate to the cemetery setting. (Although referred to as a sexton's "cottage" the building was used as a store and shelter, not a residence.)

History

A rush to Majorca began after gold was discovered in March 1863. By May, there were 250 stores and restaurants serving a population of 3,000-4,000. In December of the following year, local government was established and named the Craigie Borough. By 1870, Majorca supported only about 800 inhabitants, however the township continued to develop and in later years depended on farming activity. By the 1920s, the population of the area had declined and the township only supplied basic services.

An area of five acres for the Majorca Cemetery was gazetted in 1865.

Headstones that commemorate the lives of early settlers in the district date from 1869.

The foundation stone for the brick chapel was laid in 1935.

Trees on the site include *Pinus radiata*, *Pinus ponderosa*, *Pinus halpensis*, and eucalypts.

The cemetery continues to be used today.



**Thematic
Context** 12

**Statement of
Significance** The Majorca Cemetery, Wheens Road, Majorca is historically significant at a local level. The cemetery has significant links with many of the local inhabitants of Majorca and their families. The cemetery retains many stone headstones, the unusual cast iron headstone, cast iron, grave fences and railings, the timber picket pedestrian gate and gateposts and the 1935 brick sexton's cottage.

The Majorca Cemetery, Wheens Road, Majorca is socially significant at a local level. It is recognised and valued by the local community for reasons of religious, spiritual and social associations and demonstrates a distinctive custom of elaborate marking of graves which is no longer generally practised.

Condition The sexton's cottage is in externally good condition. The cemetery is in fair to good condition.

Integrity The cemetery appears substantially intact.

Recommendations It is recommended that the Majorca Cemetery, Wilsons Road, Majorca be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References

Assessed by: WJ, RB May 2002

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

"Twin Falls"

MB01

Formerly

Address 190 Mullins Road
Mullins Bridge

Constructed

Building Type Residential:detached

Architect

Map Ref. Laancoorie South 537.095

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register No

National Estate Register No

Planning Scheme No

National Trust Register No

Description Twin Falls, 190 Mullins Road, Mullins Bridge is sited at a distance from the road on a flat site and is separated from the surrounding farm land by a hedged garden. The garden includes mature exotic tree planting. The interwar house is of brick with a high gable roof with a smaller projecting gable at the front. The gables are decorated with timber vents. The roof is of corrugated steel. The roofline is dominated by three tall face red brick chimneys with chimney pots. The chimneys are decorated with stucco banding. The windows are banks of three timber casement windows. The house has a hipped roof verandah across the front meeting the projecting gable section. The house has had recent brick extensions to the rear with a skillion roof.

History

Thematic Context 6

Statement of Significance Twin Falls, 190 Mullins Road, Mullins Bridge is historically and aesthetically significant at the local level as an intact example of interwar farming development. This period was one of the most prosperous eras for agricultural development in Victoria. The hedged garden with mature exotic trees adds to the site's significance. The building displays design qualities of the interwar period including a high gable roof with a smaller projecting gable at the front decorated with timber vents, roof cladding of corrugated steel, three tall face red brick chimneys with chimney pots and decorated with stucco banding, banks of three timber casement windows, and a hipped roof verandah across the front meeting the projecting gable section.

Condition The condition is good.

Integrity The integrity is high. Twin Falls retains its form original unpainted brick walls, original timber casement windows, original chimneys and original verandah form.

Recommendations The building is recommended for protection under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References

Assessed by: WJ, RB August 2001



Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Bluestone barn and outbuilding

M13

Formerly

Address Wrights Road, near corner of Mt. Cameron Road
Majorca

Constructed

Building Type Outbuilding

Architect

Map Ref. Mount Cameron 493.867

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description The stone and timber barn on Wrights Road, Majorca is a simple rectangular building with a gable roof and skillion extension to one longitudinal side. The building is in a farmyard setting on a flat site standing alone. The roof is clad in corrugated steel. One longitudinal wall is constructed of roughly coursed bluestone pitchers. The stone work appears to be of two distinct types and one section may be of modern construction. The side walls are constructed of random rubble stone. One side has recently collapsed. The other long side has an open skillion section supported on round timber posts. The ends are clad in weatherboards. The roof structure is constructed of bush poles.

History

Thematic Context 6

Statement of Significance The barn at Wrights Road, Majorca contributes to the heritage of the district as it retains its nineteenth century form and building materials.

Condition The condition is poor.

Integrity The integrity is moderate.

Recommendations It is recommended that the place be noted as Conservation Desirable and assistance is given to owners wishing to retain the building.

References

Assessed by: WJ, RB August 2001



Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Farmhouse (ruins)

MC04

Formerly

Address Smeaton Road
Middle Creek

Constructed

Building Type Residential:detached

Architect

Map Ref. Campbelltown 588.853

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description The stone and brick ruins are situated in an open paddock with no remnant planting or other remaining buildings. The only above ground remains are a small part of a coursed rubble bluestone and face brick section of wall and a scatter of stones and bricks.

History

Thematic Context 6

Statement of Significance The ruin is significant at a local level as an example of farming settlement in the area.

Condition The condition of the building is poor.

Integrity The building is of low integrity. The building retains a small portion of wall structure and material.

Recommendations The building is recommended for addition to the Heritage Inventory administered by Heritage Victoria.

References

Assessed by: WJ, RB August 2001



Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Farmhouse complex (abandoned)

MC05

Formerly

Address Smeaton Road
Middle Creek

Constructed

Building Type Residential:detached

Architect

Map Ref. Campbelltown 585.851



Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	No
National Estate Register	No
Planning Scheme	No
National Trust Register	No

Description

The bluestone ruins and brick building at Smeaton Road, Middle Creek are set in a flat paddock at some distance from the road. The complex of buildings includes a brick hipped roof structure and the remains of bluestone structures. The complex would appear to date from the 1860s or earlier. The larger bluestone structure no longer retains its roof and retains only the walls to above window height. The building is of coursed, roughly square bluestone with larger blocks laid at the corners. One long facade has an off centre door with timber lined window openings to either side. The openings have large pieces of bluestone as lintels. There is little remaining of the internal walls of the former two rooms and parts of the external walls have been breached. The brick structure retains its hipped roof clad in corrugated steel and has timber double hung windows and two face brick chimneys. The building has a cellar with an arched opening for light and ventilation in one wall. This building would appear to be a detached kitchen with two fireplaces.

The other bluestone building retains some walls and appears to be an outbuilding and possibly a shearing shed as there are nearby timber sheep yards, sheep chutes and remains of a wool press. The timber components appear hand adzed. There is a cast iron boiler used for water storage mounted on bluestone foundations adjacent to an outbuilding. These cast iron boilers were used in gold mining operations.

History

Edward Gittins Bucknall, his wife Sarah and six children – Edward, Stephen, Caroline, Henry, Frederick and Edgar sailed from Gloucestershire to Sandridge, Port Phillip in 1843. The family's migration was apparently prompted by the sons', Edward and Stephen, interest in farming, which at the time in England was proving unprofitable.

After looking at a pastoral run on the Loddon Plains, Edward Gittins took over the station of 23,400 acres from Rev. Donald Mackinnon in 1844. The purchase price of £250 included 1000 sheep and few primitive improvements – a large slab hut, a woolshed with a bark roof, and a small fenced paddock.

The run, named Rodborough Vale by the Bucknall family, was described by the Port Phillip Gazette and Settler's Journal of 16th October, 1848, as 'open country...[with] one large swamp and two small ones. It is watered by Deep Creek.'

The Bucknall family arrived at Rodborough Vale in bullock drays and wagons in March 1844, beginning their new life in the existing slab hut and a large tent which they had

brought with them. Two sons, William and Albert, were born at Rodborough in 1844 and 1848 respectively.

A bluestone sheepwash was erected on Middle Creek, south of the township of Middle Creek. It is evidenced today by a few remaining stones.

In an effort to break up large squatter holdings and to supply land to those looking to take up farming at the end of the goldrushes, Rodborough Vale, amongst other runs, was subdivided into smaller acreages in 1857. Some 25,000 acres of this freehold land was purchased by Edward Gittins in land sales in 1857 and 1858.

Two townships, Bucknall and Middle Creek were surveyed on land that was once part of the run in later years, but came to nothing.

In 1875, two years before his death, Edward Gittins divided the land so that each son had his own property. Fred named his property, built on Middle Creek, 'Cotswold' and after marrying Fanny Manchester built a bluestone house. Cotswold included 640 acres Gittins had purchased from Donald Campbell. In 1889, Fred sold the property and moved to the Dartmoor area.

It is believed that the ruins of a house and outbuildings on this site are the remains of the Cotswold homestead and outbuildings.

Thematic Context	3, 6
Statement of Significance	The ruins are significant at a local level as an example of farming settlement in the area. They are also significant for their association with the Bucknall family who settled at Rodborough in 1844.
Condition	The condition is poor.
Integrity	The integrity is moderate to low. The brick structure retains its form, wall and roof materials, windows and chimneys. The bluestone ruins retain the layout of the farm buildings and offer scope for interpretation of an early farm complex.
Recommendations	The building is recommended for addition to the Heritage Inventory administered by Heritage Victoria.
References	Richard Bucknall, family member; Bucknall, Charles, Rodborough Vale : The Rural Story, second impression, 1994, passim
Assessed by:	WJ, RB August 2001

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

"Rockybanks"

MC08

Formerly

Address Rodborough Road
Middle Creek

Constructed

Building Type Residential:detached

Architect

Map Ref. Cairn Curran 605.889



Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	No
National Estate Register	No
Planning Scheme	No
National Trust Register	No

Description

Rockybanks, Rodborough Road, Middle Creek is a late Victorian villa form brick building. The house is sited at some distance from the road half way up a slight rise. The place has few remaining garden elements or nearby mature tree plantings except for the remains of an orchard planting in the adjoining field. The house site has been created on an excavated flat site on the side of a rise. This has resulted in an elevated facade parallel with the road and a retaining wall on the rear side. The house has a hipped M form roof clad in recently introduced corrugated Colorbond cladding. The original roof was probably corrugated metal or slate. There are three remaining red brick chimneys with decorative render corncicing. The house has a bull nosed, relatively flat-pitched verandah on all four sides. This may have been extended or replaced an earlier verandah roof. The verandah is supported by square cast concrete stylised classical half columns which have square brick pillar bases and a red brick half wall with cream brick capping and patterns in the centre of each panel. The house has been extended under the rear verandah in red brick and a skillion roofed cream brick section has been added to the rear verandah. A similar cream brick, skillion roof outbuilding has been added at the rear of the building.

At some distance from the main house is a slab outbuilding. The building has a gable roof clad in lapped corrugated steel sheeting. The shed appears to have been built in two sections as there is a slight difference in ridge height between the two sections. The roof is supported on round timber columns with slabs laid generally horizontally between the columns. One gable end is clad in vertical lapped corrugated steel with a doorway and the other has square edged weatherboards infilling the upper section of the gable with large timber doors in one half of the wall and the remaining section being infilled with vertical, round, bush poles.

History

It is believed that Rockybanks was built by John Butler who selected land in the Moolort area in the 1860s after coming to Australia from England to search for gold.

Rockybanks was owned by Walter Butler c1913.

The property was purchased by Finlay Roberston in 1944 who ran sheep and grew wheat. Finlay was a councillor on the Tullaroop Shire Council from 1956, and was President in 1960 and 1971.

A post and slab shearing shed stands at the rear of the house and was added to in 1957 to

make a four stand shed. Another nearby cement brick shed was built in 1946 as a machinery/grain store.

A brick verandah was built c1952 to replace the former timber verandah. A Colorbond roof was added to the house c1987.

Rockybanks remains in the ownership of the Robertson family today.

**Thematic
Context**

6

**Statement of
Significance**

Rockybanks, Rodborough Road, Middle Creek is aesthetically significant at a local level as a representative example of a substantial late nineteenth century brick farm house design. The house demonstrates the design qualities of its roof form, brick and render chimneys, verandah, brick walls and door and window openings. The slab outbuilding is aesthetically and scientifically significant at a local level as a survivor of the early construction technique of a column and slab farm building which is a diminishing resource. The outbuilding demonstrates the qualities of its roof forms, tree trunk column structure, large slab walls, timber doors and vertical timber bush pole walling and demonstrates the quality of using local materials in a simple construction technique.

Condition

The house appears to be in good condition externally. The log outbuilding is in fair to poor condition.

Integrity

The house is of moderate integrity. The slab outbuilding is of moderate to high integrity.

Recommendations

It is recommended that Rockybanks, Rodborough Road, Middle Creek be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References

Ian Robertson, owner; Willis, Barbara, Footprints: A History of the Shire of Tullaroop, Shire of Tullaroop, Maryborough, 1988, p. 19

Assessed by:

WJ, RB

May 2002

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Middle Creek Bridge

MC09

Formerly

Address Rodborough Road
Middle Creek

Constructed

Building Type Public

Architect

Map Ref. Cairn Curran 606.893

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description The Middle Creek Bridge, over Middle Creek, Rodborough Road, Middle Creek retains its bluestone abutments and central bluestone pier. These now support a concrete decking with asphalt road and timber posts supporting metal 'Armco' type railings.

History Little is known of this bridge except that it was upgraded in 1952, had its deck replaced and asphalted in 1982, and was in 1991, widened.

Thematic Context 8

Statement of Significance The Middle Creek Bridge, over Middle Creek, Rodborough Road, Middle Creek is of aesthetic and historical significance at the local level for its connection to early transport routes and the design qualities of the bluestone abutments and piers. These design qualities include the use of bluestone, especially the curved form of the central pier.

Condition The bluestone abutments and pier appear to be in fair to good condition.

Integrity The bluestone abutments and pier appear to be moderately to substantially intact.

Recommendations It is recommended that the Middle Creek Bridge, over Middle Creek, Rodborough Road, Middle Creek be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References Ian Robertson, local resident; Michael Martin, Engineer, Central Goldfields Shire

Assessed by: WJ, RB May 2002



Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Wareek Bung Bong Cemetery

MF01

Formerly

Address Bung Bong-Rathscar Road
Moore's Flat

Constructed

Building Type Public

Architect

Map Ref. Bung Bong 299.971



Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description The Wareek Bung Bong Cemetery, Bung Bong-Rathscar Road, Moore's Flat is on a gently sloping large area of land divided from the road by a mesh fence. The cemetery is laid out in the usual way by denominations. There are pines planted along the boundaries and other exotic and native trees have been planted. The cemetery has a variety of stone headstones including marble. Some of the plots are marked by cast iron fences set on bluestone bases.

History The first burial at the Wareek Bung Bong Cemetery took place in 1865.

The cemetery contains graves of many of the first white families to settle in the district. These include the names of Steed, Gilsenan, Gordon and Gearin. The cemetery was once ringed by pines, many of which have since been pulled down. Mature Italian cypress and sugar gums now grow on site.

A church, thought to be Presbyterian, once stood opposite the cemetery. All that remains of the building are scattered bricks from the chimney.

The cemetery has been under the control of Council for approximately the last fifteen years, however a cemetery trust has recently been formed and is awaiting formal proclamation.

Thematic Context 12

Statement of Significance The Wareek Bung Bong Cemetery, Bung Bong-Rathscar Road, Moore's Flat is historically significant at a local level. The cemetery has significant links with many of the local inhabitants of the area and their families. The cemetery retains many stone headstones, cast iron grave fences and railings.

The Wareek Bung Bong Cemetery, Bung Bong-Rathscar Road, Moore's Flat is socially significant at a local level. It is recognised and valued by the local community for reasons of religious, spiritual and social associations and demonstrates a distinctive custom of elaborate marking of graves which is no longer generally practised.

Condition The cemetery is in fair to good condition.

Integrity The cemetery is substantially intact.

Recommendations It is recommended that the Wareek Bung Bong Cemetery, Bung Bong-Rathscar Road, Moores Flat be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References

Assessed by: WJ, RB May 2002

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Farm complex: "Avonmore"

MF02

Formerly

Address Pyrenees Highway
Moores Flat

Constructed

Building Type Residential:detached

Architect

Map Ref. Bung Bong 311.943



Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	No
National Estate Register	No
Planning Scheme	No
National Trust Register	No

Description

The former farm complex is on a relatively flat site, set back from the road in an overgrown garden with remnants of exotic plantings and flower beds.

The complex consists of two residential buildings in close proximity, a brick shed and a timber and corrugated steel building across the road from the residence.

What appears to be the earliest building has a double gabled roof clad in corrugated steel with an encircling verandah extended from the roof at a flatter pitch. The leaves of the gable end walls are exposed. The building has rendered brick chimneys at the apex of one gable. The building is of mudbrick which has been cement rendered. The verandah roof is supported on round timber bush poles and the verandah edge is delineated by a low rendered wall with square rendered sections joined by rendered panels.

At close proximity to the mudbrick house is an L shaped weatherboard building with a gable roof which also changes pitch to form a flatter sloped verandah. This is clad in corrugated steel. This building also has rendered brick chimneys.

The brick shed has a gable roof clad in corrugated steel. The brick gable end wall has two ventilation openings formed by omitting a half brick to form a cross like pattern.

The weatherboard farm building sited across the road and adjacent to yarding formed of very large section square posts and large slabs and bush pole railings. The building is a long rectangular shed with a gable roof clad in corrugated metal. The walls are clad in unpainted horizontal weatherboards and the building has two 6 pane timber framed windows and two pedestrian doors of vertical timber cladding. The building has an adjacent round corrugated steel water tank.

History

Thematic Context 6

Statement of Significance

The Avonmore farm complex, Pyrenees Highway, Moores Flat is socially, technologically and historically significant at the local level. The rendered mudbrick section demonstrates an early building technology and the skill in early settlers using the materials readily to hand to construct buildings. The building is socially significant in demonstrating the development

of a farm complex over time. The complex is historically significant as it demonstrates the early settlement and farming pursuits of the Moores Flat area.

Condition The buildings are in fair to poor condition.

Integrity The buildings appear substantially intact.

Recommendations It is recommended that the Avonmore farm complex, Pyrenees Highway be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References

Assessed by: WJ, RB February 2002

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Ruin

MF05

Formerly Steam driven wool press and farm buildings (Walkley family farm)

Address Walkley Road
Moore's Flat

Constructed

Building Type Industrial

Architect

Map Ref. Bung Bong 327.930



Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description This site consists of a number of remnants that evidence buildings and farming activity.

The ruins consist of a timber fly wheel, a collapsed timber wool press with metal components. The press has collapsed over a well, which may have been the source of the water needed to drive the steam engine. There are also remains of an outbuilding, boiler setting and brick work.

The remains of a shallow stone channel may have carried away the dam overflow, and remains of a race run from the dam to the orchard.

The orchard is evidenced by old tree growth.

History These ruins are believed to be the remains of a farm established on a 207 acre block purchased in 1898 by A. Walkley.

The Walkley family was involved in sheep farming, and a local resident recalls one of the sons, Peter running the farm in the 1920s with his sisters.

A house, well, shearing shed, dam, orchard and substantial vegetable garden were established. Water for the dam and well was sourced from the run-off from a nearby hill, and the orchard and vegetable garden watered by a pipe from the dam.

One of the other Walkley brothers, George, owned a steam engine which he transported to different locations within the district to undertake the moving of houses and various other jobs. A wool press, originally manually operated, was established on the Walkley farm, and in later years attached to this steam engine. The timber press was about 1 metre square and 2-3 metres high. A wooden wheel beside the wool press was attached by a belt to the steam engine and thus mechanically operated.

An insight into how the steam driven wool press may have operated is contained in an excerpt written in 1845 from 'A Homestead History' by Alfred Joyce:
"For pressing wool into bales... The next thing was to devise some sort of lever press, and to overcome the difficulty of the upright pressure tom getting out of its perpendicular through the lever working on one fixed centre, when it often happened that it would slip to the side of the box and the lever would have to be raised to readjust it. To obviate this

difficulty, I brought my engineering knowledge to bear and adapted one of the link parallel motions of the steam engine using strong dressed wooden links instead of the iron rods and straps, which moved on iron bolts for the different centres. It answered most admirably, and gave so much satisfaction that it was copied... "

All that remains of the Walkley farm are the well, dam, orchard, and remnants of the wool press, fly wheel, outbuilding, boiler setting, brick work and stone channel.

Thematic Context	6
Statement of Significance	This site contains a rare industrial relic associated with later pastoral development and settlement under the Land Acts. The ruins of the steam driven wool press display adaptive local technology. It is possibly the only example in the State.
Condition	The condition is poor.
Integrity	Although of low integrity generally, the remains of the wool press have sufficient integrity for interpretation of a lost technology.
Recommendations	It is recommended that the former Walkley Farm, Moores Flat be recommended for addition to the Heritage Inventory administered by Heritage Victoria and protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme. It is also recommended that the remains of the wool press and fly wheel be added to the Heritage Register of Victoria.
References	Joyce, Alfred, A Homestead History, Melbourne, M.U.P., 1949, p. 67 & p. 74; Parish of Bung Bong Plan; Linda Bowen, Walkley family member; Reg Steed, former local resident
Assessed by:	WJ, RB, DB May 2002

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Moores Flat School site

MF09

Formerly Moores Flat State School No. 1575

Address Moores Flat Road
Moores Flat

Constructed

Building Type School

Architect

Map Ref. Bung Bong 311.940

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description The site is marked by a timber sign and mature sugar gums.

History Moores Flat State School No. 1575 opened c1877 on a 3-4 acre site. The original building had a bark roof.

A new building of 24 foot x 12 foot with a verandah was erected some years later.

One of the most exciting events for the school children was the viewing of the first train to visit the Bung Bong Railway Station on the Maryborough-Avoca line in 1876.

The school closed in 1934 and was sold in 1945. A timber sign marks the site today.

Thematic Context 12.2

Statement of Significance The Moores Flat School Site is of historical significance at a local level as the site of the school and the connection with education for the local community.

Condition

Integrity There are no above ground remains of the school.

Recommendations It is recommended that the plaque be retained and the school site continues to be marked.

References Blake, L. J., Vision and Realisation, Vol. 2, Education Dept. Victoria, Melbourne, 1973, p. 777

Assessed by: WJ, RB May 2002



Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

"Rock Brook"

MF11

Formerly

Address Gordons Bridge on Bung Bong-Rathscar Road
Moore's Flat

Constructed

Building Type Residential:detached

Architect

Map Ref. Bung Bong 296.945

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register No

National Estate Register No

Planning Scheme No

National Trust Register No

Description

Rock Brook, Bung Bong-Rathscar Road, Moore's Flat is a substantial interwar style house with bluestone outbuildings. The house is set on an elevated site within a mature garden setting. The house was substantially remodelled in the interwar period, which was a period of prosperity in many agricultural areas. The remodelling has subsumed the original bluestone house. The house has a broad spreading gable roof with intersecting gable roofs over the front facade. The roof extends at the front to form a verandah which is supported on columns finished in river pebbles. The roof is clad in corrugated metal and retains its tapered rendered chimneys characteristic of the era of the remodelling. The house has wide eaves with exposed rafter ends as decoration. The house walls are rendered with a pebble dash finish. The side gables are rendered in the same material with timber strapping and the upper section of the gable finished with timber louvres. The front gable has painted timber shingles with a vertically proportioned rectangular louvred vent in the centre. The windows are banks of timber framed lights with the upper section marked in small panes. These are protected by horizontal hoods.

The barn building is situated on the edge of a steep drop and has been extended on the upper end in weatherboard. It has a gable roof clad in corrugated steel. Where the extension starts is a bluestone chimney with cornice mouldings around the top. This would appear to have been on the end of the original building. The weatherboard extension appears to date from the mid twentieth century. There is a timber framed, double hung window with bluestone sill at the ends of the wall near the extension. This and the chimney would indicate that the building provided some accommodation as well as storage when built. The barn has narrow slits in the walls. These are often referred to as gun slits but a more likely explanation is that the narrow slits allowed light and ventilation while preventing the ingress of larger animals to feed on the stored goods. The bluestone walls are of squared random rubble laid in courses.

There is also a laundry building with intersecting gable roofs and detailing very similar to the main house.

History

Rock Brook is built on land purchased by the Gordon family in some of the first land sales in the area in the 1850s. The original bluestone house, also believed to have been built by the Gordons, has been incorporated into the current house erected in 1917.



A bluestone barn at the rear of Rock Brook testifies to the earlier settlement of the property. The former shearers' quarters have been converted to a laundry.

**Thematic
Context**
**Statement of
Significance**

6

The house and barn at Rock Brook, Bung Bong-Rathscar Road, Moores Flat are of historical and aesthetic significance at a local level. The property is associated with the Gordon family who were early settlers in the district. The house displays the qualities of a substantial and well detailed house of the interwar period and contains the remains of the original bluestone house. These qualities are the intersecting gable roof forms, the corrugated roof cladding, the tapered rendered chimneys, the pebble dash finished walls, the timber framed windows and verandah with river pebble finished columns. The bluestone barn displays the qualities of use of bluestone, the characteristic form of the mid nineteenth century and the small wall slit openings, window and chimney.

Condition

The house and barn appear to be in externally good condition.

Integrity

The barn has been extended but is moderately intact. The interwar alterations to the house appear substantially intact externally.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the house and barn at Rock Brook, Bung Bong-Rathscar Road, Moores Flat be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References

Shirley and Ian Bucknall, owners

Assessed by:

WJ, RB

June 2002

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Wareek Public Reserve and sheep dip

MF13

Formerly

Address Bung Bong-Rathscar Road at Bet Bet Creek
Moores Flat

Constructed 1898-99

Building Type Industrial

Architect

Map Ref. Bung Bong 294.946



Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description

The Wareek Public Reserve is a flat area adjacent to the creek, which now contains the remains of a cricket pitch and a scatter of bricks which may indicate the site where amenities such as a clubroom or kitchen once stood.

The sheep dip site is now in a timbered area on relatively flat ground rising above the Bet Bet Creek line. The remains of timber sheep yards and a cement and brick plunge dip and various apparatus for dipping exist on site. The dip is partially filled in. All the features are in a state of disrepair.

History

A farmers' club was formed in Bung Bong in 1877. Its activities focused on cattle breeding, ploughing matches, and lectures on artificial fertilizers, grazing and cereal growing. By the 1880s, the club had combined to form the Bung Bong and Wareek Farmers' Club.

Another of the initiatives of this club was the formation of the Wareek Sheep Dip Company in 1897. The company contracted Francis Rolfe from Marybrough to build a brick plunge dip of 1600 gallons capacity and brick paved yards in the Wareek Public Reserve. The Company requested a portion of the reserve be put aside for sheep dipping purposes, and a parcel of land was granted by the Department of Land and Survey in 1898.

The dip is believed to have been in operation by 1899, and by 1909, 20 farmers were making use of it. By 1911, a charge of 3s. 6d. for members and 4s. 6d. for non-members per 100 sheep applied. This rose to 6s. for non-members in 1924.

Denny Lascelles, stock agents, held auction sales of sheep from the yards in 1935.

In 1937, more than 9,000 sheep were dipped. Numbers declined in the 1960s and finally the yards were dismantled in 1982. Proceeds from the sale of bricks and timber went to the Wareek Public Hall.

The land, including the Wareek Public Reserve, is now privately owned.

**Thematic
Context**

Statement of Significance	The Wareek Reserve and Sheep Dip, Bung Bong-Rathscar Road, Moores Flat is socially and historically significant at a local level. The site demonstrates the community ability to provide the infrastructure and meet a community need within its own resources. The sheep dip provided a much needed resource in the community for nearly 80 years. The Wareek Public Reserve was also a hub of community life providing a setting for sporting and recreational activities. The layout of the cricket pitch, remaining sheep pens and dip are evidence of community activities.
Condition	The condition of the sheep pens and dip is poor to fair.
Integrity	The sheep dip and pens are moderately intact. Only remnants remain of the structures that were once in the public reserve.
Recommendations	It is recommended that the former Wareek Public Reserve and sheep dip be recommended for addition to the Victorian Heritage Inventory and be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.
References	Willis, Barbara, Footprints: A History of the Shire of Tullaroop, Shire of Tullaroop, Maryborough, 1988, pp. 93-4; Betty Osborn, historian
Assessed by:	WJ, RB February 2002

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

"Strathmuir" farmhouse complex

Mo01

Formerly

Address Bald Hill Road
Mount Moolort

Constructed

Building Type Residential:detached

Architect

Map Ref. Carisbrook 963.547

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description

The farmhouse and outbuildings are sited off the road with a straight access road leading to the buildings. The house is sited in mature plantings within a fenced garden area with the outbuildings nearby.

The house is a Victorian style single storey bluestone villa. The roof is a hipped M roof clad in corrugated steel. The house retains three brick chimneys rising through the ridgelines. These have corbelled brick decorations and are now painted white. The house has a bull nose form verandah returning on both sides. The verandah is embellished with cast iron brackets and frieze. There is a modern brick extension with a skillion roof to the rear. A red brick detached kitchen building is adjacent.

There is a long rectangular bluestone outbuilding. The bluestone walls are of neatly squared blocks of varying sizes in laid in courses. The openings have bluestone lintels and neat bluestone quoins. One end appears to have a semi basement with a storage area above, as there is a door above ground level with an opening below for light and ventilation.

Other structures include a red brick water tank base at some distance from the house.

History

Thematic Context 6

Statement of Significance

The building is aesthetically significant at a local level as an example of a larger bluestone farmhouse of the nineteenth century and associated buildings and structures. The complex displays characteristic qualities including mature garden plantings within a fenced garden area with outbuildings nearby, the hipped M roof form clad in corrugated steel, three brick chimneys with corbelled brick decorations, a bull nose form verandah returning on both sides embellished with cast iron brackets and frieze. A red brick detached kitchen building enhances the significance of the complex. The bluestone outbuilding also displays characteristic qualities including bluestone walls, original openings with bluestone lintels and neat bluestone quoins.

Condition The building is in good condition.

Integrity The buildings are of high integrity. The house retains its building form, roof form, original



walls, verandah roof form and cast iron decoration. The stone outbuilding retains its roof form, cladding, wall structure and openings.

Recommendations It is recommended that the place be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References

Assessed by: WJ, RB August 2001

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Farmhouse

Mo02

Formerly

Address 320 Donovans Road
Mount Moolort

Constructed

Building Type Residential:detached

Architect

Map Ref. Carisbrook 963.547

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description

320 Donovans Road, Moolort is a single storey red brick late Victorian villa. The house is set in a fenced garden area with mature trees and other plantings. The house has a hipped roof in a modified M form with the front facade extended in a side hip. The face brick walls are laid in Flemish bond with the contrasting red brick stretchers and darker burnt header bricks forming an interesting texture. The house has three face red brick chimneys with decorative corbelled bricks. The house has a gently bullnosed return verandah. The verandah is supported on turned timber posts on a red brick plinth. The verandah is embellished with cast iron brackets and frieze. The main elevation has a central doorway with sidelights and transom light and is flanked by bays with timber double windows.

History

Thematic Context 6

Statement of Significance

320 Donovans Road is historically and aesthetically significant at a local level as an example of a larger brick farmhouse of the late nineteenth century. It demonstrates the settled prosperity of farming in the late nineteenth century in the district. The building displays characteristic design qualities including the hipped roof in a modified M form with the front facade extended in a side hip, the Flemish bond brick walls with the contrasting red brick stretchers and darker burnt header bricks forming an interesting texture, three face red brick chimneys with decorative corbelled bricks, a gently bullnosed return verandah supported on turned timber posts on a red brick plinth, cast iron brackets and frieze, central doorway with sidelights and transom light and bays with timber double windows.

Condition The building is in good condition.

Integrity The buildings are of high integrity. The house retains its building form, roof form, original walls, windows and entry doorway, verandah roof form and cast iron decoration.

Recommendations It is recommended that the place be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References

Assessed by: WJ, RB August 2001



Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Railway bridge

Mo03

Formerly

Address west of Moolort railway siding, Keystone Mine Road
Moolort

Constructed 1872-4

Building Type Public

Architect

Map Ref. Cairn Curran 591.953

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description This low single line rail overbridge (no. 34) on a straight alignment has three spans with two bluestone piers and bluestone abutments. There is brickwork to the sills (not inspected), the three equal spans being 13'9" between the brickwork and 14'5" between the sills. The bridge was designed to carry all classes of engines at a maximum speed of 50 mph. The timber deck is carried on rolled steel joists.

History Contract no. 130 was let by the Victorian Railways to John Thomas on 25th October 1872 to construct 19 miles, 2 chains and 48 links of the Castlemaine to Dunolly railway between Newstead and Maryborough. The value of the contract was 51,312 pounds 4 shillings and 4 pence, representing a cost per mile of approximately 2,700 pounds per mile and well within the upper limit set for the lines authorized under Act no. 415, including this railway, of 5,000 pounds per mile. This bridge was presumably constructed by the contractor, the line between Castlemaine and Maryborough being opened on 7th July, 1874. When it was opened, the bridge consisted of five spans.

Thematic Context 8

Statement of Significance This small three span bridge, known as bridge no. 34 and being located at 162.81 kilometres from Melbourne from Castlemaine between Moolort and Carisbrook is one of a number of comparable structures on the railway between Castlemaine and Maryborough. It was built between 1872 and 1874, being opened to traffic on 7th July of that year. It is historically significant at a local level.

It is historically significant in that it is representative of others designed by the Victorian Railways at the time, more substantial examples existing on the Main Trunk lines from Geelong to Ballarat, Melbourne to Bendigo and on bridges reconstructed during the 1870s in the metropolitan area and between Melbourne and Geelong. Nevertheless, this bridge is the longest bridge with bluestone piers and abutments on the Castlemaine to Maryborough line, examples at kilometrages 158.2, 159.55 and 166.22 having been replaced with reinforced concrete pipes and others at kilometrages 161.96, 163.72, 164.01, 164.99 and 171.28 having fewer spans. Apart from this distinction, the bridge is important for its capacity to demonstrate construction standards authorised following extensive Parliamentary debate under Act no. 415, when an upper limit of 5,000 pounds was set, compared with an 1857 resolution of 40,000 pounds per mile for the Main Trunk lines.



Condition	The bridge is open to traffic and its condition is good.	
Integrity	The integrity is high.	
Recommendations	The bridge is recommended for inclusion in the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Shire Planning Scheme.	
References	Victorian Railways Bridges File.	
Assessed by:	AW	October 2001

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Farm complex

Mo04

Formerly

Address Pyrenees Highway
Moolort

Constructed

Building Type Residential:detached

Architect

Map Ref. Cairn Curran 592.925

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register No

National Estate Register No

Planning Scheme No

National Trust Register No

Description

The abandoned house and outbuildings are on a flat site with some associated mature tree plantings. The complex consists of a bluestone and brick house and bluestone and mud brick outbuildings.

The house consists of a bluestone section with low pitched hip roofs, missing in some sections and an addition of red brick with steeper pitched roof forms. The bluestone section is of neatly squared coursed bluestone with larger quoins at the corners and around the window openings. The doors and windows have large bluestone lintels and the windows, bluestone sills. The roof is clad in corrugated steel. Associated with the bluestone section are wide face brick chimneys with corbelled brick decoration. The building has twelve paned timber, double hung windows. The red brick section has shaped brick flat arch window voussoirs and stone sills. The building has a semi octagonal bay section with faceted roof. Nearby are the remains of a brick chimney and between the chimney and the house are the remains of a mud brick structure which is built low into the ground as a semi basement. Similar structures were used as dairies or cool stores for farm produce.

Nearby is a large barn complex, which includes a T shaped building with gable roof ends sheathed in corrugated steel. The walls are of roughly squared bluestone laid in courses with larger blocks used at the corners and around openings. The openings are full height. There are narrow slit openings in the walls for light and ventilation. These are often referred to as rifle slits to defend the property. One leg of the T has been extended in timber frame construction and is now clad in corrugated steel. Contiguous with this building and parallel to one long side is another taller bluestone building with a gable roof. The bluestone is of a different nature and is of larger blocks more neatly squared and laid in larger courses than the adjacent building. This has a large opening on one side with a large timber lintel and slit windows in the bluestone gable ends. There is a small section of rounded cobble paving outside a stable door on the re entrant angle of the building.

History

Thematic Context 6

Statement of Significance The farm complex on the Pyrenees Highway, Moolort is significant at a local level as an example of a large early bluestone and brick farmhouse with associated outbuildings. It



demonstrates the variety of materials used to construct a farm complex and the development of the buildings over time. The building demonstrates characteristic nineteenth century design and construction qualities including the use of bluestone and brick.

Condition The house and dairy are in poor condition. The outbuildings are in fair to poor condition.

Integrity The buildings are of moderate integrity. The house and barns retain their building form, part roof forms, original walls, window and door openings.

Recommendations The complex is recommended for addition to the Heritage Inventory administered by Heritage Victoria.

References

Assessed by: WJ, RB August 2001

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Ruins, outbuilding

Mo05

Formerly relocated former toll house

Address Pyrenees Highway
Moolort

Constructed

Building Type Residential:detached

Architect

Map Ref. Cairn Curran 598.924



Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description This rectangular timber building is situated in a flat paddock with some remnant exotic trees including mature pines nearby. The very small building has a steeply pitched gable roof clad in corrugated galvanised iron. The walls are clad with horizontal square edged weatherboards now devoid of paint. At one gable end is a brick external chimney placed centrally.

To the west of the building is a brick domed "beehive" well top with the base timbers to an earlier well cover above.

History The small building on this site is believed by locals to have been a toll house and relocated to this site for use on the farm in the early twentieth century. The toll house and gates were installed at Moolort in 1867 and operated until 1874. The house and gates were sold in the same year.

Thematic Context 6

Statement of Significance The purported former toll house, Pyrenees Highway, Moolort is of historical significance at a local level. The small timber building and well contribute to the understanding of the human occupation of the area demonstrating the scale of building used as housing for certain groups of workers. The building is believed to be a toll house of which only a small number of examples remain in the State.

Condition The timber hut is in poor condition. The beehive well is in fair to good condition.

Integrity The hut and well are of moderate integrity.

Recommendations It is recommended that the relocated former toll house, Pyrenees Highway, Moolort be recommended for addition to the Heritage Inventory administered by Heritage Victoria.

References Ian Bucknall, local resident; Willis, Barbara, Footprints: A History of the Shire of Tullaroop, Shire of Tullaroop, Maryborough, 1988, pp. 49,96

Assessed by: WJ, RB May 2002

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Farm complex (ruins)

Mo06

Formerly

Address Pyrenees Highway
Moolort

Constructed

Building Type Residential:detached

Architect

Map Ref. Cairn Curran 604.922

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register No

National Estate Register No

Planning Scheme No

National Trust Register No

Description

The ruins and outbuildings are on a flat area of paddock with some remaining exotic trees including an orange tree. There is little remaining of the house garden layout, driveway or fencing. The remains include the ruins of mud brick and brick walls of the house and the remains of a brick chimney. At a distance from the house remains are a brick farm shed with gabled roof clad in corrugated metal and the ruins of another gabled roof brick shed at right angles. This building has its walls substantially intact but the roof cladding and structure are no longer in place.

The house remains are such that much of the outline of the former house can be discerned but only some of the openings can be conjectured. There is little evidence of the roof form. The shed remains have an opening in one gable end. The roofed shed has a large opening in the gable end.

History

Thematic Context 6

Statement of Significance

The farm ruins, Pyrenees Highway, Moolort are of historical significance at a local level. They demonstrate a former way of life and contribute to the understanding of the human occupation of the area. The remains of the mud brick house demonstrate the use of local materials. The remaining mud brick and brick walls and outbuildings indicate the scale of the farming operations in the area and the characteristic layout of a rural property in the nineteenth century.

Condition The buildings are in a ruinous condition.

Integrity What remains of the buildings is original fabric.

Recommendations It is recommended that the ruins, Pyrenees highway, Moolort be recommended for addition to the Heritage Inventory administered by Heritage Victoria

References

Assessed by: WJ, RB

May 2002



Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Farm complex (abandoned)

Mo07

Formerly

Address Pyrenees Highway
Moolort

Constructed 1865

Building Type Residential:detached

Architect

Map Ref. Cairn Curran 607.919

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description

The McLay farm complex is sited on gently sloping land on an elevated site. The complex consists of a two storey bluestone house with a single storey rear wing and a bluestone outbuilding. There is little evidence of a garden or access drive layout and the only trees remaining are two poplars adjacent to the house.

The house consists of a rectangular main wing of two storeys with a hipped roof clad in corrugated metal. There are two bluestone chimneys at the centre of the short sides of the building. The main facade has a central front doorway with a four panelled timber door flanked by rectangular window openings. On the upper floor are three window openings which align with the ground floor openings. The bluestone is of neatly squared bluestones of slightly varying lengths laid in courses. The openings have bluestone lintels and sills and the openings and corners are marked with stone quoins of larger size than the walling stones. The side walls are of more random rubble construction with greater variation in the stone sizes. The hipped roof has no eaves. The chimneys have decorative stone corbels near the top. All the windows are missing the window frames and sashes. There appears to be some evidence of a single storey verandah across the front in the form of some remnant flashing. Behind and at right angles to this wing is a single storey wing in poorer condition. The roof is missing on this section. It would appear to have had a gable roof. There are door and window openings still discernible. At a short distance away is a single storey bluestone hipped roof outbuilding. This is of similar stone work to the coursed random rubble stonework in the side walls of the main house section. The steeply pitched, hipped roof is clad in lapped corrugate metal. The building has a number of large openings in its sides. There has been some damage to the walls with partially demolished sections.

History

James McLay built this two storey bluestone house in 1865. He was a councillor with the Shire of Tullaroop Council from 1867 until 1884.

Thematic Context

6

Statement of Significance

The bluestone two storey former McLay farmhouse and outbuilding, Pyrenees Highway, Moolort is of historical significance at a local level. It represents an early farming complex dating from the mid nineteenth century. The building is also associated with J. McLay an early Councillor of the Shire of Tullaroop.

The bluestone two storey former McLay farmhouse, Pyrenees Highway, Moolort is of



aesthetic significance at a local level. The simple two storey Georgian design of the farmhouse and the use of local stone is characteristic of this era. The form, materials, fenestration, chimneys and layout of the farmhouse and outbuildings all demonstrate the design characteristics of this era.

Condition	The buildings are in poor condition.
Integrity	The buildings are missing some building fabric and are moderately intact.
Recommendations	It is recommended that the bluestone two storey former McLay farmhouse, Pyrenees Highway, Moolort be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.
References	Willis, Barbara, Footprints: A History of the Shire of Tullaroop, Shire of Tullaroop, Maryborough, 1988, p. 19
Assessed by:	WJ, RB May 2002

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

"Stranraer"

Mo09

Formerly

Address Pyrenees Highway
Moolort

Constructed

Building Type Residential:detached

Architect

Map Ref. Cairn Curran 619.916

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register No

National Estate Register No

Planning Scheme No

National Trust Register No

Description

Stranraer, Pyrenees Highway Moolort consists of a brick interwar farmhouse and an earlier bluestone outbuilding. The house is set in a garden with large lawn areas and mature exotic trees on a relatively flat site. The farmhouse is of face brick with a roof of wide spanning intersecting gable roof forms. The roof is clad in corrugated metal. There are two tall slender chimneys of face brick with corbelled brick panels as decoration to the upper section. The building has one long gable roof with a gable at right angles forming the entry area. This is flanked on each side by a flat roofed verandah. The roof has deep eaves supported on timber beams and lined with timber boards. The main gable facade is of face brick with the upper section of the gable marked by a decorative course of header bricks on stepped corbelled bracket like decorative brickwork. Half of the front entry is a void forming a porch area and linking to the side verandah. This section and the verandahs are supported on brick piers. The other half has a three light timber double hung window which is supported on corbelled brickwork to form a slight bay effect, with its own shallow flat roof over it. The building is constructed on a base of bluestone.

The bluestone outbuilding appears to date from the nineteenth century and is of roughly squared, coursed bluestones. The building has a gable roof with the upper section of the gable walls in timber which appears to have been rebuilt in recent times. A skillion roofed section has been added to the rear of the building. The building may have been used as a stable as a side door has a stable door arrangement in the doorway.

History

Thematic Context 6

Statement of Significance Stranraer, Pyrenees Highway, Moolort, is of historical significance at a local level as it demonstrates the continuing prosperity of farming in the interwar years in the area.

Stranraer, Pyrenees Highway, Moolort, is of aesthetic significance at a local level as it demonstrates the qualities of buildings in the interwar era especially the use of brickwork in a decorative manner, the response to the Australian climate with the use of deep eaves and sheltering verandahs, the slender brick chimneys and timber double hung windows.

Condition The house and outbuilding appear externally to be in good condition.



Integrity The house and outbuilding appear to be substantially intact.

Recommendations It is recommended that Stranraer, Pyrenees Highway, Moolort be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References

Assessed by: WJ, RB May 2002

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Former Carisbrook Cemetery

Mo11

Formerly Bald Hill Cemetery

Address Donovans Road
Mount Moolort

Constructed

Building Type Public

Architect

Map Ref. Carisbrook 965.532

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register No

National Estate Register No

Planning Scheme No

National Trust Register No

Description The former Bald Hill Cemetery is sited on a gently sloping area of grassland. No memorials survive and the adjacent land is fenced off and cultivated. The modern memorials consist of a stepped bluestone monument with a brass plaque, a metal plaque on a low post and a larger rectangular bluestone structure with brass plaque to commemorate the cemetery.

History It is believed the first cemetery in Carisbrook was an eight acre reserve surveyed at Bald Hill (then Simson Hill) by William Urquhart in 1851 at the same time he surveyed the township of Carisbrook.

The first recorded burial at Simson Hill was in 1854.

Because of the difficulty of sinking graves in the granitic rock of Simson Hill, a new cemetery was reserved on the then Amherst Road, Carisbrook, in 1858, however burials continued to take place at this site until 1883.

Bald Hill Cemetery is still a reserve under the control of the Department of Human Services, however approximately 6 of the 8 acres are incorporated into an adjoining paddock. The corner in which the graves are located is not cultivated.

A memorial cairn was placed at the site by the Carisbrook Historical Society in 1997. Inscriptions on the brass plaques detail 87 burials in the cemetery; many were those of children.

Thematic Context 12

Statement of Significance The former Bald Hill Cemetery is historically and socially significant at a local level. The Bald Hill Cemetery was the first burial ground in Carisbrook and marks the lives of some of the first white settlers to the district. It is socially significant to past and present local communities who view the cemetery as an important commemorative site with religious and social associations.

Condition No original memorials survive. The modern memorials appear in good condition.

Integrity No original memorials survive. The modern memorials are intact.



Recommendations It is recommended that the former Bald Hill cemetery, Carisbrook be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References McLeish, Daryl, 'The tale of two cemeteries at Carisbrook', leaflet, 1999;

Assessed by: WJ, RB February 2002

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Carisbrook Reservoir

Mq01

Formerly	Mosquito Gully Reservoir
Address	Cambrian Track Mosquito Flat (State Forest)
Constructed	1892
Building Type	Public
Architect	Messrs Gale and Parker, Engineers
Map Ref.	Carisbrook 938.468



Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	No
National Estate Register	No
Planning Scheme	Yes (bye-wash)
National Trust Register	No

Description	<p>The Carisbrook reservoir, State Forest, Mosquito Flat consists of a earth dam wall, bluestone bye-wash and earthen contour drain in a valley area surrounded by lightly timbered hills. The earth wall still retains water and approximately 135 metres of the bluestone bye wash remains substantially as described in the original specification. The later addition of the earth walled contour drain still exists in good condition.</p>
History	<p>A scarcity of clean water supplies at Carisbrook, caused by silting from mining activity, gave impetus to the formation of the Carisbrook Water Trust in 1892.</p> <p>The Trust oversaw the building of a reservoir at Mosquito Gully in 1892. Built on land purchased from Jane and James Spedding some three miles from Carisbrook, the Mosquito Gully Reservoir was designed by engineers Messrs Gale and Parker, and constructed by contractor William Bruce from Oakleigh for a sum of £3044 1s. 10d. The earth dam required a wall of 1195 feet, with a maximum height of 20 feet, a puddle trench, puddle wall, outlet works, fore bay, timber gangway to outlet valve, a bye-wash and other minor works.</p> <p>The bluestone bye-wash was built to the following specifications (only part of a 15 page description):</p> <p>"The pitchers to be squared bluestone...nine inches deep. The side rows at bottom to have one arris knocked off to form skewback for pitchers on the side slopes. The pitchers to be set lengthwise across the channel in bottom and lengthwise in channel on slopes, in proper bond, all to be bedded on, and set in full mortar, and the bottom to be thoroughly grouted in, so as to fill all remaining voids. Concrete in drop and curtain wall to be of the forms shown both as to lines and levels. Exposed surfaces of concrete to be rendered floated and set as specified for mortar."</p> <p>The squared pitching as described above was costed at 5 shillings per super yard by 477 super yards, a total of £369 5s.</p> <p>The contract for the pipeline and reticulation of Carisbrook was let to Messrs Gray, Russel and Bassett of Kyneton for £3637 17s. 5d. in October 1892.</p> <p>The drought years of 1895-1902, however, impacted on the capacity of the Reservoir to supply an adequate water supply to Carisbrook. Subsequently, a contour drain was built in</p>

1908 to increase the catchment, and in 1914, a pump was installed on Tullaroop Creek to supply the Violet Hill portion of town.

The reservoir was closed as a water supply to stock in 1999. It is currently used for recreation purposes.

**Thematic
Context**

7.2

**Statement of
Significance**

The Carisbrook Reservoir, State Forest, Mosquito Flat is of historic and scientific significance at a local level. The reservoir is the original water town water supply and the access to a clean, reliable source of water allowed the town of Carisbrook to develop into the early twentieth century. The reservoir dam wall, contour drain and especially the bluestone bye wash exhibit the nineteenth century use of materials and construction materials now not used in modern construction of reservoirs. These include the simple unlined contour drain which was constructed without access to sophisticated earth moving equipment and the well laid bluestone bye wash.

Condition

The earth embankment, bluestone bye wash and earthen contour drain appear in good condition.

Integrity

The earth embankment, bluestone bye wash and earthen contour drain appear substantially intact.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Carisbrook Reservoir, State Forest, Mosquito Flat be protected under and the bye-wash retained on the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References

Willis, Barbara, Footprints: A History of the Shire of Tullaroop, Shire of Tullaroop, Maryborough, 1988, pp. 143-4

Assessed by:

WJ, RB

June 2002

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Mud brick cottage, mud brick and slab outbuilding

S01

Formerly

Address Dooleys Road
Simson

Constructed

Building Type Residential:detached

Architect

Map Ref. Laanecoorie South 474.027

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register No

National Estate Register No

Planning Scheme No

National Trust Register No

Description

The complex of buildings in Dooleys Road, Simson is an interesting collection of small vernacular buildings, which demonstrate a now lost way of life. The buildings are grouped in some remnant exotic planting adjacent to a forested area and next to cultivated pasture. The complex comprises mud brick ruins of a former house, a very small detached, mud brick building which may have been a detached kitchen, a slab outbuilding and some other ruins. The mud brick house is ruinous with only part walls standing and a mud brick fireplace arch. Adjacent is a one roomed mud brick structure with a gable roof clad in corrugated steel and an external brick chimney. Part of a wall has collapsed. There is a door in one gable end and a small timber framed window in a side wall. This structure may have been the detached kitchen. Nearby is a gable roofed timber structure. The roof is clad in corrugated steel and has a section with the walls enclosed with vertical timber slabs and a section with open sides. The buildings are in poor condition.

History

Thematic Context 6

Statement of Significance The farming complex in Dooleys Road, Simson demonstrates an early way of life on the land and the use of vernacular materials. The building contributes to the heritage of the district as it retains some of its nineteenth century form and materials.

Condition The condition is poor.

Integrity The integrity is low to medium.

Recommendations The building is recommended for addition to the Heritage Inventory administered by Heritage Victoria.

References

Assessed by: WJ, RB August 2001



Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

House

T01

Formerly

Address corner Reservoir Road and Timor Road
Timor

Constructed

Building Type Residential:detached

Architect

Map Ref. Dunolly South 414.021

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description The house at the corner of Reservoir Road and Timor Road, Timor is set on a flat site with few remaining early plantings. The house has a longitudinal gable roof clad in corrugated steel. The building is clad in weatherboards and has a central doorway with flanking timber double hung windows. The front verandah has a bull nose and some simple cast decoration which may be a modern addition. The verandah floor has been replaced in concrete and the posts are recent modern metal pipes.

History

Thematic Context 10

Statement of Significance The house, corner of Reservoir Road and Timor Road, Timor is aesthetically significant at a local level as representative of the small, gable roof timber houses of the late Nineteenth century which are characteristic of this era. The building displays characteristic design qualities including the gable roof form clad in corrugated steel, weatherboard clad walls, central doorway with flanking timber double hung windows and bull nose verandah form.

Condition The condition is fair to moderate.

Integrity The integrity is moderate. The building retains its original form, roof form windows and verandah form.

Recommendations It is recommended that the place be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References

Assessed by: WJ, RB August 2001



Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

House

T03

Formerly

Address Cousin Jack Road
Timor

Constructed

Building Type Residential:detached

Architect

Map Ref. Dunolly South 414.024

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description The house at Cousin Jack Road, Timor, is in a garden setting. The house has a hipped roof clad in corrugated steel. There is an external face brick chimney on one side. The house is clad in weatherboards and has a central doorway with a highlight over flanked by two timber double hung windows. The timber floored verandah has a straight pitched roof supported on timber posts with shaped timber brackets. The house is typical of a simple Nineteenth or early Twentieth century miner's cottage.

History

Thematic Context 10

Statement of Significance The house, Cousin Jack Road, Timor is aesthetically significant at a local level as a representative of the small, hip roof timber houses of the late Nineteenth and early Twentieth century which are characteristic of this era. The building displays characteristic qualities including the hipped roof form clad in corrugated steel, external face brick chimney, weatherboard clad walls, central doorway with a highlight over flanked by two timber double hung windows and timber floored verandah with a straight pitched roof supported on timber posts with shaped timber brackets.

Condition The condition is moderate.

Integrity The integrity is moderate to high. The building retains its original form, roof form, wall cladding, front door, windows and verandah form and decoration.

Recommendations It is recommended that the place be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References

Assessed by: WJ, RB August 2001



Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

House

T04

Formerly

Address 498 Timor Road
Timor

Constructed

Building Type Residential:detached

Architect

Map Ref. Dunolly South 414.024

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description

The brick house is set on a flat site. The house has a hipped M form roof clad in corrugated steel. It has two face red brick chimneys with simple corbelled brick decoration. The house has a gently concave return verandah supported on timber posts with a scalloped timber frieze decoration. The front entry doorway is central with flanking timber double hung windows.

The timber cottage has a gable roof clad in corrugated steel with a skillion section to the rear. The house has an external painted brick chimney. The central doorway has a highlight over and is flanked by timber double hung windows. The concave roofed verandah is supported on timber posts and has decorative cast brackets and a narrow frieze which may be recent additions.

History

It is believed that the brick house on this site was one of the first permanent houses built in the township of Timor. It was built by Mr Roscholler who brought the material from Talbot. The weatherboard cottage on the same site was shifted in from a neighbouring property.

Thematic Context

10

Statement of Significance

The houses at 498 Timor Road, Timor are historically significant at the local level. The timber house, although relocated, retains many original design qualities of a simple late nineteenth century timber cottage. These qualities include the gable roof form, corrugated metal roofing, timber square edged weatherboard wall cladding and timber double hung windows. The external chimney while rebuilt represents a design feature of the building. The brick house exhibits many design qualities of a large brick villa residence of the later half of the nineteenth century. These qualities include the hipped roof formation, the brick chimneys, face brick walls, timber double hung windows, the return verandah with slightly concave roof form and the decorative timber valence decoration to the verandah.

The brick house is historically significant at a local level for its association with the Roscholler family and for the first house or one of the earliest substantial houses built in Timor.

Condition

The condition of both buildings is good.

Integrity

The integrity of the brick house is high. The house retains its face brick walls, chimneys, roof form, windows, door, verandah form and decorations.



The integrity of the timber house is moderate. Although relocated, the building retains its original form, roof form, wall cladding, front door, windows and verandah form.

Recommendations It is recommended that the place be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References

Assessed by: WJ, RB August 2001

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

War memorial and peppercorn

T05

Formerly

Address	Corner Cousin Jack Road and Timor Road Timor
Constructed	1926
Building Type	Monument
Architect	John Gwilym, stonemason
Map Ref.	Dunolly South 413.024



Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	No
National Estate Register	No
Planning Scheme	No
National Trust Register	No

Description	<p>The Bowenvale War Memorial at the corner of Cousin Jack and Timor Roads, Timor is set on a flat grassed reserve with little planting except for a mature peppercorn tree. The monument shares the site with tennis courts, picnic seats and a table. The monument is surrounded by a metal pipe rail and post fence with a decorative wrought iron and woven wire metal pedestrian gate. The monument is of granite with three steps of smoothly finished granite with rough faced risers with smooth finished margins. The base is a cubic shaped piece of granite with rough finished faces with smooth finished margins to each face. This supports a smooth faced block which again supports a taller smooth faced block of darker stone which bears the inscribed panel. This is capped by a scotia shaped projecting cornice which is the base for a tapered needle of stone with the top finished as a pyramid.</p> <p>There are no inscriptions of individual names.</p>
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History	This memorial is dedicated to the Bowenvale members of the AIF who gave their lives in the Great War 1914-18. It was designed by Messrs Gwilym and Jones and unveiled on Easter Monday 26th April, 1926. Mrs E. M. Simmons of Timor, mother of Pte Percival Simmons, 26, who was killed in France in August 1918, performed the ceremony.
Thematic Context	12.7
Statement of Significance	The Bowenvale War Memorial at the corner of Cousin Jack and Timor Roads, Timor is of historical and social significance at a local level. The memorial and fence demonstrate the impact that the First World War had on the community and the need to commemorate the event. It is valued by the community as a monument to local participation in a world event and for its association with many residents.
Condition	The memorial and fence are in good to fair condition.
Integrity	The memorial and fence are intact.
Recommendations	It is recommended that the Bowenvale War Memorial at the corner of Cousin Jack and Timor Roads, Timor be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.
References	Osborn, Betty, Against the Odds: Maryborough 1905-1961, Central Goldfields Shire,

Maryborough, 1995, p. 224

Assessed by:

WJ, RB

June 2002

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

House

T06

Formerly

Address 1287 Timor Road
Timor

Constructed

Building Type Residential:detached

Architect

Map Ref. Dunolly South 411.029

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description 1287 Timor Road, Timor is set close to the road on a flat site. There are few original plantings remaining. The interwar house has a large gable transverse roof clad in corrugated steel. The house retains is plain unpainted face red brick chimneys. The flat pitched hipped roof verandah roof is clad in corrugated steel and supported on square cement half columns on a rendered base wall. The house is rendered, including the gable area. The house has a central doorway with flanking timber windows. A timber vent opening relieves the centre of the large gable.

History

Thematic Context 10

Statement of Significance 1287 Timor Road, Timor is aesthetically and historically significant at a local level as a representative of the houses of the interwar period which was a prosperous era in the agricultural industry. The building displays characteristic design qualities including the large gable transverse roof form clad in corrugated steel, its plain unpainted face red brick chimneys, a flat pitched hipped roof verandah clad in corrugated steel supported on square cement half columns on a rendered base wall, the rendered wall and gable finish, the central doorway with flanking timber windows and the timber vent opening in the centre of the large gable.

Condition The condition is good.

Integrity The integrity is high. The building retains its original wall cladding, roof form, chimneys and verandah.

Recommendations It is recommended that the place be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References

Assessed by: WJ, RB August 2001



Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

House

T07

Formerly

Address 2171 Timor Road
Timor

Constructed

Building Type Residential:detached

Architect

Map Ref. Dunolly South 411.030

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description 2171 Timor Road, Timor is on a flat site and has a moderate setback from the road. The house has a double longitudinal gable roof clad in corrugated steel. The house has external face brick chimneys with a band of corbelled brickwork as decoration. The weatherboard clad house has a central doorway with highlight over which is flanked by a pair of double hung windows. The house has a gently concave roofed verandah supported on plain timber posts. A side window is protected by a timber framed awning.

History

Thematic Context 10

Statement of Significance 2171 Timor Road, Timor is aesthetically significant at a local level as a representative of the timber houses of the late Nineteenth century which are characteristic of this era. The building displays typical design characteristics including a double longitudinal gable roof form clad in corrugated steel, external face brick chimneys with a band of corbelled brickwork as decoration, weatherboard wall cladding, a central doorway with highlight over flanked by a pair of double hung windows, a gently concave roofed verandah supported on plain timber posts and a side window protected by a timber framed awning.

Condition The condition is moderate.

Integrity The integrity is moderate. The building retains its original form, original wall cladding, roof form, chimneys and verandah.

Recommendations It is recommended that the place be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References

Assessed by: WJ, RB August 2001



Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Timor State School

T08

Formerly

Address Bet Bet Creek Road
Timor

Constructed 1879-1880

Building Type School

Architect

Map Ref. Dunolly South 413.032

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **Yes**

National Trust Register **No**

Description

Timor State School is classified in the Historic Government School Study as belonging to Category 3.5.4 'Early Education Department Developed Design'. These schools were brick with white string courses, with a half hip slate roof with timber finials, eaves, brackets and pendant barges. They had Gothic lancet windows. Timor has the addition of a turret and weathervane.

The school survives in a substantially intact state including its unpainted face brick walls with arch moulds, coloured brick voussoirs and the original window openings on the main facade. The windows are of special interest for the arched mullions and circular pane of glass in the centre of each arched opening. The building retains two tall stepped chimneys with decorative cappings and the spire with weathervane. The major alteration to the building is the replacement of the original slate roof with terracotta tiles. The building is an elaborate and picturesque variation on the standard design type it represents.

History

Gold was discovered at Chinamans Flat in 1856, and by the 1860s, it was a thriving mining centre, and home to many Cornish miners. Other settlements developed to the north and were named Bowenvale, and Coxtown (later Timor). The Bowen racecourse operated nearby. A mechanics' institute was opened in 1872. With the establishment of mining on a large scale, by 1879 there existed a number of shops and stores, and several private schools operated. By the 1880s, five churches served the flourishing community.

A two-room brick Common School was built in 1864. A public meeting was held in 1873 to establish a state school in Timor. Until a building could be erected, classes were held in the Wesleyan Church school room at Chinamans Flat, and the Mechanics' Institute from 1873 until 1879.

A site for the school was gazetted in 1878, and in April, 1879 the tender of £2305 for the construction of a brick and timber building from William Fly was accepted.

Timor Primary School No. 1207 was constructed in 1879-80 to accommodate 400 children – a reflection of the large and growing community. The school consisted of a three roomed brick section with a seven foot wide verandah. Its three rooms measured 36 feet x 25 feet, 20 feet x 20 feet, and 20 feet x 30 feet. A timber cloak room, an office and two timber class rooms were added at the rear of the brick section. This section was constructed of timber, as in many other schools, in anticipation of falling enrolments and the ability then to reduce



the size of the building.

The galleries and steppings were removed from the classrooms in 1915, and in 1937, the timber section of the school was sold and removed from the site.

A brick addition with a skillion roof was built at the rear of the school c1960.

Timor State School continues to be used today.

**Thematic
Context**

12.2

**Statement of
Significance**

The Timor State School, Bet Bet creek road, Timor is socially significant at a local level as centre of education in Carisbrook since 1880. The building is architecturally significant at a state level as a substantially intact elaborate example of the Caulfield style of school. Two other schools of this type exist at Caulfield and Nerrina (Little Bendigo).

Condition

The building appears externally to be in good condition.

Integrity

The main façade of the building is substantially intact.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Timor State School No. 1207 be retained on the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

It is recommended that the Timor State School No. 1207 be recommended for addition to the Victorian Heritage Register.

References

Heritage Victoria File No. HER 2001/000370

Assessed by:

WJ, RB

May 2002

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

General store and lock-up

T09

Formerly	Timor General Store
Address	corner Bet Bet Creek Road and Timor Road Timor
Constructed	1870 (store)
Building Type	Commercial
Architect	
Map Ref.	Dunolly South 410.033



Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	No
National Estate Register	No
Planning Scheme	Yes
National Trust Register	No

Description

The Timor General Store, residence and timber lock up, corner of Bet Bet Creek and Timor Road, Timor is part of the streetscape of the Timor township. The store is on a relatively flat site and is placed on the street boundary. The brick store has a parapeted street facade with a wide skillion roofed verandah supported on large timber posts. The right hand section of the building, built in 1870, has a high parapet rising to pedestals at each end and to an arched and curved pediment in the centre which conceals the apex of the gabled roof behind. The side pedestals appear to be missing decorative orbs or urns. The parapet has a decorative string course near the top. The left hand side parapet is lower and of plainer design and would appear to be the additions of c1900. This marks this section of the building into two parts with each part having a central stepped brick section and the ends marked by pedestals. Below the verandah the walls are of face red brick. The right hand section has a central entry with a pair of timber doors. Either side is a wide timber frame shop window. The left section has a pair of timber doors to the far left, another single entry door near the centre and a timber framed window to the right. The residence is set back from the street behind a garden area and is adjacent to the shop on the right.

The timber lock up is an example of the portable lock ups found in country Victoria, especially in the gold fields with their rapid expansion of population and sudden shifts of population. They were constructed as a cage with steel bars through the walls and floor and very thick timber slabs lining the walls, floor and ceiling. They typically had very heavy timber doors with the only openings being small barred vents high under the eaves. The ceiling space was ventilated through the louvred gable ends. The building is roofed in corrugated metal. These lock ups are becoming increasingly rare due to lack of maintenance and insect attack.

History

Gold was discovered at Chinamans Flat in 1856, and by the 1860s, it was a thriving mining centre, and home to many Cornish miners. Other settlements developed to the north and were named Bowenvale, and Coxtown (later Timor). The Bowen racecourse operated nearby. A mechanics' institute was opened in 1872. With the establishment of mining on a large scale, by 1879 there existed a number of shops and stores, and several private schools operated. By the 1880s, five churches served the flourishing community.

The portable lock-up was associated with the Timor Police Station believed to have opened

opposite the Timor General Store c1875. The station closed in 1915.

The lock-up, weighing over 3 tons, was used to temporarily house prisoners before transporting them to larger premises, such as the lock-up at Carisbrook. It is believed to have been moved to its present site beside the general store in 1915. It was used by the store owner, also an undertaker, to house coffins.

The Timor General Store was established in 1852 by H. H. Hussey. It operated from a timber building situated near the existing bridge over Bet Bet Creek. The present store was built in 1870 after floods destroyed the first store. It is believed to have been the first brick building in the district. The adjoining residence was added c1900.

The Timor General Store has closed for periods over the years, and again closed its doors in 1999.

**Thematic
Context**

10, 9.3

**Statement of
Significance**

The Timor General Store, residence and timber lock up, corner of Bet Bet Creek and Timor Road, Timor is historically and aesthetically significant at a local level.

The store and timber lock up are historically significant for their associations with the development of Timor. The lock up is associated with the early government presence in the Timor and is a substantially intact representative example of this early building type. The lock up retains the qualities of form, wall and roof materials. The store is associated with the early commercial development of the area and is a significant component of the Timor streetscape. The store demonstrates the design qualities of a substantial small town commercial residence from the 1870s. These qualities include the gable roof form concealed by the decorative rendered parapet, the large area for sign writing below the string course, the face brick lower walls, original door and window openings, timber doors and windows, the skillion roofed verandah clad in corrugated metal, the large section timber posts and the attached residence.

Condition

The store, residence and lock up appear to be in fair to good external condition.

Integrity

The store, residence and lock up appear externally to be substantially intact.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Timor General Store, residence and timber lock up, corner of Bet Bet Creek and Timor Road, Timor be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References

Frahn, Sue, Ryecroft, Alan & Maree, Timor: the Junction of the Deep Leads, leaflet, n.d

Assessed by:

WJ, RB

June 2002

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Standpipe and water trough

T10

Formerly

Address corner Bet Bet Creek Road and Timor Road
Timor

Constructed

Building Type Public

Architect

Map Ref. Dunolly South 410.033

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description The water cement trough consists of two parts, a large horse and a small dog trough. The larger horse trough has incised rectangular panels on the front of the structure, with an elaborate curved back. The trough rests on rectangular concrete members. The troughs are generally of unpainted concrete. This stand has been painted. The pipe stand consists of a round cast iron column and a horizontal arm with a tap wheel. Adorning the pipe stand is a decorative cast iron finial.

History George and Annis Bills donated thousands of concrete horse troughs to countries around the world.

George Bills was the son of an English naturalist. He came to Australia as a boy in the 1850s. Later he joined his brother Henry in a wire-weaving business which produced bedsteads and mattresses – a prosperous business in Kent Street, Sydney. George married Annis, from Brighton, England. They lived in Melbourne and became life members of the RSPCA, formed in 1871 in Melbourne. Aware of the inadequate drinking facilities available to horses, they undertook a program of providing concrete drinking troughs to remedy this situation. The installation of the troughs to countries around the world was overseen by the Metropolitan Drinking and Cattle Trough Association formed in 1859 and based in Bexley, Kent. The troughs in Australia are believed to have been manufactured by the Rocla Pipe Company.

After his death in 1927, George's estate continued to fund the program.

This trough, with standpipe, stands next to the Timor General Store. It is not known when they were installed.

Thematic Context

7.2

Statement of Significance

The horse and dog trough, corner of Bet Bet Creek Road and Timor Road, Timor, is significant as it forms part of the Annis and George Bills Estate, which was established to provide watering facilities for horses after George's death in 1927. The structures are also a legacy of the days of horse drawn vehicles, before the motor car was introduced. The horse and dog troughs are historically and socially significant at a local level. They are associated with Annis and George Bills who established a fund in the early 20th century to



provide adequate watering facilities for horses. These troughs are just one structure of over a thousand troughs throughout Australia, and the U.S.A. which are a legacy of the Bills Estate. The troughs are recognised by the local community as demonstrating a distinctive custom that is no longer in use.

The pipe stand has significance as an example of a 19th century water device. The pipe stand is aesthetically and scientifically significant at a local level. It demonstrates original design qualities in the construction of the round cast iron stand and arm, adorned with a decorative finial.

Condition	The standpipe and trough are in good condition.	
Integrity	The trough and pipe are substantially intact.	
Recommendations	It is recommended that the standpipe and trough, corner Bet Bet Creek road and Timor Road, Timor be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.	
References	Mary Bilton, Midlands Historical Society	
Assessed by:	WJ, RB	February 2002

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Church

T11

Formerly

Address corner Bet Bet Creek Road and Timor Road
Timor

Constructed c1929

Building Type Church

Architect

Map Ref. Dunolly South 410.033

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description

St Mary's Catholic Church, corner Bet Bet Creek Road and Timor Road, Timor occupies a gently sloping grassed corner block. The site is fenced with a modern steel mesh fence but retains the characteristic 1920s decorative wrought iron and chain wire gates supported on timber posts. There is a large rendered beehive well to one side of the church.

The church is of red face brick with intersecting gable roofs. The church takes the form of a gable roofed nave of three bays with a gable roofed porch at the front and a sanctuary at the rear with a lower gable roof and a smaller side gable roofing the presbytery. The roof is clad in lapped corrugated steel with a ventilating roof ridge. The porch and presbytery gables support a timber cross at the apex. The roof has wide timber lined eaves supported in timber brackets with a decorative exposed timber truss at the apex of each gable. These now have missing components in the two large gable ends. The walls are of face red brickwork in a stretcher bond with a render band marking the base of the gable in the entry porch and main gable facing the street. The window and door openings are marked by unpainted render facings and sills, stepped to represent quoinwork. The building has an unpainted rendered base. Rendered steps lead to the presbytery door. The doors are rectangular, vertically boarded timber doors. The pointed arched windows are double hung timber.

History

Gold was discovered at Chinamans Flat in 1856, and by the 1860s, it was a thriving mining centre, and home to many Cornish miners. Other settlements developed to the north and were named Bowenvale, and Coxtown (later Timor). The Bowen racecourse operated nearby. A mechanics' institute was opened in 1872. With the establishment of mining on a large scale, by 1879 there existed a number of shops and stores, and several private schools operated. By the 1880s, five churches served the flourishing community.

Bishop O'Connor blessed the first St Mary's church at Timor in October, 1877. The church was situated on the Dunolly Road, just over the Bet Bet Creek.

This church was built by F. K. Hill, and blessed and opened by Bishop Foley on November 10th, 1929.

A jubilee mass was celebrated on the same date in 1979 by Bishop Ronald Mulkearns.



Thematic Context	12.4
Statement of Significance	St Mary's Catholic Church, corner Bet Bet Creek Road and Timor Road, Timor is of historical and aesthetic significance at a local level. The church is associated with the local catholic community presence in Timor since 1877 and also demonstrates the prosperity and confidence in the area in the 1920s. The church building demonstrates the design qualities of interwar church buildings. These qualities include the intersecting gable roofs clad in corrugated steel, the wide eaves supported on timber brackets with decorative gable ends, the use of face red brick and unpainted render trims
Condition	The building appears in fair to good condition externally.
Integrity	Although missing some timber gable decoration and the original fence the building is substantially externally intact.
Recommendations	It is recommended that St Mary's Catholic Church, corner Bet Bet Creek Road and Timor Road, Timor be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.
References	Frahn, Sue, Ryecroft, Alan & Maree, Timor: the Junction of the Deep Leads, leaflet, n.d
Assessed by:	WJ, RB June 2002

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

House

T12

Formerly

Address Church Crescent
Timor

Constructed

Building Type Residential:detached

Architect

Map Ref. Dunolly South 409.035

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register No

National Estate Register No

Planning Scheme No

National Trust Register No

Description

The house is set a little back from the road on a flat site with some mature exotic trees on the block. The house has a steeply pitched hip roof over the main section with a skillion addition at the rear. The roof is clad in corrugated steel. There are three external face brick chimneys with bands of corbelled brickwork for decoration. The house has a central doorway with highlight over which is flanked by a pair of double hung timber windows. There is a shallow pitched hipped verandah across the front of the building which is supported on timber posts. There is no remaining verandah decoration. There is an early twentieth century woven wire fence and matching gates leading to the property.

History

Thematic Context 10

Statement of Significance

The house at Church Crescent, Timor is aesthetically significant at a local level as representative of the timber houses of the late Nineteenth century and early Twentieth century. The building displays characteristic design qualities including a steeply pitched hip roof over the main section with a skillion addition at the rear clad in corrugated steel, three external face brick chimneys with bands of corbelled brickwork for decoration, a central doorway with highlight over flanked by a pair of double hung timber windows, a shallow pitched hipped verandah across the front of the building supported on timber posts. The early twentieth century woven wire fence and matching gates leading to the property enhance the building.

Condition The condition is poor.

Integrity The integrity is moderate. The building retains its original form, wall cladding, roof form, chimneys, verandah, early fence and gates.

Recommendations It is recommended that the place be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References

Assessed by: WJ, RB August 2001



Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Standpipe

T13

Formerly

Address Timor Road
Timor

Constructed 1879

Building Type Public

Architect

Map Ref. Dunolly South 415.019

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **Yes**

National Trust Register **No**



Description The pipe stand in Timor Road, Timor consists of a round fluted column and horizontal arm with a tap wheel. The column has a moulded cast iron base. The square cast iron box connecting the horizontal arm to the columns is surmounted by a cast iron orb on a flared base.

History Gold was discovered at Chinamans Flat in 1856, and by the 1860s, it was a thriving mining centre, and home to many Cornish miners. Other settlements developed to the north and were named Bowenvale, and Coxtown (later Timor). The Bowenvale racecourse operated nearby. A mechanics' institute was opened in 1872. With the establishment of mining on a large scale, by 1879 there existed a number of shops and stores, and several private schools operated. By the 1880s, five churches served the flourishing community.

Chinamans Flat formed a water supply committee which lobbied the council to seek a grant from the state government to provide a permanent water supply to the town. Mr Gordon, Chief Engineer of Water Supply, after an inspection, instructed the council to draw up plans for a reservoir at Nuggetty Gully. In March 1877, a superintendent of works was appointed, and by October 1877, contractors Dougan and Olsen had completed the reservoir.

Tenders were called in November 1877 for the installing of pipes to supply Timor with water

This standpipe, manufactured in 1879 by Parker and Clinton of Ballarat, seems likely to have been installed as part of the infrastructure to provide Timor with water from the Nuggetty Gully Reservoir.

Thematic Context 7.2

Statement of Significance The pipe stand in Timor Road, Timor is aesthetically and scientifically significant at a local level. It demonstrates original design qualities in the construction of the round cast iron stand and arm, adorned with a decorative finial. The stand pipe is also an example of a late nineteenth century water device and demonstrates the technology of water distribution.

Condition The pipe stand appears to be in good condition.

Integrity The pipe stand appears to be substantially intact.

Recommendations It is recommended that the pipe stand in Timor Road, Timor be retained on the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References Willis, Barbara, Footprints: A History of the Shire of Tullaroop, Shire of Tullaroop, Maryborough, 1988, pp. 145-146

Assessed by: WJ, RB June 2002

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

House

T15

Formerly

Address RMB 2141 Bet Bet Creek Road
Timor

Constructed

Building Type Residential:detached

Architect

Map Ref. Dunolly South 426.044

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description RMB 2141 Bet Bet Creek Road, Timor is sited on a gently sloping block at a moderate distance from the road. There are little remaining exotic trees in the garden. The house has a relatively steeply pitched hipped roof over the front section with a skillion section to the rear. The roof is clad in corrugated steel. The house has a large external face brick chimney with a row of corbelled bricks as decoration. The house has a central front doorway with a highlight above and is flanked by a pair of timber double hung windows. The house has a hipped roof verandah of a shallower pitch than the roof. There is no remaining decoration on the verandah.

History

Thematic Context 10

Statement of Significance RMB 2141 Bet Bet Creek Road, Timor is aesthetically significant at a local level as representative of the characteristic timber houses of the late Nineteenth century. The building displays design characteristics including hipped roof form over the front section with a skillion section to the rear clad in corrugated steel, the large external face brick chimney with a row of corbelled bricks as decoration, the central front doorway with a highlight above and flanked by a pair of timber double hung windows, and the hipped roof verandah of a shallower pitch than the roof.

Condition The condition is moderate.

Integrity The integrity is moderate. The building retains its original wall cladding, roof form, chimney form, and verandah.

Recommendations It is recommended that the place be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References

Assessed by: WJ, RB August 2001



Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Bowenvale Reservoir

T16

Formerly Nuggetty Gully Reservoir

Address Happy Tommy Track
Timor

Constructed 1877

Building Type Public

Architect

Map Ref. Dunolly South 427.017

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description The reservoir consists of a body of water retained behind a clay bank. A contour drain was added in the 1880s. The reservoir is in a lightly timbered area.

History Gold was discovered at Chinamans Flat in 1856, and by the 1860s, it was a thriving mining centre, and home to many Cornish miners. Other settlements developed to the north and were named Bowenvale, and Coxtown (later Timor). The Bowenvale racecourse operated nearby. A mechanics' institute was opened in 1872. With the establishment of mining on a large scale, by 1879 there existed a number of shops and stores, and several private schools operated. By the 1880s, five churches served the flourishing community.

Chinamans Flat formed a water supply committee which lobbied the council to seek a grant from the state government to provide a permanent water supply to the town. Mr Gordon, Chief Engineer of Water Supply, after an inspection, instructed the council to draw up plans for a reservoir at Nuggetty Gully. In March 1877, a superintendent of works was appointed, and by October 1877, contractors Dougan and Olsen had completed the reservoir.

Tenders were called in November 1877 for the installing of pipes to supply Timor with water. Further works were undertaken in 1882-3 to raise one bank and dig a contour drain to increase the water flow to the reservoir.

The Nuggetty Gully Reservoir (by 1882 known as the Bowenvale Reservoir) had a capacity of 2.5 million gallons, and a drainage area of 850 acres. The bank, constructed of clay and gravel, measured 920 feet in length and six feet in width. The cost of £2,384 for the construction of the reservoir was funded by government and council grants. The reservoir was leased to the council at £1 per annum for ten years.

Bet Bet Council received water from the reservoir from c1885.

In 1968, the SRWSC allocated \$34,000 to the Bowenvale Water Trust to purchase an adequate water supply from the Maryborough Water Trust and it is likely that the Nuggetty Gully Reservoir was decommissioned for domestic supply around this time.

**Thematic
Context**

7.2



Statement of Significance	The Nuggetty Gully reservoir, Happy Tommy Track, Timor is of historic importance at a local level. The Reservoir was the main source of water for the Timor township for nearly ninety years. It was the establishment of reliable and potable water supply that enabled townships to develop and grow.	
Condition	The dam wall appears in fair to good condition.	
Integrity	The reservoir appears substantially intact.	
Recommendations	It is recommended that the Nuggetty Gully Reservoir, Happy Tommy Trace, Timor be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.	
References	Willis, Barbara, Footprints: A History of the Shire of Tullaroop, Shire of Tullaroop, Maryborough, 1988, pp. 145-146	
Assessed by:	WJ, RB	May 2002

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

House

T18

Formerly

Address Alma Bowenvale Andersons Road
Timor

Constructed

Building Type Residential:detached

Architect

Map Ref. Maryborough 410.009

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description

The single storey house, Alma Bowenvale Andersons Road, Timor occupies a relatively flat site in a small garden area a short distance from the road boundary. The house has a wide half hipped roof in lapped corrugated steel. There are two roughcast verandahs with a corbelled band at the top. The small gable roofed sections have plain timber barge boards. The roof extends to form a return verandah supported on timber posts with simple fretwork timber brackets. There are skillion roofed extensions to the rear. The walls of the house are of roughcast rendered stone. The stone is of roughly squared slate and laid as coursed random rubble of stones of varying sizes. There are vertically proportioned windows, with timber double hung windows. The front of the house has an asymmetrically placed entry door with one window on one side and two on the other. In the verandah floor in front of the door is a large timber trap door giving access to the cellar. The extensions are clad in roughcast and cement sheeting. The taller skillion extension has evidence of a high and wide entry door. The side elevation has another entry door with a wide double paned window reminiscent of a shop window.

The form and materials of the building indicate that it is an earlier building which has been remodelled in the early 1900s or interwar period. Further investigation would be required to substantiate the changes and the remaining nineteenth century fabric.

History

The owners of this residence believe it once to have been a goldfields' store. Originally double storey, the upper storey has been removed and a verandah added c1930. An extensive cellar exists under the house and verandah.

Thematic Context

10

Statement of Significance

The single storey house, Alma Bowenvale Andersons Road, Timor is of historic significance at a local level. The building retains some qualities of the original nineteenth century structure and demonstrates the qualities of the renovation in the early twentieth century. These qualities include the stone walls and window and door openings, the extensive cellar, the rough cast render, the wide enveloping half hipped roof and the rendered chimneys. The renovations in the early twentieth century indicate the prosperity of the time and the reuse of an earlier building.

Condition

The building is in fair condition.



- Integrity** The building has been altered from the Nineteenth century form but retains some original fabric and layout.
- Recommendations** It is recommended that the single storey house, Alma Bowenvale Andersons Road, Timor be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References

Assessed by: WJ, RB June 2002

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Timor Cemetery

T19

Formerly

Address McGuire Road
Timor

Constructed 1868

Building Type Public

Architect

Map Ref.

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	No
National Estate Register	No
Planning Scheme	No
National Trust Register	No



Description

The Timor Cemetery, Maguire Road, Timor is on a gently sloping site in a rural setting. There are some sugar gums planted at the boundaries and a number of mature gum trees within the reserve. The site has a post and wire fence with entry pedestrian and vehicle gates of wrought iron and chain wire mesh supported on timber posts which would appear to date from the interwar period. The cemetery is laid out in denominational plots and there is a central planted area of recent date containing lilacs, peppercorns and rosemary. The graves are adorned by marble and granite headstones and in some instances wrought and cast iron grave fences. There are many unmarked graves and some with remnant timber surrounds and headstones. The headstones record the deaths of mining accidents in 1874 and 1876. The headstones also reflect the large number of cultures represented on the goldfields.

History

Gold was discovered at Chinamans Flat in 1856, and by the 1860s, it was a thriving mining centre, and home to many Cornish miners. Other settlements developed to the north and were named Bowenvale, and Coxtown (later Timor). The Bowenvale racecourse operated nearby. A mechanics' institute was opened in 1872. With the establishment of mining on a large scale, by 1879 there existed a number of shops and stores, and several private schools operated. By the 1880s, five churches served the flourishing community.

A site for cemetery purposes was gazetted in April 1867, however this site was revoked and an alternative site (the present site) of five acres gazetted in January 1868.

The first recorded funeral took place in August 1870. Several of the headstones record mining tragedies and the varied cultures represented on the goldfields. Some timber headstones remain, however are, for the most part, unreadable.

Timor Cemetery is managed by a cemetery trust

Thematic
Context

12

Statement of
Significance

The Timor Cemetery, Maguire Road, Timor is of historic, social and aesthetic significance at the local level. The cemetery records the lives of many local inhabitants and is highly valued by the community for religious and social associations and the associations with a substantial part of the community. It demonstrates the qualities of a nineteenth century cemetery. These qualities include the layout of the cemetery according to denomination,

the variety of headstones, sculpted monuments and grave fences, including some, now rare remnants of timber grave markers.

Condition The cemetery is in fair condition.

Integrity The cemetery is moderately to substantially intact.

Recommendations It is recommended that the Timor Cemetery, Maguire Road, Timor be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References Frahn, Sue, Ryecroft, Alan & Maree, Timor: the Junction of the Deep Leads, leaflet, n.d; Historic Places, Cemeteries Inventory, 2001

Assessed by: WJ, RB May 2002

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Bucknall Family Memorial Church

TR1

Formerly

Address Off Rodborough Road on western shore
Tullaroop Reservoir

Constructed 1882

Building Type Church

Architect

Map Ref. Canisbrook 897.541



Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	No
National Estate Register	Yes 2/06/106/0005
Planning Scheme	Yes
National Trust Register	Yes B2679

Description The Bucknall Family Memorial Church, beside Tullaroop Dam, Rodborough, is a small bluestone church erected in 1882 by Mrs William Bucknall as a memorial to her husband who died in 1878. The church is a rectangular building of squared rusticated bluestone laid in even courses on a stepped plinth. The steeply pitched gable roof is clad in lapped corrugated iron. The three bay church has a narrow gabled entrance porch with an arched window above. The bays are marked by stepped buttresses with a single lancet window in the middle of each bay. 'New Church' is inscribed in stone above the front entrance.

The church was constructed to look over the former Rodborough homestead. This has been inundated by the construction of the Tullaroop Dam. It now stands in a clearing in a lightly wooded area overlooking the dam.

An unsympathetic commemorative wall has been constructed in front of the church.

History Edward Gittins Bucknall, his wife Sarah and six children – Edward, Stephen, Caroline, Henry, Frederick and Edgar sailed from Gloucestershire to Sandridge, Port Phillip in 1843. The family's migration was apparently prompted by the sons', Edward and Stephen, interest in farming, which at the time in England was proving unprofitable.

After looking at a pastoral run on the Loddon Plains, Edward Gittins took over the station of 23,400 acres from Rev. Donald Mackinnon. The purchase price of £250 included 1000 sheep and few primitive improvements – a large slab hut, a woolshed with a bark roof, and a small fenced paddock.

The run, named Rodborough Vale by the Bucknall family, was described by the Port Phillip Gazette and Settler's Journal of 16th October, 1848, as 'open country...[with] one large swamp and two small ones. It is watered by Deep Creek.'

The Bucknall family arrived at Rodborough Vale in bullock drays and wagons in March 1844, beginning their new life in the existing slab hut and a large tent which they had brought with them. Two sons, William and Albert, were born at Rodborough in 1844 and 1848 respectively.

The pre-emptive right to purchase the homestead block of 640 acres was applied for by Edward Gittins in 1850 and obtained in 1852.

Rodborough homestead, 'The House', was built from bluestone in 1850 around 'four good sized windows...with the framework, hinges and fastenings all complete' brought from England.

In 1857, Edward Gittin's nephew, Edwin Bucknall Junior, migrated to Australia with his wife, Ellen, and two sons, Hugh and Charles. Edward Gittins excised land from Rodborough Vale on which Edwin and his family built 'Armada' (since removed and now situated at 82 Majorca Road, Maryborough).

In an effort to break up large squatter holdings and to supply land to those looking to take up farming at the end of the goldrushes, Rodborough Vale, amongst other runs, was subdivided into small lots of 20-76 acres in 1857. Some 25,000 acres of this freehold land was purchased by Edward Gittins in land sales in 1857 and 1858.

In 1875, two years before his death, Edward Gittins divided the land so that each son had his own property. William, who had married Lillie Joyce (daughter of George Joyce, owner of 'Norwood') in 1874, began building 'Woova Gunyah' south of the pre-emptive right, but died in 1878 before it was finished. 'Woova' was completed by the time Lillie remarried Hugh Bucknall (Edwin's son) in 1881.

In 1882, Lillie built a bluestone memorial church for her husband William at Rodborough, on a hill overlooking 'The House'. Built by William Williams and modelled on the East Melbourne New Church, the first service was held in December, 1882. The East Melbourne New Church Temple was a Swedenborgian Church designed by architect Lloyd Taylor in 1872.

The Bucknall family were members of the New Church, which stressed the relationship of body and soul. It was founded by Christian philosopher and scientist, Emanuel Swedenborg (1688-1772). Early members of the Swedenborg Society were drawn chiefly from the Church of England of which they usually retained membership.

The Rodborough memorial church was transferred to the New Church of Australia in 1899, and transferred back to the Association of the Bucknall Family in 1960 at which time trustees were appointed.

With the building of the Tullaroop Reservoir in 1958-1960, and the planned subsequent flooding of the land surrounding the church, a last service was conducted in 1959. However, the SRWSC agreed to build a causeway and thus permanent access was provided to the church.

In 1967 a commemorative wall to provide a setting for plaques for ashes was erected by voluntary subscriptions. It was dedicated by Rev. Graeme Bucknall at a reunion in March, 1968.

Special services and Association activities continue to be held in the church, now named the Bucknall Memorial Church, today.

Thematic Context

12.4

Statement of Significance

The Bucknall Family Memorial Church, on Tullaroop Dam, Rodborough, is a rare example of a small chapel in isolation built by one family. It is important in the history of the surrounding district and in its present landscape and is architecturally notable. The structure is an example of a small Gothic Revival church of the nineteenth century and is distinguished by its design and detailing, particularly of the porch.

Built privately by the Bucknall family in 1882, it is one of only two Swedenborgian churches in Victoria. It is of bluestone and is in a simple Early English style. The other Swedenborgian Church building now forms part of the Eye and Ear Hospital in East Melbourne.

The Bucknall Family Memorial Church, on Tullaroop Dam, Rodborough, is of local historical significance for its association with the Bucknall family, early pastoralists in the district.

The Bucknall Family Memorial Church, on Tullaroop Dam, Rodborough, is of State historical significance as one of only two surviving Swedenborgian churches and as a

privately constructed memorial church.

Condition	Bucknall Family Memorial Church, beside Tullaroop Dam, Rodborough, is in good condition. The surroundings of the church have changed radically in recent years with the creation of the Dam.
Integrity	The building is substantially intact.
Recommendations	<p>It is recommended that the Bucknall Family Memorial Church Rodborough be recommended for addition to the Heritage Register of Victoria.</p> <p>It is recommended that the Bucknall Family Memorial Church Rodborough be retained on the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme and retained on the Registers of the National Estate and National Trust.</p>
References	Bucknall, Charles, Rodborough Vale: The Rural Story; Second Impression, 1994, passim; Bucknall, Graeme, and McDonald, Lorna, Letters of an Australian Pioneer Family 1827-1880, The Association of the Bucknall Family, Carisbrook, 1984, passim; Richard Bucknall, family member; Registers of the National Estate and National Trust
Assessed by:	WJ, RB May 2002

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Tullaroop Reservoir wall, tower, and spillway

TR2

Formerly

Address Rodborough Road
Tullaroop Reservoir

Constructed 1958-60

Building Type Public

Architect

Map Ref. Canisbrook 909.548

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description

Tullaroop Reservoir impounds the waters of the Tullaroop Creek. It was built in the period 1958-60 to supply irrigation water to northern Victoria and to supply domestic water to Maryborough. Its capacity storage is 60,000 acre feet, and its catchment area is 280 square miles.

The Reservoir consists of a main embankment and two subsidiary embankments containing approximately 1,000,000 cubic metres of earth, gravel and rock. The main embankment is approximately 28 metres above the river bed and 3.9 kilometres long.

The main spillway has a concrete crest 39 metres long on which a roadway measuring approximately 4 kilometres is situated.

Outlet works consist of a reinforced concrete intake tower with an internal diameter of 315 centimetres. From the intake tower, a steel pipeline fitted with control valves passes through a reinforced concrete culvert under the eastern end of the main embankment to discharge into the stream below

The reservoir behind the dam has a maximum depth of 23 metres at full supply level.

History

The Water Conservancy Board, formed in 1880, devised a system of supplying water from the Loddon River for domestic, stock and irrigation purposes. It was proposed to supply water to an area of the northern plains comprising some 1200 square miles between the parishes of Terrick Terrick West on the east and Jeruk on the west, and extending from Bridgewater in the south to Kerang in the north. The Loddon United Water Trust, constituted in 1882, became the responsible body for the construction of the system.

The State Rivers and Water Supply Commission (SRWSC) was formed in 1906 to take control of the assets of the former Water Trusts and to manage future irrigation works.

In 1943, the Parliamentary Public Works Committee began an inquiry into the: "Desirability and practicability of constructing storage reservoirs and other necessary works for the conservation and distribution of the flows of the Loddon River and its tributaries in order to improve water supplies for domestic and stock, irrigation and other purposes to these areas..."



Subsequently, the SRWSC embarked on a post-war construction expansion. Most of the new developments favoured the Goulburn-Loddon system and were mainly completed in the 1960s. These included the enlargement of the Eildon Reservoir on the Goulburn, and the establishment of the Cairn Curran Reservoir on the Loddon, and Tullaroop Reservoir on the Tullaroop Creek, a tributary of the Loddon.

Costing approximately £2,000,000, the construction of the Tullaroop Reservoir ensured a regular water supply to Maryborough and the provision of irrigation supplies to northern Victoria. Building was begun in 1958 and the dam filled in 1960. It was constructed using both day labour and sub-contractors. Workers numbered 300-400 at the height of construction activity.

The commencement of the building of the dam was celebrated on 24th April 1958 with a ceremony performed by the Hon. H.E. Bolte, M.L.A., Premier of Victoria, and Minister of Water Supply, Hon. W.J. Mibus, M.L.A.

The Reservoir waters flooded 730 hectares, including the site of the Rodborough station homestead.

**Thematic
Context**

7.2

**Statement of
Significance**

Tullaroop Reservoir wall, tower and spillway, Rodborough Road, Tullaroop is historically significant at a local level as part of the twentieth century development of the water supply system to ensure a regular water supply to Maryborough and the provision of irrigation supplies to northern Victoria.

Condition

The wall, tower and spillway appear to be in good condition.

Integrity

The wall, tower and spillway appear to be substantially intact.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Tullaroop Reservoir wall, tower and spillway, Rodborough Road, Tullaroop be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References

Powell, J. M., Watering the Garden State, Allen and Unwin, North Sydney, 1989, p.225; Tullaroop Dam: Official Commencement Ceremony, pamphlet, SRWSC, 1958

Assessed by:

WJ, RB

May 2002

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

'The Cottage' and Bucknall Family Cemetery

TR3

Formerly

Address off Rodborough Road on western shore
Tullaroop Reservoir

Constructed

Building Type Residential:detached

Architect

Map Ref. Carisbrook 897.541



Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register	No
National Estate Register	No
Planning Scheme	No
National Trust Register	No

Description The property consists of The Cottage, a remnant garden, the well and the nearby cemetery.

The Cottage is set in the substantial remnants of a once established garden. Elm suckers mark the elm lined avenue. There are cypress, peppercorns, a Bunya Bunya pine, palm trees, oleander bushes, lilacs and fruit trees.

The Cottage consists of a detached bluestone building and an adjacent brick building. The bluestone building is of neatly squared, coursed rubble stonework and is a rectangular building with a steeply pitched gable roof. The roof is clad in lapped corrugated iron and has timber board lined projecting eaves. On one narrow gable end it has a polygonal bay window inserted under a wide stone relieving arch with an awkwardly shaped roof in corrugated metal. The windows have been sheeted over in corrugated iron. The building has a large chimney on one long side which has a neatly worked stone cornice near the top. To one side of the chimney is a doorway.

Set at right angles to the bluestone building is a brick building with hipped M form roof. The remains of a verandah beam across the façade indicate that it had a wide return verandah surrounding the building. The roof is clad in lapped corrugated iron. To one side of the main building is a secondary brick wing. The building retains two brick chimneys with stepped brick work. At the rear of the building it appears that a section of the building has been removed exposing internal wall finishes. There are no intact windows or doors. The building had lath and plaster ceilings and hard plastered walls. There is evidence of a cellar or underground tank lined in bluestone near the the house.

The well, which is though to have been cut through granite survives with a rendered brick dome capping.

The cemetery is approximately 400 metres south of The Cottage on a rise above the Tullaroop Dam which laps the cemetery when full. Some headstones were replaced on built up ground when the dam was constructed. The first burial was in 1876 and the last in 1934. The burials include the reburial of a 'Jajorwang girl'. The cemetery survives in good condition with a number of memorial headstones and cast iron railings marking the graves.

History

Edward Gittins Bucknall, his wife Sarah and six children – Edward, Stephen, Caroline, Henry, Frederick and Edgar sailed from Gloucestershire to Sandridge, Port Phillip in 1843.

in 1876. It opened with 27 pupils and closed in 1894.

A cemetery was established on the slopes of Mount Pleasant in 1865 after Edgar was killed in Natal. Thirteen family burials took place in the cemetery, the last in 1934.

In 1882, Lillie who had married William, built a memorial church for her husband at Rodborough in 1882 after he died in 1878 (see Site TR1).

Rodborough Vale, taken over by Albert in 1904, continued to breed sheep. It became known in 1920 for the quality of its merino wool. Hereford cattle were also established. Norman, Albert's son, introduced a corriedale stud, and Eric, his son, managed the property in later years. In 1961, with the disruption caused by the building of the Tullaroop Reservoir, Eric reverted to merino wethers.

The House and surrounding land was compulsorily acquired by the government for the building of the Tullaroop Reservoir, commenced in 1959.

The various buildings associated with Rodborough Vale have met with different fates: the site of The House was flooded by the waters of Tullaroop Reservoir in 1960; the church continues to be used for special services and occasions; The Cottage and substantial garden still stands some 400 metres south of the church; and the cemetery is evidenced by headstones and grave surrounds overlooking Tullaroop Reservoir. Woova is currently owned by Frieda Jervies, the remains of Cotswold stand at Middle Creek, and Woorookoobanya is owned by Barb and John Willis.

**Thematic
Context**

3

**Statement of
Significance**

This property The Cottage was built on part of the original Rodborough Pastoral run as the home of Edwin Gittens Bucknall's son Stephen Bucknall and his wife Annie c1857. It was built south of the main homestead which was referred to as The House. In 1875 Edwin Gittens Bucknall broke up the property and The Cottage and ten acres was excised from the pre-emptive right and given to Stephen.

The Cottage, the nearby cemetery and the Bucknall Family Church (see site TR1) are the remaining evidence of the Bucknall occupation of Rodborough after the disruption caused by the flooding of their land for the Tullaroop Dam which inundated The House and other evidence of early occupation.

The Cottage, cemetery, well and garden, on Tullaroop Dam, Rodborough, are of local historical significance for their association with the Bucknall family, early pastoralists in the district.

The Cottage, cemetery, well and garden on Tullaroop Dam, Rodborough are of state significance as they form a substantially intact group of places that are associated with the early pastoral era and the Bucknalls, an early pastoralist family.

Condition

The buildings have been subject to partial demolition and vandalism and the brick section is in poor to fair condition. The bluestone building is in fair to good condition externally. The cemetery is in good condition.

Integrity

The cemetery is substantially intact. The well appears substantially intact. The buildings are of varying degrees of integrity.

Recommendations

It is recommended that The Cottage, well garden and cemetery be recommended for addition to the Heritage Register of Victoria.

It is recommended that The Cottage, well, garden and cemetery be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References

Bucknall, Charles, Rodborough Vale: The Rural Story; Second Impression, 1994, passim
Bucknall, Graeme and McDonald, Lorna, Letters of an Australian Pioneer Family 1827-1880, The Association of the Bucknall Family, Carisbrook, 1984, passim; Bucknall, Richard, family member; Joyce, Alfred, A Homestead History, M.U.P., Melbourne, 1949, p. 55

Assessed by:

WJ, RB

May 2002

The family's migration was apparently prompted by the sons', Edward and Stephen, interest in farming, which at the time in England was proving unprofitable.

After looking at a pastoral run on the Loddon Plains, Edward Gittins took over the station of 23,400 acres from Rev. Donald Mackinnon. The purchase price of £250 included 1000 sheep and few primitive improvements – a large slab hut, a woolshed with a bark roof, and a small fenced paddock.

The run, named Rodborough Vale by the Bucknall family, was described by the Port Phillip Gazette and Settler's Journal of 16th October, 1848, as 'open country...[with] one large swamp and two small ones. It is watered by Deep Creek.'

The Bucknall family arrived at Rodborough Vale in bullock drays and wagons in March 1844, beginning their new life in the existing slab hut and a large tent which they had brought with them. Two sons, William and Albert, were born at Rodborough in 1844 and 1848 respectively.

The pre-emptive right to purchase the homestead block of 640 acres was applied for by Edward Gittins in 1850 and obtained in 1852.

Rodborough homestead, 'The House', was built from bluestone in 1850 around 'four good sized windows...with the framework, hinges and fastenings all complete' brought from England. Skilled labour was difficult to find because of the remoteness of the run. The Bucknalls thus employed the stone-masons employed by Norman Simson of Charlotte Plains, once that homestead had been built. A room in The House was reserved as a school and a tutor, W. A. Smith, employed. (Smith later left his employ to establish a store at Carisbrook c1853 with Frederick Eager – see Site C25.)

A bluestone sheepwash was erected on Middle Creek, south of the township of Middle Creek. It is evidenced today by a few remaining stones.

A bridge was built on Rodborough Vale over Deep Creek. At the height of the gold rushes, a fine profit was made by charging a toll of 2s. for each gig or buggy, and 4s. for drays and wagons. The gold escort route from Mount Alexander diggings to Adelaide utilised the bridge, and on its third trip in 1852, the cart and gold were swept away in a flood. The bridge site was covered by the waters of Tullaroop Reservoir.

In 1857, Edward Gittin's nephew, Edwin Bucknall Junior, migrated to Australia with his wife, Ellen, and two sons, Hugh and Charles. Edward Gittins excised land from Rodborough Vale on which Edwin and his family built 'Armada' (since removed and now situated at 82 Majorca Road, Maryborough).

In an effort to break up large squatter holdings and to supply land to those looking to take up farming at the end of the goldrushes, Rodborough Vale, amongst other runs, was subdivided into smaller acreages in 1857. Some 25,000 acres of this freehold land was purchased by Edward Gittins in land sales in 1857 and 1858.

Two townships, Bucknall and Middle Creek were surveyed on land that was once part of the run in later years, but came to nothing.

In 1875, two years before his death, Edward Gittins divided the land so that each son had his own property. Edward was allotted the head station and The House. Ten acres was excised from the pre-emptive right and given to Stephen. This property housed The Cottage, built south of the The House c1857 for Stephen and his wife Annie. Henry was given an area of 54 acres purchased from G. Wylie. 'Kilgobbin' was built on this land and is marked today by pine trees at the intersection of Smeaton Road and Rodborough Road. Fred named his property, built on Middle Creek, 'Cotswold' (possibly still in evidence – see MC05), and William, who had married Lillie Joyce, began building 'Woova Gunyah' south of the pre-emptive right, but died in 1878 before it was finished. 'Woova' was completed by the time Lillie remarried in 1881 (see Site C02). Albert was given 5,000 acres, originally an outstation of Rodborough. With his wife, Florence, he built Woorookoobanya, a sixty square bluestone mansion, between 1876 and 1884, which still stands today.

The only daughter, Sarah, married Alfred Joyce and went to live at 'Norwood' (see Site W4)

Rodborough State School No. 1765 was built of timber on land provided by Edward Gittins

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Farmhouse complex

W01

Formerly

Address Bung Bong-Rathscar Road
Wareek

Constructed

Building Type Residential:detached

Architect

Map Ref. Bung Bong 303.998

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description This large timber Victorian villa house is set in a fenced garden area with mature garden plantings including peppercorns and a Canary Island palm. The house has a hipped M form roof clad in corrugated steel. It retains unpainted face brick chimneys. The house has a central doorway with sidelights and highlight which is flanked by paired double hung timber windows. The house has a bull nosed verandah across the front supported on timber posts with cast iron brackets and decorative frieze.

History

Thematic Context 6

Statement of Significance The house at Bung Bong-Rathscar Road, Wareek is aesthetically significant at a local level as a substantially intact example of the larger timber farm houses characteristic of the late Nineteenth century. The building displays design characteristics including the hipped M form roof form clad in corrugated steel, unpainted face brick chimneys, central doorway with sidelights and highlight flanked by paired double hung timber windows, a bull nosed verandah across the front supported on timber posts with cast iron brackets and decorative frieze.

Condition The condition is good.

Integrity The integrity is high. The building retains its original form, wall cladding, roof form, chimney, verandah form and decorative cast iron frieze and brackets.

Recommendations It is recommended that the place be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References

Assessed by: WJ, RB August 2001



Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

"Norwood"

W04

Formerly

Address off Bet Bet Creek Road
Wareek

Constructed 1863-67

Building Type Residential:detached

Architect Leonard Terry

Map Ref. Dunolly South 349.024



Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **Yes** H343

National Estate Register **Yes** 2/06/106/0001

Planning Scheme **Yes**

National Trust Register **Yes** B1617

Description Norwood Homestead, Wareek, is a two-storey homestead erected probably between 1863-67 to the designs of architect Leonard Terry for pastoralist Alfred Joyce, replacing an earlier homestead. The stone structure is symmetrical about a projecting gabled wing with oriel window above the Tudor arched porch. There is a single storied verandah and steep gables, chimneys and a castellated bay window are features.

Of the Victorian Period (1851-1901), Norwood constitutes a good example of the picturesque Gothic style.

History Built for Alfred Joyce between 1864 and 1867, Norwood Homestead was designed by Leonard Terry.

George and Alfred Joyce took up the run Plaistow c1843. With growing family numbers, the family sought a new run. The brothers took up Norwood in 1852. The brothers dissolved their partnership in 1854; Alfred stayed on at Norwood, and George at Plaistow. Norwood's resources were used to supply fruit and vegetables, dairy produce, meat and hay to the diggings. Alfred also built a flour mill on the property.

After Alfred's marriage to Caroline Bucknall from the neighbouring run Rodborough Vale in 1853, an expert stone cutter was hired as a general station hand in 1862 and engaged to build a new house which was begun in 1863.

Foundations were completed, and tenders called for in 1864 for the completion of an imposing two-storey building of 21 rooms.

The Joyces were forced to sell the property in 1887 to repay interest owed to the bank. It was purchased by John Douglass.

Thematic Context

3

Statement of Significance

Norwood Homestead, Wareek, is of aesthetic importance to the State as it is one of the most distinctive Gothic Revival houses in Victoria and is particularly important within the context of the comparative rarity of domestic Gothic Revival buildings. Norwood is one of Leonard Terry's most important works and exhibits a range of sources of details uncommon in Victoria, picturesque, Tudor and Elizabethan Gothic details all being utilised.

The property also has important historical associations locally. It is associated with the Joyce family, early pastoralists in the area.

Condition The condition of Norwood is good.

Integrity Norwood is relatively intact; its integrity is high.

Recommendations It is recommended that the place be retained on the Registers of the National Estate, National Trust and Heritage Victoria, and retained on the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References Register of the National Estate, Victorian Heritage Register; Osborn, Betty, & Dubourg, Trenear, Maryborough: A Social History 1854-1904, Maryborough City Council, Maryborough, 1985, p. 8; Willis, Barbara, Footprints: A History of the Shire of Tullaroop, Shire of Tullaroop, Maryborough, 1988, p. 14

Assessed by: RB August 2001

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Elm avenue

W05

Formerly

Address Maryborough-Natte Yallock Road
Wareek

Constructed

Building Type Public

Architect

Map Ref. Dunolly South 327.027

Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description The avenue of mature elm trees stretches along both sides of the Maryborough-Natte Yallock Road for some distance on the approach to the Wareek Bridge. The trees are planted at a short set back from the road in the grass verge. The trees demonstrate differing growth rates which adds variety to the avenue appearance. Generally the trees display a natural growth habit with only some pruning of the lower branches especially on the road side of the trees. There is little evidence of harsh pollarding. The avenue makes a distinctive landscape feature in the area leading to the Wareek Bridge.

History This avenue of elms leading to the Wareek Bridge was planted by Daniel Taylor who owned the property on which they were planted before it became a road reserve. The avenue is believed to have been planted to celebrate the opening of the Maryborough-Natte Yallock Road and undertaken as part of Daniel's role with the Tullaroop Shire.

Daniel Taylor arrived in Melbourne from Scotland in 1852. After trying his luck at a number of diggings, he came to Maryborough in 1854. He worked for Mr C. Steel as a store manager, and eventually brought the business – a wine and spirit outlet and tea warehouse.

Daniel went on to feature in municipal affairs, becoming Chairman of the Maryborough Council in the period 1861-3, and its first Mayor in 1864, and again in 1874. He was also elected Chairman of the Tullaroop District Road Board in 1863, and President of the Tullaroop Shire in 1874 and 1884.

Thematic Context 10

Statement of Significance The avenue of mature exotic trees along both sides of the Maryborough-Natte Yallock Road, Wareek, is of aesthetic and social significance at a local level. The avenue is of historic significance for its connection with Daniel Taylor, who originally owned the land on which he planted them and for his associations with local government in the area from 1861 until after 1884.

Condition The avenue is in fair to good condition.

Integrity The avenue appears substantially intact.

Recommendations It is recommended that the avenue of mature elm trees along both sides of the Maryborough-Natte Yallock Road, Wareek be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the



Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References

Nell Rowland, local resident; Osborn, Betty, & Dubourg, Trenear, Maryborough: A Social History 1854-1904, Maryborough City Council, Maryborough, 1985, pp. 113-4, 375; Willis, Barbara, Footprints: A History of the Shire of Tullaroop, Shire of Tullaroop, Maryborough, 1988, p. 158

Assessed by:

WJ, RB

June 2002

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Wareek Public Hall

W06

Formerly

Address Maryborough-Natte Yallock Road
Wareek

Constructed 1914

Building Type Public

Architect

Map Ref. Dunolly South 323.027



Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description

The Wareek Public Hall, Maryborough-Natte Yallock Road, Wareek occupies a flat site next to the Wareek School. The site is now grassed with a few native and exotic trees planted in the grounds. There is a post and wire boundary fence. The hall is a rectangular timber building with a gable roof. The roof is clad in corrugated metal with characteristic cylindrical roof vents with conical caps. The roof has medium eaves and the gable end is finished in a timber barge board with a turned timber finial marking the apex. The walls are clad in square edged weatherboards. The entry gable has a central timber door with a rectangular timber framed double hung window with 12 window panes on each side. A small rectangular timber louvred vent marks the apex of the wall. There are similar windows to the front windows along each side. The building appears to have been restumped with concrete stumps and there is a skillion roof addition in matching wall materials at the rear. A small modern metal clad shed has been located on one side. The front entry door is now protected by a recently constructed gable roofed portico with lattice sides and the gable infilled with cement sheets. A concrete path has recently been constructed to the entry.

History

Land sales were advertised as early as 1861 in Wareek, and Wareek Common School opened in 1867. With the closing of mines in the region in the 1890s, much of the population left the area.

The reserve for Wareek Public Hall was gazetted in 1915, after the hall had been built in 1914. Apparently the hall was opened on the night that World War I started and all proceeds from activities held during the period of the war were given to the war effort.

Toilets on the east, and an entrance on the north were added in later years.

Wareek Hall functioned as the heart of the community over the years and still hosts a number of events including school social occasions and meetings of various local clubs.

Thematic Context

12.3

Statement of Significance

Wareek Public Hall, Maryborough-Natte Yallock Road, Wareek is of social and aesthetic significance at a local level. The building is socially significant as the heart of the community over the years since 1914 and still hosts a number of events including school social occasions and meetings of various local clubs. The building exhibits a number of

design characteristics form the early twentieth century including the gable roof and roof vents, the gable finial, the twelve paned timber double hung windows and entry door.

Condition The building appears in good external condition.

Integrity The building is moderately intact. The portico is a modern addition and the rear skillion section would appear to be a later addition.

Recommendations It is recommended that the Wareek Public Hall, Maryborough-Natte Yallock Road, Wareek be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References Department of Natural Resources and Environment File No. 0615898; Nell Rowland, local resident

Assessed by: WJ, RB June 2002

Central Goldfields Shire Heritage Study: 2002

Wareek School No. 1419

W07

Formerly Rathscar State School (relocated)

Address Maryborough-Natte Yallock Road
Wareek

Constructed 1875

Building Type School

Architect

Map Ref. Dunolly South 323.027



Existing Listings

Victorian Heritage Register **No**

National Estate Register **No**

Planning Scheme **No**

National Trust Register **No**

Description The former Rathscar State school was constructed at Rathscar in 1875 and was a standard Education Department design of single schoolroom and attached timber teacher's residence. On relocation to the current site the school room and teacher's residence were separated.

The schoolhouse has a gable roof of what was originally a rectangular plan. The roof is clad in corrugated metal. The roof ridge has circular metal ventilators typically added to most schools in 1911. There is a brick chimney (now painted) centrally placed along one long side. The walls are of horizontal weatherboards. The school house front is typical of the 80-type design with the pair of double hung windows with highlight over placed centrally below the louvred vent in the gable end. The entry porch is a smaller gabled roof section set to one side of the main gable. The entry door is in one side of the porch. The side front wall has a central rectangular timber window which now has louvres installed. The school room section has skillion additions to each side of the main gable. One now forms an open verandah. Other portable buildings have been attached to the original schoolroom.

History Land sales were advertised as early as 1861 in Wareek, and farming was established with the taking up of land under the Land Acts of the 1860s. With the closing of mines in the region in the 1890s, much of the population left the area, however agricultural pursuits were consolidated and the number of school-age children increased.

The first Wareek school had burnt down, so in 1902 the Rathscar State School No. 1419 was shifted on to the present site. Rathscar School, opened in 1875, was a one-room weatherboard building, 18 feet by 34 feet, with residence attached. The school building was separated from the residence, shifted, and subsequently named Wareek State School No. 1419. A second classroom came into use in 1967.

The school continues to be used today and, with the Wareek Hall, constitutes the focus of community activity.

Thematic Context 12.2

Statement of Significance The former Rathscar School now the Wareek Primary School, Maryborough-Natte Yallock Road, Wareek is of social and historical significance at the local level. The building is socially important as the centre of the school community in the area and as a general

meeting place for the Wareek community. The building is of historical importance for its continuing use as a school in Rathscar and Wareek. The building although altered and added to still demonstrates many original qualities such as the roof form and cladding, the wall structure and cladding and the main facade openings.

Condition The condition is good.

Integrity The building retains much of the original fabric and the original schoolroom can still be appreciated within the alterations and additions.

Recommendations It is recommended that the Wareek Primary School, Maryborough-Natte Yallock Road, Wareek be protected under the Heritage Overlay of the Central Goldfields Planning Scheme.

References Blake, L. J., Vision and Realisation, Vol. 2, Education Dept. Victoria, Melbourne, 1973, pp. 766-7

Assessed by: WJ, RB February 2002
